Few people can change the course of history. Fewer still can alter the map of the world. The reason is that such dramatic reversals of fortune are always subjected to big obstacles and high risks. But the work of a great leader is to turn a weakness into strength, obstacles into stepping-stones and risks into inspiration and triumph. The Quaid-e-Azam did the same for the Muslims of British India and got them liberated from the yoke of subjection. Having laid the foundation of the biggest Muslim state in the world, he verily changed the map of the world and altered the course of history and thus became one of the greatest political leaders and statesmen the Indo Pakistan Muslims ever had.
“He was a man, take him for all in all.  
I shall not look upon his like again.”

Shakespeare, Hamlet

“Think a hundred times before you take a decision, but  
once a decision is taken, stand by it as one man.”

The Quaid, speech 1938 at Aligarh University.

So the Quaid-i-Azam is my favorite hero and leader in history. I love and esteem the Quaid for many reasons. Firstly, the Quaid was very wise and sagacious. This was the reason that he pressed his claim for a separate Muslim homeland in a very successful and amazing manner. Rather, he inflicted a bitter intellectual defeat on both the Hindus and the Britishers. Secondly, the Quaid had the fabulous determination and strong will power. Though overwork reduced the Quaid to physical wreck, his passion to win freedom for his nation remained undefeated. He kept crossing swords with the Britishers and the Hindu leaders for the achievement of an independent state. He knew that he was suffering from a serious disease, but he refused to take any rest or respite. For him, death had virtually become a trivial consideration for the accomplishment of his noble mission. He was fully aware of the fact that he was the only Muslim leader who could win liberty for the Muslims of India, who were passing through the most difficult period of their history.

“Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh.”

New Testament

Thirdly, the Quaids personality had a lot of Charisma. He was loved and honored by the Muslims of the subcontinent very much. People used to come on foot from distant places to have a look at their leader. He had got tremendous power to inspire and motivate the people of his nation. Fourthly, he was a great orator. His speeches and
statements inspired the masses a lot and made them supremely conscious of their high destiny. His speeches depicted a clear vision what sort of state Pakistan would be. He had the capability to warm the hearts of the public by his eloquent and stirring speeches.

Fourthly, the Quaid was an extremely devoted and committed leader. He sacrificed his sleep, rest and leisure and even health for the accomplishment of his noble cause. Even in serious illness, he embarked upon ceaseless traveling, kept long hours of working and never bothered to protect himself from wind and weather. This physically weak leader made untiring efforts to consolidate his shattered nation and unite them on one political platform.

His was a sou thirsted for service in a body that was worn out by over work and ill health.

G. Allana

“But screw.you courage to the sticking place And well not fail.”

Shakespeare, “Macbeth.

Fifthly, the Quaid was an extremely courageous leader. When, on 5th August 1947, Lord Mountbatten informed the Quaid that the Hindu and Sikh leaders were conspiring to assassinate him during the state drive, this great leader remained unmoved and declared that the state drive would take place at any cost. During freedom movement, the British government wanted to arrest him and the mighty revolution was staring him in the face, he remained fearless and calm. He never showed any worry and care about his personal safety and protection.

Sixthly, the Quaid was thoroughly an honest and fair leader. Addressing to the first constituent assembly of Pakistan he said,
“I will remain above prejudice or ill-will, partiality or favouritism. I shall always be guided by the principles of justice and fair play.”

He was totally against social evils such as corruption, black marketing, nepotism and jobbery. He called them noxious evils and wanted to crush them down with an iron hand.

Seventhly, the Quaid believed in tolerance and equality. He categorically declared that no discriminations would be made on the basis of caste, color and creed in the state of Pakistan. The following words of the Quaid clearly show that he was a great champion of human rights.

You are free; you are free to go to your temples, you are free to go to your mosques or to any places of worship in the state of Pakistan.

So his wisdom, determination, matchless leadership, brilliant oratory, extreme devotion, tremendous courage and total honesty teemed up to make him the most lovable and the most revered personality of British India.

“Muhammad Ali Jinnah was the recipient of devotion and loyalty seldom accorded to a man.”

Truman, President of the United States.
“Jinnah is the only Muslim in India to whom the
community had a right to look up for safe guidance.”

Allama Iqbal

This great leader was born in Karachi on December 25, 1876. His father Poonja Jinnah
was a businessman of average financial status. The Quaid, during his school career,
clearly reflected his future greatness and glory. He was, therefore, after his
Matriculation, sent to England to study law. Returning to India in 1896, he began to
practice in Karachi. But he could not do well. He left Karachi and went to Bombay to try
his luck. At the same time, he began to take interest in politics. He made his debut in
Indian politics in 1906 by joining the Congress. But soon he left it on seeing the evil
designs of the Hindus. Then he joined the Muslim League and became its leader.

Quaid-i-Azam’s honesty, integrity, and argumentative skill were appreciated even by the
Hindus and the Britishers. Reason and logic always governed his personal and political
life. He never used underhand means in politics. He always based his thought and
action on realistic principles.

“My boy; morality in politics is even more
important than in private life, because if
you do something wrong in public life you
hurt far more people who depend on
you.”

The Quaid-e-Azam.

It was due to his firmness of character, extreme devotion, deep sincerity*6 and un-
purchasable stance that he was able to snatch freedom from the unwilling hands of the
Hindus and the Britishers. Where Pakistan was concerned he knew no compromise. If he
had compromised, there would have been no Pakistan on the map of the world.
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One Comment

Abdullah
October 8, 2018 at 7:58 pm
It’s really helpful for making notes
Reply