

Background of Allama Iqbal

Allama Iqbal was not only a poet but also a philosopher and thinker. He cared deeply about the problems faced by Muslims in India. He believed that Muslims were losing their identity under British and Hindu dominance. Through his poetry, he inspired Muslims to wake up and struggle for their rights. He also took part in politics and worked with the Muslim League. His Allahabad Address became his most famous political contribution because it gave Muslims a vision for their future.

Main Ideas in Allahabad Address

In December 1930, at the Allahabad session of the Muslim League, Iqbal presented his important speech. He rejected the idea that Muslims could live under Hindu majority rule. He argued that Muslims were not just a small group in India but a separate nation with their own culture, history, and religion. Iqbal demanded constitutional safeguards for Muslims and equal rights in British India. His words gave Muslims a new political direction and encouraged them to think about independence.

Demand for a Separate Homeland

The most famous part of the Allahabad Address was Iqbal's suggestion of a separate homeland for Muslims. He proposed that the north-western areas of India—Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan, and NWFP—should be united into one Muslim state. Iqbal believed this was necessary to protect the identity, traditions, and religion of Muslims. He wanted Muslims to have freedom from Hindu dominance so they could build their own future. This idea later became the foundation for the demand of Pakistan.

Islam as a Political Principle

Iqbal explained that Islam is not just a personal belief but a complete system of life. He believed that Islamic principles guide politics, society, and economics. For him, Islam provided justice, equality, and unity, which were essential for the survival of Muslims in India. He reminded Muslims that their identity was based on Islam, which made them different from Hindus. By reviving Islamic values, Muslims could become strong and united to face future challenges.

Importance of Allahabad Address

The Allahabad Address gave Muslims a new sense of confidence and purpose. It clearly stated that Muslims were a separate nation and deserved their own political future. This speech inspired

the Muslim League to work with more unity and determination. It also became the foundation of the Pakistan Movement, which was later led by Quaid-e-Azam. The address rejected the Nehru Report and Hindu domination. It is remembered as a milestone in the history of Pakistan's independence.