

Abstracts of Urdu Articles:**Hafiz Abdul Salam Bhutvi's Translations of the Quran
(An Analytical Study)**

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Muslim scholars have done a great job in the field of translation of the noble Quran in many languages. Urdu language has also a large number of translations of the noble Quran. While translating it is difficult to translate every word of the noble Quran. Emphasis, nunation, and prepositions etc. are used for specified meanings in Arabic language but effect of most of these terms could not be shown in Urdu translation. Hafiz Abdussalam Bhutvi translated the noble Quran in 2007 claiming that he will try to translate every word of the noble Quran. He has translated every word of the noble Quran and tried to highlight the terms like emphasis, nunation and prepositions etc. In this article, a critical analysis of his translation has been carried out to bring into light the merits and demerits of his translation of the noble Quran.

An Analytical Study of Variant Contents of Book "Naseem al-Riyad"

Razia Noor
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The life history of the Holy Prophet (SAW) that is described as Seerah al-nabwiyyah is a multidimensional discipline of knowledge which encompasses all aspects of a dynamic and multifarious human life. It gives apt guidance to peoples of all nations, races, tribes, territories, creeds, and dogmas in such a manner that proves that personality of Last Prophets (SAW) was true herald of peace and patience. An extensive literature has been produced on life history of the last Prophet (SAW) with different shades, tastes, interpretations and descriptions that is no doubt commendable. The book namely "Naseem al-Riyad" is comprehensive source of Seerah having bright images of the Prophet's life. This book provides us maximum colours of the life of Muhammad (SAW) that includes his childhood, his tribal life, his friendships, his morality, and his marital life and so on. The article highlights the significance of the book in perspective of its inclusiveness, entirety and depth.

A Critical Study of Tafsir "Irshad al Aqal al Saleem"

Sajid aqbal
Waqas Ahmad Khan

The Quran is the word of Allah Almighty which is eternal and everlasting. Muslim society seeks complete guidance in spiritual as well as materialistic walks of life from the Quran. The Quran was revealed in Arabic language. The Companions asked explanation of the Quranic verses from the prophet

(SAW). Hazrat Ali, Ibn Abbas, Ibn Masud, Ubaee bin Ka'b, Umar and Ayesha (RA) were experts of tafseer. The Quran is the basic and an integral part of Islamic Shariah. Therefore, the Muslims are always in dire need of tafseer. Imam Tabri, Imam Ibn Kathir, Allama Zamakhshari and Allama Baydavi were eminent scholars of tafseer. Qazi Abi Saud was Sheikh al Islam in the Caliphate of Usmania. He was also a learned scholar of tafseer of his time. He has compiled a book of commentary of the Quran "Irshad al Aqal al Saleem" It is the masterpiece of eloquence and rhetoric. According to circumstances of his age, he has given the solutions of the problems and provided sufficient guidance to his peoples. This book has earned good fame in the circle of scholars of tafseer.

Interfaith relations in the Pluralistic society, in the light of Sirah

Syed Bacha Agha

We Live in a Global and Pluralistic Society Where Faith Traditions, Religious, Spiritualities Collide. We Need to Engage in the Space between our Faith Tradition, so that Rather than Colliding and Fighting, there can be Peace. Making peace is a matter of individual and institutional choice, as well as of individual and institutional change. Thus, peace requires a sense of inner conversion (metanoia) a change in policies and practices. Peacemaking ultimately requires commitment, courage and sacrifice. It demands of us a willingness to become people and communities of transformation. Islam proved that Muslims and non-Muslims are all equal as human beings and are equal in human compassion and relationship. The teaching and instructions given by Islam with regard to mutual respect and moral excellence are primarily meant for Muslims; however, non-Muslims are also included in it. The Holy Prophet Muhammad (SAW) taught his followers high morals and considerate in dealing with others. The Holy Prophet Muhammad (SAW) gave ideas concerning human rights, collective justice, tolerance, and mutual peaceful existence in the international relations. This article explains deeply about the interfaith relations in the Pluralistic society according to Islamic thoughts and Seerah.

Ideological Challenges of Change of *Qibla*: A research based study

Irfan Khalid Dhillon

Muhammad Tahir Mustafa

Change of *qibla* (direction) was a landmark event in the history of mankind which took place in Madina after migration of the Holy Prophet peace be upon him from Makka. Muslims of all over the World turn their faces to the *Qibla* when they offer their prayers for Almighty Allah. The change of direction from the first *qibla Al-Masjid Al-Aqsa* in Jerusalem to the second *qibla Al-Masjid Al-Haram Ka'ba* in Makka was followed by the divine

instructions. Muslims in Madinah faced many ideological challenges on that occasion. The People of the Scripture, the hypocrites and the Arab worshippers of idols raised a campaign of criticism on the change of *qibla*. They tried to confuse the ideological basis of Muslims. Their campaign was such a severe that it sought to create some doubts in the minds of Muslims also. Present article is a scholarly effort based on original sources to study those ideological challenges, their effects, how those challenges were countered by the Holy *Qur'ān* and how that momentous event proved a test to those who followed Allah's Messenger peace be upon him from those who turned to their heels.

Muslims Jurists' approach to Circumstantial Evidences

Ghulam Farooq

Hamayoon Abbas Shams

The protection which Islamic shariah has given to human rights, is nowhere to be seen in any other law of world. The Islamic law has closed each and every loophole which might give way to minor cruelty and oppression .If we do not permit the deduction from the circumstantial evidence and do not trust it, several pretensions would be sought which would cause the exploitation of human rights, and the transgressor will find a way to escape the punishment. The scholar and jurists of Muslim Ummah are divided about the justification and authenticity of the circumstantial evidence. One group favors its justification while the other opposes it. Those who favor it justify it in certain matters while they do not accept it in Hudood and Qisas .In our council of Islamic Ideology too, recommendations against circumstantial evidence in Hudood and Qisas are found, because law of hudood and Qisas clearly exist in Quran and Sunnah.

Principles of Quranic Commentary by Shāh 'Abdul 'Azīz: An Applied Study of Tafsīr Fath al-'Azīz

Hafiz Zulfqar Ali

Farooq Haidar

Tafsīr Fath al-'Azīz holds a distinguished and distinct place in the exegetical literature of Subcontinent. This exegesis, transcribed in Persian, has been authored by *Shāh 'Abdul 'Azīz Muhaddith Dehlvi*. Neither did he write any specific book on the Principles of Commentary (*Usūl al-Tafsīr*) nor did he mention them discretely in his exegesis; Pondering and contemplating over this exegesis has resulted in extracting these postulates, being elucidated via examples in this article. Among his Principles of Commentary, foremost is

the interpretation of the Qur'ānic verses through the Qur'ān, the *Sunnāh* of the Prophet (May Allāh be pleased with him) at the second place, thirdly the dictums of his Companions and in the last sayings of the successors. He has summoned witness from Israelites for corroboration, where required, but also went through a detailed criticism upon their authenticity. By applying the Principle of Abrogation (*Naskh*), he pointed out the abrogated verses in the Qur'ān; for scrupulous apprehension of the Qur'ānic verses, he inferred from the traditions pertaining to the Cause of Revelation (*Sabab al-Nazūl*). Moreover, along with the exoteric meaning of the verses, he also expounded the esoteric ones by delineating some meticulous theosophical points.

Mirqat-ul-Mafateeh Sharh Mishkat-ul-Masabeh Introduction and Analysis

Mesba ul Hassan

Hafiz Abdul Basit Khan

Mirqat-ul-Mafateeh by Nur ad-Din Abu al-Hasan Ali ibn Sultan Muhammad al-Hirawi al-Qari(1605/1606) is a brief commentary on famous collection of Hadith named Mishkat-ul-Masabeeh. It is considered to be most comprehensive and probably most voluminous commentary produced on Mishqat. Mishkat al-Masabih is an expanded version of Al-Baghawi's Masabih al-Sunnah by Muḥammad ibn 'Abd Allāh Khatib Al-Tabrizi. Khatib Al-Tabrizi rendered this version of the original text more accessible to those not having an advanced knowledge of the science of hadith . Al-Qari,s commentery keeps many salient feature .He,at first prepared himself an authentic version of Mishqat after consulting all available versions . He produced a brief commentary on every Hadith providing the biography of narrators ,linguistic and grammatical explanations, and bringing references of Quran and Hadith .While explaining Hadith, he specially focused on juristic discussions.As he belongs to hanafi school of fiqh and he also mentioned in the preface of this book that Hanafi school is accused to have a poor relation with Hadith ,he managed to bring the arguments of hanafi school in almost all relevant injunctions.No doubt,his commentary is always consulted at first to understand Mishkat-ul-Masabeeh.

The Principles of Halal-o-Haram of Edible Things

Abdul Rehman Qasmi

Abdul Qadar Buzdar

Islam has made clear distinction between Halal & Haram things. The beneficial edible things are Halal while the harmful are Haram and prohibited. It has also stated the Principle of Tayyab & Khabith things which led to inclusion of more things in Halal & Haram. The Present Study

discusses the principle of Halal & Haram in eating and drinking things in the light of Islamic Shariah.

Moulana Gouhar Rehman Viewpoint about the Issue of Paper currency

Sultan Muhammad

Abdul Ali Achkazi

Moulana Gouhar Rehman was born in Chamrasi (Mansehra) KPK in 1936. He has published many research papers about Islamic Banking, Insurance and Currency notes. He did not believe in partisan differences and sectarianism. He was a great caller of unity of Muslim Ummah. In 1991 editor of "Tarjuman-Ul-Quran Lahore" sent Moulana Gohar Rehman an article by Maulana Muhammad Taseen regarding credit trading of currency notes and asked his point of view about it. Moulana wrote an article in reply in June 1991. Thereupon Khurram Saleem raised some objections about it and requested him to answer his questions. Moulana answered his questions in the light of Quran, Sunnah and Sayings of Theologians. Through all this debate Moulana Proved that return of loan is necessary in the same condition and relating return of loan with gold, silver and foreign currency is a type of Riba. In the same way present currency note is real commodity and persisting mode of trade and is a replacement for gold and silver. It can also be used for barter means equality in weight and quantity, equality of price and value is unreliable. He profoundly explained credit trading of currency notes and its religious status. He answered the questions raised by Moulana Taseen, Khurram Saleem and Khalid Saifullah Rahmani in this regard.

Arabic Article:

Contribution of Pakistani Madâris to the Teaching of Hadith and its Sciences

Muhammad Anwar Muhammad Ghani

Hadîth is the second important source of Islamic Law after the Qur'an, as it is also the interpretation of the Holy Quran. There for the Muslim scholars and educational institutions have given very importance to the teaching of Hadith and its Sciences. So it is very important to know about the contribution of Pakistani Madâris to the Teaching of Hadith and its Sciences. This study is discussing the curriculum, and teaching methodology of Hadith and its sciences in the Pakistani Madâris.

Gelatin and its usage in Edible Things (A Critical Study)

Abdul Kareem Usman

Chemical production is an important industry which is continuously developing since the last century. Due to this development, many issues of Halaal and Haraam are being raised day by day. One of these issues is regarding “Gelatin” which is being used in food, drinks, medicines and cosmetics with mixture of different raw materials. The foods made through these mixtures, occasion questions regarding their permissibility and impermissibility in the light of Shariah. Perhaps the most important and fundamental question in this regard is how to confirm and authenticate whether the nature of raw material has changed or not after chemical reaction. In this article efforts were made to address the most important issue in chemical and food industry which is the gelatin. Generally, contemporary Muslim scholars discussed the issue of gelatin in light of Shariah and mostly the views of food technologists and Food Scientists in this regard are not discussed together as needed. This study is focused on perspective of chemical manufacturing of gelatin and perspective of Shariah. After discussing views of Muslims Jurists and Food technologist -in the conclusion- we will be able to know what is Shariah status of using Porcine Gelatin and Bovine Gelatin in medicines, cosmetics, drinks and other food stuff.

English Articles

Origination, Development and the Types of Islamic Calligraphy (Khatt Writing)

Amjad Parvez

Calligraphy is purely handwriting for recording and conveying information, sometimes observably and at times not, but in most cases quickly with fewer concerns to its appearance. The brilliance of Islamic writing lies in its infinite creativeness and versatility. The sense of balance, created and executed by calligraphers, is not only for transmitting a text but also expressing its significance through a proper aesthetic code. What distinguishes Islamic script from ordinary writing is basically beauty. This article is an effort to revive this beautiful art and investigate its origination, development, and types.

Problems Faced by Muslim Minorities in India and Role of Mass Media

Shaheer Ahmed

Ishtiaq Ahmad Gondal

Waqar ul Haq

This article is based on problems of Muslim minorities of India and role of Indian Mass Media. Because of the differences in socio-cultural practices, history and backgrounds, minorities have to grapple with the issue of identity everywhere which give rise to the problem of adjustment with the majority community. Different identity and their small number relative to the rest of the society develop feeling of insecurity about their life, assets and well-being. This sense of insecurity may get accentuated at times when relations between the majority and the minority communities in a society are strained or not much cordial. The minority community in a society may remain deprived of the benefit of opportunities of development as a result of discrimination. Because of the difference in identity, the minority community develops the perception of the sense of inequity in India. Researchers also observed the role of media and its coverage related to Muslim minorities of India. India as the largest democratic state should have provide equality to all its citizens and in the same way Indian media should highlight the problems of Muslims minorities instead of doing propaganda against them.

Limits of Freedom of Expression from Islamic Perspective and it's Major Differences from the Western Perspective

Riaz Ahmad Saeed

Tahira Basharat

Definitely, freedom of expression is one of the most important issues in the current sociopolitical scenario but due to its sensitivity it is also creating some conflicts and problems for social and ethical norms of the eastern societies especially for the Muslims. It is observed, Islam keeps balance between freedom and ethical norms. Principally this is one of the major differences between Islamic and the western view. In Islam, freedom of expression is not only a right but sometimes it becomes an absolute duty of a Muslim. It is noticed; Islamic teachings grant all kind of fundamental rights and civil liberties, including freedom of expression and speech to everyone but bind it with some moral and social norms and values. These limits and boundaries are necessary to save the society from any kind of controversy and chaos. Mostly it is observed; the advocates of freedom of speech exceed their limits and violate the other's basic rights. This thing makes unbalance the social norms and values as compare to rights and liberties. Keeping in view, if liberties are important then norms and values are also important to society. So there is a dire need to keep balance between socio- religious

norms and civil liberties especially in case of freedom of expression. This study elaborates the important limits of freedom of speech from Islamic perspective and its crucial differences from Western perspective.

Female Muslim Petitioners in Pakistani Family Courts - Cases, Problems and Solutions

Mohsina Munir

Tahira Abdul Quddus

The Family Courts Act, 1964 deliberates about the expeditious provision of justice to Muslim petitioners in family disputes. It is but witnessed that the ratio of satisfied petitioners is very low in Pakistani Family Courts, especially the female petitioners mostly share their bitter experiences in the court during their suits. This research paper aims to discuss the problems faced by female petitioners in Pakistani Family Courts and their solutions. However, there are multiple natured problems faced by female petitioners in Pakistani Family Courts witnessed by us during this study. Therefore, We conducted surveys by the female grievant in cases of maintenance, divorce, khul'a and custody. The results showed the problems were unusually long suit, unbearable expenses, insufficient legal support, unbearable false accusations, bribery, nepotism, improper action taken on legal requirements and false witnesses. The reasons for these problems are unawareness about laws and legal procedures, illiteracy, no suitable approach to legal experts, improper family support and no regular study about religion and Shari'ah Law. We collected data from 500 female respondents and found out the ratio of each problem. This study consists of facts. Thus, the findings of this study are useful for the experts in reaching to proper action plans for the improvement in legal procedures of Family Courts of Pakistan in providing justice and expediting the procedures.

Post-Modernity and Crisis of Identity

Muhammad Zaid Malik

Islamic Civilization is the fountain of modern civilization, the creator of the modern world and the propagator towards the evolution of science. Are we, the Muslims, ready to enter the era of post-modernity and pluralism or our thought is still traditional? How much modern the Muslim world has become before it may enter the post-modernity? What is our identity? Is there any challenge that our identity faces by welcoming post-modernity? Why are we unable to be in front of the world what we claim we are? This paper will define post-modernity, its characteristics, prerequisites and requirements, and its effects, if any, on the Muslims' identity. Also the paper will discuss the role of media in determining how much it is affected by post-modernity and consequently how much it has affected our true identity. The paper will

conclude that the end part of this Ummat can only be reformed except with which its first part was reformed.

Effect of religion on the smoking behavior among adolescents: A Quantitative Analysis about smoking perceptions

Ghulam Mustafa

Ihsan ur Rahman Ghauri

Smoking causes 5 million deaths every year and is expected to increase to 10 million before we reach the year 2025. The purpose of this study is to examine the effect of religion on smoking behavior and smokers general perceptions about smoking. Moreover, availability or information about Islamic fatwa impact towards smoking is also examined. Using simple random sampling, data was collected from 227 university and college students. Students were inquired about their perceptions about smoking; awareness of fatwa for forbidding smoking practice; religion effect on smoking behavior and other related demographic information. The results revealed that starting age of smoking of most of respondents is between 14 and 17 years and mostly are influenced by their friends. Preferred mode of smoking is cigarette followed by shisha / water paper. About 84 percent of respondent believe that Islam affects one's decision to smoke and smoking portrays an act of rebellion and disobedience towards Islam. Further detailed studies about cigarette smoking behavior, following the pattern used for shisha research. Moreover, studies of the effects of the government's policies on tobacco marketing on adolescent smoking rates.

Islamic Modernism: the Case of Dr. Muhammad Iqbal

Muhammad Rasheed Arshad

What is the relationship of religion with modernity? All versions of modern Islam are understandable only in the context of their confrontation with Western European culture as the masters and purveyors of the modern technological-scientific age. This confrontation has both political/economic and cultural/civilizational aspects. Non-European peoples have responded to the European challenge through defense, imitation, or integration of the new culture into their own heritage. For the first time during recorded history, religion is facing a real threat of extinction; the kind of change that history is demanding from religion is such that religion would lose its essence, its eternal element, if it were to give in to its demand. Refusing to change is not an option either. How religion has to negotiate with the rising tide of unprecedented changes which arose with the advent of modernity. This article will discuss the approach of Muhammad Iqbal in this regard.