

Original Submission – Jinnah

Contact Information

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Company:

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Naming

Requested name: Jinnah Road and Muhammad Ali Jinnah Park

Requested use of name:

- Street

- Park

Background Information (Reason for name request):

Muhammad Ali Jinnah (born Mahomedali Jinnahbhai; 25 December 1876 – 11 September 1948) was a barrister, politician and the founder of Pakistan. Jinnah served as the leader of the All-India Muslim League from 1913 until the inception of Pakistan on 14 August 1947, and then as the Dominion of Pakistan's first Governor-General until his death. He is revered in Pakistan as the Quaid-i-Azam ("Great Leader") and Baba-i-Qaum ("Father of the Nation"). His birthday is observed as a national holiday in Pakistan. He is also known as a Founder of Pakistan.

If you have submitted a person's name, please provide a short biography (Given name, date of birth, place of birth, contributions, awards, achievements or other related information):

Muhammad Ali Jinnah (1876-1948) was the first governor general of Pakistan. His great achievement was the organizing of Indian Muslims to demand a separate state, which culminated in the creation of Pakistan, the world's largest Islamic state.

Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born in Karachi, probably on Dec. 25, 1876, although the day is uncertain. He went to England in 1892 to study law, and after his return in 1896 he practiced in Bombay. He joined the Indian National Congress, giving his support to the moderate faction led by Gopal Krishna Gokhale, whom he greatly admired. Jinnah was also a member of the Muslim League, and he worked for greater Hindu-Muslim unity. He broke with the Congress in 1920 with the advent to leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, whose methods he deplored as unconstitutional and as based on an appeal to the mob. Jinnah's attempts to work with the Muslim League were so frustrating, however, that he concluded its leaders were either "flunkeys of the British or camp followers of the Congress" and went to England in 1931 to take up a law practice there.

In 1934 Jinnah was persuaded to return to India by the changes brought about in the political situation by the proposals for the new constitution, which resulted in the India Act of 1935.

Jinnah's energy, integrity, and relentless logic made him the spokesman of Indian Moslems, earning him the title Quaid-i-Azam, "supreme leader." By 1945, when Indian independence was imminent, neither the British government nor the Indian National Congress could find a political solution for India without Jinnah's agreement. His insistence that Hindus and Moslems constituted two separate nations became the central fact of all discussions, and the partition of India on Aug. 15, 1947, into India and Pakistan was the fruit of his argument that Moslems must have their own homeland.

Jinnah was the first governor general of Pakistan, and while the office in other parts of the British Commonwealth was ceremonial, his enormous popularity and skill made his authority virtually absolute. He tackled the many problems facing the new nation with zeal, but he was already worn out by the long struggles. He died on Sept. 11, 1948, leaving to his successors the task of consolidating the nation he had done so much to create.

Attachment:

https://www.saskatoon.ca/sites/default/files/webform/muhammad_ali_jinnah.jpeg

Additional comments: On the behalf of Pakistani Community of Saskatoon and Pakistan Canada Cultural Association, We are requesting the Naming Advisory Committee and City of Saskatoon to please consider the request to put the name of Street as a Jinnah Road and the park name as a Muhammad Ali Jinnah Park. City of Saskatoon is a City of Diverse Community. We have a strong believe on diversity and multiculturalism. I want to appreciate all the efforts and service of City of Saskatoon and Naming Committee.

Do you wish to address the Naming Advisory Committee? No