

Q Iqbal is credited with creating the idea of Pakistan. Give your arguments.

A. Introduction:

Allama Muhammad Iqbal entered into practical politics and joined his efforts with freedom-champions to liberate the Indian Muslims from the clutches of the Hindus and subjugation of the English. He was elected as member of the Punjab Legislative Council, and later elected unanimously as the president of All-India Muslim League. He vigorously advocated the Two Nation Theory and demanded a separate homeland for Indian Muslims where their religion and culture could flourish without any fear of chauvinism. He actuated the Muslims of India from political slumber to champion

their cause for separate country within India, and this very vision became crystal reality in his pronouncement in the annual session of the League in 1930. Dr. Allama Iqbal's declaration for Pakistan echoed throughout the world and it became the instrumental in re-awakening and the enlightenment of Muslims to combat all forces for the achievement of a separate homeland, Pakistan.

Here all three arguments supporting the claim that Allama Muhammad Iqbal is credited with creating the idea of Pakistan.

1. Intellectual Contributions:

Allama Muhammad Iqbal played a crucial role in formulating the philosophical

and ideological basis for the creation of Pakistan. He is widely regarded as the intellectual founding father of Pakistan. In his famous 1930 Allahabad Address, Iqbal presented the concept of a separate state for the Muslims of India. He emphasized the distinct cultural, religious, and political identity of Muslims and argued for the establishment of an independent state to safeguard their interests. His vision and articulation of the idea of Pakistan laid the groundwork for the eventual creation of the nation.

2. Political Advocacy:

Allama Iqbal actively advocated for the establishment of a separate Muslim state through his political activities. As a member of

All India Muslim League and a close associate of leaders like Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Iqbal played an instrumental role in shaping the political discourse around the creation of Pakistan. He consistently promoted the idea of a separate homeland for Muslims and raised awareness of their rights and concerns, both within India and at international platforms. His efforts helped garner support for the idea and build momentum for the eventual achievement of an independent Pakistan.

3. Allama Iqbal and Two Nation Theory

Allama Iqbal firmly believed that the Muslims of India have a separate identity and to protect this identity, the establishment of a

Separate homeland for the muslims of India was necessary. On 28th march 1909, he rejected the invitation from the secular Party. Minswa Lodge highlighting the fact that:

"I have been a keen supporter of this theory that religious differences in this country should end and even now I practice this principle. But, now I have started to believe that separate national identity for the muslims and the Hindus is necessary for their survival."

In 1930, in the Annual session of muslim league at Allahabad, Jinnah said:

India is a subcontinent of human groups belonging to different races, speaking different languages and professing different religions. Their behaviour is not

determined by a common race consciousness. I therefore, demand the formation of a consolidated muslim state in the best interest of India and Islam."

4 ⇒ Pakistan's sketches

Allama Iqbal's Presidential Address at Allahabad in 1930 determined the Political Path of the muslims of sub-continent. In his address, he in clear words said: "I would like to see the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sindh and Balochistan been combined into a single state"

He further stated that:

"The formation of a consolidated North-West Indian muslim state appears to be the final destiny of the muslims, at least of the north west India."

Thus, highlighting the limitations and disadvantages of nationalism, Iqbal gave the philosophy of a **millat-e-Islamia** and this philosophy became the basis of Pakistan's ideology.

③ Inspirational Influence:

Allama Iqbal's Poetry and philosophical writings continue to inspire generations of Pakistan. His Poetry, particularly his collection contains verses that evoke a deep sense of identity, pride, and nationalistic fervor among Pakistanis. Iqbal's poetic expressions touched the hearts of many, giving them a sense of belonging and motivating them to rally behind the idea of Pakistan. His Poetry not only offered a vision for an independent state but also served as a source of unity and motivation for those striving

for its creation.

⇒ conclusions

In short, the personality of Allama Iqbal has left indelible marks in history. He tried to awaken the Muslims of India through his philosophy, poetry and politics. His intellectual contribution, political advocacy, and inspirational influence collectively established his pivotal role in creating the idea of Pakistan. He gave the idea of independence to the Muslims of India. His ideas and vision laid the foundation for the eventual establishment of Pakistan as a separate state for Muslims in the India subcontinent.

