

# Subjective Part

## Question No. 6

Allama Iqbal's attempt to create (harmony) unity among Muslims using the concept of Ummah

Allama Iqbal attempted to create unity among Muslims using the concept of Ummah. It is explained.

### Outline

A. Introduction

B. Bird's eye view of concept of Ummah

C. Iqbal's attempt to create unity with

D. concept of Ummah

B. Critical analysis

C. Conclusion

## Introduction

Allama Muhammad Iqbal was born in Sialkot on 9<sup>th</sup> November, 1877. He was born to a noble family. He went to England for higher studies where he studied metaphysics and philosophy. Moreover, he was a political philosopher and his philosophy of Ummah and concept of Khudai are of utmost importance. It is stated as:

“Iqbal was the one who created harmony and unity with the help of concept of Ummah. His teachings were based on Quran and Islam.”

(Muslim Political thought)

Iqbal wanted to create unity/harmony among all the Muslims with the help of concept of Ummah where he introduced that all Muslims are brothers irrespective of colour, race and creed.

## B. Bird's eye view of concept of Ummah

In the concept of Ummah, Iqbal states that all Muslims are brothers irrespective of race, colour and creed. He was against the view of nationalism because according to him, all Muslims are one Ummah irrespective of it that where they are living. According to Iqbal, it does not matter whether a Muslim is Turkish or Indian, they all are brothers and they all should be united.

## C. Iqbal's attempt to create unity among Muslims with concept of Ummah

Allama Muhammad Iqbal was the political and philosophical thinker who wanted to create harmony and unity among Muslims irrespective of creed, geography and colour; therefore, he introduced the concept of Ummah.

Iqbal's concept of Ummah  
to create unity

One-Ummah irrespective  
of race and colour

Concept against  
Nationalism

Solidarity and  
unity among Ummah

Pan-Nationalism and  
Pan-Islamism

Universal Brotherhood

Concept of Milat

(D) One-Ummah irrespective of  
race and colour

Iqbal was in the views that  
all Muslims are brothers and  
united irrespective of race and  
colour. According to Iqbal, it  
does not hold weight that a

a muslim is Iranian or Afghani. The thing which matters is that they are muslims.

بظان رنگ و بوی کو توڑ سہلست میں کہو جا  
نہ توڑائی ہے باقی، نہ اہم الہی نہ افغانی

### Translation:

In his poetry he states that a Muslim should leave color and race behind and should be involved in millat or Ummah. So, that there would be no Turkish, no Iran and no Afghani.

### (2) Iqbal's views against Nationalism

Iqbal was against the views of western Nationalism. He was against that ones who are living in particular geograph belong to particular race. He emphasized that all muslims are one and it does not matter where they are living.

ملت، ساق رابطہ انوارِ ترک  
پیوستہ رہے گئے سے افسیدہ ہزار ترک

### Translation:

He states that an individual should be connected to millat/Ummah. He states that all muslims are one.

### (3) Solidarity and unity among Muslims

Iqbal emphasized on solidarity and unity among Muslims. He stated that the decline of Muslim rule appeared because of lack of unity and solidarity among Muslims.

|| ایلہی صفت میں ہر کوئی کوئی بن کر ہوا  
نہ کوئی بن کر ہر کوئی کوئی بن کر ہوا ||

#### Translation:-

He states that when all Muslims are equal and united - they stand in a row. It shows that Iqbal gives the concept of equality and unity.

### (4) Pan-Nationalism and Pan-Islamism

Iqbal gave the concept of Pan-nationalism inspired from Jamaludin Adghani. He emphasized that all are Muslims and Islam is "a universal religion so all Muslims are one."

## (5) Universal brotherhood

He emphasized that Muslims are brother and equal. He points that if Islam is universal then Muslims are brothers they can not be drifted away from each other on the basis of race, colour and creed. He gave the concept of Universal brotherhood.

## (6) Concept of Millat

The concept of Millat and Ummah is based on universal nationalism, Khudi and ego. He states that an individual is necessary for the state. According to him, we all belong to one Ummah and Millat. This concept of Iqbal is of utmost importance which cannot be neglected that he has imparted unity among all Muslims with this concept.

|| فرج قائم لربطت سے ہے تنہا کچھ نہیں  
|| کوں ہے دریا میں پھرون دریا پھونسن ||

## Translations-

He states that there should be connection between Millat and individual because you cannot do anything alone.

It shows that Iqbal is on the side of pan-Nationalism and points that every Muslim should be connected with Ummah / Millat because he cannot do anything alone. It shows the importance of unity in Iqbal's eye. Iqbal emphasized that Muslims should be united and harmonized because it will lead them towards the success.

## • Critical analysis

It can be analyzed that Iqbal's concept of Ummah is ~~consistent~~ consistent to create unity because it emphasizes on the concept that all Muslims are equal and brothers irrespective of race and colour. It shows that



Iqbal was on the views that Muslims can only be succeeded if they will be united under one Ummah and leave ethnicity, race and colour behind.

### Conclusion

It can be concluded that Iqbal attempted to create harmony and unity among Muslims with the help of concept of Ummah. It is stated as:-

"Allama Muhammad Iqbal wanted to create unity among Muslims. His poems were based on Quran and he was the one who awakened Muslim with help of his poetry."

(Quaid-e-Azam)

It shows that Iqbal was on the side of unity of all Muslims irrespective of their geographical boundary, race and colour.

---

## Question No. 2

### Critically evaluate the Aristotelian realism in political philosophy

The Aristotelian realism in political philosophy is critically evaluated.

### Outline

- A. Introduction
- B. Background of Aristotelian realism
- C. Aristotelian realism in political philosophy
- D. Critical analysis
- E. Conclusion

#### A. Introduction

It stated as;

"Aristotle's concepts are realistic and they can be implemented. His realism can be seen in his political philosophies."

(Judd Harmon)

It can be stated that political philosophies of Aristotle are realistic. He proposed the concept of ideal state which is even implemented in modern era. He was the dear student of Plato where and he also proposed the realistic idea of education unlike his teachers.

“Plato is dearer, Truth is dearer,  
Nay truth is dearer than  
Plato.”  
(Aristotle)

It shows that Aristotle was realistic because he did not anything like his teacher.

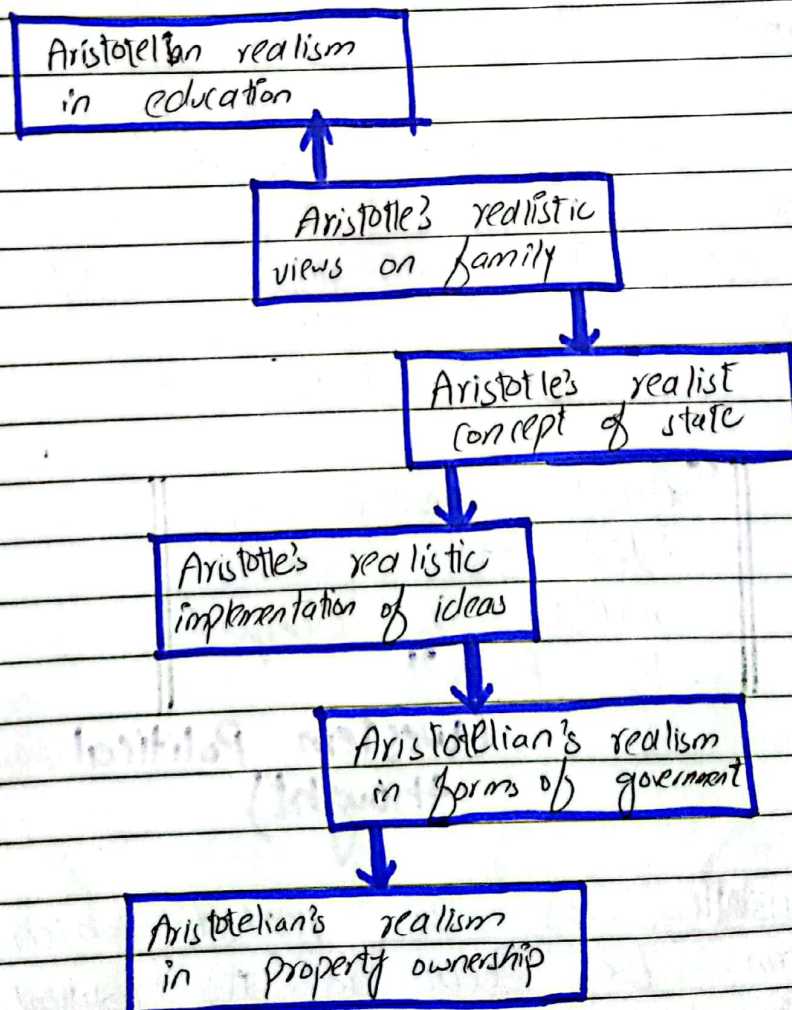
### A.B. Background of Aristotelian realism

Aristotle was realist and he has proposed the realism. He proposed the ideas which hold ground realities. He has

done the inductive approach instead of deductive. The Aristotelian realism is still implemented. His concept of ideal state is realistic.

### Aristotelian realism in political philosophy

Aristotelian realism in political philosophy is stated belows



## (1) Aristotelian realism in concept of ideal state

Aristotle was a realist unlike his teacher Plato who was an idealist. He proposed the concept of ideal state which is realistic because it can be implemented.

In his concept of ideal state he has given the concept of territory that territory should be not landlocked or should not be too close to sea. In population he stated that population should be 50K to 100K which looks realistic. In sovereignty he states that state should be sovereign. It is stated that:-

“Aristotle's concept of ideal state seems realistic as compared to Plato.”

(Western Political thought)

Aristotle was a realist which can be seen in his political philosophy.

because it can lead to  
destruction.

“Deprivation from family  
and life without family  
leads towards chaos.”  
(Aristotle)

It shows that Aristotle shows  
utmost importance to family  
and did not deprive anyone of it.

#### (4) Aristotle's realistic implementation of ideas

Aristotle's concept and ideas  
are realistic. It can be  
seen in his political  
philosophies where he proposed  
realistic ideas. As Plato was  
idealist and Aristotle is  
a realist. It is because  
Aristotle's political philosophies  
are some how able to  
be implemented.

The concept  
of ideal state, government and theory  
of education all can  
be implemented which  
are given by Aristotle.

## (2) Aristotelian realism in concept of education in a state.

Aristotelian realism in concept of education in a state seems in the implementation of the idea. In his political philosophy it can be seen that concept of education where he focused on various educational courses and subjects, helps a man to be the part of quality instead of quantity.

He proposed that a children should get education and he divided state classes into parts one is ruling class and others are slaves. The concept of Aristotle's education is realistic and can be implemented.

## (3) Aristotle's realist views on family

Unlike Plato, Aristotle did not exempted king and soldiers to have family.

## (5) Aristotelian realism in forms of government

Aristotelian realism in forms of government can be seen that he has shown the true picture of aristocracy and tyranny. He showed the bad face of bad forms of governments.

He was realist and all this was proved later that his forms of government were realist.

## (6) Aristotelian's realism in private property ownership

He has not deprived anyone from property. He allowed everyone to own property but in a balanced manner. He did not support the idea of accumulation of a lot of wealth but allowed everyone to own property. Ruling class to working all can own property.



"Everyone can have private property. No one should be deprived."  
(Aristotle)

It shows that he has not blocked the ways to property.

### ● Critical analysis

It can be analyzed that Aristotle was a realist and it can be seen in his political ideologies. The political ideologies like concept of ideal state to concept of education of Aristotle shows the realist stand point.

The concept of Aristotle were based on realism. He never deprived anyone of property and family.

### ● Conclusion

It can be concluded that Aristotle was a pure realist who ideas

wor pure from any kind  
of idealistic news that  
cannot be implement.  
His theories are not  
just for reading but can  
be implemented and realism  
can be observed.

## Question No. 4

Explain how Karl Marx  
identifies the threat of  
Capitalism and proposes  
a solution of his own.

Karl Marx identifies the threat  
of capitalism and proposed  
a solution. They are explained  
and critically evaluated.

## Outline

- A. Introduction
- B. Bird's eyeview on Marxism
- C. Karl Marx's identification of  
threat of capitalism
- D. Solution proposed by Karl Marx
- E. Critical analysis

F. Conclusion

## Introduction

Karl Marx was born during the industrialization. He has seen the industrial revolution. Due to it, his views were considered radical and he was exiled from his homeland. He had seen the exploitation of working class by owners.

The threat of capitalism has done much bad to working class and industrial revolution has deprived proletariat. **(Karl Marx)**

In the threat of capitalism he identified that means of production are owned by capitalist and they exploit the working class and use them for their profit. But he also proposed a solution for it.

## • Brief's review on Marxism

The Marxism proposed the advantages to working class where working class cannot be exploited by the owners because in Marxism, the means of production are not owned by the owners. Karl Marx considered capitalism as the biggest threat for the working class.

### • How Karl Marx identifies the threat of capitalism

Karl Marx identifies the threat of capitalism in where the working class is exploited by the owners to gain profit. In capitalism the surplus value is decided by the owners and they exploit working class for the profit margins. Karl Marx showed the threat of capitalism.

Threat of capitalism by Karl Marx

Economic determinism by Karl Marx

Threat of Surplus value

Exploitation of working class by owner

Dialectic materialism and Capitalism

Class struggle between proletariat and Bourgeoisie

(1) Economic determinism by Karl Marx

In economic determinism Karl Marx proposed that working class is exploited by owners.

Factors of production → 1. Labour  
2. Knowledge  
3. Raw material

Relations of production → Owner  
Working class

He states that owners exploit working class by using their knowledge and labour. They exploit them by using their knowledge and they do not give them their due right in capitalism. In capitalism, the hegemony of owners leads to the exploitation of the workers.

## (2) Threat of Surplus value.

Surplus value is all about the ~~profit~~ profit. When the prices of raw material increase, the owner tries to gain profit from the wages of working class because they only exploit them. The workers sometimes has to work for 800 instead of 1000 because owner exploit them.

“The threat to working class is done by owners to gain profits.”  
(Das Capital)

It shows that working class

is exploited.

#### (4) Exploitation of working class by owners

The working class exploited by owners are deprived. The owners use **Super-structure** to exploit working class. The use all means to exploit them: They hegemonize the means of production which further leads towards the deprivation of working class.

#### (5) Dialectic materialism and threat of capitalism

The concept of dialectic materialism was given by Hegel and used by Karl Marx. Shows the threat of capitalism where he said that owners exploit working class is a thesis but when working class stands and work for their own it is anti-thesis but when owners again exploit working class by using Super-structure, it is synthesis.

The working class is exploited by owners and they use all means to deprive them and use them.

## (6) Class struggle between working class and ~~owners~~ owners

The class struggle between working class and owners shows that working class are bound to work for owners because they own means of production.

“Capitalism is a threat to the working class and it leads to their exploitation.”

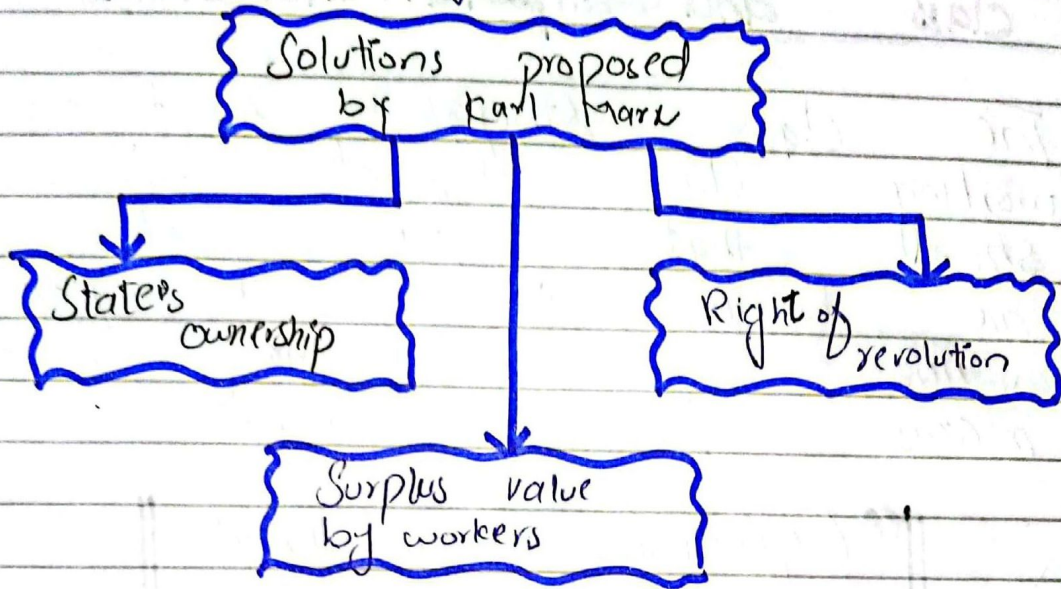
(Karl Marx)

The class struggle further leads towards the exploitation because owners use superstructure like religion, politics and laws for the exploitation of working class. The class struggle again shows the threat of capitalism where only the working class is exploited by hands of owners.



## Solutions proposed by Karl Marx

The solutions proposed by Karl Marx are given below:-



### (1) State's ownership

Karl Marx proposed that the state should interfere in the means of production. They should not be private because they further lead towards the exploitation of the working class.

The state should own means of production because it will help working class and they will not be exploited.

## (2) Right to revolt

The right to revolt should be given to working class.

"The working class can revolt against exploitation they have right to go for revolution."

(Communist Manifesto)

## (3) Surplus value by workers

The surplus value and selling should be done with the help of workers. The workers should have hold on the surplus value so that the threat of capitalism should be removed.

### • Critical analysis

The threat of capitalism was identified by the Karl Marx which shows that capitalism exploit working class by giving means of production to the owners and the one who owns means of production exploits the peripheries. Same happens in capitalism. The owners exploit working class by the means

of production and surplus value. They even use super structure to exploit working class.

## Conclusion

It can be concluded that working class exploited by the owners are due to capitalism like the dialectic materialism and economic determinism all are done to working class to deprive them but Karl Marx himself has given the solution that working class can revolt against it.

---