

Q) Write a detailed and systematic analysis of a charismatic leadership of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the leader of Indian Muslims during the crisis-ridden decade of 1937-47? (2023)

Introduction:

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, often known as Father of the Nation in Pakistan was a major player in the Indian sub-continent's history from 1937 until 1947. During this period, his leadership was characterized by Christic traits serving as a beacon of hope and solidarity for the Indian Muslim community in the face of enormous political, social, and theological problems.

1) Political Life of Charismatic leader:

Muhammad Ali Jinnah born in Karachi on December 25, 1876. He started his education at Sindh Madia and later attended the Muslim school in Karachi. When he was 16 years old, he went to England in 1892 to continue his studies. In 1896, Jinnah became a qualified lawyer and officially became a barrister in 1897.

Jinnah political journey began in 1906 when he took part in the Calcutta session of the All-Indian Muslim National Congress as a private secretary to the Congress president. In 1910, he was elected to the Imperial Legislative Council. He played an important role in supporting the Waqf Validating Bill, which allowed him to work closely with other Muslim leaders. In March 1913, he joined the All-India Muslim League, a political organization that represented the interests of Muslims in India.

~~Charismatic Oratory skills to counter Nehru Report:-~~

2) Visionary leadership after 1937 elections:-

In a provincial Assembly election of 1937, the Congress party won in 8 provinces. However, Jinnah disagreed with Nehru's idea that there were only two forces in India: British imperialism and Indian nationalism represented by Congress. Muhammad Ali Jinnah refused to accept this and sharply reminded Nehru that

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

At the core of Jinnah's charisma was his unwavering vision to represent muslim league third party in subcontinent that solely represent muslims of India.

3) Day of Deliverance at the end of Congress rule:-

After almost two year of oppression rule, Muslim under the leadership of Jinnah, celebrated the Day of Deliverance at the end of Congress rule. In his speech at Lucknow, on 15 October, 1937 Jinnah said that

"The majority community has clearly show that Hindustan is for the Hindus"

4) Mr Jinnah Share his vision in 1939 with Persuasion:-

In 1939

Quaid-e-azam said

"Muslim and Hindu are two nations. We are going to live as nation and play a role as

nation"

Muhammad Ali Jinnah share his view with persuasion to convey the strong message to high command of british government and leadership of congress

5) Quaid-e-Azam Convey their Message in Time and Tide Article

On March 9, 1940 Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah wrote an article published in the England "Time and Tide" saying that

"The British people being Christian sometimes forget the religious wars of their own history and today consider a religion as a private and personal matter between man and God.

This can never be the case in Hinduism and Islam. Both these religions have definite social codes and aspects of their social life.

6) Leading by Example on 23 March, 1940:-

Charismatic leaders lead by example, and Jinnah was no exception. At the core

of Jinnah's charisma was his unwavering vision of a separate Muslim state, Pakistan. In his speech on March 23, 1940 at historic public meeting at Lahore, Muhammad Ali Jinnah argued that Muslims of India are a nation with distinct culture, history, and traditions, and that they have right to self-determination. He called upon all Muslims to unite under banner of the Muslim League and demand a separate state for Muslims in India.

7) Charismatic Oratory skills during Cripps Mission 1942:-

The Cripps Mission was a British attempt to gain support for the war effort in World War 2 by promising dominion status to India after the war. Jinnah was initially skeptical of Cripps Mission so as he did not trust on British promises. Therefore, he agreed to negotiate with Stafford Cripps. He wanted a clear commitment to the creation of Pakistan after the war. Cripps make some concession to Jinnah, but not

agreed to all his demand. As a result, negotiation broke down and the Cripps Mission was so failure.

8) Strategic Negotiation held between Gandhi and Jinnah 1944:-

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah attempt to talk Gandhi in 1944 to ~~find~~ resolve the difference between Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League and find a common way forward for India's independence.

Jinnah went into talk with clear goal to secure the creation of Pakistan as a separate homeland for muslim while Gandhi want to preserve India's unity. So talk were ultimately unsuccessful.

He wrote to Gandhi:

"Muslims and Hindus are two major nations by any definition or test of a nation. We are a nation of a 100 million. We have our distinctive outlook on life and of life."

9) Quaid-e-Azam show his successful Political Maneuvers in General election 1945-1946:-

Jinnah

campaigned on a platform of Muslim League on self-determination and creation of separate Muslim State. Muslim League launched extensive election campaign under the leadership of Quaid-e-Azam. Jinnah's messages resonated with Muslim voters, and the Muslim League won 95% of the Muslim-reserved seats in the Central Legislative Assembly.

10) Legacy and enduring Impact of M. Jinnah in the 3rd June Partition Plan:-

The charisma of Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah continues to shape the identity and future of Muslim. He was the leader of All-India Muslim League, which had been campaigning for a separate Muslim state for several years. Jinnah was a shrewd negotiator and used all his skills to ensure that Muslim League's demands were met in partition plan.

Stanley Walpert on Jinnah:-

"Few individuals significantly alter the course of history. Fewer still modify the map of the world. Hardly anyone can be credited with creating a nation-state. Muhammad Ali Jinnah did all three."
(Jinnah of Pakistan)

Conclusion

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's success during the crisis-ridden decade of 1937-1947 shape the Pakistan with testament to his leadership, vision, and determination. He envisioned it as a country where Muslims could be free to practice their religion and culture, and where they could have a fair share of political power.