**PAKISTAN STUDIES ASSIGNMENT**

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SECTION: H

**FATIMA JINNAH (MADAR-E-MILLAT)**

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Fatima Jinnah is a well known political personality, dental surgeon and one of the founding leaders of Pakistan. She was the younger sister of the founder of Pakistan Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and in total they were seven siblings. Fatima Jinnah was born in Karachi on 30th July 1893. She was the second youngest of the seven siblings with Muhammad Ali Jinnah being the eldest. Fatima Jinnah had a tough childhood as her father died in 1901 after which her eldest brother became her official guardian. Aside from being brilliant at politics, she was also very highly qualified in the field of dental sciences. She had obtained her dental degree from the University of Calcutta in 1923 after which she became a class associate and an advisor to her elder brother.

Fatima Jinnah was a true companion of Muhammad Ali Jinnah as she had lived with him till 1919. after the death of Rattanbai, Muhammad Ali Jinnah’s wife, she moved in again with her elder brother and took charge of his bungalow. Fatima Jinnah lived with her brother for almost 28 years and during this time she would advise her brother on many important matters and would even accompany him to his various tours across the country. She even accompanied him to London and stayed with him there after the conclusion of the second round table conference. During this time Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Fatima Jinnah grew really close to one another and their companionship is an example for everyone.

Fatima Jinnah was also popular among the community for her contribution towards the making of Pakistan and she was very active in politics alongside her brother. She was a strong critic of the British Raj and was an advocate of the Two Nation Theory while also being a leading member of the All India Muslim League. Shortly after the independence of Pakistan, she established the Pakistan Women Association. After the death of her brother she was banned from addressing the nation until 1951 but even after the ban being lifted her 1951 radio address was heavily censored by the Liaquat Administration. Shortly after, she retired from politics but came back to participate in the presidential elections of 1965 and was the main competition to the military dictator Ayub Khan. She gave it her all but due to some rigging in the elections she still won two of Pakistan’s largest cities which were Karachi and Dhaka. After the 1965 elections, many accused Ayub Khan and his allies of personal and patriotic attacks towards Fatima Jinnah.

Fatima Jinnah was known as Madar-e-Millat which translates to Mother Of The Nation and also khatun-e-Pakistan which translates to the Lady of Pakistan due to her companionship with Muhammad Ali Jinnah and the strive and struggle that she had faced before and after the independence of Pakistan. Although some of her greatest achievements have been ignored but no one can deny her faithfulness towards Pakistan. She also played a huge role alongside Begum Liaqat Ali Khan to develop the women’s awakening and their role in national affairs.

Fatima Jinnah sadly passed away in Karachi on 9th July 1967 and is buried next to her elder brother, Quaid-e-Azam, at the Mazar-e-Quaid, Karachi. Her death is a matter of debate as many speculate that she may have died of unnatural causes such as being assassinated. She remains one of the most influential and honoured leaders in our country because nearly half a million people attended her funeral and many of todays modern institutes or landmarks are named after her.