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THE ROLE OF QUAID-E-AZAM AS A FIRST GOVERNOR GENERAL OF PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was successful in establishing Pakistan as a separate state after a long struggle. Pakistan appeared on the map of the world due to his tireless efforts. In addition, the struggle was interminable and arduous, but his determination enabled it. Even though Hindus and Brits refuse to acknowledge Muslims' existence and constantly attempt to inflict numerous hardships on them, they are unable to stand on their own foot. However, even though Jinnah encountered numerous obstacles in his early years and persevered through them, it was ultimately possible due to his sincere efforts. Lord Mountbatten wants to be the first Governor General of both India and Pakistan after get freedom. However, Jinnah opposed the plan because he believed that it would be difficult to maintain their freedom in the future and that it would be the permanent slavery under a single Governor-General. As a result, he made the decision to become Pakistan's first Governor-General. He persevered despite most obstacles and eventually achieved his goal. In addition, the Hindus' and Brits' negative mentality causes numerous issues for the newly established state. However, Quaid e Azam's shrewdness enabled him to quickly and carefully resolve numerous issues.

Keywords: Quaid-e-Azam, All-India-Muslim League, Struggles, Separate State, Governor-General.

Introduction

After a long struggle, Jinnah won the case of Pakistan, and it showed up in the map of the world. Although it was a challenging task, his sincere efforts made it possible. The making of Pakistan was not like a bed of roses, but his tireless endeavor makes it possible. Mountbatten has burning and upheld the proposition to have one Governor-General for the two states, India and Pakistan (Nizami,2012). The All-India Muslim League decided to establish a distinct Pakistani Governor-General. However, the English specialists didn't appreciate and regard this choice by Quaid-e-Azam, Muhammad Ali Jinnah. The purposes for the Association's choice were not completely figured out by the English (Ahmad,1998). As a result, influential British officials developed and grew more hostile to Jinnah. The English choice to permit Mountbatten to stay in the sub-continent as the Lead representative general of just a single Territory

and later a portion of Mountbatten's choices as the Lead representative general of India, made errors in Pakistan. (Morris-jones, 2008)

Mountbatten himself was desirous of becoming the Governor-General of the two countries, India and Pakistan. Yet Jinnah was against it since it may not be in that frame of mind to be one legislative head of the state, which will cause inconveniences for Muslims (Beg,1986). Because of the reasons, the All-India Muslim Association has the craving that Jinnah will be the main lead representative general of Pakistan. On August 14, 1947, Pakistan arose as an autonomous Muslim State, and on August 15, Quaid-e-Azam was confirmed as its most memorable Lead Representative General. However, his appointment as Governor-General had a significant impact on national and international affairs (Cheema & Karamat,2006). The Governor-General had a difficult time addressing the state's challenges. Yet, he endeavored to lay out the new country's administration and approaches and to help the large numbers of Muslim transients who had emigrated from India to Pakistan after the two states' freedom, expressly directing the foundation of shelter camps. (Aziz,1986) about him the height from the Quaid-e-Azam to Lead Representative General of Pakistan upgraded his own political and official standing among his extraordinary peers. His commitment as Lead General-General ought to be imagined behind the scenes of phenomenal circumstances made by the parcel of India. His simple presence as the Head of State was sufficient to have a mental effect on the Muslims of Pakistan, who were motivated by his initiative and dynamic character (Singh,2009).

During his first year as Governor-General, Jinnah faced numerous difficulties, including administrative issues, the rehabilitation of refugees, constitutional issues, division of Indian assets, Princely State issues, a lack of governance systems, and financial strains. Notwithstanding chronic frailties, Jinnah handled these issues strikingly (Zaman, 1976). He promptly settled Pakistan's most memorable bureau under prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan. Karachi was made the capital city, and authoritative central commands were set up. Jinnah additionally considered international concerns and instructional strategy. In only 13 months as Governor-General, Jinnah established the groundwork for Pakistan's administration and improvement. (Beg,1986).

The Quaid achieved this far more than any other national liberation leader. Different pioneers battled for freedom inside states currently in presence; the Jinnah alone looked for a different country where none had existed. This he accomplished practically without any assistance, naturally, and in the teeth of resistance. Pakistan's rise to power was more than just the rise of a new state. It has been made since Islamic philosophy began. On the off chance that Pakistan had not been made, the Muslims would have been under the assailant Hindu larger part and joined India and lost the Hindu larger part (Wolpert,2007). The Jinnah at first devotedly worked for the reason for Hindu-Muslim solidarity and burned through most energies and endeavors towards its accomplishment. His endeavors were valued, and Jinnah was recognized by the actual Hindus as "The Ambassador of Hindu Muslim unity". However, the force of the new circumstances soon caused Muslims on the subcontinent to alter their perspective and take a different path. Quaid-e-Azam, in his official location, the extraordinary meeting

of the Punjab Muslim University' League on March 2, 1941, said, "We are a nation. What's more, a nation should have a state. What is the utilization of simply talking about that we are a nation? A nation doesn't live in the air. It lives on the land, it should administer land, and it should have a regional state, and that is the very thing you need to get."(Naidu, 1918).

The British prime minister, Lord Clement Attlee, said about Jinnah that "His sincere sentiment of freedom and day-night struggles are the investments that make possible the foundation of Pakistan".

Research Method

Research methodology is based on primary as well as secondary sources i.e., library books, articles, magazine, newspaper, journals, and internet to complete this research paper

Jinnah Role as Governor General

After enduring a great deal of hardship, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah founded Pakistan from British as well as Hindu. His quickness saved us from the uprightness of India and England. From Pakistan's independence on August 14, 1947, until his death on September 11, 1948, Jinnah perform his duties as the country's Governor-General. As the Governor-General of Pakistan, Jinnah assumed an essential part in the early long stretches of the recently framed country. A portion of the vital parts of his job as Governor-General include Jinnah's unmatched commitment to the efforts for Pakistan and his eager endeavors to shape the predetermination of the country procured him the title of "Quaid-e-Azam" (Extraordinary Pioneer). His own penances and ardent initiative keep on motivating ages. As Pakistan's first Governor-General, Quaid-e-Azam was marked by a strong sense of responsibility, foresight, and unwavering loyalty to the founding principles. His inheritance as a visionary chief keeps on directing the country right up till now. Jinnah focused on public solidarity and worked enthusiastically to cultivate a feeling of having a place among Pakistan's different networks. His efforts laid the groundwork for a united Pakistan. The nation will always remember him for his extraordinary work for the country. Righty Stanely Wolpert said about Quaid-e-Azam, "Few people significantly alter the course of history and fewer still modify the map of the world, hardly anyone can credit with creating a nation-state." Quaid-e-Azam accomplished all the three. Jinnah was a man of mental fortitude and commitment who, endeavored to support the Pakistani people in their place in the wake of being the lead representative general of Pakistan. He was the one who always gave all religious groups the freedom to go to their temple, mosque, or other place of worship, and who promoted different cultures. He also gave religious freedom to all sects.

Establishing the New State

In establishing Pakistan as an independent state for Muslims on the Indian subcontinent, Jinnah played a crucial role. He oversaw Pakistan's transformation from a British colony to a sovereign nation while serving as Governor-General. As per Sarojini Naidu, "Jinnah is the one upright man in the entire of India. She additionally said I may not concur with him yet on the off chance that there is one who can't be

purchased by title, honor, or position, it is Mr. Jinnah. Sarojini Naidu, citing Jinnah, said, "It is my desire to turn into the Muslim Gokhale." She then cites Gokhale's assessment of Jinnah, which reads, "He has true stuff in him, and that freedom from all sectarian prejudice that will make him the best ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity." Jinnah's own title by Naidu.

Jinnah and initial problems

It was not an easy task for a Governor-General to solve the country's problems. He has encountered numerous issues, including administrative issues, constitutional issues, refugee rehabilitation issues, the issue of Princely States, the absence of a viable system for managing the state, the framing of the new constitution, financial strains, and others. Quaid-e-Azam confronted these issues head-on, with frail health, in such a way that no other human being has ever done so. Quaid-e-Azam was fully aware how to play his role and get freedom for Indian Muslims and establishment of Pakistan. He traveled "despite failing health on a long and arduous journey to the remotest parts of the country in an effort to keep up the confidence and morale of the people" during the brief time he lived after Pakistan was established. For the development of Pakistan as democratic Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam established appropriate precedents and customs. For instance, despite the people's insistence, he turned down the Muslim League presidency because "he considered it inconsistent with his position as Head of the State." The undertaking is now complete. We have a new chapter ahead of us, and it will be our goal to build and maintain friendships with Britain, our neighboring dominions, Hindustan, and other sister nations so that we can all make the most significant contribution to world peace and prosperity, address given at the Lord Mountbatten Banquet on August 13, 1947, at the GG House in Karachi.

Framing the government

Quaid-e-Azam was aware of the role that politicians who are interested in politics play in serving political ends. He emphasized, "You should have no hand in supporting this political party or that political party, this political leader or that political leader—this is not your business," when he addressed Government Officers at Peshawar on April 15, 1948. Your obligation is not only to serve that government in a trustworthy and obedient manner, but also to do so fearlessly while also upholding your high reputation, prestige, honor, and service integrity. We ought to work without it sincerely and completely if we want to keep our freedom.

Refugees' problems

Millions of Indians began migrating to Pakistan after the partition. According to historians, this is one of the largest migrations in human history. It was impossible to settle them, but sincere efforts enabled them to do so. As planned, Hindus and Sikhs began to set fire to the homes of Muslims in India, looted their caravans, raped and killed women, raped and killed children, and killed men as well. In the wake of the partition, Jinnah was instrumental in addressing the difficulties posed by large-scale migration and the resettling of refugees. His dedication to the well-being of all citizens was demonstrated by his focus on humanitarian issues. The traumatic partition of India resulted in the mass migration of millions of people across newly drawn borders. One

of the largest human migrations in history was sparked by Pakistan's creation, with Muslims moving to Pakistan and Hindus and Sikhs fleeing to India. The nation's mental wounds were left by the communal violence and displacement that followed, as well as the enormous challenges that governance and infrastructure faced. Pakistan's infrastructure and resources were put under strain by the influx of refugees and population displacement. Millions of people who had been forced to flee their homes had to be housed, fed, and supported. Not only was the economy affected by this challenge, but it also caused social upheaval and put pressure on the communities in the area. In the beginning, approximately six million Indians immigrated to Pakistan. Getting these refugees settled was extremely challenging. In addition, India opposed the transfer of shares and financial resources to Pakistan. Governor General Quaid-e-Azam and Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan worked hard and wisely to settle these migrants in that difficult situation. Although settling such a large number was not easy, his prudent strategy and bravery made it possible in a short amount of time.

Framing the constitution of Pakistan

In the early days of Pakistan's establishment, the issue of its Constitution was a major one. It was difficult to resolve, so Jinnah amended the 1935 Act to manage the state's affairs. The Pakistan Constituent Assembly has not yet drafted Pakistan's Constitution. Jinnah stated, "I am sure that it will be of a democratic type, embodying the essential principles of Islam." Although he did not specify the constitution's final form, the documents are just as relevant today as they were 1300 years ago. Democracy is something Islam and its idealism have taught us. Everyone has learned about men's equality, justice, and fair play from it. Quaid-e-Azam's broadcast speech to American citizens on February 19, 1948. The New State's constitutional framework was the goal of Jinnah's efforts. He was instrumental in both the creation of Pakistan's first Constitution and its future governance structure. As a constitutionalist, Jinnah was a fervent advocate of the rule of law. Major Gul Hasan, the A.D.C. of Quaid-e-Azam, claims that "around 400 government servants assembled before the gates of Governor-General House for a protest. The staff requested permission to scatter the protestors through lathi charge, but Jinnah told the staff that peaceful protest is their constitutional right." It may take some time for the Constituent Assembly to complete its work on our state's final constitution. It may take 18 months or two years before it can be fully operational, which is a tremendous task. In addition, I desired that something be done immediately to give the people of Baluchistan a voice in the administration of their government and enable them to share in the responsibilities of their government during the time between now and when the new Constitution would finally emerge and be inaugurated. Address given on February 14, 1948, at Shahi Darbar, Sibi

Administrative problems and Reforms

As a Governor-General, Jinnah was involved in establishing government institutions, overseeing administrative reforms in the new nation, and laying the groundwork for the state's operation. Obstacles in the areas of administration and governance arose during the nation-building process. According to what he told Begum Shah Nawaz,

"Only twenty crores of rupees in the Treasury and nearly forty crores of bills lying on the table," the new state was plagued by a lack of resources to meet the state's needs. In addition, he appealed for funds and introduced a tone of simplicity and austerity into office behavior. Pakistan had to reorganize its administrative structure from the British colonial era to meet the requirements of the new nation. Effective institutions initially encountered difficulties due to a lack of experienced bureaucrats and a clear governance framework. A shift in the culture of bureaucracy was sparked by Jinnah's emphasis on meritocracy and professionalism among government employees. His leadership aimed to establish an effective and just government. According to Jinnah, our duty to the State elevates us above provincialism. It calls for a more expansive vision and a stronger sense of patriotism. Remember that we are constructing a state that will play a full role in the destinies of the entire Islamic World, and our duty to the State frequently requires that we be prepared to submerge our individual or provincial interests into the common cause for the common good. 12 April 1948, speech at Islamia College in Peshawar.

Economic and financial problems

India tried everything after Pakistan gained independence to weaken it. India refused to give Pakistan a share of the assets at the time of the sharing. Pakistan was promised a sum of RS 750 million in financial assistance from the Indian government, but it received only RS 200 million instead. In a similar vein, Pakistan was not accorded the appropriate share of the military assets. Pakistan was harmed because of the Indian government's actions. The newly established Pakistan was confronted with significant financial difficulties. It lacked the industrial base needed for self-sufficiency and had a heavily agrarian economy. Pakistan's limited resources and fragile economy were made worse by the division of economic assets between India and Pakistan. Quaid-e-Azam emphasized the country's economic and financial progress. Pakistan has severe economic issues because it has more assets than it gives away, making it difficult to run its affairs. The All-India Federation of Muslim Chambers of Commerce and Industries, Muhammadi Shipments, Orient Airways, Habib Bank, Muslim Commercial Bank, and Printing Press were established. He stated, "I shall watch with keenness the work of your research organization in evolving banking practices compatible with Islamic ideals of social and economic life" on the eve of the State Bank of Pakistan's opening ceremony. "You are only voicing my sentiments and the sentiments of millions of Muslims when you say that Pakistan should be based on certain foundations of social justice and Islamic socialism—no other 'ism'—which emphasize equality and brotherhood of man," he said on another occasion while addressing a gathering in Chittagong. In a similar vein, when you call for and hope for equal opportunity for everyone, you are expressing my thoughts. Pakistan's early years were marked by a complex web of obstacles that would shape its course for decades to come, from political turmoil to economic challenges.

Foreign policy

Quaid-e-Azam advocated for a foreign policy of cooperation, tranquility, and peace. He stated, "Our object should be peace with and without," on the eve of Pakistan

Broadcasting Service's launch. We want to live in peace and keep friendly relationships with both our immediate neighbors and the rest of the world. "Jinnah worked toward establishing the guiding principles of Pakistan's economy, putting an emphasis on self-reliance, industrialization, and equitable resource distribution, recognizing the economic challenges Pakistan faced. Pakistan's initial diplomatic interactions with other nations were led by Jinnah. He worked to establish diplomatic ties with several countries and had a significant impact on the development of Pakistan's foreign policy during its early years.

Division of princely state

The Princely States were granted the right to join or remain independent of any country following the partition. The Muslim princely state of Junagarh wanted to join Pakistan, but the Indian army intervened and annexed it to India in November 1947. In a similar vein, the affluent princely state of Hyderabad Deccan desired to continue functioning as an independent state under the Muslim king Nizam. However, the Indian government annexed it by force in 1948)

Nation Building

Jinnah emphasized efforts to build a nation, fostering unity and a sense of national identity among Pakistan's diverse population. He stressed the standards of a majority rules system, balance, and resilience in building the new country. The rights of every Pakistani citizen, regardless of their religion or background, were a priority for Jinnah throughout her reign. He emphasized the significance of religious liberty and equal citizen rights. Due to his sagacity, he gives an example of justice for all the nations living in Pakistan and it has great affect which resolve many sectarian problems at that time.

Boundary Disputes and Kashmir Conflict

Pakistan became involved in a territorial dispute over the region of Jammu and Kashmir almost immediately after its formation. The dispute with India over this strategically important region grew into a long-running battle that resulted in multiple wars and tensions that persist to this day. The most significant and unresolved issue has always been the Kashmir dispute. After the partition, 85% of Kashmir's population was Muslim, but the state head was Hindu. The people of Kashmir wanted to join Pakistan because the two states hold the same religious beliefs. However, the government refused to let them join Pakistan. The problem has not been resolved yet.

Inauguration of State Bank of Pakistan

A proper banking system was virtually nonexistent at the time of partition, and the new state lacked a central bank. India was home to the headquarters of most of the banks. Only 631 of the total banks' 3,496 branches were in Pakistan. Hindus controlled the entire banking system, which added to the misery. Following the June 3, 1947, announcement of the partition plan, Hindus began to take their money out of Pakistani banks. Many banks were forced to shut down as a result. But it was quickly recognized that the interests of the nation would suffer if this circumstance persisted for an extended period. In the abovementioned situation Jinnah wanted to established bank for the newly created state, for this purpose Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah on

July 1st, 1948. Particularly, traveling against the medical advice of his doctors from Ziarat to Karachi demonstrated the significance that the Quaid had envisioned for this significant turning point in the newly formed nation and the influence that it would have on the new country's prosperous banking and financial development.

Jinnah address in this occasion and said "I need hardly dilate on the important role that the State Bank will have to play in regulating the economic life of our country. "Our trade and commerce, both within Pakistan and with the outside world, will be directly impacted by the bank's monetary policy, so it is only fitting that your policy promote maximum production and unrestricted trade. The State Bank of Pakistan, located in the Victoria Museum Building that was rented from the Karachi Municipal Corporation, was officially opened. It should be noted that this ceremony was the Quaid's final public appearance.

Pakistan gained its independence in 1947, and Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah aimed to establish the nation's financial and economic structure in accordance with Islamic principles in his speech on July 1, 1948, marking the opening of the State Bank of Pakistan. He stated,

"I will closely monitor your research organization's efforts to develop banking procedures that align with Islamic concepts of social and economic life. Adopting Western economic theory and practices won't help us reach our objective of producing a population that is happy and content. We must shape our own future and introduce to the world an economic structure founded on the genuine Islamic principles of social justice and equality of man. By doing this, we will be carrying out our Muslim mission and spreading the word of peace, which is the only thing that can ensure and preserve human welfare, happiness, and prosperity.

Conclusion

After the independence of Pakistan in 1947, Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah served as the country's first Governor-General for 13 months. For the Muslims of India's subcontinent, the establishment of Pakistan was a significant accomplishment. For Muslims on the subcontinent, freedom from the British Indian government was a dream. Pakistan gained independence from British India after years of struggle and the sacrifice of thousands of people. Pakistan's independence brought about several difficulties. He dealt with refugee resettlement, constitutional issues, and financial issues, among other issues, during this brief period. Pakistan's founding father, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, was a statesman with unmatched vision, tenacity, and charisma. His unwavering dedication to Pakistan's creation and his pivotal role as the country's first Governor-General set the tone. Political savvy, unwavering adherence to guiding principles, and a profound comprehension of the difficulties facing the newly established state were all hallmarks of Jinnah's leadership. The people of Pakistan felt a sense of purpose and unity because of his personality, which was characterized by an aura of authority and an indomitable spirit. He established the government's capital in Karachi, civil service structures, foreign relations, and a science and technology-focused education policy. Quaid-e-Azam demonstrated strong leadership and dedication to the new nation by working tirelessly for Pakistan's development despite

his declining health. In August 1947, Pakistan, a newly formed nation, faced numerous and significant struggles. Pakistan's early years were marked by a series of uphill battles, including the trauma of partition and mass migration, territorial conflicts, economic challenges, and political instability. However, these difficulties also established the foundation for the nation's resilience and resolve to overcome adversity. Pakistan began the difficult process of shaping its identity and future on the global stage as it overcame these challenges. By a force of indomitable will, Jinnah, as the country's first Governor-General, almost brought it into statehood. The Quaid-e-Azam was a political leader who never gave up. He was able to establish Pakistan as a sovereign state despite numerous challenges because of his sincere and honest approach. History will remember Jinnah as one of the few world leaders who combined many noble qualities, like statesmanship, bravery, a sense of responsibility, integrity, foresight, and commitment to the cause. He was an excellent parliamentarian, and his logic was indefensible. He could not be bought, and he always had the courage to say what he thought was best for Muslims on the subcontinent. The Quaid's had a lot of respect for young people and students. He used to emphasize that young people who would carry out his mission successfully would own the future. He instilled in the students a burning zeal of nationalism to fight for Pakistan's creation, calling Aligarh Muslim University "the arsenal of Muslim India." The Quaid was the only Muslim politician who had been trained by prominent Congress leaders like Sir Feroz Shah Metha, Dadabhai Naroji, and others. He was able to establish his reputation among Hindu and Muslim politicians as a liberal and dependable statesman due to his early political training. His herculean efforts resulted in the historic Lucknow Pact of 1916, which established the foundation for communal cooperation between the two great antagonistic communities and brought together the leaders of the Congress and the Muslim League on a common platform. The Quaid, who had a charming personality and impeccable manners, remained the center of attention in the social and political gathering. In India's upper classes, his fashion sense became common place. Among Muslims, Jinnah was the most enlightened, intelligent, and impartial leader. He quickly identified the sensitive religious and sectarian issues and offered a satisfactory solution that was acceptable to the parties involved, thereby fostering harmony, goodwill, and trust among the various Muslim sects. Nevertheless, the country was supported through those trying months by Jinnah's dynamic personality. In addition to holding the ceremonial position of his British counterpart in India, Jinnah assumed responsibility as the nation's chief and virtually sole decision-maker. However, there is a unique issue there. Despite being weakened by illness, Jinnah's formidable presence loomed large over the polity, and the other members of the government were completely subservient to his demands. As a result, Pakistan's representative political system was muted by the role of the Quaid-e-Azam, even though it began its independent existence as a democratic entity with a parliamentary system. In effect, the Viceregal tradition that had been central to Britain's colonial rule was perpetuated by Jinnah, not India's Mountbatten.

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