

**HOW IMPORTANT WERE THE  
CONTRIBUTIONS OF JINNAH,  
ALLAMA IQBAL & REHMAT  
ALI TO THE SUCCESS OF THE  
PAKISTAN MOVEMENT**

## Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

### Personal Life:

Muhammad Ali Jinnah, also known as the Quaid-e-Azam, was born on **25<sup>th</sup> December 1876** in Karachi. His father's name was Jinnah Poonjah and he was a merchant. He went to London to study Law after the completion of his early education.

### Entry into politics:

Jinnah first entered politics in 1906 by taking part in the Calcutta session of the All India National Congress. Jinnah joined Congress because it aimed at securing self-government by adopting constitutional means. Three years later Jinnah was elected to the Imperial Legislative Council. It was the beginning of a long and distinguished political career for Jinnah that led to the creation of Pakistan.

- He was deeply impressed with Krishan Gopal Gokhale, an eminent Congress nationalist leader. Jinnah wanted himself to be considered as **Muslim Gokhale**.
- In 1906, he refused to join the League but joined it in **1913** only after being assured that the League too, was committed to self-rule.
- As an Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity he made the Congress and League sign the **Lucknow Pact** in **1916**.
- In **1920**, he resigned from the Congress as he strongly opposed Gandhi's Non Cooperation Movement.
- He was shocked at the split of the League over the issue of opposing the Simon Commission in **1927**. The other group led by **Sir Shafi** joined hands with the Congress in opposing the British.
- In **1928** he parted ways with Congress after Nehru Report was presented
- In **1929**, he presented his famous '**Fourteen Points**' that formed the basis of future Muslim demands.
- In **1929** and **1930**, he represented the League in the Round Table Conferences only to come across the real face of the Hindus.
- In **1935**, he criticized the Govt. of India Act terming it as 'unacceptable'.
- In **1937** he became the '**Life-time President**' of the Muslim League.
- In **1940**, he presided over the historical session of the Muslim League at Minto Park Lahore that passed the resolution for the demand of a separate homeland for the Muslims in India.
- In **1944**, he held talks with Gandhi and clarified the position of Muslims.

- In **1945**, the Simla Conference witnessed Jinnah's political foresight when he rejected the making of an Executive Council.
- **1947** due to his relentless efforts and passionate will the Muslims of India got a separate homeland. Jinnah was the founder of Pakistan.

### **The Quaid's role after the partition:**

After independence was achieved he took over as the Governor-general and also the Chief Executive to make sure the country's progress wouldn't come to a halt. He chaired Cabinet meetings and was the President of the Constituent Assembly.

### **Quaid – The nation builder:**

- He worked towards the unity amongst the different ethnicities that had formed Pakistan. He urged them to think and act as Pakistani. One step in the right direction was declaring Urdu as the national language.
- He opposed religious extremism, provincialism and racialism. The Quaid made sure that effects of the killings of Muslim refugees were not felt by the minorities living in Pakistan. He called himself the 'Protector-General' of religious minorities.
- He announced the establishment of the Relief fund for the refugees on **12<sup>th</sup> September 1947**.
- He made sure Pakistan was inducted into the world community by making Pakistan a member of UNO in **September 1947**.

### **Building the government:**

- Liaquat Ali Khan was appointed the first Prime Minister. The Constituent Assembly was given the task to frame a new constitution.
- Accounts and Foreign Services were introduced and the first Pay Commission was set up in **February 1948**.
- In **May 1948**, Karachi was chosen as the federal capital. Efforts were made to transfer the govt. machinery and the staff to reach there.
- The Civil Services were recognized. In order to run the administration smoothly the Civil Service rules were drafted.
- **Pakistan Fund** was established on **16<sup>th</sup> June, 1947**.

### **Building an Economy:**

- State Bank of Pakistan was established on **1<sup>st</sup> July 1948**.
- He devised Pakistan's Industrial Policy Statement to make sure the industrialists come forward and play their part in the economic progress.

- He reached a compromise with India over the Canal Water Dispute.

#### **Establishing National Security:**

- As a leader of the nascent country that was deprived of its due rights, money & military equipment; he hired British officers to train the Pakistani soldiers. A major step taken was the appointment of **General Douglas Gracey** as the Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army.
- Due to the administrative decision-making of the Quaid, the Army fought valiantly against the Indians despite being heavily outnumbered. They were even able to liberate a small portion of Kashmir in **January 1948**.

On **11<sup>th</sup> September 1948** the Quaid breathed his last. The **“Father of the Nation”** had died and the country had lost its leading political figure. Although he survived only a year but he made sure that the country stood on her feet which many had predicted could not survive for more than six months.

### **Dr. Allama Muhammad Iqbal**

#### **Personal Life:**

Allama Iqbal was born in Sialkot in northern Punjab on **9<sup>th</sup> November 1877**. He was a distinguished scholar who gained a Master’s degree from the Government College in Lahore, before studying Philosophy at Cambridge University and practicing law in England. He also received a doctorate in Philosophy from Munich University in Germany.

#### **Iqbal - literary works:**

- Two books, **Asrar-i-Khudi (1915)** and **Rumuz-i-Bekhudi (1918)**, both in Persian brought him wide fame.
- In **1924** his first volume of Persian poetry, **Bang-i-dara** was published.
- His Urdu volumes in later years included **Bal-e-Jibril (1935)** and **Zarb-e-Kalim (1937)**. Iqbal gained a reputation as the greatest Urdu poet of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- Along with his Urdu and Persian poetry, his Urdu and English lectures and letters have been very influential in cultural, social, religious and political disputes.

## Political career:

- In **1922**, he was knighted by King George V granting him the title "Sir".
- He became the General Secretary of the Muslim League Sir Shafi's group in **1927** and worked towards the organization of its provincial structure
- Later, during the League's **December 1930** session, he delivered his most famous presidential speech known as the Allahabad Address in which he pushed for the creation of a Muslim state in Northwest India

Iqbal died on **21<sup>st</sup> April 1938**. Although he didn't live to see his separate nation come into being, but he was a great influence in the creation of Pakistan.

## Chaudhry Rehmat Ali

### Personal Life:

Chaudhry Rehmat Ali was born on **16<sup>th</sup> November 1897** in a small town Balachaur in Punjab. He received his early education from Islamia College and went to Cambridge University for studying Law which he attained in 1932.

### Political breakthrough:

- During the Round Table Conferences in London he availed the opportunity and met the Muslim League leaders. He urged them to demand nothing less than a separate Muslim state. Jinnah, who was a keen supporter of Hindu-Muslim unity by then, rejected Rehmat Ali's idea. This resulted in a gulf and Rehmat Ali was often seen criticizing Jinnah's moves henceforth.
- He wrote a pamphlet '**Now or Never, Are we to Live or Perish Forever?**' on **28<sup>th</sup> June 1933**. In it he addressed the Muslims of North-West of the subcontinent to stand up for their rights.
- He holds the unique distinction of having coined the name '**Pakistan**'.
- In **1933**, he established '**Pakistan National Movement**' to launch his struggle for the idea of Pakistan. He also published a work entitled '**Pakistan, the Fatherland of the Pak nation**' which contained all his writings on the subject.
- He even criticized Jinnah for accepting the terms of partition in 1947.

Rehmat Ali died on **3<sup>rd</sup> February 1951**. His biggest contribution was the demand of a separate homeland when no one else had believed in such philosophy.

**CAIE Exam Questions:**

- 1. Why did Jinnah support the idea of a separate 'Pakistan'? [7]**
- 2. Was the creation of the new state the greatest achievement Jinnah made to the Pakistan Movement? Give reasons for your answer. [14]**