

# "Pakistan Affairs"

## CSS-2023 (Q#02)

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

(Solution)

### Introduction:

Charismatic leadership refers to a leadership style that is characterized by a certain qualities of an individual such as visionary, oratory with supernatural or superhuman qualities. Jinnah was charismatic leader of the Muslims in the crisis-ridden decade of 1937-47, as India advanced towards freedom and independence. This period was marked by intense political turmoil, communal tensions, and negotiation among various stakeholders. His strategic leadership, vision, and dedication to safeguarding the rights of Muslims played pivotal role in guiding his community through these challenging times. With his untiring efforts, indomitable will,

and dauntless courage, he united the Indian Muslims under the banner of Muslim League.

### Snapshot of History:

Jinnah was a Muslim leader who joined Muslim League since 1913. His early efforts to promote Hindu-Muslim unity as the form of Lucknow Pact (1916) was hailed "The

### Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity".

He was also the main formulator of Delhi proposals (1927). In 1929, he also presented his famous Fourteen Points (1929) in response of to the Nehru Report (1928).

Jinnah refused to accept and reminded the Nehru:

"There was another party, the 'Muslim League' which alone had the right to represent the Muslims of India."

In 1929, Jinnah wrote letter to Madhwa that "only a conference of Indian delegates in London could break the political conflicts". After the rigid behaviour of Congress, Jinnah transform himself into Pakistan's movement.

### Jinnah's Political Life:

Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born in Karachi

DATE: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_

on December 25, 1876. His early education at Sindh Madrasa and later he went to London for further studies. Muhammad Ali Jinnah started his political career in 1906 from Indian National Congress. In 1910 he was elected to the Imperial Legislative Council. He sponsored the 'Morley's Reforms Bill' which brought him in touch with Muslim League. In 1913, he joined Muslim League and became Muslim prominent leader. He left Congress in 1920. He became president of Muslim League in 1934 and led the Muslims of subcontinent.

### Congress Rule (1937-39):

The provincial elections were held in the 1936-1937 and there were two major parties one was Congress and second was Muslim League. Congress, as the oldest, richest and best organised party won the election and Muslim League lost badly. Congress was played card to convince Muslims that there were two parties in India 'British and Congress'.

### i) Congress Rule ~ Nightmare for Muslims:

Congress formed their ministries

in July 1937. Jinnah offered Congress to form a coalition government with the League but Congress rejected his offer. Congress proved to be only Hindus party and worked for Hindus. Congress suppressed the Muslims and introduced such policies:

- ★ Considered Hindi as a national language.
- ★ Congress flag was given status of national flag.
- ★ Slaughtering of cows was banned.
- ★ Worship of Gandhi's picture made compulsory at schools.
- ★ Band-e-Matram, an antimuslim song was made national anthem.
- ★ Religious intolerance was on peak and
- ★ Hindus played drum at the place of prayers.
- ★ Played role for weaken the economy of Muslims.

## ii) Day of Deliverance was shaped by Hindus:

When Congress demanded immediate transfer of power in return the cooperation of the was efforts, the British government refused. As a result, Congress resigned from power. Quaid asked the Muslims:

- Celebrate December 22, 1939 as a day of deliverance and thanksgiving.

in taken of relief from the tyranny and oppression of the congress rule. ”

Jinnah said that:

“The majority community has clearly shown that Hindustan is for Hindus.”

### Historic Lahore Resolution (1940):

The Muslim League held his annual session at Minto Park, Lahore. Quaid-e-Azam presented his own solution of the Muslim problem that Muslims need separate identity in the form of Pakistan. Jinnah was also wrote an article: “**Time & Tide**” to shown congress rule. He criticized congress and nationalist Muslims and demand for separate Muslim home-land. According to **Stanley Wolpert**, this was the moment when Jinnah transformed himself totally into (Muslim) Pakistan great leader.

“Hindus and Muslims belong to two different (nation) religions, philosophies, social customs and literature. They neither intermarry nor inter-dine, they belong to different civilizations. Their concept of life and on life are different. They inspired different resources and their heroes are different.”

The heroes of one is foe of other,  
their victories and defeats overlaps.  
Muslims are nation according to  
any definition of nation. By all  
canons of international law, we  
are nation. We wish our people  
to develop spiritual, cultural, economic  
and social or political life in a way  
we think. India is not a nation,  
nor a country, it is subcontinent  
of nationalist."

(Jinnah Speech, 1940)

### Muslim League Passed Resolution:

The famous resolution moved  
by Bengal chief Minister, A.K. Fazl-i-Haq  
and introduced by Ch Khaliquzzaman and  
other inter alia stated that:

"No constitutional plan would be  
workable to the Muslims unless  
geographical contiguous units are  
demarcated into region. The area  
where Muslims are majority as  
in north-western and eastern zones  
of India should be considered  
independent, autonomous and sovereign  
state. Adequate, effective and  
mandatory safeguard provided in  
the constitution for minority in the  
units and in the region for protection  
of their religion, culture, political and

DATE: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_

administrative rights. Thus should provide security of Muslims where they in minority.

The resolution clearly demanded independent Muslim state consisting of Punjab, NWFP, Balochistan, Sindh in north west and Bengal and Assam in north-east. Basis of this resolution, Muslim League decided go for separate state. This resolution made part of League's constitution in 1941.

## Ideology of Pakistan: Two Nation Theory:-

"Pakistan was created the day, when first Indian national entered in the field of Islam." (Jinnah)

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan began the period of Muslim self-awakening; Allama Iqbal provided the philosophical explanation; Quaid-e-Azam translate into political reality; and the Constitutional Assembly of Pakistan, by passing Objective resolution in 1949, gave a legal sanction. On the basis of this ideology, Quaid decided future of Pakistan. He said:

"Pakistan was to be a modern democratic state that deserved

its ethical foundation from Islam where the source of guidance and inspiration for constitution making and governance is going to be Islam?

### Cripps Mission (1942):

During the WWII, Britishers need Indian cooperation because Japanese near to India. The president of US wanted to send Cripps by British government to enlisting congress and ML cooperation. Cripps come to India in 1942 and seek solution to break dead lock. The following of Cripps proposal were bellow:

- i) After the end of war power given to the Indians but till the end of war India had status dominant ('Semi-government').
- ii) Establishment of Assembly and Indian representative would be able to make their constitution and but defense now control of British.
- iii) Provinces would reject the constitution or could established their independent status.
- iv) Security must provided to minority.

Both parties rejected this proposal, Congress demanded full power while



DATE: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_

first time Hindu leaders recognized the Muslim as a separate nation. The congress took action against and he resigned from assembly. After this Gandhi wrote letter to Quaid in which he expressed his desire to meet him in personal capacity not for congress side. Gandhi real purpose behind talks was to extract Jinnah from ~~para~~ proposition of Pakistan. Jinnah painstaking explain the stance of Pakistan and maintain over the division of India as proposed in the Lahore division. Gandhi asked to Quaid: "first power should be transfer to Congress, which thereafter would allow Muslim majority areas that voted for separation to be constituted, not as independent but as a part of federation". Great Jinnah did not agree to the proposal and talks ended. Too difficult to beat intellectual depth of Jinnah which were knew the hidden intentions of Gandhi.

### Simla Conference (1945):

In 1945, Lord Wavell formulated the plan about future of India. He suggested the plan as follows:

- i) Reconstitution the Viceroy Executive

DATE: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_

Council to select person nominated by the political parties of different communities also get their due share.

ii) All the members would be Indians.

In this conference, Shimla conference, participated all political parties. ML claimed it is only party to represent the Muslim while Congress sent Molana Muhammad Azad as leader of delegation to prove congress representative all communities. Quaid objection on the membership or representation in Executive Council that congress represented six members while ML represented five members. The issue on 5th member election was led by conflict. Shimla conference failed due to rejection of proposal.

### General Elections (1945-1946):

After the failure of Shimla conference, the Viceroy Executive Council setup led on the basis of election.

Quaid-e-Azam declared that Muslims were not ready to accept rather than separate homeland. Both parties started election campaign to prove their real representation. Both had opposite slogan during their campaigns.

The famous slogan of ML:  
**"If you want Pakistan, vote for the Muslim League."**

Quaid-e-Azam tried to unite the Muslim communities under the banner of ML. On the other hand, Congress stood for United India. Congress press abused the Quaid as "Vivisection of Mother India", "Religious barbarism". The Congress also played previous card and support all small Muslim parties who had some differences with ML. The results of election were proved that ML was real representative of Muslim and 'Day of Victory' celebrated by ML under solo leadership of Quaid. ML won all <sup>reserved</sup> provincial seats and captured 95 percent provincial seats.

### **Cabinet Plan (1946):**

The British government sent a Cabinet mission to subcontinent for resolving the constitutional deadlock. The purpose of mission setting up of constitutional body and Executive Council with the support of Indian parties. The main points of mission are as follows:

i) The Union of India comprising the

British India and Indian states will be responsible for foreign affairs, defense and communication.

ii) There would be three federal groupings, one comprising six Hindu majority provinces, two comprising Muslim majority provinces and other Bengal and Assam in the east linked at center.

iii) The provinces and the states shall be basic unit. All subject other than Union subject and residuary power would vest to provinces.

iv) The Union would be executive and legislature.

v) There would be interim government having the support major parties

The Muslim League accepted plan and strategic move, expective to achieve its objective in not too-distant future. On the other hand Congress rejected and wanted total authority and not share with Muslims.

### Interim Government Setup (1946):

The ~~Brit~~ Viceroy invited the Congress to join interim setup instead of Muslim League who had accepted the plan. Quaid-e-Azam. withdrew its acceptance and observed 'Direct Action Day' to show Muslim solidarity

in support of Pakistan demand. Vice-Chief realized and invited ML. Liaquat Ali Khan became as a Finance Minister and presented 'Poor's man's budget' as it affected Hindus Capitalists. Under the deadlock b/w both parties, ML disassociated itself from cabinet Plan and resorted to achieve Pakistan.

### June 3, 1947 Partition Plan:

Quaid-e-Azam made it clear that the demand for Pakistan had the support of all the Muslims could not withdraw from it. After a short time, Congress leadership to accept Pakistan as the only solution. Lord Louis Mountbatten draft a plan for partition and also announced power would be transferred by June 1948. After holding talks with political leaders and parties, he prepared plan and British government got approved within five minutes in a meeting. It was announced on June 3, 1947 and declared that it would bestow full dominion status upon two successor states.

### Nehru Edited Menon's Formula:

V.P Menon, the only in the personal staff of Mountbatten, to present plan

of power. Nehru edited Menon's formula and then Mountbatten himself took plan to London without alteration. The plan that was decided future of subcontinent was actually authored by Congress minded Hindus.

## Main Contours of the Proposed Plan:

The following were the main clauses of the Plan:

- i) The provincial legislative Assemblies of Punjab and Bengal were meet two groups. Muslim majority and non Muslim majority groups. If the any of two decided partition favours the Governor General would appoint boundary commission to demarcate the boundaries of province.
- ii) The major legislative assembly of Sindh decided either to join the existing assembly or new constituted assembly.
- iii) Decide the future of NWFP in order to referendum base.
- iv) Balochistan was also to be given the opinion to express its opinion on the issue.
- v) If Bengal decided favours of partition, referendum was <sup>to be</sup> held in the Sylhet district and Assam.

## Conclusion:

The Muslims of Subcontinent have finally achieved their goal, but only after a long and relentless struggle under a single minded guidance of Muhammad Ali Jinnah. The people of Pakistan freed from colonial rule. Quaid-e-Azam gave practical manifestation to the Ideology. Jinnah encountered Congress and Britishers and save the rights of the Muslim in every platform. He had led Muslims himself through all challenges and difficulties confronting the new nation state. His strategic negotiation, unwavering commitment and visionary leadership were pivotal in shaping the events that led to the creation of Pakistan.

"Few individual significantly alter the course of History. Fewer still modify the map of the world.

Hardly anyone created can be credited with creating a nation state. Muhammad Ali Jinnah did all these."

(Stanley Wolpert, Jinnah of Pakistan)