

Explain Allama Iqbal's concept of Nationalism

Nationalism

Introduction

"ایک بیرون مسلم ہرم کی بسا بھی کے لئے"

"بھر کے ساحل سے ہم میں تباہی کا مشغ

"Muslims should ~~be~~ unite to protect

the sanctity of the Holy Kaaba,

from the shores of the Nile to the

lands of Kashgar."

Dr. Allama Muhammad Iqbal (1877 - 1938)

was a poet, philosopher, and political

thinker who played a key role in awakening

the political consciousness of Muslims in

the Indian subcontinent. Iqbal's concept

of nationalism was different from Western

nationalism.

Evolution of Iqbal's Nationalism

Iqbal's view on nationalism transformed

from territorial patriotism to Islamic nationalism

Early views on Nationalism

(Pre 1905)

→ Allama Iqbal believed in territorial nationalism and saw India as a united nation for both Hindus and Muslims.

سارے جہاں میں اپنے اپنے وطنداری

بیان کریں جس کی طرف اس کی بیان کریں

Translation

The best land in the world is our India.

We are its nightingales, this is our garden.

At this stage Iqbal saw nationalism as a unifying force among the people of India, regardless of religion.

Change in Iqbal's thought

Post 1905

After studying in Europe (1905 - 1908) Iqbal realized that western nationalism divided people. He saw the failure of nationalism in Balkan wars and the dismantling of the Ottoman Empire.

He rejected territorial nationalism and

Started advocating for an Islamic state
Identity based on faith, not geography

جین و عرب ہمارا سر و سار ہمارا

عمر یہ سارا جہاں ہے

Translation:

China and the Arabs are ours, India is ours

ours we are Muslims in the whole world

is our homeland

Iqbal's Concept of Nationalism in the Allahabad Address (1930)

Allama Iqbal's Allahabad Address

of 1930 was a defining moment in the

history of Muslim nationalism in South

Asia. He rejected the western concept

of nationalism based on territorial

boundaries and instead proposed a

nationalism rooted in Islamic identity

and the unity of the Muslim ummah.

Iqbal envisioned an independent Muslim state

in northwestern India, where Muslims could live according to Islamic principles

Iqbal's Vision of Nationalism

Iqbal argued that Muslims were a distinct nation with their own culture, traditions, laws and civilization. He believed that western style nationalism divided the ummah, weakens Muslim unity and leads to conflicts. He proposed the creation of a separate Muslim state, which later became the foundation for the Pakistan Movement.

بھی مقتضی، فکر تھے، جسی دھرم مسلمانی

اخوت کی جیانیتی، عیت کی ضرائق

قوم مذہب سے یہی مذہب جو یہی نہیں

جزبِ عیم جو یہی مغل انجام دیں

Translation

This is the purpose of nature, this is the secret of being Muslim.

To spread the bond of brotherhood and

the abundance of love

A nation exists because of religion; without religion, there is no existence. If unity is absent, even the gathering of stars is meaningless.

relate your headings and arguments to the qs statement.

Western Nationalism

Western nationalism emerged in 18th and 19th century in Europe. French Revolution (1789) played a crucial role in spreading nationalism. Philosophers like

• Jean Jacques Rousseau

• Johann Gottfried Herder

• Giuseppe Mazzini

Key features

Territorial Identity

A nation is tied to a specific land and its people are united through shared boundaries.

Ethnic and linguistic unity

A common race, language or cultural background of national identity.

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Political Sovereignty

A nation should be

self governed without

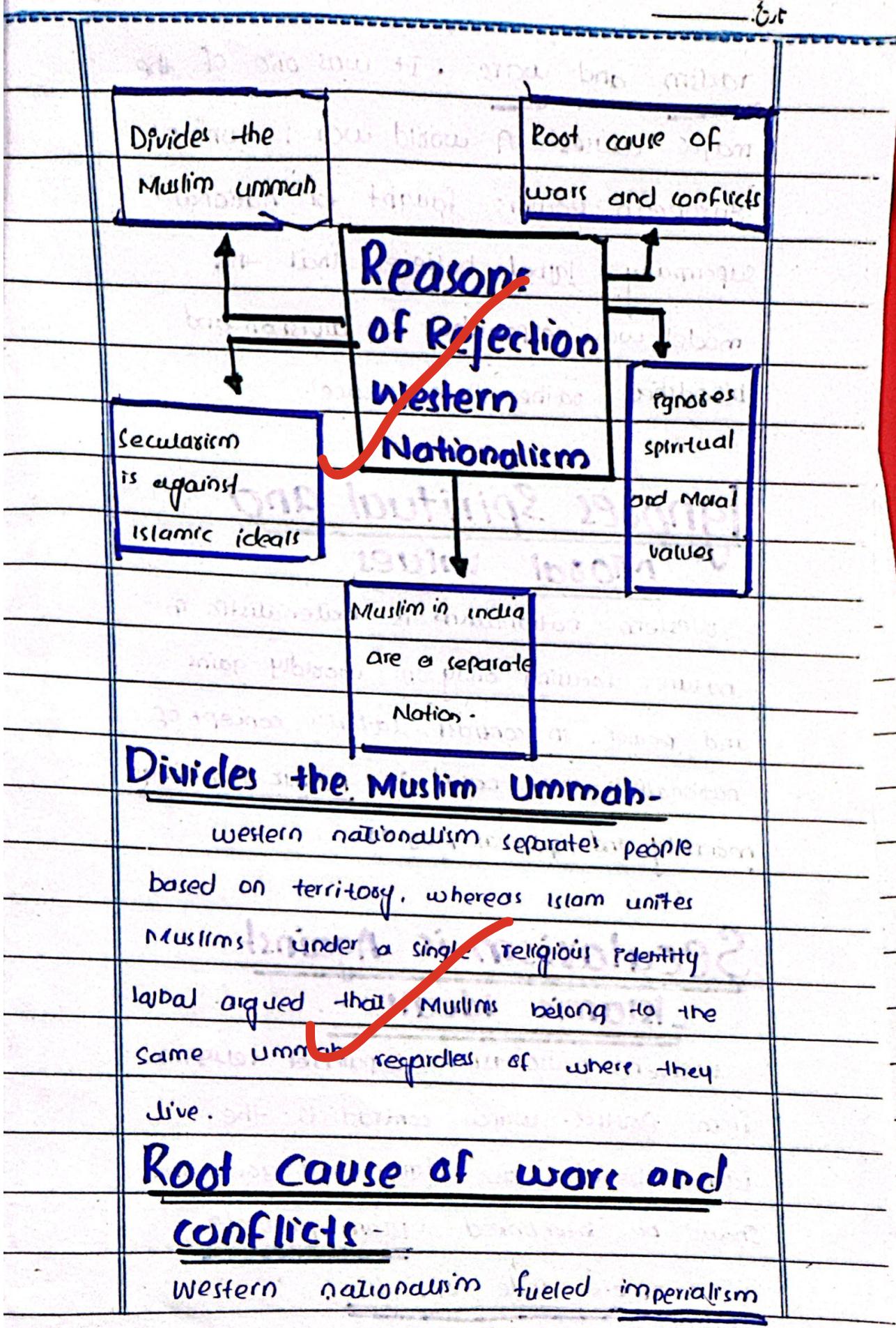
interference from external
forces.

western nationalism played a significant
role in colonial expansion, revolution
and was shaping modern political thought.
However it also led to ethnic conflicts,
racism and territorial disputes as
seen in the two world wars.

Iqbal Rejected Western

Nationalism:

Iqbal strongly opposed western
nationalism because he believed it was
incompatible with Islamic principles. His
rejection was based on several reasons:



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Racism and wars. It was one of the major causes of world war I, where European powers fought for national supremacy. Iqbal believed that this model was responsible for division and bloodshed rather than peace.

Ignores Spiritual and Moral values

Western nationalism is materialistic in nature, focusing only on worldly gains and power. In contrast, Iqbal's concept of nationalism was based on Islamic teachings morality and spiritual progress.

Secularism is Against Islamic Ideals

Western nationalism separates religion from Politics which contradicts the Islamic belief that religion and governance should be integrated. Islam provides a complete code of life.

Iqbal's Concept of Millat:

Iqbal's concept of Millat refers to the global unity of Muslims based on Islam, faith, not race or geography. Western nationalism divides people based on territory, while Millat unites Muslims across borders.

Purpose: Iqbal wanted Muslims to arise as one ummah, following Islamic principles in politics, economy, and society. He saw early Islamic caliphate as the ideal system for Muslim unity.

فرد قائم دین ملت سے ہے اپنا جس

وہ جسے دیا گیں، بیرون دیا گیں

Translation:

An individual exists only through the bond of the Millat. alone, he is nothing.

A wave exists in the river outside the river, it is nothing.

Iqbal's Concept of Pan-Islamism

Iqbal Pan-Islamism is the belief that all Muslims should be politically, economically and culturally united to regain their strength.

Against Imperialism: He opposed colonial powers that divided the Muslim world.

Practical Approach

Unlike idealists, Iqbal did not demand a single global state, but called for cooperation among Muslim nations.

ایں قبیلے کے پرہیز ہوں گے
جس کی وجہ سے ایک ملکہ کیں گے

Translation

Muslim should be unite to guard the sacred land from the shores of the Nile to the lands of Kashgar.

Conclusion :

Iqbal's nationalism was based on Muslim unity rather than Territorial or ethnic identity. Initially, he viewed nationalism positively, but later rejected western nationalism as divisive. In his Allahabad Address (1930), he proposed a separate Muslim state, emphasizing Millat and Pan-Islamism over territorial nationalism. His vision laid the ideological foundation for Pakistan, promoting Islamic unity and justice instead of western nationalistic divisions.

improve the structure and the headings quality a bit in terms of relevance.