

PAKISTAN STUDY

Ideology of Pakistan and Quaid-e-Azam

1. Personal Life:

Quaid-e-Azam (Muhammad Ali Jinnah) was born on 25 December 1876, in Karachi. His father name was Poonja Jinnah. He went to Sindh Madrassah High School in 1887. He passed the matriculation examination from Mission High School. His father decided to send him to England to acquire some business experience. He however, made up his mind to receive education in law at England. Jinnah returned to Karachi in 1896. He died on 11th September 1948. He is the founder of Pakistan.

2. Entry to Politics (1904):

Jinnah began political life by attending the Congress's twentieth annual meeting, in Bombay in December 1904. Jinnah entered politics in 1906 by taking part in Calcutta session of All India National Congress.

3. Political Role of Jinnah:

In politics Muhammad Ali Jinnah was greatly impressed by Krishna Gopal Gokhale, Quaid-e-Azam joined Muslim League in 1913 only after being assured that, Muslim League, too was committed to Indian freedom and self rule.

4. Ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity:

Muhammad Ali Jinnah advocated Hindu–Muslim unity in early years of his political career. He was of the opinion that both Hindu and Muslim make joined efforts to get rid of British Rule.

5. Jinnah Resigned from Congress in 1920:

Gandhi was basically an extremist Hindu politician. Due to Gandhi non-cooperation movement, Quaid-e-Azam resigned from congress in 1920.

6. Acceptance of Simon Commission in 1927:

A split emerged in Muslim league over the acceptance of Simon Commission with Jinnah acting in opposition to group led by sir shafi.

7. 14 Points of Quaid-e-Azam in 1929:

In 1929, Jinnah had to come up with his famous 14 points which was satisfied by Muslims as the basis of future Muslim demand.

8. Represented the Muslims in Round Table Conference:

Quaid-e-Azam represented the Muslims in 2nd and 3rd Round Table Conference in 1931 and 1932. The 2nd Round Table Conference was held in London from 7 September 1931 to 1 December 1931. The 3rd Round Table Conference was held from 17 November 1932 to 24 December 1932. In these conferences he very ably advocated the Muslim cause and vehemently opposed all such schemes which in any way jeopardized the Muslims interest.

9. Great Efforts for the Election of 1937:

Provincial election under the act of 1935 were held in 1937. The Quaid-e-Azam was still thinking in cooperation between congress and Muslim League.

10. Separate Identity of The Muslims:

Quaid-e-Azam extremely pained to find congress acting in highly as anti-Islam behavior. So Quaid-e-Azam decided to give separate identity to Muslims by joining Muslim league.

11. Guidance and Inspiration for Muslims

With in brief period of time of 4 years, Jinnah awakened the slumbering Muslim masses, brought out them into platform under one banner and gave coherence to the innermost but vague verges aspirations.

12. Modern Democratic and Islamic State

On March 1940, the Muslim League at its annual meeting at Lahore passed famous Lahore resolution for separate homeland for Muslims of India. The dream of Muslims was to have a place where they can practice Islam. Pakistan was decided to make an Islamic state.

13. Advocated the Two-Nation Theory

Quaid-e-Azam was a staunch believer of two nation theory and considered the Muslims a separate and distinct nation.

14. Declared Separate Muslims Nationalism in 1940:

He declared

“The Muslims are a nation by any definition of the word nation.”

15. Establishment of Islamic System:

Quaid-e-Azam laid great stress on Islamic ideology because he believed Islam only unifying force of a Muslim millat.

16. Struggle for Islamic Democracy

17. Importance of Holy Quran:

He said:

“What relationship knits the Muslims into one whole, which is formidable rock on which Muslim edifice has been erected, which is the

sheet anchor providing base to the Muslim millat, that relationship, the sheet anchor and the rock is Holy Quran.”

18. Separate Historical Heritage

19. Condemn the Racial (نسلی) Biasness (تعصب)

20. Quaid-e-Azam as a Creator of Pakistan:

The Muslim League under the dynamic leadership of Quaid-e-Azam strove very hard to accomplish Pakistan on 14th August 1947.

Muhammad Irfan