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a) Introduction:

After decades of strife and scuffles, Pakistan emerged on globe in name of Islam under charismatic leadership of Quaid e Azam. "Two Nation Theory" called by muslim scholars after collapse of muslim empire was put into action by Quaid e Azam. Quaid e Azam turned course of history in favor of muslims of subcontinent. During speech in Aligarh in 1944, he stated:

"Pakistan came into being the day when first hindu converted to Islam."

b) Charismatic leadership of Quaid e Azam:

Max Weber defined charismatic leadership as certain quality of individual personality which set him apart from other individuals on basis

of some exceptional qualities.
In a book "Charismatic Leadership: Quaid e Azam and Creation of Pakistan" written by Sikander Hayat, Quaid e Azam is declared as man of charisma who offered despaired people the charismatic leadership with an abiding faith in himself as well as the cause that he espoused.

"Charismatic leaders are not born in a vacuum. They emerge when there are many leaders around but no one deliver the cause."

(Sikander Hayat)

c) Charismatic leadership of Quaid e Azam during crisis ridden decade of 1937-1947:

① Charismatic leadership of Quaid e Azam during Congress Rule (1937-1939):-

The government of

India act was put into action in 1937. During winter of 1936-1937, provincial elections were held. There were two main political parties of subcontinent at that time: the Congress and the Muslim League. Congress emerged as largest representative in legislative assemblies. Quaid e Azam offered Congress to form a coalition government with Muslim League, but Congress rejected the offer. He united Muslim leaders of majority Muslim provinces in Lucknow, October, 1937 and gave presidential address in which he gave full charter for freedom of Muslims of South Asia. He said:

"Majority community has clearly shown that Hindustan is for Hindus."

Next main challenge for Quaid was Congress ministries established in six provinces of Bihar,

Keep the description of a single argument brief and increase the number of arguments instead

Omissa, Madras, Bombay, Central provinces and Uttar Pradesh (UP). The congress reign also established in NWFP (North western frontier province of Pakistan). These ministries acted against muslims interests. Quaid e Azam urged British central government to appoint **Royal commission** to probe into cruel actions of congress ministries in these 6 provinces. But this demand was not given much importance, so muslims on advice of Quaid appointed their own committees. These committees proved effective and 2 reports were completed - **Pisapur Report** which probed congress cruelties in UP and **Sharif Report** which proved allegations in Bihar. Jinnah's another strategy was to hold provincial conferences in a number of provinces to make aware muslims and British

about congress policies of Hindu Raj (1937-1939). He held 3 sessions in Lucknow, Calcutta and Patna in 1937 and 1938.

These bold fait and British government convinced what Quaid and muslims saying were right. In his statement before British parliament, Lord Zetland, secretary of state for India, explained that Congress has functioned as it was a "Hindu Organization" a statement disliked by Gandhi.

Attempt by giving subheadings

④ Resigning of congress ministries and celebration of December 22, 1939 as day of deliverance:

When Gandhi and other congress leaders decided to give a hard time to British government to not support them in world war II, Jinnah took opportunity to support British in war efforts. 50% of armed personnel fighting for British

were muslims who came to have love for Quaid. On the other hand, to put pressure on British government, congress ministries resigned in 1939 november.

Quaid e Azam declared 22nd december, 1939, as day of Deliverance from Congress Raj in which not only muslims, but other minorities also celebrated.

③ Jinnah's demand for Pakistan on 23rd March, 1940:

Addressing historic public meeting of Lahore Resolution on March 23, 1940, Quaid e Azam said:

"Muslims are nation according to any definition of nation and they must have their own homeland, territory and state"

He further said:

"Muslims occupy large parts of country where Muslims are in majority. Such as Bengal, Punjab, NWFP, Sindh and Baluchistan"

The resolution got passed on 24th March. Muslims of subcontinent responded very well to this resolution. This resolution also awakened the spirit of Islam in Muslims by this statement of Quaid e Azam:

"Demand of Pakistan is not only meant freedom from Hindu cruelties, but its present concept of separate state of Muslims where they can live according to Islam."

4) Quaid e Azam and Cripps Mission, 1942:

Cripps mission was a failed attempt by British in March 1942 to secure India full cooperation in World War II

Quaid e Azam strategy was not to fully accept or oppose this mission. Quaid was a rational person, he took care of right action at right time.

5) Quit India Movement, 1942 and Quaid e Azam:-

This was launched by Mahatma Gandhi on 8 August 1942, during world war II, demanding an end to British rule in India. But Quaid e Azam stance in this movement was, "Divide and Quit"

6) Gandhi Jinnah talks, 1944:-

It took place in Bombay in 1944. Main goal of Gandhi in these talks was to make Jinnah admit that idea of Pakistan was unreasonable. Quaid said in these talks that:

"Division of India is beneficial not only for muslims, but for whole India"

But Gandhi remained firm on his notion that India was a united nation.

1) Simla Conference and charismatic leadership of Quaid e Azam in 1945:-

Simla conference was about what happened in India when British left. On talks of selection of muslims ^{representatives}, Quaid e Azam made them clear that All India Muslim League is sole representative of Indian muslims.

2) 1945 - 1946 general elections and Quaid e Azam:

Quaid e Azam personally toured the country to unite muslim community under muslim league's banner. Muslim League won in all 30 seats of central legislature, and got 95% reserved muslim seats at

reserved muslim seats.

9) Quaid e Azam and Cabinet mission Plan, 1946:-

Quaid e Azam accepted cabinet mission plan in hope of getting Pakistan after 10 years but Congress wanted to get total Authority. So, congress rejected it.

10) 3 June, 1947 partition plan and Quaid e Azam:

Quaid e Azam and muslim league leaders were in wait of this day when blue print of their demand gave. Mountbatten gave partition plan, announcing division of India into two countries.

11) Dawn of Independence, 14 August 1947 and Quaid e Azam:

Quaid e Azam efforts proved successful and muslims saw dawn of independence on 14 August, 1947. Mountbatten

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transferred power to constituent assembly of Pakistan. Replying to address of viceroy, Quaid said:

"It will be our constant effort to work for welfare of all communities in Pakistan"

Conclusion:

Through tireless efforts, strong determination, and brave spirit, Quaid e Azam brought together Indian Muslims under Muslim League. He turned Muslims dream of separate homeland into reality through his charismatic personality, even in face of resistance from Hindu Congress and British Government. Charismatic leaders like Quaid e Azam are born after centuries. They are not born charismatic, circumstances made them charismatic. They were oppressions of Hindus that compelled Quaid e Azam for being charismatic.