

The Great Leader Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ)

The 20th century has seen a number of great personalities on the international political scene. None of them is equal to the Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah in intellect and honesty of purpose.

It was by sheer force of his personality, firm determination and solid resolution that the Quaid-e-Azam was able to carve out Pakistan on the map of the world. Nothing could keep back our Quaid from his resolve to transform the thoughts of Iqbal into reality, and everybody knew that the Quaid always meant what he said.

Muhammad Ali Jinnah entered politics when he was made Secretary of Dadabhai Naoroji in the annual session of the All India Congress which was presided over by Dadabhai himself. His reputation as an outstanding lawyer had fully been established when he became a Presidency Magistrate in 1900.

When he was studying law in England, Muhammad Ali Jinnah never wasted his spare time. Instead, he spent his time reading books on law and other subjects. He led a life of diligence, discipline and deep study. He particularly studied the lives of great men. He listened attentively with a receptive mind to the political debates and proceedings whenever Parliament was in session.

The Quaid was a man of great and rare qualities of head and heart. He was a symbol of integrity and honesty. Even his worst enemies admitted that the Quaid was not purchasable. This quality not only endeared him to his own people but also won him the respect and admiration of his opponents.

Our great leader had many other great qualities as well. He was fearless and courageous. Everybody knew that he always meant what he said. Once he took a decision, he stood by it, no matter what were the difficulties on the way. The creation of Pakistan is a testimony to the strength of his conviction. The Quaid never compromised on principles.

The motto of the Quaid, "Unity, Faith, Discipline" enabled the Muslims of India to achieve their goal against the combined and staunch opposition of the British rule and the Hindu majority.

The scheme of a separate Muslim state in the Indian Sub-continent appeared not only to be a dream but also a vague idea. It was also bitterly opposed. But it was the Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah who translated the dream of Allama Iqbal into reality with his strong determination.

With every day passing in the struggle for Pakistan, the Quaid rose in the estimation of his people. It was by the magic spell of his personality that he emerged as the most powerful and undisputed leader of the Muslims of the Sub-continent. To liberate the Muslims from the British and the Hindu rule, he worked hard day and night. Despite his failing health, he had abundant wealth of confidence and will-power. He was an excellent orator who could keep his audience spellbound for hours together. He argued his case for an independent state for the Muslims with such mastery of language that even the opponents were convinced by his forceful arguments.

The demand for a separate homeland for the Muslims of India was an expression of their deepest emotions and of their political and cultural identity whose roots embedded in the state of Madina founded by the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ). The Quaid had a clear concept of Islam as a code of life. He said, in an interview to journalist Beverley Nichols, "Islam is not only a religious doctrine but also a realistic code of conduct in terms of every day and every thing important in life: our history, our laws and our jurisprudence. In all these things, our outlook is not only fundamentally different but also opposed to the Hindus. There is nothing in life that links us together. Our names, clothes, food, festivals and rituals, all are different. Our economic life, our educational ideas, treatment of women, attitude toward animals, and humanitarian considerations, all are very different".

Addressing the Muslim League Convention, the Quaid said, "What are we fighting for? What are we aiming at? It is not a theocracy, nor a theocratic state. Religion is there and it is dear to us. There are other things which are very vital: our social life, our economic life; and without political power, how can you defend your faith and your economic life?"

"Pakistan should be based on sure foundation of social justice and Islamic socialism, which emphasizes equality and brotherhood of man", the Quaid said on an occasion when he was delivering a speech in Chittagong in March, 1948.

The Quaid-e-Azam took great interest in the formation and progress of the Muslim Students Federation. His advice to the students after Pakistan had come into being was, "Now that you have achieved your goal, you have a Government of your own and a country which belongs to you and in which you can live as free men. Your responsibilities and your approach to the political, social and economic problems must also change. The duties required of you are: develop a sound sense of discipline, character, initiative and a solid academic background. You must devote yourselves whole-heartedly to your studies, for that is your first obligation to yourselves, to your parents and to the State".

In his address to the students of Islamia College, Peshawar in April, 1948 he said, "Remember that your Government is like your garden which flourishes by the way you look after it and the efforts you put forward for its improvement. Similarly, your

government can only flourish as a result of your patriotic, honest and constructive efforts to improve it

"You must learn to distinguish between your love for your province and duty to the State as a whole. Our duty to the State takes us a stage beyond provincialism. It demands a broader sense of vision and a greater sense of patriotism. Our duty to the state often demands that we must be ready to submerge our individual and provincial interests into the common cause for common good. Our duty to the state comes first, and our duty to our province, district, town and village and to ourselves comes next".

"Remember we are building up a state which is going to play its full part in the destinies of the whole Islamic World. We, therefore, need a wider outlook which will cross the provincial boundaries, limited nationalism and racialism. We must develop a sense of patriotism which should bind us all into one united and strong nation".

"That is the only way in which we can achieve our goal: the goal of our struggle, the goal for which millions of the Mussulmans have laid down their lives for the cause of Islam and Pakistan."

The Quaid's motto, "Work, work, and work" is a call to wake us up from slumber and work hard to achieve national goals. It is the earnest desire of every Pakistani to see Pakistan attaining the stature visualized by our great leader, the Quaid-e-Azam. Each one of us should try and act upon the golden principles the Quaid gave to the nation, and follow him in his footsteps and thus obtain for Pakistan a respectable and dignified place among the comity of nations.

EXERCISES

1. Answer the following questions.

- i. What is the meaning of the Quaid's motto?
- ii. What did the Quaid say in an interview to Beverley Nicholas?
- iii. What did he say while addressing the Muslim League Convention?
- iv. How can we make Pakistan great?
- v. What is the role of the students in the progress of our country?
- vi. What advice did the Quaid give to the Muslim Students Federation?
- vii. Give a sketch of the Quaid-e-Azam's character.

2. Change the following passage into the present tense.

The Quaid was a man of great and rare qualities of head and heart. He was a symbol of integrity and honesty. Even his worst enemies admitted that the

Quaid was not purchasable. This quality not only endeared him to his own people but also won him the respect and admiration of his opponents.

3. Make nouns from the following words:

Example: achieve - achievement
 donate, create, youthful, destroy, advise, strong, happy, provincial, live, political, social.

4. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions: for, to, with, up, into.

- i. Even a child knows that a Muslim stands _____ Pakistan.
- ii. You will agree _____ me.
- iii. You must devote yourself _____ your studies.
- iv. We have _____ mould our people _____ a well-organized and solid nation.
- v. If you want to build _____ yourself _____ a nation, _____ God's sake give _____ this provincialism.

5. For each word in list 'A' choose a word similar in meaning from list B. For example separate / apart, are similar in meaning:

List 'A'	List 'B'
create	liberty
separate	make something new
fundamental	energetic
high	respect
active	tall
freedom	basic
famous	well-known
honour	apart

6. Punctuation:

Its, It's

'Its' means belonging to it.

Example: The baby has lost its doll.
 The cat is eating its dinner.

"It's" is short for 'it is' or 'It has'

Example: It's a long way from here.
(It is a long way)
 It's been a very hot summer.
(It has been)

Now, rewrite the following passages by putting an apostrophe (') where necessary.

"Hello, Saleem! Its nice to see you again. Its been a long time since we met last . How are you?"

"Im very well, thank you, Akmal, but my dog isnt very well. He burnt his foot and I am taking him to the veterinary hospital". "Yes, I can see that its limping. Look, its holding up its paw for me to see!"

"Where is the hospital, Saleem? I know its somewhere near here".

"Yes, its in the next street. Come on, Ill take you".

"Thank you, Akmal. Its very kind of you".

7. Consult your dictionary to find out the meanings of these words:
resolution, carve, transform, diligence, rare, endear, opponents, testimony, compromise, convictions, concept, initiative, emphasis, patriotism, comity, visualize.

Creative writing:

8. "Write a short essay on "A Great Leader".
9. Read the following text rapidly to look for particular items of information as asked below.

After a long struggle under the banner of the All India Muslim League, Pakistan became an independent state on the 14th August 1947, with the Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah as the leader. Pakistan became a sovereign republic on March 23, 1956. The Muslims, the Hindus, the Christians, the Buddhists and the people of scheduled castes live in Pakistan. The majority is Muslim. The national language of Pakistan is Urdu. The official language is, however, English.

In addition, a number of regional languages are spoken, e.g. Punjabi, Pushto, Sindhi, Balochi and Saraiki.

Answer Verbally:

- i. When did Pakistan become a sovereign republic?
- ii. Which religion does the majority of the people follow?
- iii. What is the official language of Pakistan?
- iv. Name a few regional languages spoken in Pakistan.
- v. Give a suitable title to the passage.



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