

1. Read the source below and answer the question (a)

*In 1929 the congress Party called for complete independence from the British and began again its non-cooperation campaign. The Muslims disapproved of this campaign since they felt that Congress not only wanted independence but Hindu dominance over Muslims. At this time Dr. Allama Iqbal came to prominence.*

a. Who was Dr. Allama Iqbal?

4 [4]

Allama Iqbal was born in Sialkot in 1877. He was a philosopher who studied philosophy at Cambridge University. He was a great poet who took inspiration from the Holy Quran; he is the national poet of Pakistan. He was knighted by the British in 1922 because of his high class poetry. He was elected to Punjab Assembly in 1926, at this point actually entered politics. He gave the speech at Allahabad, in 1930 which called for separate land for Muslims. He later died in 1938.

He is known as the architect of Pakistan

doctorate degree from the University of Munich, Germany

Urdu and Persian

title of "Sir" by the British

b. Why did Jinnah decide to support the idea of creating a separate Pakistan?

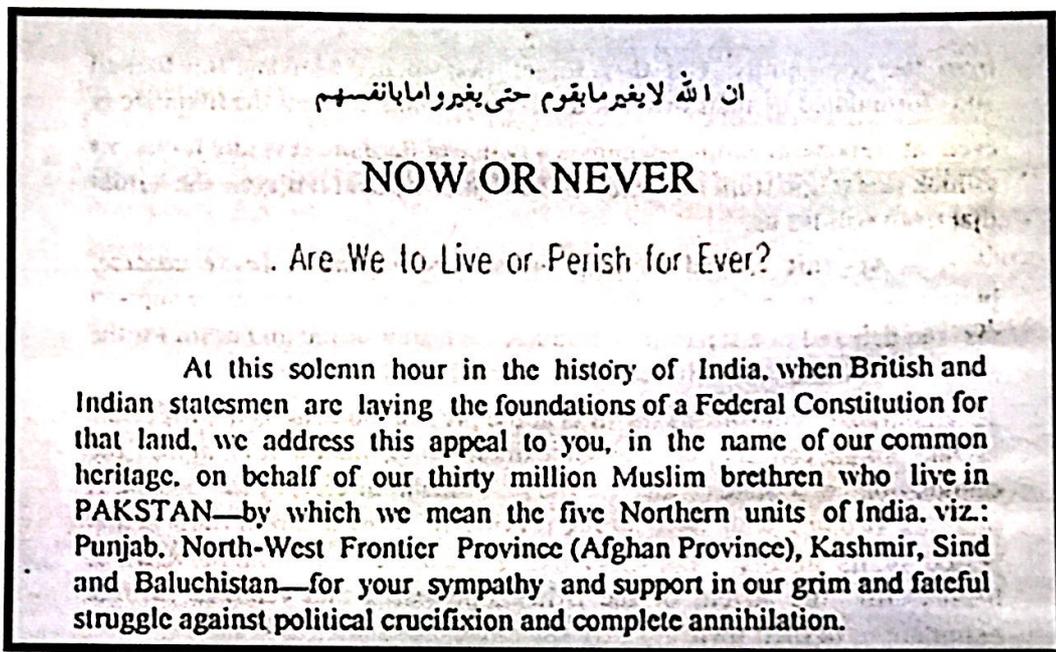
7 [7]

Jinnah was totally against the idea for separate homeland. But after some incidents it was known by Jinnah that these Muslims and Hindus are two different nations. Firstly, in 1928 when Nehru report was made but it consisted some proposals which were against Muslims. Hence, Jinnah tried to make amendments but these changes were not accepted therefore, it was rejected followed by Jinnah's fourteen points in 1929 which made the base of establishment of Pakistan.

Then, when Congress won the election of 1937 and they took severe measures against the Muslims. Such as the wardha scheme, bande matram and the Congress tyranny. They tortured Muslims as much as possible which made Jinnah realized that these two nations cannot co-exist; they both will suffer if they lived together. Their rule of this time was known as the Congress tyranny. It ended in 1939 when WW2 started and Britain said India is part of the war so Indians disagreed to take part and resigned from their governmental jobs. This day was celebrated by Muslims; they gave great support to Jinnah. It was celebrated on 22 December 1939 it is known as The Day of Deliverance.

At last when Jinnah believed that Muslims need a separate home land and he agreed with Allama Iqbal and Rahmat Ali. Further, when the Lahore resolution was passed on 23 March 1930 it reinforced Jinnah and he gave all his best and fought for Muslims till he achieved in his goal which was the formation of Pakistan.

1. Read the source below and answer the question (a).



a. What was the contribution of Rehmat Ali in Pakistan Movement?

4 [4]

Rehmat Ali attended all Round Table Conference and tried to convince Muslim leaders that they should ask nothing but only a separate homeland for Muslims. In 1933 he with 3 other students at Cambridge University, published a pamphlet "Now or Never", that had the message for separate homeland, and it was a great step towards the establishment of Pakistan. But it was unacceptable by many Muslim leaders, at last they accepted it in 1930. Moreover, he did not like the land distribution and he criticized Jinnah in 1947, that why he accepted the partitions terms as many Muslims were left abandoned in Delhi. He gave his best for the establishment of Pakistan.

gave the name Pakistan

Jinnah refused to meet him

b. What early problems Quaid dealt immediately after the partition in 1947?

[7]

There were several problems which were dealt immediately after the Partition 1947. First there was a lot of provincial and racial discrimination. As Pakistan was divided in East and West, but he wanted that people should be Pakistani not Punjabi or Sindhi. They should act, feel and think as Pakistani. This was solved as Jinnah took tour of all Pakistan and spread the message that "Every one of us should think, feel and act like Pakistani. Moreover we should be proud of being Pakistani at one". The other problem was religious intolerance, Pakistan had million of non-muslims and India had most of Muslims. Jinnah called himself "Protector General". He sought that if someone is non-muslim and he does not convert so he should not be tortured or persecuted and was suppose to be treated fairly.

Further there was refugee problem as they did not have place to settle so to help them Relief Fund was set up which received good amount of donation. To be known, Quaid did membership with United Nations Organization in September 1947 in this way Pakistan was able to play role in other worldly things which gained recognition. There was a great need to establish a good and strong Government so 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.

Jinnah built Pakistan's economy in a great way he established The State Bank of Pakistan on 1 July 1948. And Industrial Policy Statement told that there was a need of speedy development and it

was important to set up industries. There was a need to secure the borders of the country too.

Jinnah ensured that the new country was able to defend itself by using temporary commission and using British officers. And being ill-equipped but they still stood firm and first action of army was taken in Kashmir. All these problems were solved wisely and established Pakistan. And made it a strong country. Jinnah was a successful governor general.

Q) Assess the significance of contributions of Allama Iqbal and Rahmat Ali to the Pakistan Movement [14]

Both Allama Iqbal and Rahmat Ali played important role in Pakistan's Movement and led to development of Pakistan. They both evoked importance of separate nation in Muslims.

Allama Iqbal was from Sialkot, he was a scholar, philosopher and a poet. He was also studying law. He was respected by British too, in 1922 he was knighted by British for his poetry. Through his writings and poetry, he awakened Muslims that they need to make themselves strong in society. As being a politician too, he too was in support of separate country, although he was honoured by British although he was against British rule, as it was seen from his poetry too, his poetry was hope for Muslims as they were opposed by both British and Hindus, and believed Hindus should be separated from Muslims thus he was known as "Architect of Pakistan". Next in 1926, he was elected to Punjab Assembly and showed his great skills, Next in 1927 he was general secretary of Muslim League too who was also in support of Muslims, then in 1930 he gave Allahabad address in which Muslims were given political autonomy, and recommended idea of separate country, which was not accepted by AIML for 10 years more however later Allama Iqbal was inspiration for everyone, as he was first to wake stand for separate nation.

Next comes Rahmat Ali, who was from Punjab. He also practiced law, and got to study in Cambridge University. Besides, he also attended Round Table Conference and was continuously asking for separate homeland and nothing else, however Jinnah still disagreed to it but Rahmat Ali kept going thus in 1933 ~~both~~ he with three students of Cambridge published "Now or Never", a pamphlet for Muslims, which was an awakening call for Muslims, <sup>#1</sup> however Muslim leaders were still against it but <sup>this was</sup> because of this a vital part for Pakistan Movement. He also provided name for ~~P~~ separate country "Pakistan", so he named the country. He also formed Pakistan National Movement ~~to~~ for separate country. He was always in favour of Pakistan, and stood against Muslim leaders too who were against it including Jinnah.

Therefore, both of their hard work paid off, in the form of Pakistan's formation, and Muslims having private homeland with no oppression of Hindus but their own freedom and rights. All possible because of these great leaders.

#1 for separate nation