

Quaid-E-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah And His Political Choices: A Case Study Of Sindh Province

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ABSTRACT

The paper examines the role of the founding father of Pakistan in dealing with the native political leadership of the province Sindh. Quaid Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was a charismatic visionary spearhead of subcontinent. Through his vast experience and excellent leadership skills, he established a distinct country for all the people who were followers of religion Islam in the India. This piece of the research paper explores the political role of visionary and experienced Muhammad Ali Jinnah in the case of Province Sindh. The study investigates how great Muhammad Ali Jinnah perused native political groups and leadership of Sindh for the cause of Pakistan. The research paper highlights the important roles played by Muhammad Ali Jinnah in resolving the rivalries among the local leadership. After getting a separate motherland from the Hindus and British Muhammad Ali Jinnah assured free-will utter free-living equivalent privileges and equal identities for all people including religious factions. This research is quantitative in which a survey questionnaire was developed and distributed among 500 students. Out of 500 students, we received a response of 260 students. The data collected from the participants through the survey questionnaire was analyzed through the SPSS software for the findings.

Keywords: Quaid-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, politics, Sindh, minorities, leaderships,

Introduction

The province of Sindh not only preoccupied central place in the thoughts of the sole Muslim leader great Muhammad Ali Jinnah and renewed Muslim poet and Philosopher Dr. Allama Muhammad Iqbal but furthermore served as the doorway of Islam in the subcontinent. After being conquered of Sindh by the Muslim young warrior Muhammad Bin Qasim it remained under the Muslim rulers. In 1847 British Raj declared Sindh as part of the Bombay premiership which earned the great ire of Muslims of India (Riffat, F., Chawla, M. I., & Tariq, A. 2016).

The main conference of the All Indian Muslim League was conducted in Sindh in 1907. The numbers of Muslims were greater than the other community in Sindh followed by the Hindu community but they had been living peacefully due to the harmony developed between the Hindus and Muslims (Burdi, M. M. A., & Khan, M. M. 2021). The session headed by the Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah tabled a resolution that Sindh along with other Muslim majority provinces would be part of the Muslim homeland name Pakistan (Ahmad, W. 2001)

As far as the local leaders of the province of Sindh were concerned veteran politicians and a prominent native leader named sir Ghulam Hussian Hidayatullah were announced as the Chief Minister of Sindh as part of Muhammad Ali Jinnah planning to formulate such type government during the World War. Sir G.H Hidayatullah remained devoted not only to veteran Muhammad Ali Jinnah but also to the purpose of Pakistan. Hidayatullah also took share in the meeting of the league of Indian Muslim conducted in Delhi on 7-9 April 1946 headed by the great leader of India Muhammad Ali Jinnah. In October 1942 the other two local leaders named Khan Bahudar Mr Khuro and M.H Gazdar also become part of the provincial cabinet with the permission of great Muhammad Ali Jinnah. M.H Gazdar was elected as chairman of Karachi city Muslim league while Mr Khuro was nominated as the head of the Sindh Muslim League as well as the leader of the house in the Sindh Assembly (Sultana, K. 1942-1947).

Muhammad Ali Jinnah said that he wants the partition of India into Hindu and Muslim majority states because of its diverse history, culture, norm, ethics, religion, law, jurisprudence language and festivals. He further enlightened the objectives of Pakistan in his press statement in December 1946 from London. On the order of great Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Direct Action Day fully witnessed all over Sindh. Meetings and gatherings were held in major cities like Karachi Hyderabad, Sikur, and Larkana and demands were made under the leadership of Muhammad Ali Jinnah. In February 1947 Mudie convene the British Viceroy that the chief minister of Sindh Province G.H Hidayatullah was totally in favour of Muhammad Ali Jinnah's scenario to reject the constitution assembly. The Sindhi Muslims were also supporting the ideas of Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Ghulam Hussian Hidayatullah (Mudie to Wavell, 10 Feb. 1947).

In spite of the contrasts, the Union's joint section the province Sindh was active in storing up the back of the Islamic nation. Local popular politician Abdullah Haroon, the Chief of Muslim league of Province Sindh was functioning viably to move onward the memo of the Alliance and enroll back for the common purpose of the Muslim people living in the India.

The Sindh Muslim alliance's support for The Indian Muslim League was significant because it put itself on the front inspiring the central league to go for the abrupt development to resolve the conflicts and disputes of the Muslims of India (Lari, S. Z. (1994). Al be it the league intra structure was well-coordinated but the Sindh Muslim League was lack of discipline at the same time and the collective interest of the party was sacrificed for the individual interest of the member. This was because the nationalization of the Muslims was not at its peak during the initial stage of the political development of the province of Sindh. In the Sindh province the Command of the Muhammad Ali Jinnah on the political affairs of the Sindh was very weak (Jalal, A.1994).The beginning of the Second World War and later submissions of the Legislature Bureaus delivered additional chance for the Association to demonstrate its assertion

of indicating the Indian Muslims. December 22, 1939, was witnessed as the Day of Liberation across all over the India and ascertained the admiration of the Union and its capability and efficiency to muster the all Muslim living in the India (Hudson, H. V.1969).

Indian Muslim League headed by the solo Muslim representative the great Muhammad Ali Jinnah accepted the 21 points offered by the local Hindu politicians of Sindh. Quaid Azam was determined to protect the rights of the minorities at every cost therefore All India Muslim League collaborated with the local Hindu politicians in Sindh. The cooperation of the All Indian Muslim Union with Hindus give rise to formulation of an ovel political party called the Sindh pro-independence party. After the resignation of Somroo from the ministry Governor of Sindh called the Mr Binde Ali at 18 March 1940 to establish a new office. The fresh office consisted of Muhammad Ayub Khuro, Sheikh Abdul Majid Sindhi, Nehchaldas vezraini G.M Syed and Gokaldas Rai. The general election of 1946 provided a platform for the Muslim League to mobilize and organized the Muslims of Sindh to get support for the cause of Pakistan. The momentum for making Pakistan was at its peak during the 1946 general election in Sindh. After the election, Ghulam Hussian Hidayatullah emerged as the leader of the province of Sindh (Sharma, A. 2014).

The first and foremost blow to the development of province Sindh was federal government step to establish Karachi as the capital of Pakistan. Many local politicians of Sindh expressed their concern about this development and many urge to Quaid Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah to change this decision to avoid from the wrath of the Sindhi People in Pakistan. The domination of the Punjabi and the migrated mojhir in the administration of province Sindh was also the major concern of the Sindh Politicians. As soon as the Karachi was declared as capital of Pakistan many provincial institutions were shifted to the less developed city of Sindh Hyderabad. University of Sindh was also shifted to the Hyderabad (Rahman, T.1995).

Literature Review

The people of Sindh also made an effort against the British Raj in the Subcontinent. They made clear to the administration of Great Britain to separate Sindh from the Bombay presidency (Safdar, S., Bukhari, S. M. H., Hussain, S., Akhtar, S., & Abbas, A. 2021) Albeit Sindh was separated from the Bombay dominancy in 1935 but the political leaders of Sindh failed to address the grievances and fundamental rights of the people of Sindh. Henceforth Choudhury Muhammad Ali was right when he pointed out the political insatiability of the province of Sindh because of the Shifting combination of different groups. The relations of ahead of the Sindh government Mr Khuro nominated by the All Indian Muslim Confederation soared with governor of province Sindh Hidayatullah on the time of the creation of Pakistan (Kamran, T.2009). G M Sayed scheduled which is called as the Pakistan Determination with in the Sindh Legislative Assembly. Presenting the Determination, he said, 'what is known as India is and was never one topographical unit ... To start with, calling India a country could be an incongruity. On the welcome of Abdullah Haroon, Jinnah went Sindh December 1940.

Hamid Khuro stated that the Sindh British confronted was same to the other part of the India during the victory the agriculture oriented society ruled by the local politicians and the tribal

chief. It was resembled to the conservative society where the norms of the democracy were about to non-existent. However in some cases the province Sindh was significantly different from the other parts of the India because majority of the Sindh population was Muslim. In the Sindh 75 percent population was Muslim which was larger than any other province in the sub-continent (Kothari, R. 2004).

The extraordinary pioneer exceptionally competently oversaw the issues of the alliance of the Sindh Muslim League. Owing to his inventive communications, the Association house in Sindh was before long put in arranges. During 1941, the Association pastors who remained more fascinated by receiving a control out of the backing and resistor of the office than edifice the Coalition superiority submissively stood downcast. That was the major turning point in the lawmaking worries of Sindh(Talbot, I.1988).The idea was exceptionally strong; as the Alliance accomplished the primary of patriotism that's the advancement of a cluster into a country. The circumstances of the patriotism, i.e. mutual bunch sentiments, cherish for the individual natives, communal ethical, societal, or else financial awareness, conceit in joint social features such as dialect, traditions, conduct, writing, craftsmanship and melody etc., con joint faith and the trust that country will one day be awesome, were exceptionally scholarly people taught within the observances of the followers of Islam living in the by the Association administration.

The Islamic Patriotism after assumption i.e. cherishing for public territory, contest, dialect or art, music, and literature, was changed into arrangement i.e. to achieve liberation for safety and distinction by great Muhammad Ali Jinnah and was revealed within the approaches of the Indian Muslim Alliance and its common sections. The other significant problem which confronted the government of Sindh was the sudden murderer of renewed Sindhi politician named Allah Bakh in 1942 who was on the way from his home town to the Shekar pure. The backdrop of his murderer is still unknown but most people believed he was killed because he opposed the creation of Pakistan. The provincial assembly of Sindh also made various kinds of laws and bill to facilitate the residents of Sindh. The bill to make new colleges and universities in the province were also passed (Sultana, K.)

The popularity of the All India Muslim League increased exponentially due to the Manzilgah agitation and chaos. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah left no stone unturned to use this incident to gain support for the cause of Pakistan from the middle and lower-class people of Sindh. On the Pakistan day celebration, great Muslim leader Muhammad Ali Jinnah visited different parts of Sindh to mobilize the urban class as well as women to get a free country for the Muslim nation of the Subcontinent. Abdullah Haroon and Sheikh Abdul Majid Sindhi formed Sindh Muslim League in the province of Sindh Later in 1938 it was joined by the Ayub Khuro and Ghulam Muhammad Syed. All India Muslim league formed Government with an absolute majority under the leadership of Ghulam Hussian Hidayatullah in 1942. Muhammad Ali Jinnah also made an effort to settle the rivalries among the different local politicians of Sindh. To maintain the balance and harmony in the party he expelled many politicians from the party like G.M Syed who was creating a rift within the party (Samad, Y 1995)

Muhammad Ali Jinnah persuaded local's Sindhi leadership to become members of the central parliamentary board of the All India Muslim League comprised of 55 members for 1937 elections. From Sindh Abdul Majeed Sindhi, Hakim Fateh Muhammad Shirwani, Maulana Muhammad Sadiq and Muhammad Hashim Gazdar were chosen as the affiliates of the Panel (Hussain, R. 2011). Meeting of local Sindhi politicians like Abdul Majeed Sheikh, Allahbukh, Bandi Ali Talpur, and Ayub Khuru with Muhammad Ali Jinnah where it was made clear that the Muslim association legislative body would be framed in the Sindh (Sindh Observer July 13, 1975). G.M sayad put forward his case in front of the Great Muhammad Ali Jinnah labeling the conflict between himself and the minister of the Sindh as a rattle of interest between the riches and the labors of the Sindh province. He maintained that the minister's assistance to the Sindh elite made the Muslim league dislike and reversed the purpose of free Islamic democratic Pakistan. The combat amongst the regime and the opposition parties lingerunres trained. The no-trust movement was moved against the chief parson of the Sindh on 5 September. Due to the instability governor of the Province dissolved the provincial assemblies and announced a new election for the selection of the new government of the Sindh (Hussain, R. 2011).

On June 1947 all lawmakers of the provincial assembly of Sindh get together in a particular meeting to declare the affiliation of the Sindh assembly with a constitutional assembly of Pakistan (Jinnah, M. A., George, V. I., Minister, P., Khan, L. A., Nazimuddin,). The initial session of Pakistan's first constitutional assembly was held in Karachi from 10 to 14 August with Jogender Neth Mandal selected as acting chairman of the first-day session and co-founder of the nation great Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was elected as the president of Pakistan on 11 August 1947 (Choudhury, G. W.1959). Quaid-e- Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah without any hesitation had announced that Karachi would be the capital of Pakistan (Time of India 27 June 1947). The provincial office of the Sindh government was shifted to the Nairpir Barracks while the Pakistan secretariat started working in the previous office of the Sindh government (Star of India, 30 June 1947). Karachi was the most important city in the province producing revenue of more than one corer at that time (Kiran, D. N. (2021).

People living on the land of Sindh soon realized that their culture, politics and economic only can thrive if they will be able to establish separate homeland in the form of Pakistan. Therefore the people of Sindh were told about the importance of the freedom and independent country by the students, activists, politicians, women and other influential people in the society. Many branches of All Indian Muslim League were open in the different areas of Province Sindh about the common cause Pakistan. However due to the deep polarization and diverse culture of same province people All Indian Muslim League was divided into faction and groups of the various local politicians of Sindh (Kiran, N. 2014)

The Muslim League had turned out to be well-known with the Islamic populace in province Sindhmean while of its significant leading protagonist in splitting land of Sindhi people from Bombay (Zulfikar Khalid Maliuka, 1995). Later then the Confederation had altered into a public union. The momentous Sind Regional Association Meeting was called on 8-13 October 1938, in Karachi by Sir Haji Abdullah Haroon. Leading Muslim front-runners like A. K. FazluHaq, Sadullah Khan, Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Nawabzada

Liaquat Ali Khan, Choudhry Khaliquzzaman and Jinnah joined the symposium (Tripodi, C. 2013 Muhammad Iqbal Chawl). The conducting of a conference of league personnel's was another important incident in the backdrop of the Sindhi Muslim Association. Ghulam Nabi Pathan a student at the University of Ali Garh back to hold the conference. The conference was remarkable in the history of the Sindh politics and due to this conference local politicians of Sindh come close to The All Indi Muslim League for the cause of Pakistan

There were huge differences among the clan and family among the Sindhi migrants. The land lord and feudal of the big cities like Shaikarpure, Sukar, Khairpure , Hyderabad and Karachi of the Sindh province were very well settled politically, socially and economically in these cities. The clan Amils who worked formerly in the Court of the Talpure and as administrator in the government of British found themselves on the both of side of the India. But on the other hand vast majority of the Sindhi lived in the refugee camps and they fight for the piece of the land they claimed. The migrants who leave Sindh and depart to India after the partition also found themselves in the hot water. They were forced to live in the camps of the refugee in the India and they salon claim for the propriety and ownership they leave in the Pakistan province Sindh. However the travels of the local Hindu Sindhi were made safe and secure. They travelled and reached to India through the Ports, Sea and train. Same was case with Muslim who migrated to the province Sindh of Pakistan. The cross border traveling from the different point was also made to avoid from the unnecessary clash (Kumar, P., & Kothari, R. 2016).

To promote harmony among the public of Sindh sole Muslim leader Muhammad Ali Jinnah included a Hindu minister named Joginder Nath Mandal in the cabinet of the provincial government of Sindh (Advani, A. 2016).

Objectives of Research

- To explore the role of Muhammad Ali Jinnah in persuading the local leaderships of Sindh for the cause of the Muslim homeland.
- To determine the role played by the native politicians of Sindh in making Pakistan.
- To investigate the importance of the great and veteran Muhammad Ali Jinnah in eliminating the rivalries among the local leadership of Sindh.

The hypothesis of the Study

Hypothesis 1: Quaid-e- Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah performed a significant part in motiving, mobilizing and organizing the native political leadership of the province Sindh for the cause of Pakistan

Hypothesis 2: Quaid Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah Vision assists in resolving the issues of Mohjir and Local Sindhi

Research Methodology

The two methodologies available to the researcher for this study one is for describing the theoretical part of the research which is called Qualitative study procedure while the other is for describing the numerical part of the research which is called quantitative research

methodology. Quantitative investigation is built on the dimension of number or volume. It applies to occurrences that can be articulated in reports of magnitude. Qualitative research, on the further indicator, is apprehensive about a qualitative occurrence, i.e., occurrences linking to or including quality or classification (CR, K. 2004). The survey questionnaire was distributed among 500 students and only 260 participants responded to the question the data was analyzed through the SPSS software for the findings.

Result and Discussion

Frequency Table 1.1

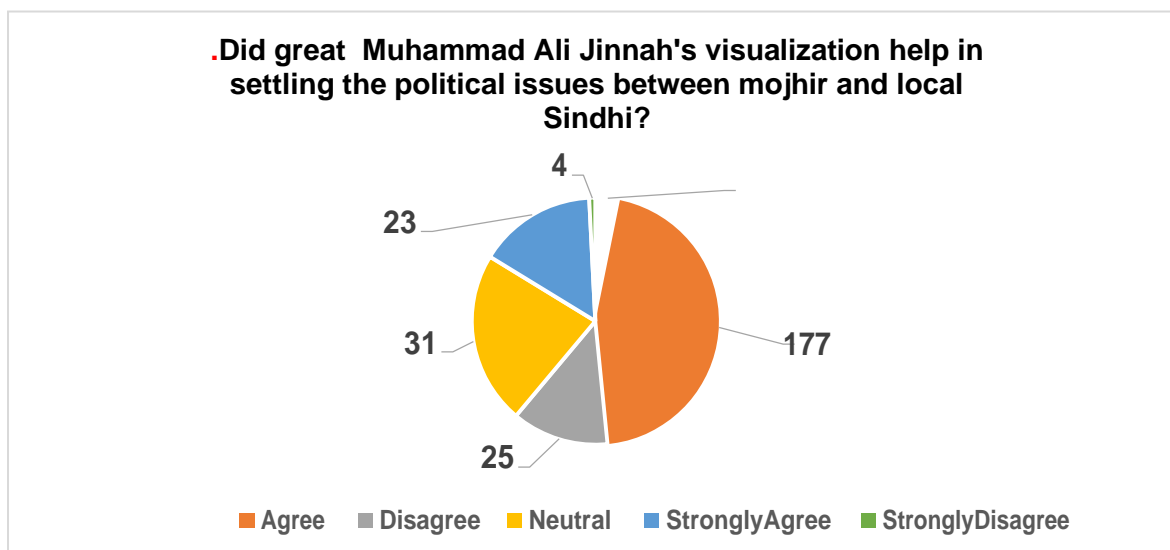
Did great Muhammad Ali Jinnah's visualization help in settling the political issues between mojhir and local Sindhies?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		9	3.1	3.1	3.1
	Agree	177	68.07	68.07	71.1
	Disagree	25	9.1	9.1	78.1
	Neutral	31	11.92	11.92	87.1
	Strongly Agree	23	8.84	8.84	97.99
	Strongly Disagree	4	1.53	1.53	100.0
	Total	260	100.0	100.0	

Description of table 1.1

Table 1.1 reflects the result of the question did Quaid- Azam's vision help in settling the political issues between Mohjir and local Sindhies. In the aforementioned table, 68% of participants respond with the option agree while 9.1 disagreed and respond their vision did not help in settling that issue however 8.83% of participants responded with the option strongly agree.

Frequency Graph 1.1

Frequency Table 1.2



Did Muhammad Ali Jinnah assist in motivating, mobilizing and organizing the native political leadership of Sindh for Pakistan?

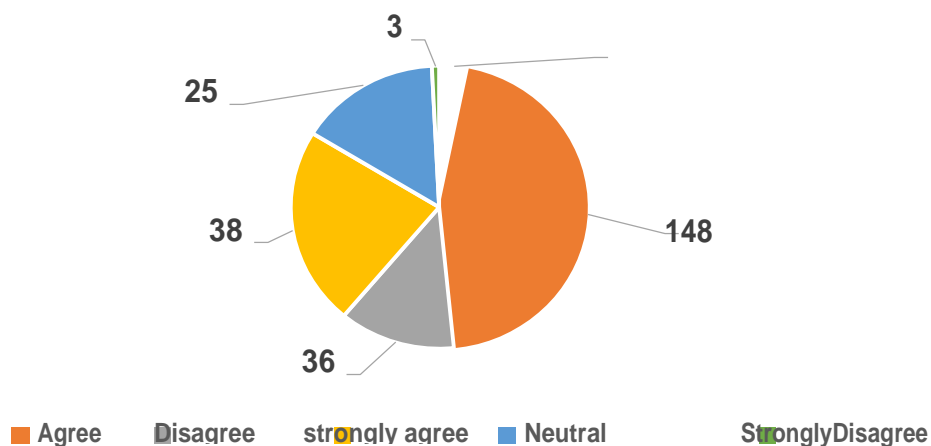
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		8	4	4	4
	Agree	148	56.92	56.92	48.5
	Disagree	36	12.84	12.84	58.5
	Neutral	25	9.61	9.61	77.1
	Strongly Agree	38	14.61	14.61	88.1
	Strongly Disagree	3	1.15	1.15	100.0
	Total	260	100.0	100.0	

Description of table 1.2

In Table 1.2 which reflects the response to the question did Quaid Azam assists in motivating organizing and mobilizing the local leadership of the province of Sindh 56.92% of participants agreed that Muhammad Ali Jinnah assists the local people; however 12.84% people disagreed, while 14.6% respond with an option of strongly agree and 9.61% participant remains neutral.

Frequency graph 1.2

.Did Muhammad Ali Jinnah assist in motiving, mobilizing and organizing the native political leadership Sindh for Pakistan?



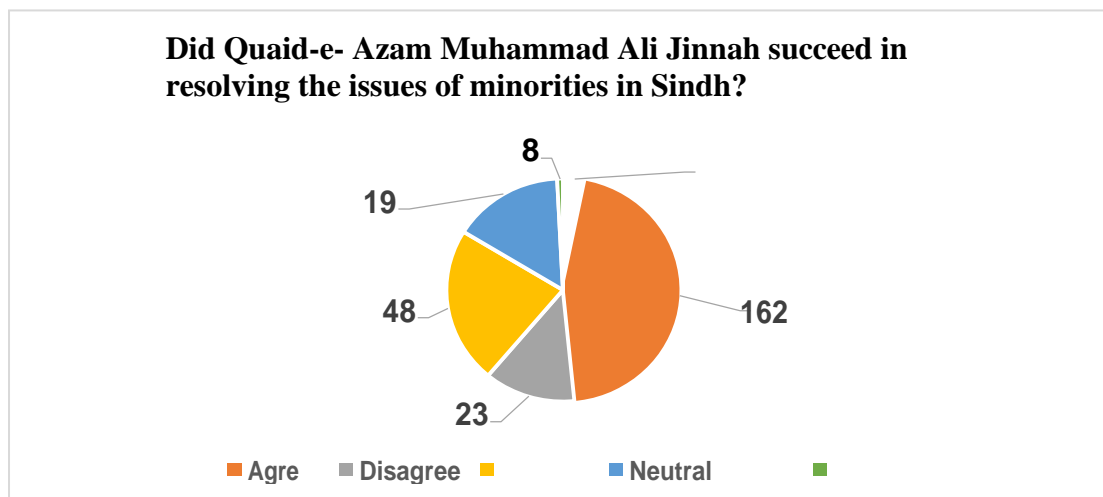
Frequency table 1.3

Did Quaid-e- Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah succeed in resolving the issues of minorities in Sindh?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		10	5.1	5.1	5.1
	Agree	162	62.3	62.3	44.5
	Disagree	23	8.84	8.84	62.5
	Neutral	19	7.3	7.3	77.1
	Strongly Agree	48	18.6	18.6	89.1
	Strongly Disagree	8	3.07	3.07	100.0
	Total	260	100.0	100.0	

Description of table 1.3

Table 1.3 explores the outcome of the question did the Quaid-e-Azam vision help in settling the issues of the minorities in Sindh 62% of participants agreed that the founding father's vision helped in resolving the while 8% of respondents disagreed however 18% of participants strongly agreed.

Frequency Graph 1.3



Discussion

It is usually assumed that Sindh is the terrestrial of the utmost primitive civilization of the east splice of the Indus valley advancement and the doorway to Islam. People of Sindh are always sentimentally attached to their values norms culture tradition freedom and liberties (Aitezaz Ahsen, Sindh Sagar 1999). Transitory through diverse stages of brawl in the past after the lasting province of the Mughal Empire and adoringnative regulation. Sindh converted into portion of Britain India in 1943. The British occupation of India that had taking place with the Combat of Plassy ended with the war of freedom in1857. Meanwhile the obliteration of the Corporation’s statute from India, the British regime announced a chain of reorganizations in India (Mubarak Ali, Sindh Analyzed, M 1994),

In Sindh Muslims were 75 percent of the residents; amongst the 25 percent remaining Hindus were the major minority (Khuru, 1997).Muslim League Legislative Party was formed in the Assembly with Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah as its spearhead and Bandi Ali Talpur as its deputy leader (Lari, A History of Sindh, p. 183)

The study shows that Muhammad Ali Jinnah made a full effort to get supports from political support from the Muslim majority province of Sindh, particularly from the political class of Sindh. The study also highlights that all the issues faced by the Sindh at that time were resolved peacefully. Muhammad Ali Jinnah played a significant role to inspire and motivating the people of Sindh for the independence of Pakistan. In this study some participants believed that Quai-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah never gets full-fledged support from the local leaders of the Sindh just because of their rivalries among them, they never unite on the one agenda offered by the founding father. Quaid-e-Azam also worked hard to establish harmony among the different religious communities and that’s why some politicians from the Hindu religion were included in the provincial cabinet of Sindh.

The study revealed that all the prominent personalities and politicians of Sindh like G.M Syed, Ghulam Hussian Hidayatullah, Sir Abdullah Haroon, Sheikh Ahmad Ayub Khuru and some others who stand tall with Quaid-e- Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah for getting the separate homeland from British India and congress of India at that time.

Conclusion

The main objectives of this study are to investigate the role of the founding father of Pakistan in dealing with the native leadership, minorities and common people of Sindh for the cause of Pakistan. A questionnaire was developed and distributed among the participants all of them were free to choose the answer to the concern questions. The research disclosed the facts that one of the great leader of the subcontinent Muhammad Ali Jinnah through his charismatic personality and visionary leadership assisted the people of Sindh in fighting for freedom and a separate homeland. People believed that he left no stone unturned in mobilizing and motivating the middle and lower-middle-class of the Sindh for the common cause of a separate homeland. People also admit that Muhammad Ali Jinnah has given equal rights to the minorities in Sindh. However, some people believed that Quaid-e-Azam was opposed in Sindh by the different political leaders of Sindh. Overall findings of the study suggest that Muhammad Ali Jinnah got massive political support from the general public and political leaders of the province of Sindh.

Delimitation of study

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah choices about the province of Sindh were very diverse and large but this study only focused on his politics, alliance and minorities rights. A more concrete result can be produced by conducting this research in a different way

Recommendation

The study of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah political choices In the case of Sindh is very vast and research-oriented so scholars, historians and the social scientist must study for understanding the background of the Sindh politics

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