



RESEARCH PAPER

The Charismatic Leadership of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah: His Vision and Constitutionalism

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DOI

[http://doi.org/10.47205/plhr.2022\(6-I\)14](http://doi.org/10.47205/plhr.2022(6-I)14)

PAPER INFO

ABSTRACT

Received:

October 10, 2021

Accepted:

February 05, 2022

Online:

February 06, 2022

Keywords:

Charisma,
Constitution,
Constitutionalist,
Freedom
Movement, Jinnah

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This study aims to critically evaluate the charismatic leadership of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Moreover, to examine his vision and constitutional approach towards the issues of the Muslims. Through an extensive review of the literature, primary and secondary sources have been consulted. This paper provides an in-depth analysis of the various aspects of Jinnah's charismatic leadership. Mainly this study provides insight to understand his vision to solve the issues of his community through a constitutional approach. These constitutional means provided him with a comprehensive direction to negotiate the issues with British authorities and the All-India National Congress. The findings of this study reveal that his methods and approaches help a reader to understand the situational factor and task management of Jinnah, which rightly ascertained him as a charismatic leader. Max Weber's theory of charisma is utilized to evaluate the political leadership of Jinnah. In this research historical, descriptive and analytical methods have been utilized.

Introduction

Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah is widely regarded as a charismatic leader who played a pivotal role in the creation of Pakistan and the mobilization of the Muslim community in British India. His charisma stemmed from various attributes and actions that inspired and attracted people, both within and outside of the Muslim community. Here are some aspects that contributed to Jinnah's charisma and his leadership. Jinnah possessed exceptional oratory skills and was known for his eloquence. He had the ability to captivate audiences with his speeches, articulating his vision and goals with clarity and conviction. His persuasive communication style

played a significant role in the mobilization of support for the Muslim League and garnering public confidence in his leadership. His unwavering determination and resilience are very notable aspects of his personality. Despite facing numerous challenges and setbacks, he remained steadfast in his pursuit of the creation of Pakistan. His presence and commitment to his cause inspired people and instilled confidence in his leadership.

Literature Review

On the personality and politics of Jinnah, there are a number of valuable works available to understand his role in history. He started his career as a barrister and later on he became a parliamentarian. These both professions played a vital role to turn him into a man of principles and constitution. His role as a lawyer is briefly discussed in *Jinnah: The Lawyer* (1976) by Nisar Ahmad Pannu. This account analyzed his ability to work under the British Constitution in tough circumstances. Further, this account elaborates on his personality traits which later on played a pivotal role in his transformation into a charismatic leader. This aspect of his life is rightly pointed out in *Jinnah: As a Parliamentarian* (2016) by Mohammad Jaffar. In this compilation, he collected valuable documents and information about his unique role in the Indian Parliament. This work provides an understanding of his role in law-making and his ability to understand situational factors of British Colonialism. The most important work on this specific topic was *The Charismatic Leader: Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah and the Creation of Pakistan* (2008). In this work, Prof. Sikander Hayat discusses the prominent traits of his personality. He applied the theory of charisma to the leadership of Jinnah and proved that it was his charismatic leadership which achieved the goal of Pakistan. The role of Jinnah as a Governor-General of Pakistan was discussed in *Jinnah's Pakistan: Formation and Challenges of a State* (2014) by Farooq Ahmad Dar. He argued that the charismatic leadership of Jinnah paved the way of Independence from Colonial rule and he accepted to lead the newly independent state which was full of challenges. In this short period of time, he tried to set a direction for Pakistan toward sovereignty and progress. Further, the vision of his leadership is elaborated in *Wavell and the Dying Days of the Raj* (2011) by Prof. Muhammad Iqbal Chawla. He argued that it was the charismatic leadership of Jinnah who secured the maximum interests of the Muslims during the final phase of the Pakistan Movement. Moreover, to understand his vision and constitutionalist approach, his speeches, statements, letters and interviews both are available in published and unpublished forms.

Jinnah and his Charismatic Leadership

Jinnah was a highly intelligent and astute leader and he possessed a deep understanding of political dynamics and constitutional matters, which earned him respect among his peers. Jinnah's strategic thinking and analytical ability allowed him to navigate complex political situations and negotiate with the British government and other political stakeholders (al-Mujahid, 1981).

Jinnah's leadership style was marked by his strong sense of purpose, decisiveness and ability to inspire others. He led by example and projected an image of integrity and honesty (Shabbir, Jawad, & Ullah, 2021). His charisma enabled him to command the loyalty and admiration of his followers, who saw him as a beacon of hope and the environment of their aspirations. He was known for his amicable sense of dressing and dignified demeanour (Shabbir, 2020). He presented himself with elegance and sophistication, which added to his charisma. His personal style and dignified presents projected an aura of authority and respect. He was a shrewd political strategist and negotiator he demonstrated adaptiveness in navigating the complex political landscape of British India and engaging in negotiations with various stakeholders (Hayat, 2015). His ability to forge alliances, build consensus, and make strategic decisions further enhanced his charismatic leadership (Hayat, 2000).

Principles of Jinnah's Vision

Jinnah revered as the founder of Pakistan, was not only a brilliant statesman and leader but also an institute architect of foreign policy. As a Governor-General of Pakistan, he recognized the importance of establishing a strong International presence for the newly reformed nation (Hoodbhoy, 2007). This research delves into his foreign policy, highlights his major principles, objectives and challenges, and examination how his diplomatic efforts shaped Pakistan's position in the world during these formative years.

Adopted the policy of non-alignment and neutrality. He believed in maintaining a non-aligned and neutral stance to avoid entanglement in power block and cold war politics. This strategy aimed to protect Pakistan's sovereignty and promote its freedom in decision-making (Jalal, 1985).

He believed in peaceful co-existence and he emphasized the importance of peaceful relations with other countries. He advocated for dialogue and diplomacy as a major tool to resolve the major issues. Jinnah promoted Islamic solidarity among his country fellows (Bilgrami, 1985). He sought to foster solidarity among Muslim nations especially those in the region based on shared religious and cultural values (Casci, 1998).

The major objective of his foreign policy was to secure recognition and legitimacy. He wanted to promote the newly born state as if well recognized among the international community. His tireless efforts for Pakistan's inclusion in the United Nations, secure its way to recognize their ultimate demands in the international community (Dhulipala, 2010).

His basic aim was to protect Pakistan's territorial integrity and national interest by establishing cordial relations with neighbouring countries and addressing border disputes. He was not interested to indulge a newly born state into a war (Ziring, 1977). Unfortunately, a few things were happen which were not in his plan. The major

challenge of the newly independent country was to secure a respectable position of economic development and self-sufficiency. He persuaded policies to attract international investments and promote trade aiming to build a self-sufficient and prosperous Pakistan (Ali, 1990).

After the partition of India, he had to face a challenging situation in the shape of migrants. The tumultuous partition of British India presented an immediate challenge to his foreign policy. The communal violence and Mass migration strained relations with India hindering efforts at establishing friendly ties (Shabbir & Chawla, 2020). Pakistan faced the daunting task of accommodating the homeless Muslim brethren. His foreign policy had to address this humanitarian crisis while simultaneously focusing on nation-building and stabilizing the country (Pasricha, 2005).

After independence, he had to face the challenge of the Kashmir issue. The unresolved Kashmir issue became a major challenge for his foreign policy. The dispute with India over the region strained Pakistan's relationship with its neighbour and affected regional stability (Shabbir, 2021a). His diplomatic efforts led to the recognition of Pakistan by several countries including the United States, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union. He utilized personal diplomacy and engaged with world leaders to build support for Pakistan's cause (Moore, 1983).

Being a member of the United Nations his perseverance beard off when Pakistan became a member of the United Nations in 1947, granting the country a platform to voice its concerns and contribute to global affairs (Noorani, 1990). Being an advocate of the Muslim community, he believed in the unity of the Islamic world and the solidarity of the Muslim Ummah. He advocated for the creation of an organization representing the interest of the Muslim nations, which later materialized as an Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).

His principles and objectives laid the foundation for Pakistan's foreign policy, which he has observed over the years but still retains key elements of his vision. His successors faced the arduous task of continuing his diplomatic efforts while navigating the complexities of a rapidly changing world order (Talbot, 1948).

His foreign policy initiatives played a vital role in establishing Pakistan as a respected member of the international community. His diplomatic endeavours set the stage for Pakistan's subsequent engagements with the world (Ziring, 1977).

Jinnah's foreign policy laid the foundation for Pakistan's engagement with the global community. He emphasized on the non-alignment, peaceful coexistence, and Islamic solidarity shaped the nation's diplomatic approach during its formative years (Noorani, 1990). His efforts to secure recognition for Pakistan, safeguard its interest and promote economic development were significant milestones in the country's early history (Zaidi, 2001).

His Politics as a Constitutionalist

The challenges he faced, particularly the partition of India and the Kashmir issue, it has entered formidable hurdles for his foreign policy objectives. Nonetheless, his diplomatic endeavours left a lasting impact, guiding Pakistan's subsequent foreign policy decisions and strengthening its position on the global stage (Engineer, 1996).

He is widely known for his role in the creation of the country as well as his leadership of the All India Muslim League. While he is primarily recognized for his efforts in establishing Pakistan as a separate nation for the Muslims in British India, he was also a staunch constitutionalist. He firmly believed in the rule of law and the importance of the constitutional framework for governance. He emphasized the need for a constitution that would protect the rights and interests of all citizens, regardless of their religion or background. He envisioned a democratic and inclusive Pakistan that would be guided by a strong constitution.

During the process of partition and the creation of Pakistan, he played a significant role in formulating the objectives and principles of the new state. He advocated for a constitutional framework that would safeguard individual rights, ensure religious freedom and establish a representative government. In a speech to the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on August 11, 1947, he outlined his vision for the country's future and the role of the Constitution (Jinnah, Jafar, Rehman, & Jafar, 2016).

He stressed the importance of equality, tolerance and social justice as foundational principles that should be enshrined in the constitution. Unfortunately, he could not play his vital role in the drafting of the new constitution and the objectives resolution, which was adopted by the constituent assembly in 1949 (Shabbir, 2021b). Moreover, as Governor-General of Pakistan, this progress was cut short due to his untimely death in 1948 and he did not witness the completion of Pakistan's first constitution.

However, his vision and principles continue to influence the constitutional development of Pakistan. They can be considered a constitutionalist due to his unwavering belief in the rule of law, his advocacy for democratic and inclusive Pakistan and his efforts in shaping the constitutional framework for the country (Ahmed, 2008). He strived to establish a constitution that would protect the rights and interests of all citizens and his vision continued to have an impact on Pakistan's constitutional development (Roy, 1990).

During the Freedom Movement of Pakistan, he promoted the Two-Nation Theory on the basis of his constitutional standing. He believed in the Two-Nation Theory which held that Hindus and Muslims were separate nations with distinct cultural, religious and political identities (Unterberger, 1981). He argued that Muslims needed a separate state to protect their rights and interests in Hindu-majority India. His demand for Pakistan was rooted in this theory (Gaborieau, 1985).

While he championed the cause of Muslims, he envisioned a separate state based on Islamic socialism. Being a founder of Pakistan, he believed to secure a homeland not only for the Muslims but also for the deprived communities which had freedom and equality for all (Dasgupta, 2015). Being a constitutionalist, he believed in the supremacy of the constitution and the rule of law. He envisioned Pakistan as a democratic state with representative institutions and a responsible government (Shabbir, 2021b).

Conclusion

He emphasized the importance of a robust constitution that would protect individual rights and provide a framework for its strong centralized government. During his debate he promoted the concept of Islamic socialism, he advocated for social justice and equality in Pakistan (Puckle, 1945). He envisioned a society where all citizens would have equal opportunities and rights, irrespective of their social or economic background. His major focus was on the need to address issues such as poverty, literacy and social justice. He recognized the importance of economic development for the progress and stability of Pakistan. He emphasized the need to focus on industrialization, infrastructure development and the welfare of the people. He believed that a strong economy would contribute to the overall growth and well-being of the nation (Saxena, 2015). It is important to note that his vision for Pakistan was articulated in the context of the time and the challenges faced by the Muslim community in British India. While some aspects of his vision have been realized, others have faced challenges and varying interpretations over time. The interpretation and implementation of Jinnah's vision continue to be debated and evolve in the political and social landscape of Pakistan. It is important to note that Jinnah's charisma was not only limited to his personal attributes alone. The historical context, the struggles faced by the Muslim community, and the magnitude of the goal he pursued also contributed to the cosmetic aura surrounding him. Jinnah's leadership and charisma continue to be revered and studied as a significant factor in the creation of Pakistan.

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