

ABSTRACTS:

**CONCEPT OF REVELATION IN URDU
COMMENTARIES OF THE HOLY QURĀN**

*Muhammad Shahbaz Manj **

Revelation, with its character and status, has been discussed diversely by various schools and intellectuals of the world. Western as well as Muslim scholars have adopted several opinions on the subject. This paper studies the concept of revelation in perspective of Urdu commentaries of the Qurān by different orthodox and modernist scholars of Indo-Pak Subcontinent. It supports the notion of traditional scholars, rejecting the Western and modern Muslim interpretations regarding the status and nature of revelation. It concludes that revelation is extremely needed to humanity; it cannot be denied rationally; prophets receive it in an extraordinary protected and secured way; it is not a natural skill but reveals upon the prophets outwardly. This very conception is not only verified by the revealed books but also conceivable to reason.

Keywords: Revelation, different scholars, Urdu commentaries of the Qurān, Orthodox, Modernist.

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**LANGUAGE OF THE QURĀN
(IBNUL WARRAQ'S VIEWS)**

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This article deals with the views of Ibn Warrāq, a critic of Islām, Qurān and the Prophet (P.B.U.H.) He claims there was a diglossia in Arabian peninsula. So there was no linguistic norm at Arabia. There were no sound bases of the classical Arabic in Sixth century and due to dialectal variation people could not understand each other. We have no written proof of status and history of Arabic language at the time of Prophet (P.B.U.H). The Arabs were unaware of writing so they could not write. So the original language of the Qurān is lost. As far as pre-Islāmic Arabic poetry is concerned, it is fabrication of later centuries and it was fabricated to present as proof of written record of Arabic language so that the Muslims can glorify and authenticate the language of Qurān. In this paper, his baseless and biased views are discussed in the light of authentic Arabic/Islāmic sources and the Western sources as well.

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QURĀNIC ROOTS OF MYSTICISM
(A Study of Maulana Ashraf Ali Thānvi's Views)

*Azhar Iqbal **
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Maulana Ashraf Ali Thānvi (1863-1943 AD) was one of those great personalities of the sub-continent, who had devoted their entire lives for the service of Islām. In the history of Islām, Maulana Thānvi was regarded as one of the great scholarly figures who had authored a number of books on multiple Islāmic topics. But his special interest lied in Mysticism (Tasawuf). Though few of his predecessors had already written on the interdependence of Shariah and Tareeqat with each other and worked to remove commonly prevailing misconceptions and wrong ideologies but the services of Maulana Thānvi in this field are matchless and unprecedented.

One worth mentioning contribution of Maulana Thānvi in Mysticism was to derive the Mystic matters from Qurānic verses and AHadīth. This research article covers the contributions and views of Maulana Thānvi in the field of Qurānic Roots of Tasawuf.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF EXPLANATORY BOOKS OF HADĪTH, AS SOURCE OF SĪRAH BOOKS

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*Muhammad Humayun Abbas Shams***

During characterization, the real spring of character-writers has been the Hadith after utilizing the Holy Qurān, but when the explanatory books of Hadith came on the scene, the character-painters got attracted to utilizing the explanatory books of Hadith along with the books of Hadith. Even with the passage of time, this became custom to get advantage from Explanatory books of Hadith in characterization methodically, with a view of the importance of Explanatory books of Hadith. Now the explanatory books have been utilized properly during characterization and are considered as the origin of the books of character. When discussing cases and the primary and secondary sources of character writing, the origin of the books of character have been cited and even the books of Hadith have been discussed with detail after the citation of the Holy Qurān. Even then the reference of the explanatory book of Hadith fades out. Some research scholars, inspite of it, arrange the books of Jurisprudence, Geography and vocabulary in the catalogue of secondary source of character but they have not mentioned the explanatory books of Hadith. Finally, this article proves that if hard and fast contexts of explanatory books of Hadith are found in Sīrah books, the explanatory books of Hadith get privileged so that these should be discussed in the source of Sīrah permanently with a view to their importance in characterization which had been passed over yet.

Keywords: Explanatory books of Hadith, Sīrah books, Basic and Secondary Source, Characterization, Utility.

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BOOKS OF AL ISHBĀH WAN-NAZĀIR
(An Analytical Study and Their Significance)

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The Knowledge of Similarity and Precedence (Ilm-ul-Ishbāh wan-Nazāir) has vital importance in Islāmic Law (Jurisprudence) and the Principles of Islāmic Jurisprudence from the perspectives of Legal Reasoning (Ijtihad). Basically The Knowledge of Precedence (Ilm-ul-Ishbāh wan-Nazāir) is the collection of Jurisprudence Helping Sciences. Jurisprudence Principals (Qawāid-e-Fiqhiah), Precedencies (Nazair), Deductions (Istisnā-āt), Differences (Furooq), Jurisprudence Thoughts (Nazriāt-e-Fiqhiāh), Philosophical Tricks (Hakeemānā Heely) and Jurisprudence Issues are discussed in this field of knowledge. In this topic we will be discussing the brief introduction, importance and comparative study of books written in the Knowledge of Similarity and Precedence (Ilm-ul-Ishbāh wan-Nazāir). It is about the books that were written and compiled in duration between eighth and tenth century. These are six books written by authors in this sequence: 1. Imam Ibn-ul-Marhāl (Died in 716 Hijri). 2. Taj-ul-Deen Subkee (Died in 771 Hijri). 3. Jamāl-ul-Deen Usnawee (Died in 772 Hijri), Ibn-ul-Mulqin (Died in 804 Hijri), Jalal-ul-Deen al-Suyuti (Died in 911 Hijri) and Zain-ul-Deen Ibn-e-Nujaim (Died in 970 Hijri). Among of these all Jurists are belonging to Shafi'i Jurisprudence except Ibn-e-Nujaim Hanafi'i. As it is required the help of Jurisprudence Principles for rationalizing of Islāmic Law, in the same way to understand the reality and philosophy of Jurisprudence Principles The Knowledge of Similarity and Precedence (Ilm-ul-Ishbāh wan-Nazāir) is really helpful. Moreover the fact is that it is impossible in current time to fulfill the new demands in collective administration, establishing of society, making of Islāmic Laws, courts judgments and formal legal opinion (Fatwaa).

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**ANCESTRY OF THE HOLY PROPHET, (P.B.U.H), IN
HIS OWN WORDS:
(A Research Based Discourse)**

*Irfan Khalid Dhillon **
*Muhammad Tahir Mustafa ***

This article deals with the ancestry tree of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him). Muslim genealogists had done remarkable work on this matter. It is beyond any doubt that ancestry of the Holy Prophet (Peace Be Upon Him) is the purest, the noblest and the highest of all other ancestries. Majority of Muslim scholars have their opinion that majority of the ancestors of the Holy Prophet peace be upon him, were true believers of oneness of Allah and they were followers of the true revealed religion of Islām. Ancestors till Adnān are agreed upon and above Adnān it is controversial among the narrators but it is proved that Hazrat Ismail son of Hazrat Ibrahim (Peace Be Upon Them), was one of the ancestors of the Holy Prophet peace be upon him. All ancestries will be disconnected on the day of judgment except the ancestry of the Holy Prophet peace be upon him. The above mentioned issues have been discussed with a scholarly and academic approach in this article. The variety of this article is that it is originally based on only those traditions in which the Holy Prophet, peace be upon him, himself narrated about his ancestors.

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TRADE OF THE HOLY PROPHET BEFORE HIS PROPHETHOOD

*Ihsan ul Rahman Ghauri**

Islām is a source of ethics and values in every aspect of human life in general, including discourse of business. Prophet of Islām being a fine example to follow is sole source of dīn, values and ethics etc. Even before the advent of Islām, Prophet Muhammad's (P.B.U.H) business acumen and integrity drew attention of many of veteran businessmen of Makkah, then business of this peninsula. Business life before revelation of the Prophet does not contain shariah binding to Muslims; however it is cherished by Muslim community. In this article, some important aspects of Prophet's life as trade has discussed. In introductory section, the business milieu of Makkāh, its business and trade routes and events has also been presented so as to acquaint the reader of prophet Mohammad's (P.B.U.H) specialization in business.

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**EXILE OF JEWISH TRIBES FROM MADINA,
ANALYTICAL STUDY OF ORIENTALIST'S
THOUGHT**

*Mudassar Hussain**

Pact of Madinā was a settled written Truce to live cordially, not disturbing each other. Contrary, they uprooted peace of Madinā by their pre-planned intrigues. They did their best to weaken the newly emerged state of Madinā by their hypocritical activities. The suggestions of exile was put from Jew's side and keeping in view their negative activities, it was a merciful step from Muhammad (S.A.W.) to let them go with their all luggage and without any harm, they vacated the place with all their luxuries and burnt the remains merely by dint of their Jealousy. Orientalist look into the case without Judging it with their coloured glasses. Prejudiced viewpoint has been evaluated impartially in the light of international law. The coming lines are going to elaborate the fact that the decision put from Jew's leaders.

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**RIGHTS OF ANIMALS IN THE LIGHT OF TEACHING
OF THE HOLY PROPHET (P.B.U.H)**

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*Sultan Shah***

The formal history of the animal rights does not date back to hundreds of years. The animal rights, activists first came to the fore in the beginning of the nineteenth century. Islām as a religion is pioneer in bestowing rights upon all species as well as Homo sapiens well over fourteen hundred years ago. At present, the Western media and the so-called NGOs, created in the name of animal rights, are busy in spitting venom against Islām on this score. No doubt Islām makes it lawful to have benefits from different animals. It is high time to present Islāmic teachings about animal rights so that the rights of living entities especially animals could be highlighted. It may help to portray a healthy picture regarding animal kingdom in the light of Qurān and Sunnah (peace be upon him).

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**THE TERMS OF ANNULMENT OF MARRIAGE DUE
TO INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

*Syed Bacha Agha **
*Abdul Ali Achakzai ***

In present, it has been observed that many diseases have been become deadly Contagious and incurable. For example, the Fear of Aids has dominated the world. Aids not only damage the defense system of human body, but it also spreads rapidly. If someone effects from Aids and he fails to adopt preventive neasares, many people will be affected from his coulessness. Due to infectious diseases, the effected persons are hated by the society. Even the matrimonial relations between husband and wife become unbearable. After diagnoses of such sort of infectitious disease when life become miserable for lifepartners, Islāmic Law (Fiqh-Islāmi) allows with Certain Conditions to abrogate the Contract of marriage (Nikāh). In this paper, in the light of the opinions of Islāmic Jurists, the abrogation of Nikāh has been discussed.

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DELAY IN DELEIVERY OF JUSTICE IN CURRENT JUDICIAL SYSTEM

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An oft-considerable political Maxim that “justice delayed is justice denied” carries considerable weight as delay in delivery of justice brings many maladies to any society. The delay in the dispensation of justice is a chronic problem of our judicial system. The delay is not only denies timely justice to those entitled to it but it also creates perverse incentives for unscrupulous elements to abuse the process of law. It has tormented the litigant public to an extent that today even those with meritorious claims are reluctant to go to the courts for the redress of their grievances. In a welfare state the system of dispensation of justice plays a vital role in establishing the rule of law. Our constitution also postulates that justice be inexpensive and expeditious. To ensure inexpensive and expeditious justice is one of the fundamental principles of the policy set in our constitution Art.73 (d). Since independence several law commissions and committees have been constituted to make recommendations as to how delay can be eliminated. Almost all these commissions have concluded that there is nothing wrong with the system generally, it does not operate effectively due to procedural weaknesses and shortage of staff and fund. The article analyses the strategies formulated by the policy makers to counter the threat and tries to identify some of the important causes that contribute to delay in court. It presents solution thereof in the light of the Holy Quran and sunnah.

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SPIRITUAL STATUS OF SHAH WALLIULLĀH

(In the Light of His Books)

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*Muhammad Ijaz ***

Shah Waliullah was a great Muslim reformist of 18th century in sub-Continent. He was a brilliant thinker and scholar. He was also enrolled in Naqshbandiyya Sufi order to enrich his spiritual insight. So he decided to take a lead and started working to show Muslims actual spirit of Islām in rational manner. He contributed literary fields as well like in 1738. He translated Qurān into Persian despite of opposition he faced by orthodox Ulamā. He worked to bring together Ulamā and Sufis. He proposed ways like Ijtihad in Islām and denounced blind Taqlid. He wrote almost 50 books on various subjects. He trained a group of Ulamā to spread the true knowledge of Islām. He opened many branches of his Madrasāh in Delhi to spread his school of thought. He was an authentic theologian and scholar of Islām. This article depicts his position as mystical personality. He was a jurist, commentator and a Sufi person. He was privileged with a mystical position that his prayers were always accepted. He performed the role of spiritual leader. He as a Sufi emphasized on shari'a and strict observance of orthodox requirements in the areas of worship and social affair. His contributions are remarkable as a Sufi and Jurist, his created institutions are working on spiritualism, justice and promoting the real spirit of Islām.

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**EXTREMISM IN THOUGHT AND MODERATION IN
LIGHT OF TEACHINGS**

*Ikram ul Haq**

Islām is the religion of moderation and balance and, it wants to promote this attitude in every field of the society. Extremism refers to comprehend one's own opinion and thought right and understands wrong to others in their thoughts and opinions. Not only this moreover someone, wants to impose his ideas on others forcefully. Nowadays the trend of violence and extremism is increasing in the country, even in some places, minorities have been attacked brutally. Although under the Constitution of Pakistan, minorities have been granted full freedom to practice their religion and social customs. In this article author explained the concept of moderation and balance in detail then he described the teachings of mutual tolerance among the Muslims according to Islām. A complete program has given in this paper, like how extremism could be avoided in the country and way of moderation, balance and equilibration could be adopted. In this context, the arguments of the founder of Pakistan also presented because the purpose of establishing Pakistan can be accomplished only when we follow the true teachings of Islām.

Keywords: Religion, Violence, Extremism, Moderation, Minorities

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RATIONAL APPROACH TO THE QURĀN
(Special Story of the Subcontinent)

*Abubakar**

The paper deals with study of rational approach to the Qurān in colonial period and afterward in the Subcontinent in twentieth century. The sect Ahl al-Qurān generic term denotes all those movements inspired by various individuals having contradictory rational approaches in their respective stances challenged the classical works of exegesis and its traditional sources affirmed by Islāmī theologians. The prominent personalities of rational movement in Subcontinent most notably Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan, Khawja Ahmad Dīn Amritsari, Maulvi Chirāg Ali, Abdullāh Chakrālavi and Ghulām Ahmad Pervaiz questioned the relevance and authority of important source of exegesis i.e. Hadīth of the Prophet (PBUH). This study deals with definition of rationality, its importance in Islām, its emergence in Islāmī theology under the influence of Greek philosophy in the form of Mu'tazilāh and their influence on modern rationalists in exegesis of Qurān. The rationalism coupled with modern naturalism impressed by scientific development in modern era created a new dogma in Qurānic study and a different methodology and lingual technique was introduced by Ahl al-Qurān in the explanation of Qurān. Various examples of deviation in exegesis from their books have been taken and analyzed here in light of Qurān and Sunnah.

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**QURĀNIC CONCEPT IN THE POETRY OF DR. IMĀD
AL DIN KHALIL**

*Hafiz Abdul Qadeer**

Dr Imād al-Din Khalil is a famous contemporary Muslim Arab thinker, historian and critic. He has written several articles and books in which he has discussed different Islāmic topics, concepts and history of Islām. He has also addressed different aspects of the biography of the Holy Prophet in his writings. Dr Imād is a well reputed Muslim writer and poet. He is also known as one of the top most torch bearers of Islāmic Literature in the current era. He has written novels, short stories, dramas and also composed poetry. In this article, our focus is on the poetic aspect of Dr Imād. As his poetry is embroidered with Qurānic concepts, words and phrases, it has been taken under discussion from this specified angle. This article is divided into two parts; the first part highlights his life briefly while the second part deals with his poetry and discovers the influence of the Holy Qurān on it.

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CRITICAL STUDY OF FATH UL BĀRI REGARDING
AL KAWAKIB UL DURRĀRI

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In the Name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful All the praises and thanks be to Allah Almighty, the Giver of bountiful blessings and gifts. Prayers and peace of Allah be upon the noble Prophet and upon his family and companions, the honorable followers. Sahih al-Bukhāri a collection of authentic Ahadīth of Prophet Mohammad (may peace and blessing be upon him) is a great work of Imam Abu Abdullah Muhammad al-Bukhāri. The Muslim scholars gave great importance to this book. “Al Kawākib Ad Durari” by Imam Alkirmāni is a very important commentary of Sahih Bukhāri. Many commentators came after Imam Alkirmāni consulted his book, and quoted his statements in their books; sometimes agreeing, and at other times contravention. Though Imam Alkirmāni concerned with all aspects of Hadīth related to the chapters of Sahih al-Bukhāri, its text and narrators chain, terminology of Hadīth and knowledge about biographies of narrators, and methodology used by Imam al Bukhāri in his book, but he has not such expertise in science of Hadīth like Alhāfiz Ibne Hajar who has the specialization in science of Hadīth and knowledge about biographies of narrators. During studying “Fath al Bāri” I found that Alhāfiz Ibne Hajar criticized on the commentary of Alkirmāni at many times in attribution of statements and deeds of different scholars . In this article I studied these comments of Alhāfiz Ibn e Hajar on Imam Alkirmāni a critical comparison.

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