

## Analysis of Quaid speech.pdf



# Assignment



Quaid Speech Radio Lahore  
(30 Oct 1947)

**Course Title:**

Visionary Discourse

**Course Code:**

ENG -306

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**Submitted To:**

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BS English (V)

PUACP



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*"Work, work and*

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*"Work, work and work and we are bound to success"*

## Analysis of Quaid-e-Azam's Speech

**Radio Lahore 30 Oct 1947**

- Background
- Thematic analysis
- Stylistic analysis
- Conclusion

### Background:

On October 30, 1947 Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan gave a historical speech at the inauguration of Radio Pakistan Lahore. This is considered one of the significant speeches. This speech was delivered just a few months after Pakistan had gained independence from British colonial rule. India took a series of measures to practically destroy the independence of the dominion of Pakistan. First step they took in this regard was their influence on the Radcliffe Award which was to demarcate the boundaries between the two countries.

Quaid-e-Azam used this opportunity to address the nation and set the tone for the future of the new country. Quaid-e-Azam declared the Radcliffe Award as 'unjust, incomprehensible and even perverse'. He considered the Boundary Award as the 'latest blow' to the problems of Pakistan. He termed them as 'political award' and not judicial. Still he said that as 'we have agreed to abide by it as a sovereign people we must abide by it'.

Quaid-e-Azam's vision for Pakistan to be a peaceful land. His vision for Pakistan was one of unity, democracy, peace, education and economic development and his words continue to inspire and guide the people of Pakistan to this day. The purpose of this speech is protection of minorities.

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### Thematic Analysis

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Quaid -e-Azam wanted Pakistan to be a peaceful land. His vision for Pakistan was one of unity, democracy, peace, education and economic development and his words continue to inspire and guide the people of Pakistan to this day. The purpose of this speech is protection of minorities.

**Thematic Analysis:**

In this speech, he addressed a variety of themes related to the challenges and opportunities facing the newly formed nation of Pakistan. Some of the themes he touched upon in his speech include:

- Disorder
- Colonial Injustice

- Sovereignty
- Rule of law
- Racial Riots
- Reformation
- International Accountability

**1. Disorder :**

In his speech delivered on October 30, 1947, on Radio Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah addressed the issue of disorder in the newly formed country of Pakistan. He spoke about the challenges faced by the young nation, particularly with regard to maintaining law and order.

Jinnah recognized that disorder was a major problem in the country and emphasized the need for law and order to be maintained. He highlighted the importance of discipline and unity among the people of Pakistan and called upon them to work together to overcome the challenges faced by country.

Jinnah also stressed the importance of justice and fairness in the administration of law and

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## 1. Disorder :

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Jinnah also stressed the importance of justice and fairness in the administration of law and called upon the authorities to ensure that the rights of all citizens were protected. He reiterated that the government would take all necessary steps to ensure that the rule of law was maintained and that the people of Pakistan would be protected from any form of injustice or oppression.

## 2. Colonial Injustice :

Although Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah did not explicitly address colonial injustice as a theme in his Radio Pakistan Speech on October 30, 1947, he did touch upon the issues faced by Pakistan as a result of colonialism.

Jinnah recognized that the newly formed country of Pakistan had inherited a number of problems from the British Colonial Period, including economic and social inequality, poverty and a lack of infrastructure. He acknowledged that colonialism had caused much harm to the people of the subcontinent and that Pakistan would need to work hard to overcome the legacy of colonialism.

Jinnah emphasized the need for Pakistan to establish its own identity and to break away from the colonial past. He called upon the people of Pakistan to work towards building a strong and independent nation that would be free from colonial oppression and injustice. He also emphasized the need for the government to address the needs of all citizens, regardless of their social or economic status.

While colonial injustice was not the main theme of Quaid-e-Azam's Radio Pakistan Speech on October 30, 1947, he did recognize it as a result of colonialism. He called upon the people of Pakistan to work towards building a strong and independent nation that would be free from the legacy of colonial oppression and injustice.

## 3. Sovereignty :

The theme of sovereignty was an important aspect of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's speech on October 30, 1947, delivered on Radio Pakistan. In

his speech, Jinnah emphasized the importance of Pakistan's sovereignty and independence. He recognized that Pakistan was a newly formed country and that its people had struggled for years to achieve independence from British Colonialism. He emphasized that Pakistan's sovereignty was paramount, and that it was essential for the country to establish itself as a strong and independent nation.

Jinnah called upon the people of Pakistan to work towards building a strong and united nation, one that would be able to defend itself against any external threats. He emphasized the need for the government to take steps to protect the country's sovereignty, including building a strong military and establishing friendly relations with other countries.

Jinnah also stressed that Pakistan's sovereignty was not just about its independence from colonial rule, but also about the sovereignty of its people. He emphasized the importance of establishing a democratic government that would be accountable to the people, and that would work towards ensuring their well-being and prosperity.

In conclusion, Quaid-e-Azam's speech on Radio Pakistan on October 30, 1947, focused on the theme of sovereignty, emphasizing the importance of Pakistan's independence and the need to establish a strong and united nation.



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*In conclusion, Quaid-e-Azam's speech on Radio Pakistan on October 30, 1947, focused on the theme of sovereignty, emphasizing the importance of Pakistan's Independence and the need to establish a strong and united nation that would be able to defend itself against any external threats. He also stressed the importance of protecting the sovereignty of the people, and establishing a democratic government that would be accountable to them.*

## 4. Rule of Law:

*Quaid-e-Azam's speech on 30<sup>th</sup> October, 1947 is widely considered as one of his important speeches, in Which he emphasized the importance of the rule of law in the newly formed state of Pakistan. In this Speech he highlighted that the rule of law is the cornerstone of a democratic society, and without it, There can be no justice or equality. He emphasized that the rule of law must be applied equally to all Citizens regardless of their status or position in the society. He stated the law should be the same for the Rich and the poor, the powerful and the weak regardless of their religion, creed, sect, and gender etc. And that no one should be above law. He also stressed that the Judiciary should be independent and impartial, and that the legal system should be based on the principles of justice and fairness. He Believed that a strong legal system would not only protect the rights of citizens but also provide a Framework for economic and social progress. He recognized that the rule of law was not just a legal concept but a fundamental principle that underpinned the very existence of the state of Pakistan.*

## 5. Racial Riots:

*Regarding the issue of communal violence and riots that had erupted in various parts of the country, Particularly in Bengal and Punjab, Jinnah strongly condemned such acts and called the a "curse" on the Nation. He emphasized that all the citizens of Pakistan regardless of their religion and ethnicity, had Equal rights and that the government was committed to safeguard these rights. Jinnah said*

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*"We are all citizens and citizens of one state. We should forget all the distinctions Of caste, creed or religion. We should remember that we are all one people, and We have one national ambition, the prosperity of Pakistan."*

*Racism is the biggest issue in our country which had destroyed the families of thousands of people and Caused starvation in the country. Humanity cried on this shameful act and those who are responsible for This should be treated strictly. So that, our country can become a peaceful and stable country in all Aspects including economic, social, cultural etc.*

## 6. Reformation:

*In the speech of Radio-Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam addressed to his nation and urged them to become a strong and active nation and that they should reform all their status. He emphasized the importance of religious tolerance and harmony, the need for reform and social justice in the newly-formed nation of Pakistan. He emphasized the importance of building a just and equitable society based on the principle of democracy, freedom, equality. He stated that the government must work to ensure that all citizens have access to education, healthcare, and other basic necessities, and that the country must reform it's all the basics for the better development of the country.*

## 7. International Accountability:

*Quaid-Azam emphasized on the international accountability and said "We should make it clear to all foreign countries that Pakistan is a peace-loving Nation and that it is our intention to work with all nations for the promotion of international peace and security. We should make every effort to maintain relations with Our immediate neighbors and all other nations. But at the same time, we expect other Nation to respect our territorial integrity and to refrain from any interference in our International affairs."*

*In this speech, Quaid-e-Azam emphasized that the Pakistan would be a responsible member of the international community and would work towards maintaining peaceful and friendly relations with other nations. He also made it clear that Pakistan expects other countries to respect its sovereignty and not to interfere in its internal affairs.*

*Jinnah's emphasis on international accountability was his great vision for Pakistan as a democratic and modern nation that would be integrated to into the international community. He understood that Pakistan's success as a nation would depend upon its ability to establish and maintain positive relationship with other nations and to uphold the principles of international law and human rights.*

## Stylistic Analysis:

*In this speech, he used several stylistic devices to emphasize his message and connect with his audience. Here are some of the stylistic devices used in this speech:*

### ➤ Temporal device:

*Temporal rhetoric persuades people to take action or accept ideas by drawing upon their perception of time. In the start of speech, he uses temporal device that is "a few days ago", happenings in Punjab, "History of Islam" by using these words he made sequence of events.*

### ➤ Metaphor:

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## > **Temporal device:**

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## > **Metaphor:**

Quaid-e-Azam used metaphors in his speech to help his audience understand complex ideas. For example; he used metaphors "the power of pen 'pen as powerful to achieve Pakistan and "dark clouds " used in this speech.

## > **Personification:**

Personification is the act of giving human elements to non human things. Personification that are used in this speech are "blackened in the eyes of the world " "humanity cries"

## > **Hyperbole:**

Hyperbole is the use of exaggeration as a rhetorical device. The use of hyperbole is also shown here as like "hundred of thousands of innocent people ".

## > **Pronounce:**

Personal pronoun "I " is used as the speech is given by Quaid -e-Azam himself.

## > **Alliteration:**

Alliteration is the repetition of the same consonant sound at the start of one or more words near one another. It is often used to emphasize an emotion or reveal a stronger description. He used alliteration that is "heavy heart ", "practically peaceful ", "folly or futility ".

## > **Parallelism:**

Parallelism is using grammatically similar phrases or sentences together. Parallelism are used by Quaid -e-Azam in this speech are "chance and opportunity ", "solemn and determined ", "grit and determination ".

## > **Rhetorical Question:**

A rhetorical question is a question that isn't intended to be answered. The point of asking the question is to make an audience think or to cause an emotional reaction. In Radio Lahore speech Quaid -e-Azam used many rhetoric questions to think like "Are we now going to besmear and tarnish this greatest achievement for which there is not parallel in the whole history of the world by resorting to frenzy, savagery and butchery? And, will this lead us anywhere?" "Are we downhearted?"

## > **Optimism:**

Hopefulness and confidence about the future or the success of something. The use of optimism in Radio Lahore speech is "it can never be done ". Quaid was hopeful for the future of Pakistan.

## > **Antithesis:**

Antithesis is using parallel sentences or clauses to make a contrast. "It may be wrong, unjust and perverse and it may not be a judicial award."

## > **Consonance:**

Consonance is a repetition of consonant sounds. "ceaselessly and selflessly ", "Frenzy, savagery and butchery ", "deep distress " and "established and maintained ".

## > **Foreshadowing:**

To hint at or present things to come in a story and in any piece of writing. First paragraph of Radio Pakistan speech is a foreshadowing to the up coming events.



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## ➤ Allusion:

Allusions are generally regarded as brief but purposeful references. "Award of Boundary commission", "Special conference on the 29th August".

## ➤ References:

Historical references (the division of India is now finally effected)

Chronological references (Special conference on the 29th August)

Geographical references (west and east)

Anaphoric references (these decisions, 'it requires' communities)

Overall, Quaid-e-Azam's speech at Radio Pakistan Lahore on October 30, 1947, was a powerful and inspiring message to the people of Pakistan. By using a variety of stylistic devices, he was able to connect with his audience and convey his vision for a new nation.

## Conclusion:

The conclusion of the speech was a call to action for the people of Pakistan. Quaid-e-Azam urged the People to work hard and to be disciplined, in order to build a strong and prosperous nation. He Emphasized the unity of nation and urged all Pakistani's to set aside their differences and work together For the greater good. He also spoke about the challenges that lay ahead for Pakistan including economic Challenge and need to establish a functioning government. He reassured the people that these could be Overcome with hard work and determination. Overall, Quaid-e-Azam's speech was message of hope and Determination for the people of Pakistan. He inspired them to work together and to build a prosperous Future for themselves and for their children.