

Q2 Write a detailed and systematic analysis of the charismatic leadership of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the leader of Indian Muslims during the crisis ridden decade of 1937-47.

Ans. Introduction

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was a charismatic leader, who had a dream of Pakistan, where people could live and prosper. He knew it can only be possible if all Muslims kept their differences aside and come together for the sake of peace and harmony. He was known for his vision and going an extra mile to make his vision come true. It was Jinnah's magnetic personality that influenced Muslims of India to be united and to fight for a separate homeland. His determination made them realize that Pakistan is not a pipe dream but it will be a reality. He paved the way towards Pakistan, a free state where we live in peace, enjoy our rights, practice our religions and breathe in

free air.

Background:

Quaid-e-Azam, being against colonialism joined Congress Party in 1906 to get rid of British rule. The main reason to join Congress as the beginning of political career was, Congress was fully developed political party and he also admired the thoughts of Hindu leaders such as Dadabhai Naoroji and Gopal Krishna Gokhale. After the establishment of Muslim League Party, he worked for the unity of Hindus and Muslims as this united bond would be the only way to put an end to colonialism in India. In his efforts towards unity, Jinnah joined Muslim League and acted as a bridge between both political parties.

One of the biggest milestones of Jinnah's untiring efforts was Lucknow Pact in 1916. It was considered to be a major event towards the unity of Hindu and Muslims as Congress agreed to the demand of separate electorates for minorities. Looking at the success of Quaid-e-Azam, Sarojini Naidu titled

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 Jinnah as "Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity." Delhi Proposals 1927 was another effort of Jinnah where constitutional reforms were discussed before giving up the dream of Muslims of separate electorates.

Moreover, Jinnah gave 14 points in 1929 as a response to anti Muslim Nehru Report and highlighted that any future constitution of India that did not incorporate these points will not be accepted by Muslims. In the first Round Table Conference in 1930, Jinnah along with other Muslim leaders introduced the terms of Muslims to be included in the constitution. However, the Round Table Conferences were not successful, so the British came up with Government of India Act 1935.

Elections of 1937 and Congress Rule:

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As the federal part of GOI 1935 was condemned, both parties decided to work on provincial part, so the elections were held in 1937. During this election, Jinnah highlighted the existence of Muslims by ~~got~~ quoting,

"I refuse to line up with the Congress

There is a third party in this country and that is the Muslims. We are not going to be dictated to by anyone."

Despite the efforts and determination of Muslim leaders, Muslim League was defeated badly, especially in the Muslim majority areas. Muslim League accomplished majority seats in Muslim minority areas which framed that only Muslims living in Hindu majority areas feared Hindu Domination. Congress was allowed to form the government in 7 out of 11 provinces.

Congress Rule was the most brutal period for Muslims as several policies were implemented by Congress that were against Muslims. The riots doubled, the robbery increased by 70 percent and murders by 30 percent. All these factors made Muslims realize that Congress was not the party for Indians but only for Hindus. It brought fear in the hearts of all Muslims that if all this happening when British still controls the central government, what worse would be consequences when Congress ^{will} control the centre.

Revitalizing the Muslim League:

With the help of Raja of Mahmudabad, Jinnah called all Muslims for Lucknow Session in 1937. It was a key point of the leadership of Quaid-e-Azam that he revitalized the defeated Muslims and brought them together on a single platform with the same goal and the passion to fight for what they truly deserve. During Lucknow Session, Jinnah said,

"the Congress have shown their hand that Hindustan is for Hindus."

As Second World War broke out in September 1939, Congress refused to be part of it and put forward their terms for independence which were refused by the British government. Congress resigned all its ministries. It was determination of Jinnah that he offered terms for Muslim League and Congress coalition instead of offering terms to the British. After getting no response from Congress, Jinnah observed 22 December 1939 as 'Day of Deliverance' from Congress Rule.

Laahore Resolution 1940 and Symbolic Representation of Jinnah:

At first, Quaid-e-Azam wanted Muslims and Hindus to live in unity and fight against colonialism, but after he saw the true colors of Congress, he changed his demands for muslim's representation to one single aim - a free state for Muslims. During Jinnah's Laahore Resolution, Jinnah not only changed his attire to resemble with his followers and groups, but also his outlook towards new aim and passion. His followers followed him in whatever way, he led. Allama Iqbal in his book "Verdict of India" said,

"He can sway the battle this way or that as he chooses. His 100 million Muslims will march to the left, to the right, to the front, to the rear....."

It was his leadership that showed the Muslims that they qualify for a separate nation in all definitions of nations.

Two Nation Theory and Slogan of Pakistan:

Quaid-e-Azam changed the narrative of

two nation theory and started the slogan for a separate free state. He was ^{the} a leader, who not only showed the way towards the new aim, but also led ~~in~~ the followers in the ground. Jinnah rejected the Cripps Mission in 1942 because it criticized on the idea of single Indian Union and denied Muslim of their right to free state. During Gandhi-Jinnah Talks in 1944, Gandhi wrote letters and met with Jinnah to convince him to give up this idea of free state for now. On the other hand, Jinnah refused and explained Gandhi the difference between Hindus and Muslims. Jinnah was determined on his dream of Pakistan.

The leadership of Quaid-e-Azam was far-sighted and when Wavell Plan was given in 1945, Quaid rejected the Wavell Plan. The Simla Conference was one of the greatest example of Jinnah's leadership where he argued that Muslim League is the sole representator for Indian Muslims and seats should be given to Muslim League. The confidence of Jinnah in his dream and his followers could

be portrayed by all these events. Abdul Sattar in his book, 'Pakistan Foreign Policy 1947-2019' penned down for Jinnah that,

"the only Muslim in India today to whom the community has the right to ask for safe guidance."

Elections of 1945-1946 and Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946.

The untiring efforts of Jinnah brought unity among Muslims and Pakistan won the elections of 1945-1946. He added the religious element in the Two Nation Theory which woke up the souls of Muslims and united them as per one identity. The Cabinet Mission Plan was announced in 1946. Quaid-e-Azam accepted the plan with the hope that in near future, Pakistan will be founded as an independent nation but after the Congress rejection to grouping ^{clayse} ~~idea~~, and Jinnah rejected the Cabinet Mission Plan and called for Direct Action Day in 16 August, 1946. An Interim Government was formed in 1946 with Congress and Muslim League but it was of not much success and

Congress agreed to the creation of Pakistan.

3rd June Plan 1947 and Independence Act:

Lord Atlee announced that Britain would leave India and appointed Lord Mountbatten to peacefully transfer the power to both parties. When Jinnah met with Lord Mountbatten, he, as a leader, made clear that Muslims need partition and a secular state. It was planned by Lord Mountbatten and Nehru to give a week state^{to} of Jinnah so the partition can be undone in future.

However, the 3rd June Plan was accepted after many struggles on 18th June and it was the efforts and struggles of Muslims under the leadership of Quaid-e-Azam that Pakistan got independence in 1947. Harry S. Truman said for Jinnah that,

"without Jinnah, there would have been no Pakistan in 1947."

Conclusion:

The charismatic leadership of Jinnah led us to a free state where we

all live in peace. He did not allow British to be the first Governor-General, but became the Governor General himself to portray the independence of Muslims from both, British and Hindu. He brought together Muslim in this dream and his leadership made people loyal to Jinnah and his demand for Pakistan. It has been rightly quoted by Stanley Wolpert in 'Jinnah of Pakistan' that,

"If there was one Jinnah in Indian Congress and 100 Gandhis in Muslim League, the dream of Pakistan would have never seen reality."