

Abstracts of Urdu Articles:**Shariah Viewpoint about the Differences Amongst the Muslims Jurists
(An Analytical Study of Imam Sharani's Approach)**

Saeed Ahmad

Muhammad Ijaz

Islam has introduced the concept of Ijtehad for the evolution of Muslim society and Islamic law. Which is source of blessings for Muslim Ummah for their educational, Spiritual and religious uniformity. In Islamic history, it is only Ijtehad which as a principle of movement helped in solving different sort of social, political and religious issues. Islamic jurists through Ijtehad searched out the solutions of matters and problems, which were produced by new civilizational and cultural reasons. In the present epoch the vast stock of Islamic Jurisprudence is in the reality due to the diligence struggle of Islamic Jurists. This is one of the prominent feature of Islamic law that's its fundamental values will guide the changing factors of civilization and society as its obligation. The journey of life under these rules and regulations of Islamic law will protect from each sort of hardship. Imam Sharani described the behest, that differences in ramification is not like differences in fundamental principles. Because the first one is permissible, while the second is unlawful. Differences of intellectual and educational efforts are real source of blessings. Disagreement is another thing for which there is no place in Qur'an and Hadith. Because dissimilarities are always consisted of logics and disagreement is a symbol of prejudice. Imam Sharani considers Islamic jurists and their disciples as real mentors For Muslim Ummah. He describes that the differences between Islamic jurists is a phenomena of benevolence in the favor of Muslim Ummah.

Abortion: its Limitations and New trends in Contemporary Islamic Law

Hafiz Muhammad Younas

Hafiz Abdul Basit Khan

Religion plays a significant role in a patient's bioethical decision to have an abortion. Nevertheless, a holistic understanding of the Islamic position remains under-researched. This study bears a comprehensive and systematic analysis of Islam's position towards abortion through examining the most authoritative texts i.e. the Quran and the Sunnah as well as other informative factors i.e. contemporary fatwas, broader Islamic principles and interest groups. The position of Islamic Jurisprudence on abortion is somewhat variable, and many religious scholars permit abortion in certain circumstances during specific stages of gestational

development. It is generally agreed that the least blameworthy abortion is when the life of the pregnant woman is in danger and when 120 days have not lapsed; however, there prevails heterogeneity in regards to other circumstances e.g. preserving physical or mental health, fatal impairment or rape.

Fatawa Alamgiri: An Introduction

Hafiz Muhammad Zahir

Hafiz Hussain Azhir

Fatawa Alamgeeri also known as Al-Fatawa al-Hindiyyah is a collection of Hanafi Jurists' rulings compiled and issued by a group of Hanafi scholars from India. This scholarly work was in response to a request by the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb Alamgeer. It served as the basis of law and doctrine imposed by Aurangzeb throughout his empire. The research article is a comprehensive introduction of this Fatawa. It explores historical background, motives, authors, sources and research methodology of Fatawa Alamgeeri.

Significance of Objectives of Shariah for Social Reforms and Unity of Ummah

Abdul Ghaffar

Abu al Hasn Shabir Ahmad

This paper is based arguments on how objectives of the Shariah are important for bringing social reforms and unity in the Ummah. The objectives of the Shariah determine the ways and means for human beings to lead life according to the teachings of Shariah. The objectives of the Shariah are comprehensive and encompass all the important aspects of human life. Therefore implementation of the strategies designed in the light of the objectives of the Shariah will result into collective social reforms and unity of the Ummah. The objectives of the Shariah aim at human welfare through certain strategies such as protection of religion, life, race, reasoning and property. Prerequisites of social reforms include seeking and practicing knowledge with combination of material and spiritual life which carries sense of responsibility as an individual and part of larger social group called society.

Under the rubric of objectives of Shariah, collective social reforms are brought by protecting religion through teaching to others. Similarly, protection of life is ensured through ordering to safeguard for one's own and others' life. Protection of reasoning is safeguarded through restricting taking alcohol and sources of knowledge as well as eatables adversely affecting human sense. Likewise, protection of race is assured under the

order to protect eye sight, observing veil by female, motivation for martial life and loyalty to life partner through implementation of divine punishments for adultery and defamation. Finally, protection of property is assured by differentiating between lawful and unlawful property, its proper use and forbidding theft. In the light of above, it can be concluded that implementation of objectives of Shariah with letter and spirit will result into collective social reforms and restructuring of the society for reaching a broader goal...unity of the Ummah.

Islamic Legal Position of Demand of Dowry and Expenditures on Marriage

Sayed Sadia

Sayed Maryam Shah

The real connotation of *Nikah* lies in practicing a pure life, withdrawal from sinfulness and continuity of human race. Therefore, it was considered superior than any of the voluntary prayers or worshiping in Islam. It aggregates to a civilized comportment as it is not only a religious duty but also a social. Societal reforms and education is possible only when there will be love, mutual respect, sincerity and sense to fulfill the responsibility in this relationship. On the contrary, material gluttony and irresponsible behavior concerning this bond called *Nikah* are the fundamental roots abstaining this relationship function leading to the creation of a number of social bugs. In the presence of these ethical evils, love, empathy and respect do not exist in the relations anymore since they are the foundations of a sustainable relationship. In given circumstances, relations are compactly chromed with materialism. In the current social landscape, the attributes of such materialism has deeply affect social and familial bonding including the *Nikkah*.

Dowry and other alike customs have made this simple duty, *Nikah*, very difficult which result making lives of the families anguish and socially gloomy. The contemporary idea of the dowry knocks out the possible social, religious, physical and ethical benefits of *Nikah*. The demand of dowry appears as a big hindrance in the pious purpose of *Nikkah*. Our entire society is encompassed by it and consequently, today, we are witnessing a huge pile of social problems. Today, the most common yardstick to select a girl as a possible bride is her or her parents' capacity to pay dowry. Not only have the parents of the groom but the groom himself put a charter of demands to be met as part of the dowry. It seems like it is not wedding but trading and where the bid suits to the groom, he sells himself. This situation is getting worse with every coming day. In this thesis, it is attempted to examine the status of dowry in *Sharia*. By

understanding *Quranic* and *Hadith* references, the questions like; when a person can demand something, what are the conditions for such demands and if the utilization of the dowry is credited as unjust?

Careful usage of Powers Assigned by Government (in the Light of Prophet's Teaching)

Umme Salma
Samina Saadia

Allah Amighty is soverreing the Islamic political system and rule r is the authority to implement his orders as narrated in Quran and Sunnah. Political system is established according Quran and Sunnah, establish justice and peace. Toeliminate injustice and to evolve and socio-political environment for Salat and Zakat and implement Islamic values .The belief in the unity and the sovereignty of Allah is the foundation of the social and moral system propounded by the Prophet (SAW). It is very starting point of Islamic political philosophy. No one should be allowed to pass orders or make commands in his own right and obey such orders.

A Critical Study of the Impacts of Neo-Platonism on Contemporary Hunzai Ismaili Sect:

Zia ul Haq
Rashad ahmad Saljoq

Neo-Platonism signifies a new pattern in philosophy that amalgamated philosophy and theology in mysticism. In other words, Neo-Platonism is a multi-disciplinary blend in philosophy merged the religion concepts and philosophy. Neo-Platonism re-interprets platonic philosophies in an innovative way. In the modern era many a scholars and theologians base their works on Neo-Platonic philosophies, amongst who the ismailis are in top of the list. The founder of Hunzai sect Allama Nasir ud Din Hunzai has also based his ideologies on Neo-Platonism in his books. In this article the Neo-platonic impact upon Allama Hunzai'thoughts have been reviewed in a critical way.

Arabic Article:

Principles, Etiquette and Manners of Dialogue in the Quran & Sunnah (Models and applications)

Sajjad Ahmed

Tahir Aslam

Today Islam as a religion facing a difficult time. Critics of Islam exaggerate that the teaching of Islam are based on violence, intolerance and fundamentalism and it does not believe in dialogue with other religions. This concept leads towards an absolute misperception against the Islam. The fact is that Islam provides us the complete code of life. It's teaching guide and encourages its followers to believe in dialogue. We Muslims believe that Islam is a universal religion and its globalization demands that it should be delivered and transferred to others with excellent way through wisdom & dialogue.as Allah says in the Holy Quran:

"(O Glorious Messenger!) Invite to the way of your Lord with wisdom and good instruction, and argue with them in a way that is best. "

Therefore is article is written to cover the topic that Islam not only believes in dialogue but also consider dialogue, one of his fundamental teachings. The main topics of this article are following: Principles, Etiquettes and manners of dialogue the concept of dialogue & limitation of its terminologies. Principles of Dialogue in Quran & Sunnah of Prophet Mohammad ﷺ Etiquettes of dialogue in Quran & Sunnah of Prophet Mohammad ﷺ Results and recommendations.

Authenticity of Israliyat Mentioned in Qurtubi's Exegesis

Hamid Farooq

Shabir ansoori

Isra'iliyyat is an important subject in quranic studies and in *hadith* studies. *Isra'iliyyat* means the body of narratives originating from Jewish and Christian traditions, some modern scholars of quranic studies included the false *hadith* in the definition of *Isra'iliyyat*. These narratives are mainly in *tafaseer* (Quranic commentaries), some *hadith* books and history compilation. These narratives deal with the information about earlier prophets and the creation of universe, mentioned in the Quran, Bible and Jewish sources. Some of these narratives testify what is revealed in Quran, some of them are in contradict with Quran and *hadith*, and most of them contain no benefit in any religious matter and in the interpretation of quranic verses. Neither do we believe in it, nor do we reject it.

In this article, the writers have chosen Imam Qurtabi's commentary, which is very popular amongst the students of tafseer, to quote examples of reporting *Isra'iliyyat* in his tafseer. Imam Qurtabi known as that he tried to protect himself from reporting these narratives but the reality is that he could not save himself from reporting some narratives that have contradiction with Quran and hadith.

A Research Study on: The Hadith Contradiction/ Clashes in Nation

Nisar Ahmad

Abdul Raouf Zafar

The beauty of humanity lies in the social and judicial flexibility practiced through expressing differences in opinions the right way. Social life is strengthened when differing opinions, views, values of every member in the society is respected. If not handled wisely with proper awareness and guidance, differences in opinions and contradicting theories become tremendous clashes. This would not only lead to humiliation, disgrace of individuals in the society; but even can also lead to killing people. Therefore, it is of immense importance to rightly handle the difference of opinion for the sake of a society's wellbeing. It is also emphasized in the hadith of Prophet Muhammad (SAW) to accept, respect and value the opinions of others for the betterment of humanity.

Viewpoint of Imam Bukhari about the Signification of General Words

Yasar Farooq

The obligations toward mankind in Quran and Hadith are in common mood. Some of them are also namely obliged to persons but they are very renowned. The commonly obliged ahkam of Quran and Hadith are too much by different types of words. If these words are for all or they needs a special perspective to adjust these meanings. They are called umomat-u-Quran and Hadith.

In this scenario, some ancient ulama and Mohaddisin's think that they are for all, while other thinks that they are not commonly used but if there are other perspectives which changes it to be practicable. Imam Bukhari is one of them. In this article, his point of view about these umomat and there meaning are discussed according to his conditions and the way what he had chosen in his book Al-jame us sahih. And second subject discussed in this article is about the intentionality of these words, if after the iterum of them are they includely used for all persons, places and locations in that they used and calends mentioned in the verses of Quran or Ahadith, or they are commonly used .Imam Bikhari's aptitude shows that their intetionality is common as so as possible.

Seerah of Prophet (SAW) Literature Written for Children

(A Comparative Study of Urdu and Arabic Literature)

Sarwat Jamila

Definition of prose writing and its importance in Seerah compiled for children. The Importance of Heroes in childhood. Concept of character building in early age of life. A unique comparative analytical study in both Arabic and Urdu literature (written) between the period of 1975-2010. A brief analytical study of Arabic and Urdu literature by discussing elements of story-telling like [idea, theme, plot, characters, time, places, and events]. The article is concluded with manifestations of difference and similarities in the two literary works.

Islamic and Arabic Concepts in the Poetry of Dr Khurshid Rizvi

Hafiz Abdul Qadeer

Dr Khurshid ul Hassan Rizvi is a prominent figure in Urdu literature. In addition to Arabic he is also a famous poet, critic and writer of Urdu language. So far, six anthologies of his Urdu poetry have been published. Since his specialization is Arabic language and literature, we find glimpses of Arabic literature and Islamic tradition in his Urdu poetry. He has also translated some odes of famous Arab poets into Urdu verse.

This paper has been divided into two parts. In the first part the Arabic and Islamic concepts in the Urdu poetry of Dr Khurshid Rizvi have been discovered and discussed, while the second part comprises of Urdu translations of the odes of Arab poets by Dr Khurshid Rizvi.

The Reasons of Absence of Islamic Unity according to Imam Bediuzzaman Nursi

Aashraf Abdul Rafaa

There are many reasons of various importance of the subject, that manifest disunity of Muslim Ummah which explicitly inspired through Revelation and Islamic Tradition as ensured by Prophet (SAW) that Muslim Ummah as alike one body and he emphasized Muslim Society ad foundational building that tightly interconnected each part of it. Society is centralized on faith as Prophet says, "The status of believers, as to other believers as one binding tightts each other, and clasped His fingers" But the reality of bitter nation, by at large stipulated in the true religion that become as informed by prophet (SAW) in case of hurdles and disturbance.

The tough situations require knowledge of reasons and motives transmitting the nation to go for an urgent treatment that meant with cohesion as one body, and will consist of the following research topics:

1- Introduction

- 2- Intellectual and emotional destiny of Imam Nursi
- 3- The reasons for the absence of Islamic unity
- 4- External causes and their impact in the absence of Islamic Unity
- 5- Internal causes and their impact in the absence of Islamic unity
- 6- Reasons for the absence of Islamic unity to Imam Nursi.

The Role of Islamic Saminaries in the Promotion of Arabic Language and Education in Gilgit Baltistan

Ikramullah Khan

This research article titled "The role of Gilgit Baltistan religious madares in teaching and dissemination of Arabic language" is an analytical study has been analyzed the historical perspective of religious madares and highlight the role of these institutions to teach Arabic language in the region of Gilgit Baltistan, with a brief interdictioin of all religious institutions in Gilgit Baltistan and its contribution to promote Arabic Language and literature in this Area.

Arabic Poetry of Anwar Shah Kashmiri

Habib ur Rehman Asim

Yaseen Akbar Johar

Anwar Shah Kashmiri (1875-1933) was a *Kashmiri* Islamic scholar from former British India. He played a pivotal role in spreading the peaceful message of Islam in Subcontinent and taught at a number of prominent institutions. He was great scholar of ninetieth century, who served Islamic library with his substantial authorship.

In addition to that, he was an eminent poet of his era and had a great interest in classical and modern Arabic literature. His memorization of an enormous number of Arabic prestigious poetry gained great fame among the scholars. This research paper encompassed all kind of his Eclogue; including Metapoem, Attributive Poem, Libel poetic verses and other several verses; mixture of complains and wisdoms.

The researcher mostly relied on the book of *Allama Yousaf Banori* 'The biography of a Jurist; *Anwar Kashmiri*' and many other significant sources in this regard. At the end of the article the researcher tried his best to present some best academic consequences as a addition to sum of knowledge in the faculty of Arabic literature.

An Analytical Study of Sheikh Abdul Qadar's Commentary in the Last Part of the Holy Quran

Abdul Majeed Baghdadi
Snaullah Hussain

Abdul Qadir Almughrabi born in a religious family. His forefathers were appointed as justice and additionally, they also performed the duties of Ifta (scholarly responding to people's queries). He born in "Iazqiya" a town in sea side of Syria but got his education in "Trables". He had a fond of study of books and journals along with it he also had the fond of sitting with scholars and getting knowledge from them. Maghrabi was much impressed by the thoughts of Ibn Abd Rabi and Jamal ud din Afghani and he promoted their thoughts in article, portion "Tabarak" exegeses methodology is discussed. He commented on this para according to the methodology of Sheikh Abduho.

It is also explained in this article that Allama Maghrabi, while commented on it, focused two angles. Istishad bil Mufradat ul Quran and Istishad bil Asharul Arab.

This commentary (exegeses) is so much simple and easy that everyone can understand it easily. It is central point of the thought of Allama Maghribi that he does not impose much strict condition on commentator of Quran. Instead, he seems to follow the thought of Abdul wahab Najdi. Which depend on this basic idea that holy Quran is revealed for the right guidance of human being and this theme is completely wrong that it could be understood by scholars only, because in this case it cannot be the guidance for humanity, as Quran itself described.

Islamic Media: Salient Features

Hamid Ashraf Hamdani

Nobody can deny the impotence of media in modern times. Media is being used as most effective tool in the today's world. The article analyses the basic characteristics and important expressions of Islamic media in perspective of media's role. Islamic media is meant to keep the people abreast of the religious facts so that they may form a balanced and correct approach and get rid of ambiguities regarding religious facts. The qualities of Islamic media i.e., freedom of expression, sense of responsibility, rights and duties, observing of ethical values and universality have been discussed in detail besides presenting the definition of Islamic media. The article concludes with the fundamental elements which play vital role in the making of Islamic media.

Psychologist and Sufism

Muhammad Jamil

Allah Almighty created man and send him to the world to establish his deputation and delegation. As both good and evil are found in man, man has always preferred evil to good. Allah Almighty send prophets in different ages to save them from evil and to purify them. In this way, prophets purified people to make them able to establish his deputation in the world. This pedigree continued till the Holy Prophet (SAW) came to the world. After holy prophet (SAW), this responsibility was given to the companions of holy prophet (SAW) and Muslim Ummah. The companions of holy prophet (SAW) fulfilled this responsibility in excellent manner. But after that when the Government was changed from Caliphate to Kingship, the evil trends again began to flourish in man. Then this task was fulfilled by the mysts and Sufis. They struggled a lot to purify the spirits of people and established an institution which was hammed as mysticism.

English Articles

Lexical Errors in the Quranic English Translation by Arthur John Arberry

Hafiz Abdul Qayyum Manzar Kanju

Actually, an expanding task of the distortion of the Qur'ānic theme and scheme has been undertaken by two major communities i.e. Christians and Jews; whereas seeing the following divine certification and assurance, it can be proclaimed that no crookedness or corruptibility, except Man's own perishable ill desires, can penetrate or be penetrated in the divine scheme schemed for its security and soundness:

﴿إِنَّا نَحْنُ نَزَّلْنَا الذِّكْرَ وَإِنَّا لَهُ لَحَافِظُونَ﴾

{We have, without doubt, sent down the message; and we will assuredly guard it (from corruption).} (It has, therefore, been intended to trace out the lexical errors in the most famous Qur'ānic English translation made by Arthur John Arberry, the orientalist of high rank as his translation has been prevailing over the western intelligentsia for the last two centuries despite having errors therein. The translation of Arberry even appealed the Islamic scholars too much. As far as the purpose of composing this article is concerned, the deformation and defamation made by Arberry against the Qur'ānic theme have to be wiped off wherefrom a bothering situation has been created for Muslims whether they be the new believers or the old ones. Simultaneously, the divine message of human welfare must be conveyed in the original form thereof, to the humankind to be saved from

distraction and, hence, destruction. Above all this, the purpose thereof is to keep the humanity on straight path that they may be closer to their Lord and away from their doom and woe because there is no such task done before it i.e. the crystallization of the translation having immense worth in both eastern and western societies. The corrigendum along with fitting substitutes has been proffered too.

Imposition of Tax in Islam and Debate of Jurists in Historical Context

Shahzadi Pakeeza

Abdul Qadoos

Tax is an important source of revenue to deal with the government need to fulfill its needs and expenditures. Tax is an important payment charged on income consumption and capital assets by the government or the revenue generating authorities for which a consumer or tax payer gets nothing in return. However all payments are not taxes as tolls etc that are paid to obtain specific services. Thus the purpose of taxation is to levy a charge on a person's personal income or property or some other business transactions, thus transferring a certain amount of money from individual or organizations to the government or state. In Islamic economy tax is a source that helps stabilizing the economy as well as provision of money for carrying out the welfare work for people as the wealth circumbulates from the hands of rich people toward the poor class. Islam does not like the accumulation of wealth in few hands but it encourages the circulation of wealth in whole society. Thus only by application of Islamic principles of Zakat and taxation, an Islamic welfare state can be implemented in its true essence.

Revivification of Educational System: A Life Long Struggle of Bediuzzaman Said Nursi

Shumaila Majeed

Ishtiaq Ahmad Gondal

This paper aims to explore Bediuzzaman Said Nursi's (1877-1960) approach and struggle for educational reforms. Nursi, who is considered the revivalist of twentieth century in the region of Turkey, identified different reasons for Muslims Decline. The downturn in the area of education was one of the major factors which fueled in the decadence of Ottoman Muslims and ultimately to the collapse of Empire. Nursi realized the problems of education system of his time in very young age subsequently he spent his whole life for the revivification of the same. This paper will examine first the conditions of education system in Nursi's time which will provide a ground to better understand his educational ideas. Then it will be explored that which type of change he wanted to

bring in education system. Nursi's ideas and struggle for reforms will be examined in four different categories i.e. establishment of Medresetu'z-Zehra University, Restructuring of madrassah education system, Advice for preachers and recommendations for students. More over main points of the petition, which Nursi presented to the court of Sultan for educational reforms, will be also briefly discussed which is considered a comprehensive set of reforms.

Concept of Sadaqaat in Islam

Hafiz Muhammad Ahmad

Hafiz Iftikhar Ahmad

Islam is a complete code of life. It provides guidance in all the Spheres of life and teaching of holy Quran and sunnah are beacon for humanity. All Muslims are under religious obligation to take care of all mankind and participate in social welfare activities for this purpose system of sadaqaat play important role in the Muslim society. Unfortunately, the term sadaqaah is used in limited sence. Normaly financial help or fulfilling material needs is considered sadqah. Whereas it is not associated with wealth alone but exists in different forms and can be implemented by every one without difficulty. In this article Islamic concept of sadaqaat and its scope is explained. Different Quranic verses and specially Hadiths regarding sadaqaat are described. This paper will help the readers to know the blessings of Almighty Allah in field of well-being of mankind.

Abul A'la Maududi and Sayyed Qutb on Revolution: A Comparative Analysis

Munir Masood Marath

If promise of a better order is imperative to justify the very genesis of a change process whether it is in the form of a conflict of ideas or a revolution, then the agents of the change process must look for a theory of change which may explain three important questions: one, what is the philosophical rationale and justification of revolution; two, what is the road-map of revolution; three, what will be the form of political structure replacing the older system. On this paradigm, this study will seek to explore the question that how far it is true that approaches towards revolution developed by Sayyed Maududi and Sayyed Qutb, though primarily corresponding to their respective heterogeneous cultural, political and economic contexts display marked similarities on the basis of their approach towards religion as a vehicle of multi-dimensional change in the ideological context.

Inter-Faith Dialogue in Pakistan: An Analysis of Historical Tradition and Contemporary Challenges

Muhammad Riaz Mahmood,

Ihsan ur Rehman Ghauri,

Pakistan is a Muslim majority state where people of different religions and faiths live in large numbers. The Muslims have always been very tolerant and patient in their behavior towards their fellow countrymen who belong to several cultures and civilizations. The basic logic of this religious tolerance is the exemplary and ideological background of The Pakistan Movement. Followers of all religions, especially the Christians, took part devotedly in this movement along with the Muslims. The state which came into being in the result of multi religious efforts established equal status and identity for the followers of all the religions. According to the mentioned facts and reasons, there is a dire need of an Inter-faith dialogue in the current socio-political circumstances of this globe. The overall attitude and approach of the people and the governments of Pakistan have been very positive in this regard; however a minority of extremists has recently shown intolerance and has been a part of unnecessary blame game and religious violence. Therefore, it is the need of the hour that the nature, methodology and advantages of the Inter-faith dialogue should be comprehended clearly for the promotion and success of the global peace and the inter-religious harmony and the hurdles in this regard can be removed. In this way, the concerned objectives in this regard can be attained successfully. This research article has been presented to fulfill this scholarly and academic need.

Iqbal Articulates Loss Intelligence: A Paradigm of Civic Virtue

Musarrat Jabeen

Loss intelligence comprises of conscious understanding and realization of loss in past, present and future dynamics. Sense of loss showcases the mindset of a people and group; it breeds when civic virtues prevail. Iqbal articulates the Loss Intelligence cumulative of; loss of wealth of caravan and the feeling of loss in the caravan's heart. Increasing lack of loss intelligence in Pakistan indicates moral depravity of the nation. It is caused by the decreasing civic virtues of individuals that are claimed to be central for the success of the society. Appreciation of civic virtue has become ever more vital as scholars seek to make out causes of declining levels of civic virtue and merits that will overthrow this trend. At the age

of 70 years of Pakistan: this paper indexes 'Loss intelligence' based on 7 characteristics as wealth of nation; found correlated to 7 civic virtues in mindset and 7 civic virtues In-action. It presents the loss intelligence perceived by 18 Expert professionals on Allama Iqbal. The study utilizes Delphi focused in its research design. The study contributes to count healthy forces to promote 'Loss Intelligence' in Pakistan. It is a support activity for assessing and responding deliberative way to lack of loss intelligence among the citizens and political leaders of Pakistan.