

## **Kulyat E Iqbal Urdu Allama Mohammad**

Guru Gobind Singh (1666–1708)The Best of FaizLasting Legacies Of Mulk Raj AnandShikwa & Jawab-e-ShikwaSaqi-NamaStray Reflectionsکمال رحاس مایہدلیWhere Three Empires MeetThe Reconstruction of Religious Thought in IslamLetters & Writings of IqbalMarkBiodiversity Conservation Ethics in Major ReligionsAin ul FaqrJavid-Nama (RLE Iran B)Speeches and Statements of IqbalPractice Of MedicineThe MasnaviThe Development of Metaphysics in PersiaIqbal and Modern Muslim SocietyIslam in the Indian SubcontinentTaking Issue and Allah's AnswerStray ReflectionsIqbalCall of the Marching BellIf I Am AssassinatedThe Secrets of the SelfLife and Poetry of Sara ShaguftaTulip in the Desert: A Selection of the Poetry of Muhammad IqbalDiscourses of IqbalPoems by FaizIqbalPoems from IqbalVoice from the East Poetry of IqbalIqbal's PoetryWhere the Indus Is YoungOdes of IqbalComplaintDastan-E-GhadarConspectusEncyclopaedia of Indian Literature

### **Guru Gobind Singh (1666-1708)**

#### **The Best of Faiz**

Muhammad Iqbal, 1877-1938, Urdu poet and philosopher.

#### **Lasting Legacies Of Mulk Raj Anand**

The Secrets of the Self is a book-length, philosophical poem rooted in metaphysical thought and ideology, as well as Islamic theology. Originally published in 1915, the poem speaks of the "Self" in relation to the universe, how it is the inner power and soul of each individual human. It instructs on how to improve the Self through Love and willpower, which can then help one control the forces within the universe. The poem includes stories that illustrate its points and promotes the spread of Islamic ideals. MUHAMMAD IQBAL (1877-1938) was a poet, prophet, and politician in British India. Born in Sialkot, Punjab, Iqbal converted to Islam with his family as a child. He studied literature and law at Cambridge, Munich, and Heidelberg before starting his own law practice and concentrating on his scholarly writing, which he authored primarily in Persian. Many of Iqbal's works promote Islamic revival, especially in South Asia, and he was a well-known leader of the All India Muslim League. Today, he is recognized as the official poet of Pakistan, and his birthday is celebrated as a national holiday.

#### **Shikwa & Jawab-e-Shikwa**

Collection Of Urdu Poetry By The Well Known Poet.A Famous Lyricist Of The Yester Years.

## Saqi-Nama

## Stray Reflections

Allama Mohammad Iqbal, whom Sarojini Naidu called the 'Poet laureate of Asia', remains a controversial figure in the history of the Indian subcontinent. On the one hand, he is considered the 'Spiritual Father of Pakistan'. On the other, his message of Eastern revivalism places him in the ranks of the twentieth century's major intellectuals. Iqbal's tragedy was that after his death, he was made the national poet of Pakistan and largely ignored in India. In his time, he was lauded as much as Tagore, but today India celebrates Tagore while Iqbal has been banished from her consciousness. This meticulously researched biography will redress that erasure. This is the story of Iqbal's evolution as a poet, philosopher and politician. While his role in the struggle for India's freedom and the Pakistan movement are well known, not much is known about his personal life. This book highlights some of the least known facets of the poet's life: how did a nationalist poet transform into a poet of Islamic revivalism and global revolution? How did three years in Europe change Iqbal's political and philosophical outlook? Why did he start writing in Persian during his stay in Europe? Why did his first marriage fail and how did his romantic relationships affect him? What exactly was the poet's role in bringing about Partition? Written with the passion of an ardent devotee, Zafar Anjum's Iqbal answers all of these questions—and many more—in this carefully told biography.

## یونایہد دل رحاس مالک

On the life of Sara Shuguftah, 20th century Urdu poet from Pakistan; includes her letters to the author and some other friends.

## Where Three Empires Meet

Book Two of Rumi's Masnavi is concerned with the challenges facing the follower of Sufi enlightenment. It interweaves stories and homilies in order to instruct followers of Rumi, the great thirteenth-century Muslim mystic. Jawid Mojaddedi's sparkling new verse translation follows his prize-winning edition of Book One. - ;'You don't seek guidance from those drunken men, So why insist they mend their rags again? God's lovers stand beyond all faiths, as they Are shown by God Himself a higher way.' Book Two of Rumi's Masnavi is concerned with the challenges facing the seeker of Sufi

enlightenment. In particular it focuses on the struggle against the self, and how to choose the right companions in order to progress along the mystical path. By interweaving amusing stories and profound homilies, Rumi instructs his followers in a style that still speaks directly to us. In this volume, stories such as 'Moses and the Shepherd', 'The Foolhardy Man who Trusted a Bear's Good Intentions' and 'Mo'awiya and Satan' are among the most popular in the entire Masnavi. The most influential Sufi poem ever written, the six books of the Masnavi are often called 'the Qur'an in Persian'. Self-contained, as well as continuing the journey along the spiritual path, Book Two is here translated into rhyming couplets in the style of Jawid Mojaddedi's prize-winning translation of Book One. -

## **The Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam**

### **Letters & Writings of Iqbal**

#### **Mark**

SAQI-NAMA (Book of the Winebringer) Allama Iqbal Translation & Introduction Paul Smith (Sir) Muhammad (often called Allama) Iqbal was born in 1877 Sialkot within the Punjab Province of British India (now in Pakistan). During his study in Europe, Iqbal began to write poetry. He prioritized it because he believed he had found an easy way to express his thoughts. The poetry and philosophy of Rumi bore the deepest influence on his mind. Iqbal's poetry has been translated into many languages, at the time when his work was famous during the early part of the 20th century. He died in 1937. Many of Iqbal's ghazals resemble those of Hafiz and it is through the rhymes and metres he inherited from Hafiz, Ghalib and others, that he expounded his philosophy of Action and the realization of the 'Self'. Iqbal wrote one of the more recent Saqi-namas (a form perfected by Hafiz) in masnavi form in Urdu. 'The central theme of the poem is Muslim Renaissance. Iqbal sketches changing order of the world's political system and laments that Islamic Nations are still devoid of that awakening. He prays to Almighty Allah to bestow Muslims with wisdom and awareness'. Wikipedia. This beautiful translation is in the correct form. Introduction: The Life & Work of Allama Iqbal, Timeline, Genre of the 'Book of the Winebringer' (Saqi-Nama), Bibliography. APPENDIX: Masnavi: From 'The Secrets of Self' (From the Persian) The Prologue Large Format 7" x 10" Pages 139. COMMENTS ON PAUL SMITH'S TRANSLATION OF HAFIZ'S 'DIVAN'. "It is not a joke the English version of ALL the ghazals of Hafiz is a great feat and of paramount importance. I am astonished." Dr. Mir Mohammad Taghavi (Dr. of Literature) Tehran. "Superb translations. 99% Hafiz 1% Paul Smith." Ali Akbar Shapurzman, translator from English to Persian and knower of Hafiz's Divan off by heart. Paul Smith is a poet, author and translator of many books of Sufi poets of the Persian, Arabic, Urdu, Turkish, Pashtu and other languages, including Hafiz, Sadi, Nizami, Rumi, 'Attar, Sana'i, Jahan, Obeyd Zakani,

Nesimi, Kabir, Anvari, Ansari, Jami, Khayyam, Rudaki, Yunus Emre, Shah Latif, and many others, as well as his own poetry, fiction, plays, biographies, children's books and screenplays. [www.newhumanitybooks.com](http://www.newhumanitybooks.com)

## **Biodiversity Conservation Ethics in Major Religions**

Sir Muhammad Iqbal (1873-1938) was not only amongst the leading political figures of his time, but regarded by many as the spiritual father of Pakistan and a great champion of the reform movement of modern Islam. He was also a poet, in both Urdu and Persian. The recurrent theme of his poems is the infinite potentiality of man, as partner with God in shaping the destiny of the universe. As an ardent Muslim, Iqbal saw the realization of mankind's future in a union of Islamic peoples, unfettered by the bonds of separate nationhood, fully liberated from the chains of imperial domination. The Javid-nama, commonly acknowledged as his greatest work, develops this theme within the frame-work of the 'Ascension' story. In imitation of the Prophet of Islam, the poet soars through the spheres, encountering on his heavenly journey many great figures of history with whom he converses. The resemblance to Dante's Divine Comedy is obvious.

## **Ain ul Faqr**

Allama Mohammad Iqbal, whom Sarojini Naidu called the 'Poet laureate of Asia', remains a controversial figure in the history of the Indian subcontinent. On the one hand, he is considered the 'Spiritual Father of Pakistan'. On the other, his message of Eastern revivalism places him in the ranks of the twentieth century's major intellectuals. Iqbal's tragedy was that after his death, he was made the national poet of Pakistan and largely ignored in India. In his time, he was lauded as much as Tagore, but today India celebrates Tagore while Iqbal has been banished from her consciousness. This meticulously researched biography will redress that erasure. This is the story of Iqbal's evolution as a poet, philosopher and politician. While his role in the struggle for India's freedom and the Pakistan movement are well known, not much is known about his personal life. This book highlights some of the least known facets of the poet's life: how did a nationalist poet transform into a poet of Islamic revivalism and global revolution? How did three years in Europe change Iqbal's political and philosophical outlook? Why did he start writing in Persian during his stay in Europe? Why did his first marriage fail and how did his romantic relationships affect him? What exactly was the poet's role in bringing about Partition? Written with the passion of an ardent devotee, Zafar Anjum's Iqbal answers all of these questions—and many more—in this carefully told biography.

## **Javid-Nama (RLE Iran B)**

Faiz Ahmen Faiz is looked on as the most important Urdu poet in both India and Pakistan. This collection of his poems is

representative of the best in contemporary Urdu writing. The Urdu text is presented with English translations.

## **Speeches and Statements of Iqbal**

Covering three broader issues biodiversity conservation, religious doctrine and environment the book Biodiversity Conservation Ethics in Major Religions is the result of a unique approach. It attempts to initiate scientific discourse through the fabric of religions. Spread across 15 chapters, the book covers the essence of 10 religions on biodiversity, encompassing a wide range of issues related to conservation. The book promises to be a useful resource for biodiversity students, researchers and protected area managers and also for religious scholars who are invited to look at the broader themes of religions beyond theology.

## **Practice Of Medicine**

Comprises the text of the documents presented to the Supreme Court of Pakistan in Bhutto's appeal against the death sentence.

## **The Masnavi**

## **The Development of Metaphysics in Persia**

## **Iqbal and Modern Muslim Society**

\* \* \* In his two most famous poems, Muhammad Iqbal sets out to reconcile the vacuum between Man and God with his philosophy and vision intricately woven in this epic dialogue \* \* \* Besides other translations out there, this book aims to provide a more literal and detailed analysis that will appeal to the young and old readers alike. Read on to gain a better understanding of arguably Iqbal's best works and discover why he was named The Poet of the East as this iconic dialogue incites a feeling of pride and re-connection to one's Self.

## **Islam in the Indian Subcontinent**

A Major Activity Of The Sahitya Akademi Is The Preparation Of An Encyclopaedia Of Indian Literature. The Venture, Covering

Twenty-Two Languages Of India, Is The First Of Its Kind. Written In English, The Encyclopaedia Gives A Comprehensive Idea Of The Growth And Development Of Indian Literature. The Entries On Authors, Books And General Topics Have Been Tabulated By The Concerned Advisory Boards And Finalised By A Steering Committee. Hundreds Of Writers All Over The Country Contributed Articles On Various Topics. The Encyclopaedia, Planned As A Six-Volume Project, Has Been Brought Out. The Sahitya Akademi Embarked Upon This Project In Right Earnest In 1984. The Efforts Of The Highly Skilled And Professional Editorial Staff Started Showing Results And The First Volume Was Brought Out In 1987. The Second Volume Was Brought Out In 1988, The Third In 1989, The Fourth In 1991, The Fifth In 1992, And The Sixth Volume In 1994. All The Six Volumes Together Include Approximately 7500 Entries On Various Topics, Literary Trends And Movements, Eminent Authors And Significant Works. The First Three Volume Were Edited By Prof. Amaresh Datta, Fourth And Fifth Volume By Mohan Lal And Sixth Volume By Shri K.C.Dutt.

## **Taking Issue and Allah's Answer**

Urdu translation in verse of the selected Persian odes and quatrains of Allama Iqbal. Iqbal was born in sialkot, now a part of Pakistan, in 1877 AD and died 61 years later. He was Philosopher-poet of great renown who is widely regarded as the architect of Pakistan. He was greatly influenced by Rumi and Nietzsche. He wrote poetry both in Urdu and Persian, always preaching self-development and self-reliance and is loved and revered for it. This book contains Urdu translation in verse of most of Iqbal's Persian odes and quatrains.

## **Stray Reflections**

Faiz Ahmed Faiz's poetry continues to inspire and enthral contemporary readers. The Best of Faiz consists of Shiv K. Kumar's translations of Faiz's most popular Urdu poems into English. The collected poems include 'Mujh Se Pehli Si', 'Subhe Azadi', 'Sochne Do' and 'Bol'. This edition also includes a translator's foreword and the original poems in nastaliq and devanagari scripts.

## **Iqbal**

The Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam (1930) is Muhammad Iqbal's major philosophic work: a series of profound reflections on the perennial conflict among science, religion, and philosophy, culminating in new visions of the unity of human knowledge, of the human spirit, and of God. Iqbal's thought contributed significantly to the establishment of Pakistan, to the religious and political ideals of the Iranian Revolution, and to the survival of Muslim identity in parts of the former USSR. It now serves as new bridge between East and West and between Islam and the other Religions of the Book.

With a new Introduction by Javed Majeed, this edition of The Reconstruction opens the teachings of Iqbal to the modern, Western reader. It will be essential reading for all those interested in Islamic intellectual history, the renewal of Islam in the modern world, and political theory of Islam's relationship to the West.

## **Call of the Marching Bell**

## **If I Am Assassinated**

## **The Secrets of the Self**

## **Life and Poetry of Sara Shagufta**

## **Tulip in the Desert: A Selection of the Poetry of Muhammad Iqbal**

## **Discourses of Iqbal**

When Muhammad Iqbal first recited Shikwa (Taking Issue) in 1909, his audience was enraged by his effrontery. Iqbal, in his lament, took issue with Allah directly, audaciously implicating Him for the sorry state of Muslims worldwide and ruing the lost glory of Islam. In recompense, Iqbal composed Jawaab-e-Shikwa (Allah's Answer) in 1913. Here, Allah responds to the poet, first berating his community, then offering hope for Islam in the world. Iqbal's mellifluous words greatly assuaged those angered earlier. Over time, the poems have found their place in the canon of South Asian literature, and, through recitation, repetition and selective use, have forwarded a variety of agendas in the subcontinent. In this elegant translation by Mustansir Dalvi, these classics by the most influential poet of his generation come alive once again in a language that is contemporary and immediate.

## **Poems by Faiz**

Mulk Raj Anand, 1905-2004, Indo-English novelist; contributed articles; some previously published.

## **Iqbal**

Ain-ul-Faqr (the soul of Faqr) is the most popular book by the eminent Saint of Sub-continent Hazrat Sakhi Sultan Bahoo. This subtle book contains spiritual lessons for all the common and special seekers of Allah whether they are at initial, middle or final level. It invites every Muslim towards the closeness, vision and union of Allah, hence achieve the main objective of life and religion. Sultan Bahoo beautifully uses verses of Quran, Hadiths and sayings of other Saints to endorse his words, which makes the seekers of Truth, believe and follow his sayings spontaneously. The marvel of this miraculous book is that it spiritually elevates its readers just by reading it with faith and true devotion. It diverts one's attention from the wishes of transitory wealth and honour of this mortal world towards the treasures and honour of closeness of Allah in the hereafter. Sultan Bahoo also suggests the keys to this treasure and honour i.e. the zikr of Ism-e-Allah Zaat and guidance of Murshid Kamil. It is ensured that whoever reads this book with true intention to find the Reality, will surely be blessed with the accomplishment of his objective. For Free Download kindly visit:  
<http://sultanulfaqrpublications.com/publications.php> For Buying: Address: Sultan-ul-Faqr Publications: 4-5/A Extention Education Town Wahdat Road Lahore, Pakistan Phone: +9242 35436600

## **Poems from Iqbal**

## **Voice from the East Poetry of Iqbal**

## **Iqbal's Poetry**

## **Where the Indus Is Young**

An excellent work detailing with notes the thoughts of Allama Iqbal in his famous work. The text features extensive notes and gives an introduction to each poem.

## **Odes of Iqbal**

## **Complaint**

## **Dastan-E-Ghadar**

The unifying theme in the life of Guru Gobind Singh was confrontation with the Mughals, which culminated in a struggle for political power. This fact is brought into sharp focus when we consider the Guru's life and legacy simultaneously in the contexts of the Mughal Empire, its feudatory states in the hills, and the Sikh movement. The creation of the Khalsa in 1699 as a political community with the aspiration to rule made conciliation or compromise with the Mughal state almost impossible. Their long struggle ended eventually in the declaration of Khalsa Raj in 1765. Using contemporary and near contemporary sources in Gurmukhi, Persian, and English, J.S. Grewal presents a comprehensive study of this era of Sikh history. The volume elaborates on the life and legacy of Guru Gobind Singh and explores the ideological background of the institution of the Khalsa and its larger political context. Grewal, however, emphasizes that the legacy of the Khalsa was also social and cultural. This authoritative volume on the tenth Guru is a significant addition to the field of Sikh studies.

## **Conspectus**

## **Encyclopaedia of Indian Literature**

One winter, Dervla Murphy and her six-year-old daughter explored 'Little Tibet' high up in the Karakoram Mountains in the frozen heart of the Western Himalayas. For three months they travelled on foot and on pony along the perilous Indus Gorge and into nearby valleys. Even when beset by crumbling tracks over bottomless chasms, an assault by a lascivious Kashmiri, the unnerving melancholy of the Balts, and Rachel's continual probing questions, this formidable traveller retained her enthusiasm for her surroundings and her sense of humour. Hair-raising, gloriously subjective and with the quirky vitality of fiction, the resulting book is a classic of travel writing.

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