

Write a detailed and systematic analysis of Charismatic leadership of Quaid during crisis-ridden decade of 1937-47.

Introduction:

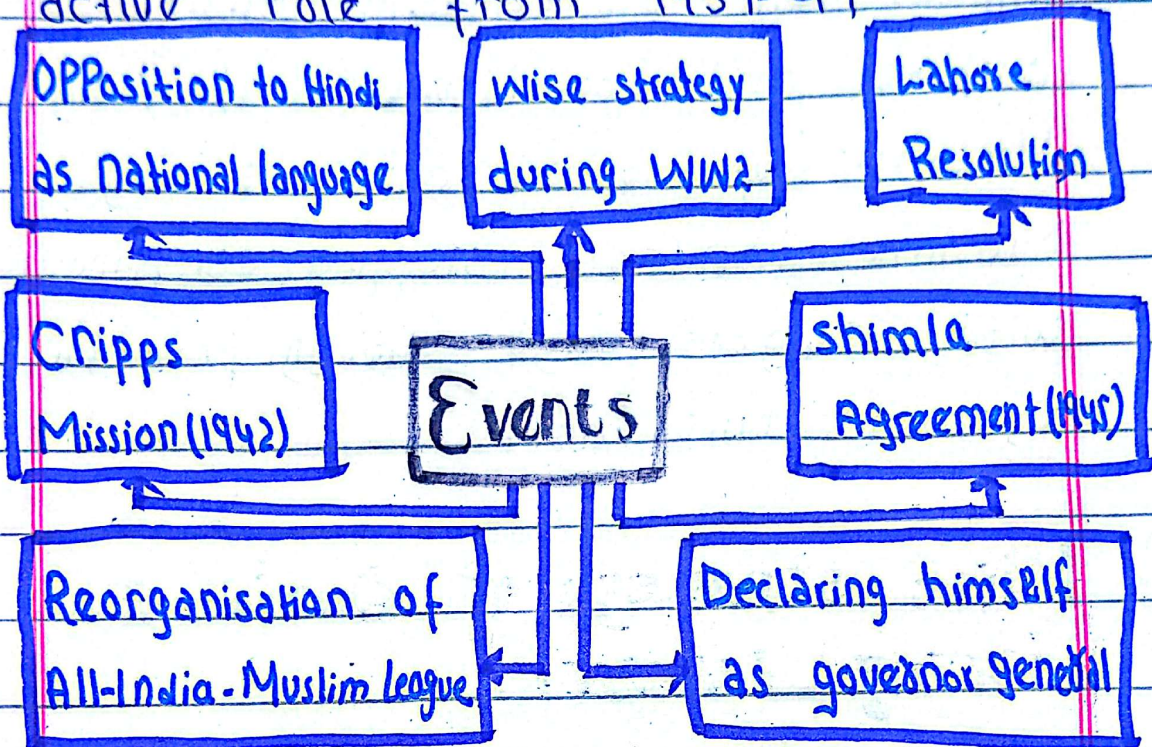
The decade of 1937-47 was full of hardships for Muslims. When Congress came into power in 1937, it started working to eliminate Muslims culture, religion, and values. This was the final wake up call for Muslims and Quaid and he demanded separate homeland for Muslim, in Lahore Resolution 1940. He played vibrant role during Cripps Mission (1942), Shimla Agreement (1945), Cabinet Mission plan (1946), World War II (1939) and declaring himself as Governor General instead of Mountbatten to prevent Pakistan from the evil intentions of British government and Indians.

III) Brief overview of the atrocities of congress during 1937- A wake up call for Muslims:

When Congress came into power it refused to make coalition govt with the league. One of the meetings of congress, Nehru said: "There are only two powers in British India that are British govt. and congress. Others must line-up." Quaid-e-Azam refuted this claim and said there is another party called Muslim league. Moreover, they introduce Bande Mataram as national anthem. Quaid-e-Azam and Muslims protested against it as it was anti-Muslims. Warda Education Scheme and Vidya Mandir was introduced to brainwash the young Muslims and made them ignorant of their culture and religion. Quaid and Muslims seemed it as death blow to Muslim identity and religion.

(II) Chrismatic leadership of Quaid during crisis-ridden decade of 1937-47:

Quaid-e-Azam played an active role from 1937-47



i) Opposition to Hindi as national Language:

After coming into power congress started using Hindi in the courts, school, and public meetings. When the Muslims demand Urdu should also be used for this purpose, their concerns were ignored by congress. In 1938 at

Delhi meeting Quaid-e-Azam said:
'Forceful imposition of Hindi in place of Urdu is death knell to Urdu. Hindi is taught at school. What impact will be on the religious, cultural and social values of young Muslims.' Quaid and other strong Muslim leaders stopped compensating with Congress and strongly protested against this act.

ii) Wise strategy of Quaid-e-Azam during WWII:

Britain declared British India as an ally in the WWII. Congress abolished its ministries in all the provinces due to the declaration of War without their consent. On the other side Muslim league acted wisely. They showed sympathies for the Britain.

Hamid Khan in his book

asserted that Quaid-e-Azam and Muslims showed limited cooperation to Britain with the demand that Britain will firmly committed to the idea of Pakistan.

(Political & constitutional History of Pakistan)

iii) Lahore Resolution (1940)- Quaid demanding separate state for Muslims:

The atrocities of congress during 1937-39 made the Quaid realized that Muslim's* political and social rights are not secured in the India where Hindus are in majority. This was final wake up call for Muslims to demand separate homeland for them.

Quaid-e-Azam in the annual session of AIML in 1940 stated: Muslims are a nation by any definition and it is their right to form separate state in punjab

Sindh, Balochistan and NWFP where Muslims are in majority to peacefully exercise their religious and cultural practices."

iv) Cripps Mission (1942) - Quit India movement of Congress vs. Divide and Quit of AIML:

Cripps Mission came into India in 1942 to resolve constitutional problems of India. It proposed one Indian union, Constituent assembly to frame constitution on the basis of population, and freedom of province to accede the union or form separate union. Congress leaders strongly opposed these proposals on the ground that it will harm the unity of India by giving freedom of choice to provinces. Quaid-e-Azam and Muslims also rejected these proposals saying: Muslims'

interest are not secured in one united India. The only solution to these problems is divide India into two separate states."

After the failure of Cripps Mission Congress demanded transfer of power and "Quit India." In response Quaid said "Divide and Quit India."

v) Shimla Agreement (1945) - Insisting the nomination of Muslim members fairly in Viceroy's Executive Council:

During the Shimla Conference in 1945, issue arose on the composition of Viceroy's Executive Council. Quaid demanded that the Muslims should be nominated fairly from the Muslim League. But the British Govt. and the Congress did not accept this demand.

Quaid was clearly observing that

the establishment of interim govt. would put the idea of Pakistan in cold storage and Hindu majority at central govt.

Trek to Pakistan by Ahmad Saeed.

This stubbornness of British and congress resulted into failure of Shimla agreement.

vi) Reorganisation of AIML to gain support of the public:

At this timeperiod even some muslims leaders and public were in support of united India and joining congress. So, the Quaid decided to reorganise All India Muslim league to win the support of public. Quaid-e-Azam maintain political distinctiveness by saying that: "It is the true representative of India Muslims with the aim of protecting ideology of Muslims." He set up

a committee to increase the membership of League. A women sub-committee was also established. This resulted into participation of every community in League and the ultimate outcome of this was the victory in the general elections of 1945-46.

vii) Issue of common governorship between Quaid-e-Azam and Lord Mountbatten:

The cabinet Mission (1946) was failed to reach any settlement between (India) Congress and Muslim League. So, the British govt. decided to hand over power to India. But the main issue arises that whether Mountbatten should be common governor of both dominions or not? Quaid-e-Azam was fully aware of the evil intentions

of the Mountbatten and the Congress.

"British govt. and congress were of the view that Pakistan a fragile state will not be able to survive and ultimately collapse into India."

Constitutional & political History of Pakistan by Hamid Khan.

So, Quaid declare himself as governor general of Pakistan.

Conclusion:

Hence, from the above discussion we can conclude that the charismatic leadership of Quaid-e-Azam ultimately leads towards the creation of Pakistan. Despite the hardships and pressure from British govt. and congress he remained steadfast in his demand of Creation of separate homeland.