

Jinnah as an indian nationalist

by Group 16

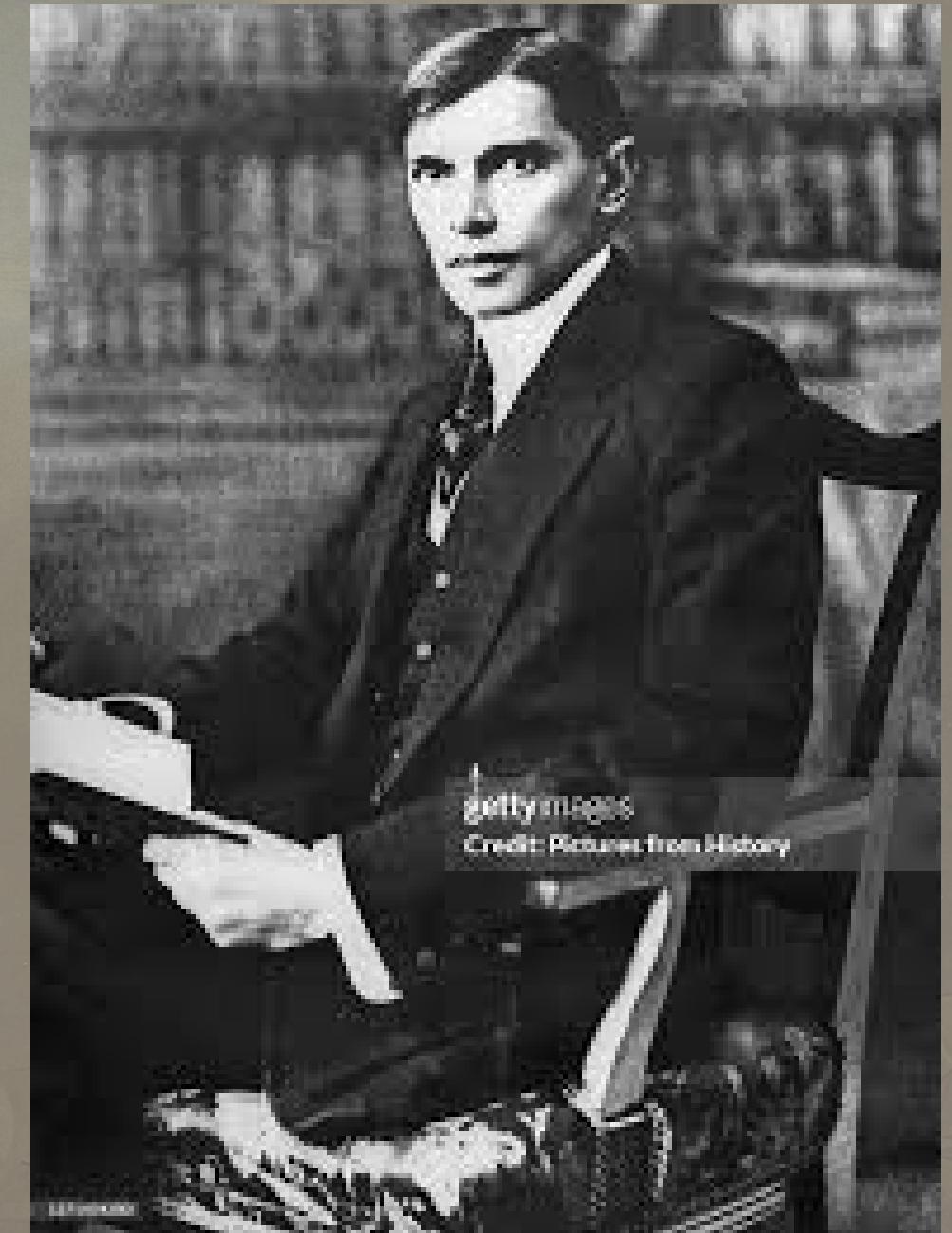
Background

Jinnah is primarily remembered as Pakistan's founder, but his early career shows a committed Indian nationalist working for Hindu-Muslim unity.

I am proud to be an Indian and I am proud to be a Muslim (Muhammad Ali Jinnah)

Jinnah's Entry into Politics

- He started politics as a stern Indian nationalist with no communal feelings.
- He was a rational, liberal, and democratic person.
- He joined the Indian National Congress in 1906.
- He did not join the All India Muslim League because he believed that it would divide the nation into Hindus and Muslims.
- He became a member of the Imperial Legislative Council in 1910.



Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity

- He joined the All India Muslim League in 1913 on the insistence of Sayyed Wazir Hassan and Muhammad Ali Johar.
- He tried his best to bring the two political parties (Congress and League) closer together.
- His efforts bore fruit when both parties held a joint session in 1916 in Lucknow.
- The Lucknow Pact (1916) was signed mainly due to his efforts.
- He earned the title “Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity” by Sarojini Naidu.
- Due to his efforts, Congress accepted the separate electorate for Muslims.
- To further push for self-governance, he joined the Home Rule League in 1917.
- The Home Rule League was established by B. G. Tilak and Annie Besant in 1916.

Lucknow Pact: 1916

- Marked a new era of cooperation between the Muslim League and Congress (INC).
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah played a significant role in uniting the two communities.
- The British were engaged in World War I, giving Indians leverage.
- Both the League and the Congress agreed to mutual concessions.
- They held their annual session at Lucknow and signed the pact.



Brief Journey

- **1876:** Muhammad Ali Jinnah is born in Karachi, British India.
- **1896:** Returns to India after studying law in London.
- **1906:** Joins the Indian National Congress to fight for self-rule.
- **1910:** Elected to the Imperial Legislative Council as a liberal voice.
- **1913:** Joins the All-India Muslim League while staying in Congress.
- **1916:** Plays a key role in the Lucknow Pact to unite Hindus and Muslims.
- **1919–1920:** Opposes Gandhi's Non-Cooperation Movement; favors legal methods.
- **1928:** Rejects the Nehru Report; proposes Jinnah's 14 Points to protect Muslim rights.
- **1930–1934:** Withdraws from active politics, moves to London in disillusionment.
- **1934:** Returns to India and re-engages through the Muslim League.
- **Late 1930s:** Fully shifts from Indian nationalism to Muslim nationalism.

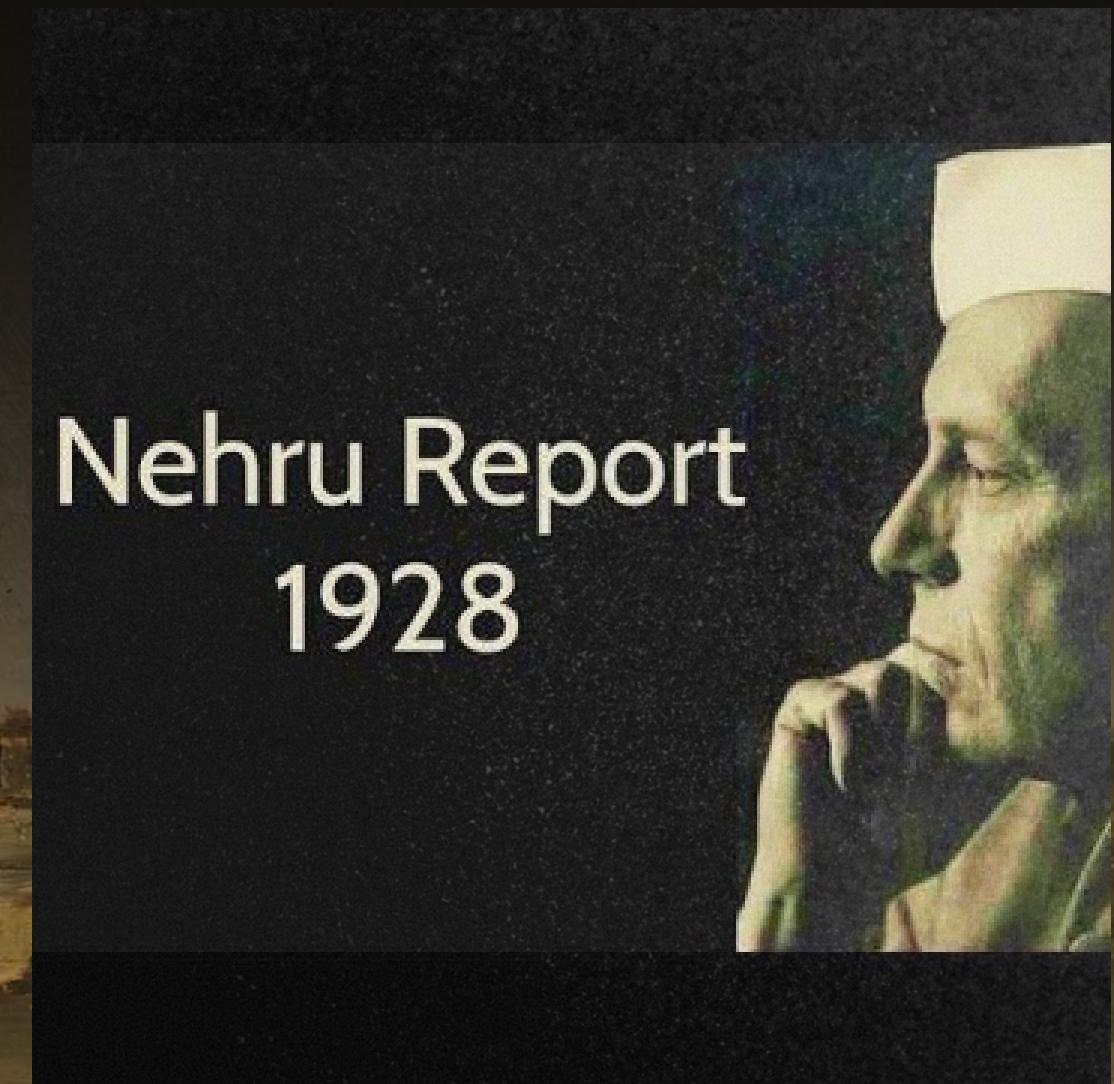
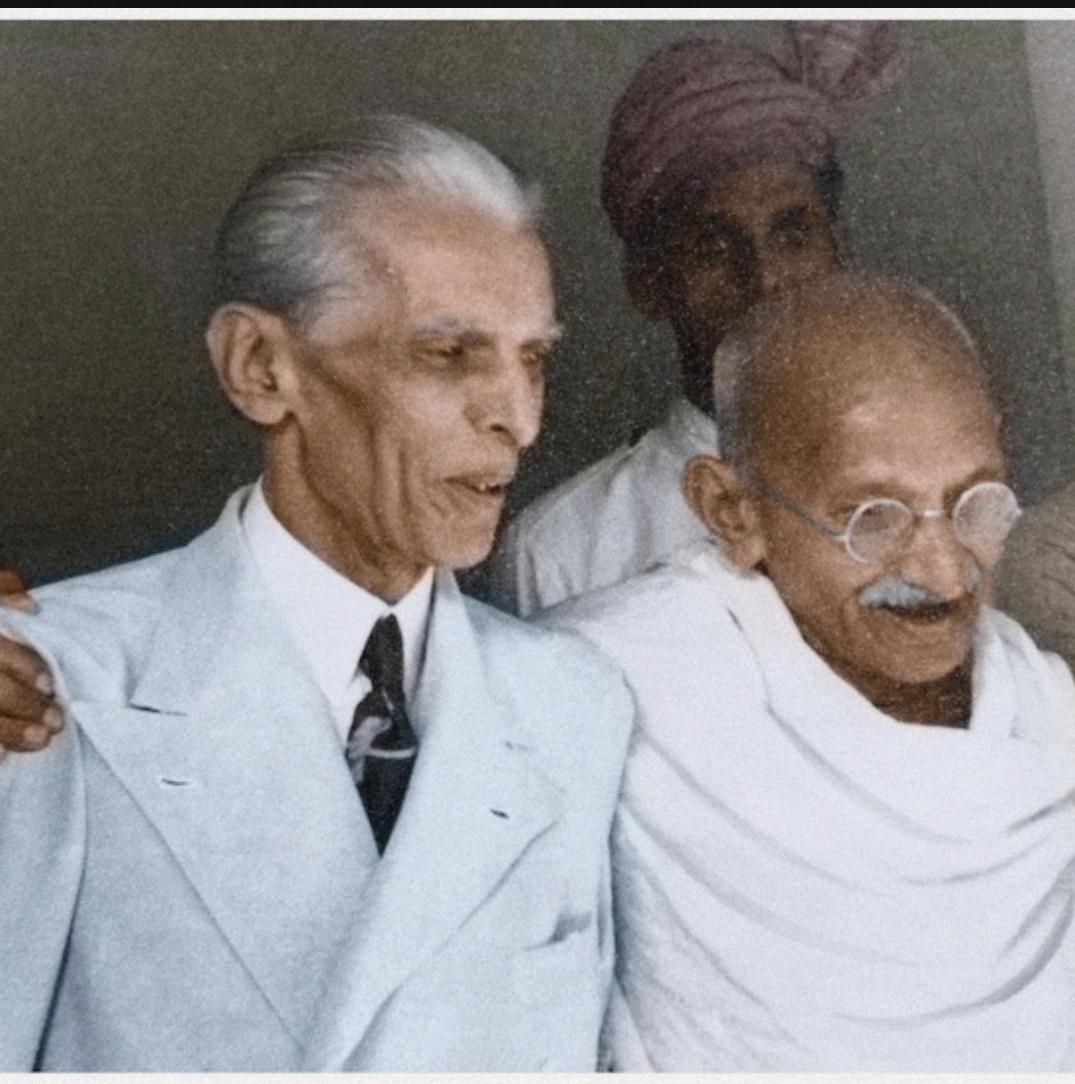
Jinnah's Nationalism

I am not a Hindu, I am not a Muslim – I am an Indian first.

I have always said that the interests of Muslims and Hindus are inseparable.

India is not a nation, nor a country. It is a subcontinent of nationalities.







THANK YOU

Presented by
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