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Date:

M T W T F S S

Q2. Write a detailed and systematic analysis of the charismatic leadership of Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the leader of Indian Muslims during the crisis ridden decade of 1937-1947.

## A2. Introduction

After returning from his brief self-exile in London, Jinnah came back with all guns blazing to tackle ~~with~~ challenges like never before. For this, he reformed the Muslim League and proved to be not only a charismatic leader for the Muslims but also the other minorities in un-divided India. Primarily, the Muslims of India had a guiding force to demand their undue rights which eventually culminated into ~~the~~ them achieving their own homeland, Pakistan, in 1947. In this answer, a detailed and systematic analysis of the charismatic leadership of Jinnah from 1937 to 1947 will be discussed.

Charismatic leadership of Jinnah during the crisis ridden decade of 1937-1947  
Torment on the Muslims during Congress rule and Jinnah's demand for rights

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The years 1937-1939 was a time of torment and injustice for the Muslims of India. The Congress had tried their best to wipe out the identity of the Muslims through educational reforms, and political reforms and social reforms. For instance,

The <sup>Educational</sup> Wardah Scheme was a means to brainwash Muslim youth by glamorizing and using hyperbolic style to describe the Hindu religion and culture (Trek to Pakistan, Ahmad Saeed). Moreover, the Urdu language took a backseat and the Dev-Nagri script was propelled. Jinnah strongly condemned the Congress rule as it was ~~tyrannical~~ tyrannical and was the voice of the Muslims during the time.

Celebration of end of Congress rule through Day of Deliverance - igniting the fervour of the Muslims

After the resignation of the Congress party in November 1939, Jinnah declared that ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> end of tyrannical rule be celebrated on the 22nd of December 1939. This was a means through which ~~the~~ Jinnah was able to gather the Muslims for a common celebration of the

end of oppression. It was non-violent and showed that the Muslims of India ~~was~~ have common values and want the same thing. Thus, Jinnah proved to be <sup>a</sup> charismatic ~~and~~ a leader for the Muslims.

### Outright demand for Pakistan: a separate homeland for the Muslims

Jinnah was able to guide the Muslims to a common and clear goal through his leadership. The <sup>(1940)</sup> Pakistan Resolution was ~~concerned~~ ~~the~~ ~~other~~ ~~object~~ included the demand for a Muslim Homeland which was the ultimate destiny of the Muslims. Crises and injustice had resulted in Jinnah (who previously advocated for working in concert with the Hindus) to adopt the two nation theory. He said "we are a nation with our own distinctive culture and civilization... we have our own distinctive outlook on life and of life. By all canons of international law, we are a nation." Hence through his leadership, Jinnah navigated through crisis and demanded Pakistan.

## Strong will and charismatic leadership after the Uhalisar tragedy (1940)

The Uhalisar tragedy (1940) was directly before the Pakistan Revolution. Many people were ~~also~~<sup>killed</sup> due to their refusal to take off their uniforms which were outlawed as they were paramilitary uniforms. Clashes ~~at~~ resulted in almost 50 Uhalisars being killed (Iqbal to Pakistan, Ahmad Saeed). This despite this tragedy, Jinnah was able to ignite the passion of the Muslims through his ~~charismatic~~ charismatic leadership to demand Pakistan.

## Strong front during the Cripps Mission and unwavering advocacy for Muslims

The Cripps Mission (1942) was wholly ~~very~~ unjustified and unsatisfactory as it contained no mention of Pakistan and was not what the Muslims wanted. The Cabinet Mission proposal was a practical demonstration of Jinnah being a great leader and demanding the justified rights of the Muslims. If accepted, the Muslims would continue to face subjugation and

1942 crisis. Thus, Jinnah proved to be ~~an~~ a good leader.

### Divide and Quit Movement - an alternative to the Quit India Movement

While the Hindus ~~was~~ demanded the British to give India independence through the Quit India movement (1942) launched by Gandhi, Muslims adopted the Divide and Quit Movement. Under Jinnah, the Muslims realised that Pakistan is the ultimate goal and thus they wanted the British to first divide India and then grant independence. If left undivided, the Muslims would face more crisis than they already were. ~~Thus~~ Ergo, Jinnah was a guiding force for the Muslims.

### Gandhi - Jinnah talks - avoiding another crisis through leadership

In 1944, Gandhi and Jinnah commenced talks to resolve some warring issues between the two communities. Gandhi promised ~~to~~ to adhere to some major demands.

of the league. However, Jinnah realised that Gandhi spoke in an individual capacity and did not represent the Indian Congress. Thus, he did not concede to any demands and strongly demanded an independent state. As later said by Jinnah: "Pakistan was created that very day the first Hindu was converted to Islam."

Leadership of Jinnah through avoiding future crisis of CR Formula (1944)

The CR Formula (1944) was formulated by Rajagopalachari who created a document containing reforms that would impact the Muslims. Jinnah, through his vast legal background identified it as a watered down version of the 14 points (1929) and rejected it. Thus, a crisis was averted and Muslims were guided to their demand for Pakistan.

Tricky and treacherous navigation during the Simla Conference through Jinnah's leadership

The Wavell Plan of Simla conference was rejected by Jinnah because he demanded that all Muslims on the Viceroy's executive council be from the Muslim League only. Moreover, Jinnah wanted a permanent constitutional solution rather than a temporary one which may be a dangerous trap for the Muslims as it provides no guarantee. He said "Until you do not give ~~you~~ guarantee for the safeguard of the Muslim interests, until you do not win the <sup>Muslim</sup> cooperation, any constitution you enforce shall not last even for 24 hours". Thus, Jinnah's charismatic leadership led to elections and an interim set-up.

Jinnah's leadership during the Cabinet Mission Plan and the aim of Pakistan

The Cabinet Mission Plan (1946) was a pre-cursor to the realisation of a separate homeland. In sections B and C, the Muslim states were grouped together which would ultimately result in the formation of Pakistan. Jinnah, through his intelligent leadership, had devised

a plan for Pakistan which was finally being reflected in British policies. After many crises, Jinnah was able to almost reach his goal.

Interim Government set up and the All

Muslim League election success under Jinnah's leadership

Jinnah's political ideology was based on the ~~Two~~ Two Nation Theory and rights of the Muslims. He was able to make the Muslims realise their rights and also achieve their support. The Muslims realised that ~~the~~ the Muslim League under Jinnah would help them reach their full potential. Therefore, after numerous crises, the Muslim League won a landslide victory and swept all the Muslim seats in the Central Assembly and captured as many as 428 out of 492 Muslim seats in the provincial legislatures. Now, the League's claim to speak on behalf of Muslims of India was fully vindicated.



## Achieving Pakistan despite all odds

Jinnah was faced with jabs from all directions. The British had evil and insincere intentions with partition as highlighted by the 3rd June Plan. The British wanted to separate two large provinces, Bengal and Punjab, instead of adopting a <sup>and consistent</sup> similar strategy for all provinces i.e. separation based on religion and geographical continuity. Moreover, the Congress was on a quest to put Pakistan at a major disadvantage despite before partition so that it would be merged into India later on. ~~all~~ highlighted by ~~Congress~~. Although Pakistan was described as "moth-eater", it was an independent nation. Muslims were faced with an existential crisis in undivided India and through Jinnah's charismatic leadership, the objective of Pakistan was realised.

## Governorship of Pakistan and Jinnah's leadership

Upon partition, there was another problem which related to the governorship of the country. India had

selected Mountbatten ~~and~~ and he was pressurizing Jinnah to nominate him for Governorship of Pakistan. Jinnah realised that only he could be the true leader and was selected by the masses due to his charisma and intelligence. He rejected the proposal of Mountbatten also because <sup>Mountbatten</sup> he favoured India. The seeds for Pakistan's downfall would be due to ineffective leadership (Jinnah and Governor Generalship Issues, Ayesha Jalal, 2008). Hence Jinnah became the first Governor General of Pakistan in 1947.

### Impact of charisma of Jinnah on the Muslims

During the decade of crisis, the Muslims were largely without a voice and strong leadership. Jinnah proved to be a beacon of light for the Muslims who were guided and educated made aware of their power and rights. They faced an existential crisis which can be seen even today in India. The Muslim community in India The Muslims needed their own homeland to freely practice their way of life

and religious in every capacity: socially, politically and economically. Through Jinnah's leadership crises were powered through and Pakistan was achieved. As rightfully highlighted by Stanley Wolpert: "Few individuals significantly alter the course of history. Fewer still modify the map of ~~the~~ the world. Hardly anyone can be credited with creating a nation-state. Muhammad Ali Jinnah did all three."

### Critical analysis: Plight of Muslims of India today

The importance of Jinnah's charismatic leadership and his ~~unwavering~~ unwavering demand for Pakistan can be revisited today. Muslims in India continue to be victims of brutality and oppression at the hands of Hindu supremacists. What's more, the BJP and RSS are government representatives so the brutality against the Muslims is not arbitrary groups but state-sponsored. One can draw an analogy of Congress rule of 1937-1939 which also committed atrocities against the

Muslims. Now, the BJP government has been in power since 2014 and oppression against Muslims is on an upward trajectory. Furthermore, religious freedom is also curbed through policies that ban the Hijab such as in Karnataka. Thus, Jinnah's leadership saved many Muslims through establishing Pakistan.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, Jinnah's leadership from 1937-1947 led the Muslims to safety and freedom. His charisma made the Muslims believe that they could demand their rights and not be treated as second class citizens. Eventually, Pakistan was the result of effectively navigating all ~~crises~~ crises during that decade. The Muslims would have been in deep trouble without Jinnah as seen in India also today.