

*Quaid-i Azam and the Punjab Muslim
Leadership
A Comparative Study of Quaid-i Azam M. A.
Jinnah and Fazl-i Husain's Political Strategies:
(1924-1936)*

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A lot of commendable research work has already been undertaken covering almost every aspect of Quaid-i Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's political career. However, as regards his relations with the Punjab Muslim leaders between 1924 and 1936, especially the dissident group,¹ still needs a careful study. The present study, therefore, focuses on the most crucial period of Muslim struggle for an independent state in South Asia. In the context of Indian politics, personalities have played a dominant role in the national growth and development. The Quaid was one of those exceptionally talented personalities who accomplished a memorable task by creating a sense of separatism among the Muslims of the subcontinent when he found that his efforts to reunite both the communities and to unify them in their struggle against foreign domination did not bear fruit. He was gifted with enough moral courage and persuasive power which he used to organise the Muslims as a united community under the banner of Muslim League and thereby gained sufficient strength to speak with authority and confidence on their behalf. Undoubtedly, he was a great leader who possessed not only the qualities of a man of integrity but also those of a man of principles. Being a firm believer in the use of lawful

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1. This group was headed by Muslim stalwarts like Sir Muhammad Shafi (1869-1932), Sir Fazl-i Husain (1877-1936) and Dr. Muhammad Iqbal (1877-1938).

