MUSLIM Institute and Iqbal International Institute for Research and Dialogue International Islamic University organized a seminar titled “Iqbal’s Message of Peace, Muhabat Fateh-e-Alam” on the 68th Death Anniversary of Allama Iqbal, at International Islamic University, Islamabad. Eminent scholars and political leaders participated in the seminar and expressed their views on the subject. Ambassador of Tajikistan in Pakistan His Excellency Sher Ali Jananov, President IIUI Dr. Ahmed Yousaf Al Dariweesh, Former chairman of the senate standing committee on foreign affairs, Akram Zaki, Executive Director IRD Dr. Husnul Amin, Head of Cultural and Press Section, Embassy of Germany Dr. Dan Tidten, Director IRD, Dr. Talib Hussain Sial, Renowned poet and intellectual, Prof. Jalil Aali, Principle Post Graduate College for women Rawalpindi, Dr. Aalia Sohail Khan, and famous scholar of Iqbal’s teaching, Dr. Ayub Sabir shared their views in the seminar. Foreign delegates, professors and students of universities, scholars and researchers from different institutions, analysts and media persons actively participated in the seminar.
Famous poet, philosopher and thinker Allama Iqbal emphasized on the message of peace, 'Muhabat Fateh-e-Alam' which is to rule with love and to win the hearts of the people. According to Allama Iqbal, belief in oneness of Allah is that whole humanity should be considered as one family. It is the universal faithfulness which is the central point of idea of civilization and religious doctrine of Islam. As Holy Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w) also said help cruel one, when it was asked how to love a cruel one, Holy prophet said by stopping him from committing cruelty. It implies that we will have to change the system not to kill the people.

Iqbal was a great humanist. He was advocate of love, global peace based on equality of mankind but his concept of humanism is different from western concept. Western concept of humanism is that man is measure of all things but Iqbal was a transcendental humanist. He believes in Almighty Allah, he believes in Islam, he believes in Islamic identity, he believes in co-existence. Although he talks a lot about Muslim identity, Muslim philosophy and his own strong identity but he also explains at the same time that this is linked to respect for the others communities other’s beliefs, systems and other philosophies. As Iqbal said in his famous address of Allahabad in 1930 "A community which is inspired by feelings of ill-will towards other communities is low and ignoble. I entertain the highest respect for custom, laws, religious and social institutions of other communities. Nay, It is my duty according to the teaching of Quran, even to defend their places of worship if need be".
In one of his famous poem Iqbal unveils the secret to achieve the love of God, that love of God is hidden in the love of his creation the Human being. In the following beautiful line Iqbal’s feelings directly penetrates into the heart of the reader.

’Khuda Ke Ashiq To Hain Hazaro Bano Mein Phirtey Hain Marey Marey;  
Main Uska Banda Banonga Jisko, Khuda Ke Bandon Se Pyar Hoga’  

God's Lovers are in thousands, roaming here & there in the caves; 

I shall adore the one who will be the lover of God's people

Allama Iqbal is an iconic figure who is constant source of enlightenment and inspiration. Iqbal is not only the poet of Muslims he also bemoans the cruelty of human being in general. He says how distressing that man is hunted by man! His vision is cosmopolitan and inclusive he believes that universe is created on the principle of love he says the effulgence of Love emanates from every speck of the existence’ garden. Iqbal believes that remedy to division, distress and cruelty that plagues our world lies in holding past to the teachings of Quran who’s first and foremost principle and message is love and peace. The very word Islam means peace. The core values of Islam are compassion mercy, altruism, forgiveness, magnanimity, tolerance, acceptance of diversity and human dignity and cure for all. What could be better message of ‘Mohabat fateh alam’ (peace) than conquest of Makkah in which not even a single drop of blood shed, prophet Mohammad forgave all his enemies.

Speakers while sharing their views said that at present time we have to love and care for Humanity. No doubt Iqbal is a poet of Love and affection who gave the lesson of love and Unity to Mankind in general and Muslims in particular as Iqbal says ‘Become the statement of brotherhood, become the language of love’.

This is the destiny of nature; this is the secret of Islam  

World-wide brotherhood, an abundance of love!
In another poem he says,

*Sick nations have been cured only through Love*

*Nations have warded off their adversity through Love*

There is a great difference between Iqbal and German Philosopher Nietzsche. In Iqbal’s “Khudi” Human being evolve gradually and it is achievable for all while for Nietzsche Super Man is a creature who is supernatural by birth and only possible for selected ones.

Iqbal is also called the poet of Humanity as his philosophy guides towards the completion of Human being. He also conveys and promotes the lesson of human rights, justice and kindness with each other through love and respect. Iqbal’s Poetry is specially dedicated and helpful in uplifting the lowest and stressed community of society. Today Iqbal’s Philosophy is the solution of all challenges to humanity as it is based on equality, justice, love and peace. His love for Quran and Prophet PBUH is the main source of his philosophy and is his supreme characteristic. Iqbal also teaches to love natural phenomena’s or nature, knowledge and research.

To love Humanity, Complete and Solid belief and Continuous struggle is necessary as without these one can’t be successful in his effort of life. Iqbal also gave importance to trust, believe and their more accurate forms i.e. love and Ishq. Muslim Ummah has to be united for the solution of their challenges. If Muslims assemble themselves through love and care for others rights, they can be successful by getting rid of sectarianism and other divisions.