

ABSTRACTS OF THIS ISSUE

Islam, Secularism and Iqbal

Prof Muhammad Anwar Sadiq

Secularism is an approach to understand life and adopt some values. It is the concept of western origin. The word *seculus* is the origin of secularism. It has been a point of debate in the West in different times but it emerged in its present form after the thesis of new world order. Adopting secularism means a fundamental change in the social, moral, political and economic values of life. Since the West has been in the division of state and church for a long times, it adopted secularism to avoid this bifurcation of society. But in Iqbal's thought such concept of secularism can not be accommodated in a Muslim society. Iqbal negates the duality of matter and spirit, body and soul and religion and state.

A Quatrain from Bal e Jibreel

Ahmed Javid

These verses of Iqbal have been a point of debate among Iqbal scholars because the style of poet addressing Almighty Allah in these verses was criticized. A deep analysis of the words, form and the meaning of these verses gives a different perspective of understanding. The relationship of believers with Almighty Allah has many dimensions. This relationship is natural, religious, psychological and spiritual. If the words used in these verses are understood in all these dimensions and with proper stress, the intimacy and humility of the poet before Almighty Allah becomes obvious.

Iqbal, Syria and Religious Tolerance

Dr. Zahid Muneer Amir

Allama Muhammad Iqbal has mentioned Syria in his poetry in different context. This article describes the detail of description of Syria in the poetical works of Iqbal. This article consists of the proceedings of a conference which was held in Syria. The topic of the conference was religious tolerance in the thought of Allama Muhammad Iqbal. Iqbal has stressed the respect of humanity in his prose and poetical works. The ideal society can be established only according to the principles of human respect, equality and fraternity. The same message was given by Iqbal on the occasion of New Year. This article describes in detail Iqbal's concept of religious tolerance and his views about Syria.

Iqbal and Socialism - The commonalities and differences

Dr. Farooq Aziz

Socialism is an ideology which presents material interpretation of life. Primarily it is an analysis of wealth, labor, social equality and the economic rights of people. In the poetical works of Allama Muhammad Iqbal there are many poems which reflect the economic thought of Iqbal. Some writers have considered focusing on these poems that Iqbal was also of socialist ideas. This article elaborates the common aspects and the differences of these ideologies. When socialism talks about equality, negation of individual ownership and accumulation of wealth, rights of labor and common man and the flaws of western democracy Iqbal appreciates it. However, according to Iqbal socialist thinking is limited to only La and does not move toward illa, so it is half approach towards betterment of humanity.

Iqbal and German Nation

Engineer Mukhtar Farooqi

Every nation has a specific identity, temperament, values and cultural & civilizational traditions. These traditions decide about their status in the comity of nations. Allama Muhammad Iqbal has mentioned German nation and many German personalities in his poetry. Iqbal was much impressed from the interest of German writers and intellectuals in eastern and Islamic culture and civilization. Goethe was one of them. Iqbal mentions Goethe in his prose and poetry. This article has discussed about German nation in the geographical, cultural, civilizational, historical, economic and political perspectives. Iqbal was much hopeful about the role of German nation and was optimistic about the German's tendency towards Islam in future.

Iqbal and Human Freedom

Salma Siddiqui

Iqbal is the poet of freedom who motivated his nation and guided them to get free from slavery. Iqbal criticized every kind of slavery whether it is political, social, economic or of any other nature. He has been criticizing the role of imperialism. When Iqbal was criticizing the western democracy, its reason was the despotic and exploitative role of this system. Because according to Iqbal these systems exploit common person instead serving him. Iqbal created the spirit of freedom in Muslims of sub-continent through his poetry and prose. When he talked about freedom in his prose works, he gave the arguments for it and through his poetry; he created the spirit that made Muslims to struggle for independence.

The political and civilizational significance of Iqbal's thought

Fizza Perveen

The thought of Allama Muhammad Iqbal can be understood in two parts with reference to its significance and role. At social and community level it guides us to develop such norms, values and traditions which can create an ideal society. At individual level it creates the sense of human dignity and respect in the members of the society. When Iqbal criticizes western democracy, it is due to preference of color and creed on the essence of humanity. Because in this system, according to Iqbal, the respect and honor of man is dominated by the racial and regional identities. Iqbal has given the idea of spiritual democracy that is based on concept of equality, fraternity and well-being of humanity. This article describes these dimensions of Iqbal's thought.

Urdu Translations of Iqbal's Lectures - A Review

Abid Hussain

Iqbal's lectures, *The Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam*, are of pivotal significance in his thought and philosophy. Many scholars have written to translate and elaborate the contents of these lectures. The art of translation demands skill in both language i.e. the language of original and language of translation. Since the lectures consist of philosophical issues and are written in compact language it was natural that many discrepancies invaded when these were translated into Urdu language. This article points out some of such irregularities of Urdu translations. The Urdu translations of Shareef Kunjahi, Dr. Sameeul Haq, Shehzad Ahmed and Dr. Waheed Ishrat are discussed in this article.