

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي
خَلَقَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ
وَالَّذِي يُرِيدُ بِكُمُ الْيُسْرَ
وَهُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الرَّحِيمُ
الَّذِي جَعَلَ لَكُمُ اللَّيْلَ
لِتَأْكُلُوا فِيهَا وَعَسَى
أَنْ يَكُونَ لَكُمُ الْيَوْمَ
مَنْعًا وَغَدًا ضَرَرًا
فَالَّذِينَ ظَلَمُوا عَنِ
أَعْيُنِنَا جَزَاءُنا
أَلِيمٌ

Class 9th

Time: 30 Mint

Role of Quaid-e-Azam in the establishment of Pakistan

تشکیل پاکستان میں قائد اعظم کا کردار

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Mr. Stanley Wolpert, a great historian writes in his book Jinnah of Pakistan:-

“Few Individual significantly alter the course of history, fewer still modify the map of world, hardly any one was credited to create a new nation. But, Mr. Jinnah did all three.”

BACKGROUND

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born on 25th December 1876 in Karachi. His father was a merchant. Got early education from Sindh Madrassa-tul-Islam. After Matric, he proceeded to London for higher education. Got Law education from Lincoln's Inn College. He started practice in Bombay in 1896.

Services rendered by Quaid-e-Azam

- i) He joined Congress in 1906 in Bombay (Mumbai) and started practical politics.
- ii) On the advice of Moulana Muhammad Ali Johar and Wazir Hassan, he joined All India Muslim League in 1913.
- iii) He succeeded to make both the parties on a pact at Lucknow in 1916 and earned the title of "The Ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity".
- iv) He resigned from imperial legislative council due to agitation against "Rowalt Act" (Black Law) in 1919 and left congress in 1920 due to non cooperation movements of Gandhi.

v) He rejected Nehru report and presented his fourteen points in 1929 with full goals.

vi) He participated in the Round Table Conferences (1930-31).

vii) He became president of All India Muslim League on 1934.

viii) On 23rd March 1940, he explained Two-Nation Theory in his address at Lahore and proper freedom movement was started.

ix) His role in Cripps Mission, Jinnah-Gandhi talks, Simla Conference, General Elections and Cabinet Mission is also noteworthy.

x) It was his struggle that British Government was compelled to approve Indian Independence Act on 18th July 1947.

xi) During the whole movement he never acted against law.

xii) Nelson Mandela who spent 27 years in prison in the struggle against the racial discriminative government of South Africa declared Quaid e Azam freedom movement as role model.

Question Session

Have you any Question relevant to
above topic.....?????????

Activity / Home Work

- i) When the Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) died?
- ii) Where he has buried?
- iii) What do you know about his struggles for the creation of Pakistan?



THANK YOU