

## Abstract

### **Islamic Worldview in Iqbal's Letters**

Allama Muhammad Iqbal maintained a vast correspondence. He exchanged letters with scholars, political leaders, religious figures and lay people in different domains of life. Collections of his letters have been compiled in several volumes. Iqbal has touched upon a wide range of issues in his letters. The primary thing which is found in all his letters as an essential and continuing feature is his love for Islam. This article brings out this aspect of Iqbal's personality and elucidates this intellectual dimension through his letters.

### **Sir Sheikh Abdul Qadir's Contributions for the Promotion of Urdu**

Linguistic prejudice was an important issue in prepartition India. The Urdu was the natural lingua franca in the pluralistic Indian society after Persian withered away. But Hindus started a movement to introduce Hindi in place of Urdu which continues till now. The scholars and men of letters who were striving for development of Urdu language were not only Muslims but also Hindus. Sir Sheikh Abdul Qadir, editor Makhzan, played a key role in the promotion of Urdu language. This article covers his valuable contribution to our cultural and literary history.

### **The Egyptian Youth - Intellectually Starved and Abandoned**

Egypt is a country saturated with prospects and problems. After an autocratic rule of thirty years Egypt has seen the dawn of democracy. It is impossible for the new government to solve all the problems instantly, yet, it stands as a challenge. The most important problem is the unseen future of the Egyptian youth, coupled with the issues of unemployment, poverty, economic stagnation, moral degeneration and the failure of education system. This article covers this pre-revolution period. If the present government gets proper time it may become able to solve these problems.

### **Sayyida Akhtar Hyderabad - Iqbal's Admirer**

Sayyida Akhtar Hyderabad was a social and literary personality. She was

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a poetess and orator and a political leader. She was famous for her speeches in the processions of All India Muslim League. She wrote many poems in resemblance of the poems of Dr. Iqbal. These Tazminat were much appreciated by renowned critics and literary personalities. In this article the figurative and literary significance of those poems is described of course. These poems are a novel addition in our literature.

## Iqbal and Mehr - A Narrative

Ghulam Rasul Mehr was a proponent of the thoughts of Allama Muhammad Iqbal. The age of Iqbal was ending when Mehr began his practical life. So, the relationship of Mehr with Iqbal was natural. Mehr's relationship with Iqbal resulted in an addition to the literature of Iqbaliyat. His works made many aspects of Iqbal's life visible to us. This article describes many aspects of Iqbal and Mehr's relation, which is of historical significance.

## Concept of Civilization in Iqbal and Huntington

In the 19th century the European colonization paved the way for political, social and economic dominance on the World. America continued the same in the 20th century under the banner of liberalism, democracy and technology. In modern times West is striving for cultural dominance with a concept of world order or world civilization. The concept of universal civilization was given by Islam fourteen centuries ago, but it is not the dominance of man over man with power and wealth. Iqbal presents it in the context of fundamental human values. This article describes the concept of universal civilization in the context of Iqbal and Huntington.

## Diversity of Iqbal's Prose Writings

Iqbal's prose writings reflect many aspects of his personality. His prose narrates the details of his intellectual development, how he passed through the stages of Rumi's "love" and Razi's "enquiry". Various aspects of Iqbal's life, his characteristics features, his areas of interest and his domains of research all can be found in his prose. His prose helps in interpreting his poetry and his philosophical concepts. Iqbal's prose carries immense significance in understanding various aspects of Iqbal's life, intellectual contribution and thought. This significance is elaborated in this article.

## Unfinished Tasks of Iqbal

Many unfinished works can be found in the life of Iqbal about which he wrote both in prose and poetry. There were many topics on which he wanted to write more. He started or mentioned such issues in his letters and other writings. This article talks about the detail of such unfinished works of Iqbal which are waiting the efforts of our scholars for completion.

### **Khur?j (Armed Conflict with the Government)**

An Analysis of the Classical and Contemporary Islamic Views

Khar?j or revolt means the effort of a group of Muslim community to destabilize and overthrow the established government of a Muslim state provided that in the light of its religious vision, the government turns unislamic by rejecting the Divine injunctions. History of Muslim political thought gives vast details about it. This issue is explained in the light of Iqbal's thought in this article. This discussion is extremely important in the context of Pakistan and other Muslim states in a contemporary perspective.

### **Sufism and the Psychology of Fear**

Fear and love are two key and fundamental concepts of mysticism. These key concepts are not limited to intellectual or spiritual domains, but have religious, metaphysical, moral, political, social and civilizational significance. These have a relation with the primary human psychology. A keen observation and serious study of these concepts shows that these concepts play an important role in the moral elevation of individuals and communities and helps to forge a creative society through their social efficacy. This article describes these various dimensions of fear and love.

### **Contemporary Civilizational Thought and Iqbal**

The clash of civilizations debate was initiated in the early nineties and later on Samuel Huntington, a political thinker and writer of the West came out as its proponent. It is a view that all later political strategic developments which took place around the world were under the influence of this thesis. The post war paradigm of Huntington revolves around the civilizational and cultural clashes of nations and an urge to see the western culture dominant in the world. But a detailed analysis of Huntington thought shows that he did not develop his thesis on facts and an unbiased approach, rather it was driven by a hidden agenda. This article gives the analysis of Huntington's thesis and Iqbal's approach to civilizational conflict in contemporary.

