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Hazrat Bari Imam^{RH}: The Spiritual Story of Islamabad

Dr. Farah GulBaqai, IffatHumayun Khan

Abstract

Islamabad abodes under the shadow of two prominent saints i.e., PirMeher Ali Shah and Shah Abdul LatifQadiri popularly known as Bari Imam. These saints cast a spiritual link in the superficial division of high and low sectors of Islamabad. In a way, it brings every segment of society in one string of rosary. Bari Imam played an important role in inculcating spiritual factor in native lives. They became God-fearing and tried to adopt positive factors in their dealings. Life became bearable in this region due to the teachings of Bari Imam.

The Election 2018 and the Electoral Politics of Tehreek-i-Labbaik

Arslan Ahmed, AdilFarooq Mughal

Abstract

In Indo-Pak Subcontinent, there are three major schools of thought in the jurisdiction of Sunni Islam, Bareilvi, Deobandi and Ahl-i-Hadees. On one side, these schools of thought have some similar believes and doctrines but on the other side, they have different opinions and intense attitude regarding many issues. The purpose of this paper is neither to support the doctrines nor to adopt the hostile attitude against any one of these schools. Rather, the purpose is to know as how the ulama of these three schools of thought look at MaslaHazir o Nazir, Ilm-i-Ghaib and Mukhtar-i-Kul in different ways, how they interpret these doctrines in complete different ways and how these religious interpretations impact the practical and political thinking of their followers. Besides, it will also be ascertained as how these sectarian interpretations impact on our voter's mind and how Tehreek-e-Labbaik Pakistan (TLP) is utilizing these sectarian interpretations for its electoral politics in the election of 2018.

Afghanistan's Changing Security Situation in 2015

Zafar Iqbal Yousafzai, Dr. HimayatullahYaqubi

Abstract

The security situation of Afghanistan in year 2015 had been proved more deteriorated and disastrous as compared to the previous years - since 2001. An attempt has been made to evaluate the Taliban's spring offensive and the capability of the Afghan National Defense Security Forces (ANDSF). At the end of 2014, most of the foreign troops withdrew from Afghanistan and transferred the responsibility of security to the ANDSF. The ISAF and NATO forces believed that the ANDSF were then capable to uphold the security situation inside the country - that was being trained by them. Besides analyzing this security situation of Afghanistan in year 2015 the study also examines the developments regarding President Ashraf Ghani's policy towards Taliban as well as peace process which all gone in vain due to some complexities.

Iqbal: The Pioneer of the Word "Pakistan"

Muhammad MasudulHasanBadar, Dr. NorinaTehrim

Abstract

Hindus, Hindi Nationalist Muslims, Orientalists and Socialists all have made objections regarding the ideology of Pakistan. All of them, in order to weaken the ideological basis of Pakistan, gave wrong statements and tried to create misunderstanding amongst masses. They tried their utmost to prove ChaudhryRahmat Ali, rather than Iqbal, as the founder of the Ideology of Pakistan and the word "Pakistan". In order to deprive AllamaIqbal from the status of thinker and ideologist of Pakistan, they propagated against him. M. Ahmad Khan mentioned about the influence of Iqbal on ChaudhryRahmat Ali. He reached this conclusion on the basis of Abdul Waheed Khan's this statement and two verdicts that ChaudhryRahmat Ali was not the founder of the ideology of Pakistan, but AllamaIqbal. The word 'Pakistan' was presented by Iqbal rather than ChaudhryRahmat Ali.

Iqbal: Capitalism and Universalism

Muhammad Amir Iqbal

Abstract

This essay throws light on the universality and its drawbacks, coupled with its adverse effects on different countries and nations. Iqbal sees it as a pawn on the chessboard of Capitalism. He relates it to the western culture and Capitalism. Thus the criticism emerges as revolt against the modern age. Iqbal's references from authentic resources serve as backbone to this essay. Circumstances have been created to improve the American and Western Law all around the world. The movement regarding Universality aimed at improving the political and economic position of the nation, but its so-called liberal leaders used it to harm the Muslim Ummah. America and West have created misconceptions by using the term of Universality. This research article discusses social, political and economic ideas of Iqbal under the perspective of Western and American culture. The Americans and Europeans have used the international moral values and international justice for their business and political targets. Iqbal has also criticised the role of the League of Nations. Iqbal has never agreed with the political views of the Americans and Europeans. To Iqbal, Capitalism is the main cause of spiritual, mental, moral and economic decline of mankind. Due to this, Industrialism has been promoted but the society is deprived of moral values.

Hakeem Muhammad

YousafHazravi'sTravelgul of Swat

Dr. ArshadMehmoodNashad

Abstract

This article aims at providing details about the life and works of Hakim Muhammad YosufHazrvi; particularly his travel writing Ser-e Sawat. It presents nine of his works. YosufHazrvi had two intentions to produce his travel experiences: first, he was compelled by his friends to share a month long journey and second, he wanted to dispel unfounded information about the people of Swat and their traditions shared by the biased people especially European writers who visited the region as tourist. The concept of travel writing was also quoted as saying that a travel writer must present factual picture of the area visited by him Keeping, in mind the norms of writing travelogue, Hazrvi discussed many things in it such as geographical importance, political atmosphere and administration of the region.

Seengar Ali Saleem's Contribution in Media Musical Services: An Analysis

Dr. Zulfiqar Ali Qureshi, Dr. Sharia Shahab Sheikh

Abstract

The purpose of this research papers is to analyze contribution of Seengar Ali Saleem as a semi classical singer, music composer and poet in literature of music. It not only includes analysis of his arranged compositions but also covers his poetry and evergreen melodies. He composed various tunes in several languages like Sindhi, Urdu, Punjabi, Suraiki, Marvari and Balochi. He was not only extempore poet but also was master at creating precious tunes within few moments. He contributed his rare tunes for Radio Pakistan Hyderabad, Radio Pakistan Khairpur and Pakistan Television Karachi and also for many film, stage dramas and Cassettes. Seengar Ali Saleem was not only recognized by public but also by vocalists , music composers and musicians even many South Asian singers sung his compositions and got fame which includes AbidaParveen, Ghulam Ali, ShaziaKhushk, Sajjad Ali and Madam Noor Jahan. He was well versed with traditional and classical music.He sung Khayal, Thumri, Sindhi Classical Kafi, SuraikiKafi, Punjabi Geet, Shah Abdul LatifBhittai'sSurs and Kalam's of sufi saints in their own Ragas. He merged Kalamsofsufi saints from Sindh and Punjab and represented the new form of Suraikikafi in the respective provinces. He was fully involved in making his compositions and creating new poetic dimension. His style of singing was followed by Shafi Muhammad Faqir and his disciples, UstadAmeer Ali and many musicians. He sacrificed his whole life for music without any awards or global recognition.

Hindko Language: A Cultural Heritage of Hazara

Dr. Muhammad Rizwan, Saddaf Butt

Abstract

Language is a foremost important ingredient of an ethno-nationalist identity of the people who used to live in a specific area. It is a system of communication and exchange of ideas, opinion, knowledge, declarations and feelings etc. Hindko, one of the oldest languages of the Indian Subcontinent, is a cover term for a diverse group of Lahnda reflecting the north-western Indo-Aryan varieties. Currently, it is a dominant language of the north-eastern part of Pakistan where almost four million speakers of Hindko language live primarily in Hazara, Kashmir, Peshawar, Kohat and Attock etc. Unlike many other spoken-languages of the region, Hindko can be written in Shah Mukhi script, however, it remained unexplored for a long time. Neglect of this important language was finally felt by the dwellers of Hazara and other regions of Hindkowan in early 1990s when HindkoAdbi Board was formulated which took revolutionary steps to promote the language up to greater extent. Current study urges the Hindko speaking people to preserve it for their coming generations without intervention of any other language.

Quaid-i-Azam's Vision of Islam and Pakistan

Waheedullah Khan, Ameer Nawaz Marwat

Abstract

The creator of Pakistan, Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, was inclined towards Islam. He founded an independent Islamic state for the Muslims of India, where they could live according to the teachings of Quran and Sunnah and develop their own culture and religious rites. He favoured an Islamic constitution for the country based on the Islamic principles of equality, justice, brotherhood, and protection of rights for all communities irrespective of religion, belief, cast and creed. In the struggle of Pakistan movement, Jinnah was deeply motivated by Islam. Without the vision of an Islamic state as an inspiring stimulant, and intense religious fervour on the part of the Muslim masses, Jinnah could not have achieved Pakistan. But since the independence of Pakistan, there is a reparable perplexity in the minds of people in general and Jinnah's opposition in particular, that Jinnah was a secular and western educated person who had no knowledge of Islam and that he wanted a secular state. This mental agony has now become a controversy among the people of our own country. This research paper is an attempt to show the Quaid-i-Azam's perception of Islam, and Pakistan in the light of his speeches, statements and messages which he gave to the nation on different political, social and religious occasions and to highlight his altruistic services which he rendered to the cause of Muslim India and Pakistan. The main purpose of this research article is to apprise the public with the ideals Jinnah stood for and also to prevent the spread of erroneous notions about him.

A Journey of Urdu Drama from Stage to Radio

Dr. YasmeenSultana Farooqi, ShafaqSiddiqui

Abstract

The word, 'drama' is extracted from Greek language. It is called Drau which means to present practical picture of any emotion. Dramas often reflect our society, culture and norms. Therefore, from the beginning of time they become major source of educating society. According to A.W Shegal "Drama separately found in each nation. No one take it from any other." Furthermore, there are many differences exist among scholars on beginning of drama.

In Indian subcontinent there is interesting myth related to origin of drama. As per that myth one day all lords present at Raja IndarDarbar and asked, "We wish to feast our eyes and ears, please create enjoyment for us". Than Lord Barhama took dance from rugwaid, melody from samwaid , movement from behwaid and expression from atharwaid and created nutwaid in which lots of dramas are written. If we go through written drama history of subcontinent, we come to know that here drama is an important component of people, life from beginning.

The origin of dramatic performance in Indian subcontinent can be traced back to as early as 200 BCE. Kalidasa in the 4th-5th century CE, was arguably one of ancient India's greatest Sanskrit dramatists. On important religious events so many dramas have been performed in temples from which different pandits learned a lot. This research paper reviews history of drama from stage to radio.

Islamic Philosophy of Ethics and Iqbal's thought

Dr. Mohsin Khan Abbasi

Abstract

There are so many ethical philosophies and attributes for the guidance of human civilization. Among these philosophies are Buddhism, Jainism, Hinduism, Judaism and Christianity. In history, the effective ethical philosophy which changed so many people, societies and places, is the Muslim or Islamic philosophy of ethics. According to Muslim history and Islamic classical sciences, this philosophy was derived from the Holy Quran and the teachings of the Holy Prophet (Peace be upon Him).

The main challenge of this century is the implementation of the ethical value of Islam. For Allama Iqbal, it is the turning point for all the humanity that once again the Muslim world should lead the philosophy of its true values, like, truth, patience, morality brotherhood and respect for all the nations.

This challenge can only be met with the guidance of the Holy Quran, teachings of the Holy Prophet (Peace be Upon Him). This article analysis the concept of Allama Muhammad Iqbal on the ethical philosophy of Islam. Iqbal has its deep link with the great Muslim poet and thinker, Jalal ud Din Rumi. This article covers the ethical approach and guidance of Jalal ud Din Rumi for Allama Muhammad Iqbal as well.

Translation: Introduction and Significance

Dr. FayyazHussain, Dr. SaimaBatool

Abstract

This research article deals with the importance of translation in literature. When we look over the history of literature, we come to know that translation is a very important genre of literature. It is not a simple and easy task rather it needs skills and expertise. By the help of the translation, we keep alive the culture, civilization and history of other languages. Translation is not only a source of knowledge about other countries, their culture civilization and literature but this also help to flourish or develop a language. Language barrier always remain a hurdle between the two nations to contact unite and build relations among themselves. Therefore, translation is a effective source which helped the people to overcome these problems. It is an art which makes the education, knowledge and literature an equal treasure of the humanity. In this research paper, it is tried to explain about translation and its importance in literature in a very unique way.

Waris Shah and Social Downfall of the Punjab

Dr. MunirGujjar, Muhammad IbrarZahoor

Abstract

When it comes to elucidate the true picture of contemporaneous society, Waris Shah perhaps is the most illustrious poet of Punjab. He depicted the actual picture of those institutes on which a society stands firm. In doing so, his methodology is very diverse altogether. At first he shows you a very pleasing picture of a very celebrated institution e.g. judiciary, religion and joint family system etc. and then starts to divulge the real picture where the journey towards decay has taken start. He does all this in masquerade of satire. Being satirical is not easy. It demands a profound mind enriched with folk wisdom and deeply rooted in local tradition. This article takes an account of Waris Shah's unique technique of setting stage and arranging a dialogue; a dialogue that always has a symbolic significance in revealing the underlying reality.

Humanism and World Religions

SadiaNaz, Zia-ur-Rehman

Abstract

Humanism is not a religion: it is not based on belief in the supernatural power. However, as its history shows, humanism grew alongside and intertwined with religious thought from earliest times. It is a philosophy and a movement which promote social justice and human rights - including freedom of conscience. It is also a reality that all religions of the world viewed that there is no difference among the people. All are equal and belong to the one category that is human; the human race. Without humanity or the feeling of kindness, human could indulge in any negative activities within the society.

Provincial Elections in Newly Merged Tribal Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 2019: A Research Study

Dr. AltafUllah, GoharRehman

Abstract

After becoming formal part of the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the newly merged tribal districts, have recently been passed through a new experience of popular voting on 20th July 2019. For the purpose of delimitation of constituencies, the seven tribal districts have been divided into sixteen provincial constituencies. The active participation of the general masses in the provincial elections under the umbrella of major political parties is an unprecedented and practical step in the process of integrating the erstwhile tribal areas into the country's mainstream political, administrative and constitutional structure. Being a central component of democracy, elections provide opportunities of equal standing, progress, prosperity, political awareness, and socio-economic equality to the people. It reflects the will of the people. The present paper, however, explores the significant aspects of this political dispensation on the one hand and addresses certain important questions on the other. It pinpoints the role of the major political parties, their programmes, political manifestoes and electoral campaign. The active participation of the general public, the role of independent candidates and women across these districts, are the major areas of concern at the moment. It carefully deals with all these important characteristics of the provincial assembly elections recently held in the newly merged tribal districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, in the light of empirical evidences in order to ensure objectivity, unbiased analysis and authenticated conclusions.

The Tradition of Hamd in Sindhi Poetry: An Analysis

Manzoor Ali Veesrio

Abstract

Allah created mankind for His adoration and commendation. Man has spent his all creative and professional abilities for the praise of Allah. There are so many ways to gratitude Allah; poetry is one of them. Poetry is an expression of emotions and feelings. A poet expresses his feelings or emotions in any form of poetry. There are so many forms or genres of poetry. 'Ham'd' is one of them. The word "Ham'd" is derived from Arabic root 'h,m,d' which means praise of Allah. In this form of poetry, poet particularly praises Allah. Sindh is a Gateway of Islam. After the emergence of Islam in Sindh the early way of life changed. Before Islam people worshiped idols but after Islam new philosophy of faith in one God was introduced. With the advent of Islam, a new culture brought in. The social life of Hinduism and Bhudism saw a great change. That change had a deep impact on the new converters who accepted Islam. Islam changed the philosophy of literature too. It is a fact that literature always reflects contemporary cultures. Early writings of Sindhi language clearly reflects the effect of Islam and Islamic teachings. Many Sufi saints came to Sindh and spread the message of Islam in true sense. And Sindh became the home of Sufism or Land of Sufis. So every Sindhi classical mystic poets or modern Sindhi poets praise Allah constantly through "Hamd" - a form of poetry. In this paper, an attempt has made to describe brief account of 'Ham'd' in Sindhi poetry.

Shariah and Eunichs: An Historical Analysis

Dr. Aziza Khan

Abstract

Khwasiras, for which several terms are used such as transgender, transsexual, and transvestite in English writings and verily other names nationally and internationally, insinuates the overall public who do not fall in one of the classes of the developed sex identities: male or female. This is the group of the people who are reported to act, feel, think or seem different and noted to have many other versatile characters from the rest part of the society. To their regret being oppressed naturally, they are also considered inferior, for the reasons unknown, by the so called literate society. Though their rights are reported to have been reserved in the era of khulfa-e-rashideen and later in Mughal regime, yet have always been placed in a category well below the normal part of the general public for the reasons mysterious to the nature. Despite all the possible free workspace, there has been lack of any comprehensive research about the behavior of this important but ignored part of the human cluster in Pakistan specially Balochistan.

The study sheds light and have a deeper insight into the socio-economic status as well as brief introductory and historical perspective of the khwasiras in the light of Islamic and western literature. Furthermore, it insists on different possible ways to involve this very sensitive and special group of the society in an optimistic and exclusive sphere of life.

Life of Shibli as Narrated by Syed SulaimanNadvi

Dr. Khalid Mehmood, ZubairSiddiqui

Abstract

Various aspects of life of Shibli have been discussed herein this research. Shibli was a great personality and many famous people of that time were connected with him including Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan. However, one of his luminaries Syed SulemanNadwi observed and illuminated his personality through a unique angle; no one could do it. SayedSulemanNadwi wrote the biography of his teacher and illustrated the aspects of his life. "Hayat-i-Shibli" was published by DarulMusaniifin, Aligarh in 1979. It is the detailed biography having almost 850 pages. SayedSulemanNadwi belonged to the province of Bihar in India. He was born on 22 November 1884 at "Waseena", a town near Pattna district and achieved his early education at home. He joined DarulUloomNadwa in 1901 and found Shibli as his teacher. After the death of Shibli, Syed SulemanNadwi completed his book "SeeratunNabi" and also wrote his biography to fulfill the duty as a good student of Shibli.

Political Ideas of Khushal Khan Khattak

Muhammad Nouman Yousaf, Dr. Asmatullah Marwat

Abstract

Khushal Khan Khattak was a leading Pashtun intellectual and a remarkable personality; excelling in many fields like poetry, philosophy, medicine, hunting, fighting and politics etc. His political thoughts and vision has comprehensive and rationalistic nature. It has a wide appeal and ranges to international political circles and debates. His ideas are influenced and reinforced by the socio political condition of the then region of the Pakistan Afghan border predominantly and the socio-political construct of the regional due to the Mughal influence and rule in the region and Mughal Pakhtun conflict that shape Khushal political ideas to a significant extent. The region in which khushal lived in those times was a trouble geography a constantly in conflict with Mughal. The paper discusses the political vision of Khushal Khan Khattak through empirical and scientific analysis and research.

Muslim Politics and Leadership in South Asia (1876 - 92)

Muhammad Yusuf Abbasi



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Islamabad - Pakistan
2018**