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Q: community Services of Jinnah rendered for the Muslims of the sub-continent.

Introduction:

Without the Services of Jinnah, Muslims of the subcontinent would be subjected to perpetual Hindu-majoritarianism. His role in the creation of Pakistan was monumental. Some of the significant services rendered by Jinnah for Muslims include the defence of their rights, reorganization of the All-India Muslim League (AIML), championing constitutional safeguards, the adoption of Lahore Resolution, and the eventual creation of Pakistan in 1947.

Jinnah's Community

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Services Rendered for Muslims of the Sub-continent:

1-Tinnah's Fourteen Points: Defending Muslim Rights

The New Report in 1928 rejected Muslim demands, including the demand for separate electorates. In response, Tinnah declared his Fourteen Points in 1929.

Tinnah's major demands include the following:

- Federation with provincial autonomy
- Full religious liberty.
- Adequate representation of Muslims in legislatures.
- Separate electorates
- Protection of the Muslim-majority provinces.

Through his points, Tinnah sought to defend Muslim rights.

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2. Reorganization of AIML:

Before Tinnah, All-India Muslim League (AIML) was weak and fragmented. That was the reason for the failure of the League in the 1937 provincial elections.

It was Tinnah who reorganized the party and transformed it into a mass-based organization.

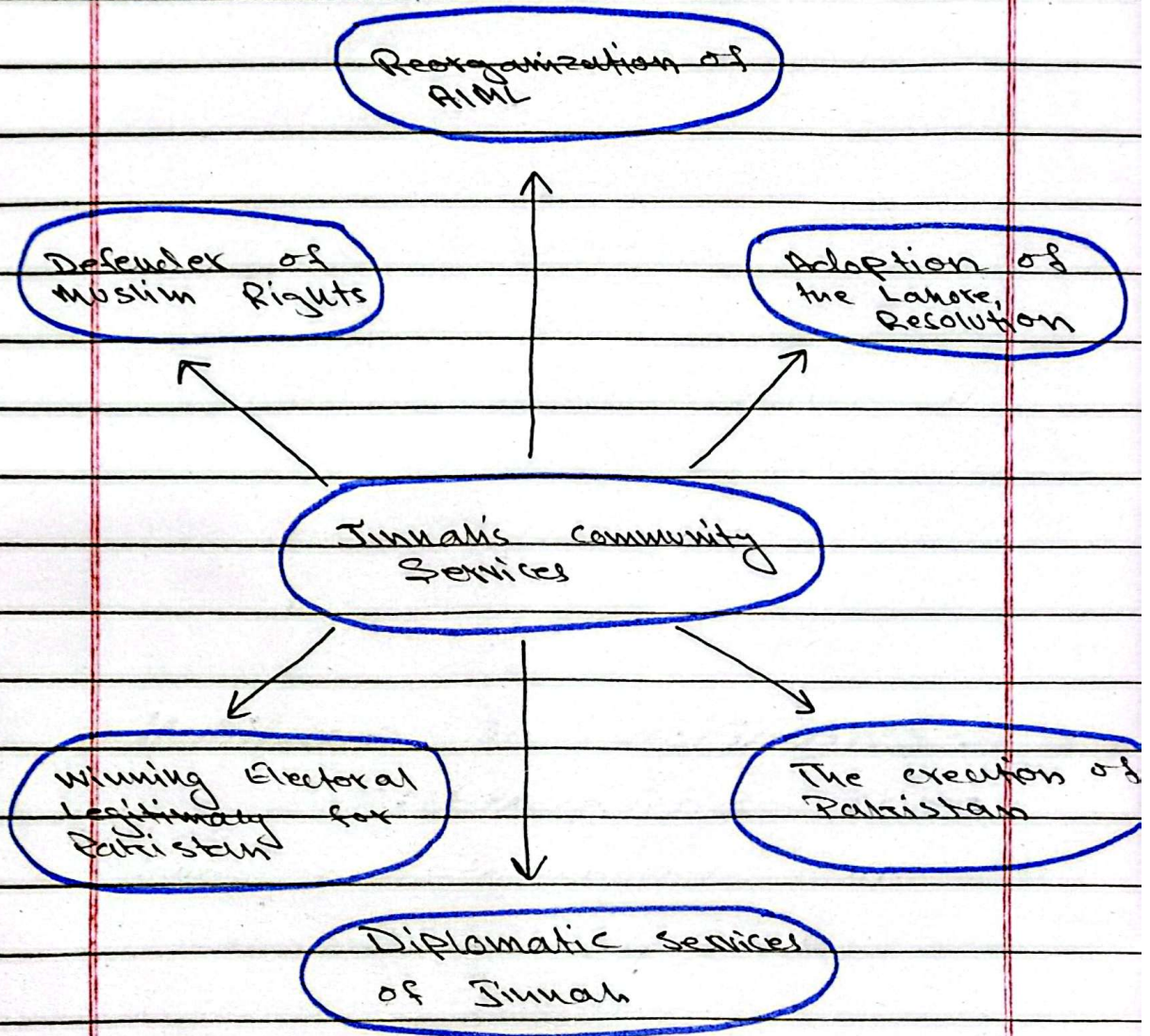
3. Champion of Constitutional Safeguards:

As a Parliamentarian and a barrister, Tinnah relied on constitutional safeguards to protect Muslim rights. He depended on legal arguments, demanding minority rights, federalism, and separate electorates. His legal approach gave credibility to the Muslim

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cause and made the British more responsive to the idea of Pakistan.



4-The Lahore Address: Providing Justification for the Muslim Cause

During the Lahore Address 1940, Jinnah provided legal justification

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for Pakistan. He famously said,

"The Hindus and Muslims belong to two different religious philosophies, social customs, and literatures. They neither inter-marry nor inter-dine together, and indeed they belong to two different civilizations, based mainly on conflicting ideas and conceptions."

Through his assertion, he also instilled in millions of Muslims that their collective survival required statehood.

5- Adoption of the Lahore Resolution: A Formal Demand for Pakistan

The Lahore Resolution, presented by A.K. Fazlul

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It was adopted under Jinnah's leadership in 1940. This resolution laid the foundation for the creation of Pakistan. It demanded geographically contiguous regions where Muslims were in majority to be constituted into independent states. It also called for constitutional safeguards for minorities.

6- Diplomatic Services of Jinnah:

Jinnah participated in constitutional negotiations with the British where he presented the Muslims' demands. He took part in the Round Table Conference from 1930-32, Cripps Mission 1942, and the Cabinet Mission Plan 1946, where he consistently advocated for the Muslim cause.

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7- The 1945-46 Elections and Electoral Legitimacy for Pakistan:

After the League's failure in 1937, Jinnah strived for strengthening the party. It was his efforts that AIML won all the 30 Muslim seats in the central Assembly, and secured over 90% of Muslim seats in the Provincial Assemblies. This electoral mandate lent legitimacy to the creation of Pakistan. It also enabled the League to negotiate with the British from a position of strength.

8- Creation of Pakistan in 1947: The Ultimate Service Rendered

It was Jinnah's stead-

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fast resolve that led to the creation of Pakistan - a separate homeland for the Muslims of the subcontinent. Even when he was terminally ill, he managed refugee crisis, border chaos, and state building, demonstrating his utmost concern for the Muslims.

Conclusion:

To conclude, had it not been for Jinnah, Muslims of the subcontinent would still be dominated by Hindus. His indispensable services for Muslims include the protection of Muslim rights, strengthening of the AIML, winning electoral legitimacy for Pakistan, and ultimately the inception of Pakistan in 1947. His

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Services are widely recog-
nized by muslims and
they call him Qaid-e-Azam
and Baba-e-Qaum.