

Jinnah's early life (Achievements)

He was born on 25 December 1876, in Karachi. At the age of 15 he went to England to study law. At the time (in England) he attended Debates at House of Commons, where he developed the interest in politics. He was the member of Imperial Legislative Council in 1909. Further he was the member of both Muslim League and Indian National Congress.

Role of Jinnah in Pakistan Movement

As a Negotiator

He acted as a negotiator in the Lucknow Pact 1916, from both Muslims and Hindus side. He was not the member of Congress but he did not support the ideology for separate homeland, he always wanted that both Muslims and Hindus should cooperate.

Jinnah as a Leader of Muslims

He was the leader of Muslim society even before the partition. And after the formation of Pakistan he was the first Governor-General. He was also the Chief Executive moreover; he led the Cabinet meetings and was the President of the Constituent Assembly. He worked hard to make the new nation as strong as possible.

Quaid as the 1st Governor General of Pakistan

He was 1st Governor-General and acted as an inspiration to the nation. He dealt with many problems which were held after the formation of Pakistan. He built a nation, government, economy and at last he established national security. He was a very successful governor-general.

Allama Iqbal

Iqbal's early life (Achievements)

Allama Iqbal was born on 9 November 1877. He was scholar who was earned his Master Degree from Government College Lahore. He got doctorate in philosophy from Munich University in Germany and afterwards he studied philosophy at Cambridge University and practiced law in England. He was also a great poet and was called "the philosopher-poet" He was also a politician.

Iqbal's contribution

He was a politician and wanted that Muslims should have a separate country. He also opposed British rule. His famous address at Allahabad called for a federation in which can political control was given to Muslims.

Rehmat Ali Khan

Rehmat's early life (Achievements)

Rehmat Ali was born on 1897 in Punjab. He lived in Lahore and practiced law. Won an important case of Nawab of Mazari he travelled to Britain and studied at Cambridge University where he was presented with Master Degree. Took part in Round Table Conferences.

Contribution towards the formation of Pakistan

His famous pamphlet "Now or Never" which was read by many people and was a great success on the road of the establishment of Pakistan. It was published in 1933. It was super influential for the partition. Further, in 1933 he formed the Pakistan National Movement which supported the idea of separate homeland where Muslims can live peacefully.

1. When did Quaid-As am lose all his trust in Congress leaders?

He lost his trust in all Congress leaders when the Nehru report was issued. It had many points against Muslims which made him realized that these two communities (Hindu and Muslim) are different and each have different culture and tradition. And these cannot get along with each other.

2. When did Quaid make his first move in politics?

Quaid made his first move in politics in 1909 when he became the member of the Imperial Legislative Council and joined both Muslim League and Indian Nation Congress.

3. Who represented the Muslim community in the round Table conference in 1930?

Quaid represented the Muslims in the Round Table Conference 1930 in London. But was unable to make it successes full and thought on giving up politics.

4. Contribution of Jinnah as a 1st Governor General:

Problem 1

- Refugee Problem

Solution

- Set up a relief fund to rehabilitate the refugees as quickly as possible. People responded in donation; cash and other kinds.

Problem 2

- Role of Pakistan in world community

Solution

- Secured membership of the country in United Nations Organization (UNO) in Sep 1947. This helped Pakistan to gain its recognition and support among the other nations of the world.

Problem 3

- National Security concerns

Solution

- Quaid ensured that the new country was able to defend itself by using temporary commission and using British officers. Dialogue with India for military assets.

Problem 4

- Building an Economy

Solution

- Quaid established a State Bank of Pakistan on 1st July 1948. In 1948, Jinnah's industrial policy was announced to set up industries as quickly as possible.

Problem 5

- Building a Government

Solution

- Liaqat Ali Khan was appointed as the Prime Minister of Pakistan. A cabinet was formed a constituent Assembly was set up. Karachi became the capital of Pakistan and central secretariat was setup to run the country. Civil Services rules were drafted.

Problem 6

- Provincialism and Racialism

Solution

- Toured all the areas of Pakistan to get across the message that "Every one of us should think, feel and act like Pakistani. Moreover we should be proud of being Pakistani at one"
- United Nation Organization(UNO) was established.

Problem 7

- Religious Intolerance

Solution

- Called himself the protector General of religious minorities was determined to see Pakistan as a land of tolerance.

5. Why Allama Iqbal has been described as the Architect of Pakistan?

Allama Iqbal is described as the Architect of Pakistan as he was the first who proposed the idea of separate homeland; he announced this in 1930 when he was giving speech in AIML conference at Allahabad.

6. When did he take part in politics?

He took part politics in 1926 when he was elected to the Punjab Assembly. And handled the new laws very skillfully.

7. Name the pamphlet published by Rehmat Ali?

Now or Never

8. What did Allama Iqbal suggest in 1930?

Allama Iqbal in 1930 he spoke in Allahabad in AIML meeting where he called for a federation in which Muslim had political autonomy. He wanted Punjab, KPK, Sindh, and Baluchistan (now provinces of Pakistan) to be a single state.

9. Why is Pakistan a well-chosen name?

Pakistan is a well-chosen name as it describes all the five northern units of India. Which are Punjab, North-West Frontier (Afghan) Province, Kashmir, Sindh and Baluchistan? These all area is Muslim majority area.

10. The Quaid-e-Azam's 14 points were issued in response to what?

They were in the response to the Nehru Report.