

PAKISTAN STUDY

Ideology of Pakistan and Allama Iqbal

1. Personal Life:

Allama Iqbal was born on 9 November 1877, in Sialkot. His father name was Sheikh Noor Muhammad. Allama Iqbal was a great poet and Philosopher. He acquired countrywide fame and recognition as a great thinker. He received his education From Govt. College, Lahore and later on he went to England to pursue education in Law. He did his Ph.D. in Philosophy from German University. Allam Iqbal taught for many few years in Govt. College, Lahore. He had studied Islam Deeply and had profound liking for Islamic Principles.

2. Entry into Politics:

Basically, Allama Iqbal was a poet, teacher and thinker. However, he had to come in political field in order to safeguard the interest of Muslims of Sub-Continent. Allama Iqbal started his political carrier by joining Muslim League. His Entry into politics was greatly welcomed by the Muslims where a trustworthy companion of the Quaid-e-Azam was badly needed.

3. Vision of A Separate Muslim State:

Allama Iqbal proved a great political leader. He awakened the Muslims of Sub-continent with his stirring verses to demand a separate home land. Allama Iqbal vision of separate Muslim state was organically associated with the implementation of Islamic Law and Islamic Sharia subjected to modern interpretation ang Ijtihad. Allama Iqbal firmly believed in separate identity of Muslims as a **Nation**. He said there would be no possibility of peace in the country unless and until the Muslims are recognized as a separate nation, as they had their on cultural values which they must be preserve and maintain. He wanted to abolish the clashes that are based on religion between Hindu and Muslims.

4. Islam As A Complete Code of Life:

Allam Iqbal considered Islam a complete code of life. He said:

“I am fully convinced that the Muslims of India will ultimately have to establish a separate homeland as they can’t live with Hindus in United India”

He advised the Muslims to understand their real position and shed away their mental confusion and narrow approach to life. He clarified the glorious image of Islam in his poetry.

5. Allama Iqbal Negated the Concept of One-Nation:

Allama Iqbal openly negated the concept of One-Nation of India and emphasized on the separate and distinct national image of the Muslims. He considered the establishment of Pakistan very essential and vital for the restoration of national and religious identity of Muslims. His poetry reflected his love for the nation and country.

6. Religion and Politics Are Not Separate:

Allama Iqbal said that Islam guides the mankind in every aspect of worldly life affairs and therefore, must be enforced in an Islamic State as a code of life. He based the foundation of homeland on the Religion which later on become the ideology and basis of Pakistan. He said:

“Islam strengthens the life by infusing spiritual unity.”

“In Islam the Almighty ‘God and Universe’ the ‘soul and matter’ are the different part of “**One Whole.**””

He did not believe any system separated from religious and declared that religion and politics are not separate from each other.

7. Formation of A Strong Muslim State:

Allama Iqbal firmly believed in separate identity of Muslims as a nation. Allama Iqbal wanted to create a strong Muslim State where Muslims live their life and take decisions according to Islam. Where they enforce the sovereignty of Allah Almighty and establish Islamic democratic system. Muslim culture and civilization are preserves and protected. All the people belonging to different religions will have equal rights and religious freedom.

8. Allama Iqbal Introduce the Federal System:

Allama Iqbal believed in the federal system and thought it is an ideal system for subcontinent in the prevailing conditions. He emphasized on the introduction of federal system to bring unity and solidarity to the country. He also believed that the federal system would promote unity amongst various factions of society which would help in defense of the country. He said:

“I would never like the Muslims of subcontinent to agree on a system which negates the principles of a true Federation or fails to distinguish them as a separate political unit.”

9. Allahabad Address of Allama Iqbal in 1930:

The Allahabad address of Allama Iqbal in 1930 carries great importance and signification in the freedom struggle of the Muslims of India. The presidential address in Allahabad in fact, molded the destinies of the Muslims of the sub-continent and put their endeavors in right direction. His presidential address further clarified the Two-Nation Theory. He said:

“I believed that the protection of separate national identity is in the best interest of both Hindu and Muslims”

Also, he said:

“It was the prime duty of all civilized nations to show utmost regard and reverence for the religious principles, cultural and social values of other nations. Since the Muslims are separate nation with their distinct culture religious trends and they want to have a system of their own liking, they should be allowed to live under such system considering their separate religious and cultural identities.”

10. Muslims Are Separate Nation with Separate National Image:

Allama Iqbal expressed the Muslims sentiments and ideas in true spirit by defining them as separate nation having distinct national image. His presidential address washed away all the confusions from Muslims minds and show new dimension of their struggles. It later on enable the Muslims to determine their line of action and work out a clear cut and definite programing in order to accomplish their goal of separate homeland. The famous **Pakistan Resolution**, passes on 23rd March, 1940 at Lahore was based on Allama Iqbal's presidential address of Allahabad.

11. Allam Iqbal Separate Represented the Muslims in Round Table Conference:

Allama Iqbal represented the Muslims in 2nd and 3rd Round Table Conference in 1931 and 1932. The 2nd Round Table Conference was held in London from 7 September 1931 to 1 December 1931. The 3rd Round Table Conference was held from 17 November 1932 to 24 December 1932. In these conferences he very ably advocated the Muslim cause and vehemently opposed all such schemes which in any way jeopardized the Muslims interest.

12. Allama Iqbal Infused a new Spirit of Nationalism Among the Muslims:

Allama Iqbal infused a new spirit of nationalism among the Muslim with his stirring and thought-provoking poetry. He preached an idea of

nationalism based on Islamic unity and brotherhood. He was of the opinion that the individual is not linked with the geographical boundaries but with spiritual relationship. He negated the concept of territorial nationalism and brought to light its adverse effect and influence on the Muslims.

13. Islam Is A Fact of Life:

Allama Iqbal considered Islam a complete code of life also is a fact of life. He said:

“I am fully convinced that the Muslims of India will ultimately have to establish a separate homeland as they can’t live with Hindus in United India”

He advised the Muslims to understand their real position and shed away their mental confusion and narrow approach to life. He clarified the glorious image of Islam in his poetry.

14. Forecast of Allama Iqbal About the Muslim State

15. Clear Identification of Ideology of Pakistan:

In 1930, Allama Iqbal clearly explain the Two-Nation Theory as: Muslims are separate nation. Which later on became the Ideology of Pakistan

16. Advocated Two-Nation Theory:

Allama Iqbal advocated Two-Nation theory. He clarified that Muslims are a distinct nation and thus deserve political independence from other regions and communities of India. Muslims have their own civilization, culture, history, ethnic values and religion.

Allama Iqbal’s presidential address further classified two nation theory and demand a separate homeland for Muslims. He said:

“I have been a staunch advocacy of putting an end to religious prejudices and disinclination from country. But now I believe that protection of separate national identity is into country.”

17. Describe Importance of Religion:

Allama Iqbal believed that “religion is a power of utmost importance in the life of individuals as well as of states” and that “Islam is itself Destiny and will not suffer a destiny.” He was of the view that the religious ideal of Islam “is organically related to the social order which it has created. The rejection of the one will eventually involve the rejection of the other”. The religion Islam played a pivotal role in the development of the Muslim Society in South Asia.

He based the foundation of homeland on the religion which later on become the ideology and basis of Pakistan. He said:

“Islam strengthens the life by infusing spiritual unity.”

18. Condemn the Western Democratic System:

Allam Iqbal Compared the Western culture with Islam and reached at the conclusion that Mankind emancipation and welfare lay in adoption of Islam as a way of life.

Allam Iqbal strictly condemn the western democratic system. His view on payam-e-mashriq is to remain along from western democracy. According to him the brain of two hundred asses cannot produce the brain of single person.

19. Presented the Example of Hijrat-e-Madina

20. Presented the Importance of Sense of Duty

Death:

Allama Iqbal died on 21st April 1938 in Lahore. His tomb is located in Hazuri Bagh, the enclosed garden between the entrance of the Badshahi Mosque and the Lahore Fort.