

Abstracts of Urdu Articles:**Required meanings and Quranic Interpretation**

Hafiz Abdullah

The meanings of divine text have been distinguished by Hanafi jurists into four levels in an order starting from the explicit and immediate meanings. The next category of meaning in this classification is called Isharah al-Nass that is followed by Dalalah al-Nass. The fourth and last category of meaning is known as Iqtdida al-Nass which is logical and necessary meaning without it the text would remain incomplete and would fail to achieve its required purpose. This is the meaning on which the text itself is silent and yet which must be read into it if it is to fulfill its proper objective. The Article deals with definition, validity and authenticity of Iqtdida al-Nass and its impact on Quranic Interpretation.

Unification of meanings and Quranic Interpretation

Usman Ahmad

Dalalat al-Iqtiran is a methodology of reasoning that is based on similarity of the law against something that is mentioned in conjunction with something else. Its position as a source of law is controversial among jurists. The majority of scholars are of the opinion that Dalalat al-Iqtiran can not be quoted as evidence, because Mentioning some items simultaneously in order not to be equal in law. However some scholars consider it valid source of Islamic Law. Their stance is not baseless also. The article deals with definition, types and impact of Dalalat al-Iqtiran on Quranic interpretations. Sufficient examples have been produced to spell out that how Dalalat al-Iqtiran has been used by different scholars.

**Promotion of the *Suhuf Siddique* in the period of caliph Usman
(An Analytical Study)**

Hafiz Muhammad Abdul Qayyum

Although the Quran was written and compiled in the Prophetic era and in the first Caliph period but the Prophet Muhammad (SAW) had given permission to other tribesmen (like old age, children and servants) who had not command over Qureshi language and accent to recite the Quran in their mother tongue/vernacular language having regard for the meaning of the Quran. The Prophet said to the people, "the Quran has been revealed in seven *Ahruf* (languages), so recite you of the Quran as much as may be easy for you." Unfortunately, in the forthcoming period of third caliph Usman this permission given by the Prophet became the cause of disparity amongst the people. The third caliph Usman with the consensus of the Prophet companions and their cooperation suspended the permission and promote

the *Suhuf Siddique* which was already compiled in the first caliph Abu Bakr era. This article is an attempt to analyze the causes of disparity amongst the people and the promotion of *Suhuf Siddique*.

**Legal Traditions in the Writings of Abu Yousuf and al-Shybanī:
An Analytical Study**

Mubasher Hussain

The Hanafi school of Islamic law like other Islamic schools of legal thought is firmly grounded in the Quran and Sunnah of the Prophet (peace be on him), but their vast application of juristic opinion (Ra'y), juristic preference (Istihsan) and analogical reasoning (Qiyas) caused some scholars to misunderstand the Hanafi doctrine about the Sunah. Even some traditionists (Muhaddithin) had also been of the opinion that Hanafi jurists had made a little use of legal traditions in their juristic debates.

This paper studies all the available written material of Imam Abu Yousuf and Imam Muhammad al-Shaybani, the two most important disciples of Imam Abu Hanifa (the founder of the Hanafi school), in order to determine the status of Sunnah in Hanafi legal system. The paper concludes that the Hanafi School of Islamic law recognizes importance of the Sunnah as a primary source of Islamic law and the said accusation is unjust.

**Sale and Purchase of File in Real Estate Business
(A Critical Study in the Light of *Shariah*)**

Muhammad Muaaz

Muhammad Ijaz

It is common practice now a day that when an owner of a land wants to sell his land, he plans a housing society and divides his piece of land in plots of 5 marlas, 10 marlas and in kanals. The purchaser can book his plot even before the actual demarcation of the plots. A file is handed over to the purchaser which shows his ownership of that plot. These files are being sold before the allocation of the plot. Sometimes the planners of a society sell plots of a certain scheme before acquiring the land from the owners. Sale of plots before allocation is permitted in shariah with condition that the seller must be the owner of that property. The contract of sale is completed with offer and acceptance, so purchaser can sell his plot to another person.

Critical Study of the Book *al-Madkhal Al-Fiqh al-Aam* by Sheikh Mustafa Ahmad al-Zarqa

Hana Mahboob
Asia Shabir
Samina Sadia

Fiqh is the knowledge and understanding of Shari'ah, the guidance sent by Allah to mankind. *Al-Madkhal Al-Fiqh Al-Aam*, (A Comprehensive Introduction to Islamic Law), is one of those books which are related to this Subject. Its writer Sheikh Mustafa Ahmad Al zarqa was the greatest Islamic scholar of twentieth century. This served as a text book in the Faculty of Law and the Faculty of Shari'ah for a long time. Written in modern, simple style, this book gives a thorough introduction to Fiqh, or Islamic jurisprudence to law students who are unfamiliar with Islamic studies. Thus, it bridges the gap between traditional Islamic scholarship and modern university study.

Tawatur and its Reasonability

Asghar Ali Khan

Tawatur means frequency, recurrence, succession and Sequence etc. Mass transmission of something is called Bil Twatur. A Mutawatir report (Hadith) is a report which has been narrated unbrokenly and independently by so many people so that no doubt can be entertained about their authenticity. Mutawatir is that Hadith which has been narrated by so many whose agreements over a lie would have been impossible, (nor would an error be possible). Another condition is that the numbers should be found in every link of the chain of narrators. That is, from the Companions of the Holy Prophet P.B.U.H, down to a Followers, down to the time when it was recorded, at every link the number should be that large. It has two types, Verbally Recurrent Hadith and Meaningfully Recurrent Hadith

Narrated by a multitude of narrators, Mutawatir Hadith is decisive in its certainty and produces knowledge with certainty. Due to the overwhelming number of narrators and transmitters in all stages, the human mind reasonably fails to doubt it's veracity, authenticity and their conspiracy upon a lie, thus it will occupy the highest legal status and scriptural authority next to the Quran. It is acceptable without any hesitation and waver. In the view of Muslim scholars any Hadith which has been transmitted by *tawatur* and whose reporters based their reports on direct, unambiguous, perception, unmixed with rationalization would produce knowledge with certainty and its denial will lead one out of the fold of Islam.

DNA Test
(In the Light of Shariah)

Hafiz Abdul Basit Khan
Hafiz Muhammad Younas

This paper investigates the extent to which reliance on DNA analysis for paternity verification conflicts with the Islamic law of paternity. More particularly, it seeks to examine the extent to which DNA testing can be equated with the classical method of physiognomy (*qiyafa*) as its modern equivalent. Depending on whether such a relationship can be drawn, Sharia ruling on the former will be no different from its ruling on the latter. Although the majority opinion of modern Muslim jurists recognizes DNA testing as a reliable scientific method that can be used, to varying degrees, for paternity verification, such recognition is made by appeal to Islamic legal methodology and within the boundaries defined by it. The paper thus illustrates not only the extent to which DNA analysis is legitimized but also the efforts of Muslim jurists and Fiqh Academies to enable the Islamic law of paternity to cope with modern scientific challenges.

Islamic Injunctions concerning Children's Arrival in Mosques

Hafiz Hussain Azhar
Hafiz Hassan Madni
Hafiz Hamza Madni

In the light of Holy Prophet's life, some views have come before us that he loved children very much. He never uttered harsh words for children even youngsters disturb him during prayer (Salah), riding on his back. He never scolded and stopped them to come in mosque. It is said that youngsters are innocent. They have no idea, what is right and wrong, good and bad. Obeying the advice of Holy Prophet (SAW) youngsters should be welcomed heartedly in mosque. The sense of manners about mosques should be taught children because they are unaware about it. Permission should be granted by Imam to them, coming in mosques and standing behind him for prayer. In this way they will be able to understand their duty and offering the way of "Salah". Imam and other people should not treat harshly. Today the word "respect" has been forgotten for elders from their lives and behaves disobediently. It is necessary to introduce the manners of mosque instead of stopping children from mosques. Proper training should be given them.

Role and Responsibilities of Media

(In the Light of the Prophet (SAW) Teachings)

Muhammad Abdullah

Islam is a din of peace conveyed by a continual chain of prophets (SAW). This message of goodness was told to the people by the last prophet (SAW) in the best mode. Today, communication is a powerful medium to communicate the message to the people. It has a magical effect on human psyche. It has two sides optimistic and undesirable. An attempt has been made to introduce code of conduct for communication in the light of Quran and Sunnah.

Reconstruction of Education

(An analysis of Moulana Manazar Ahsan Gilani's viewpoint)

Aman Ullah Rathor

In the article Moulana Manazar Ahsan Gilani's educational work in the Sub continent is being discussed.

In Maulana Gilani's era there was a British rule in the sub-continent. During their rule the educational environment was totally changed. The duality of the educational system was occurred. From one side British rulers had introduced their own system through lord Makala super seating the prevailing system. This situation had created two mindsets regarding educational background.

In the article Maulana Gilani has emphasized in favor of prevailing educational system of sub-continent with Islamic background which is called Dars-e-Nizami. He also has cleared that only great and noble teachers and environment can change the minds and hearts of the people in spite of good educational syllabus and system.

He also told by his traditional style of arguments that in spite of resisting the British educational system and institutions, we should make hostels for our students to safeguard their ideas and Character by giving them Islamic training environment. In the article it is reflected by analyzing Maulana Gilani's ideas and works with other contemporary scholars and authors that Moulana Gilani has given a new and innovated theory called oneness of education, which Provides a blend to so called British system with prevailing educational system of the Muslims of subcontinent. He believed that main objective of education is not to gain financial benefits or privileges but to create mental and spiritual satisfaction to become a pious person.

A Scholarly Review of the principles of "Freedom of Expression" with context to Intrafaith Dialogue

Dost Muhammad Khan
Zia ul Haq

The Freedom of Expression is considered one of the core values of human rights in Islam. Because it paves way for creating a flexible and harmonic society. Before the advent of the prophet (PBUH) it was an ignored value of the society as the whole power was in the hands of the kings and common man was not allowed to interfere in the political and religious affairs. On the other hand Islam gave the right of free expression to all human beings and introduced the democratic system of "Shura" and made some principles for interfaith dialogue and freedom of expression. In this article an analytical attempt was made according to those principles as it is a useful mean for creating a peaceful society.

Code of Conduct for Medical Doctors

(In the Light of Islamic Teachings)

Sayed Abdul Malik Aga

In this research article, it will be critically reviewed professional ethics and conducts of Physicians in Pakistan. The Physicians obligations towards Patients would also be examined. Further more, Islamic code of medical ethics will be presented in the light of Islamic teachings. Lastly, the removal of corruption among physicians in Pakistan will be suggested.

The Principles of Quranic Coherence by Molana Hussain Ali Alwani

(an Analytical Study)

Saifullah (Principal author)
Muneer Ahmad (co author)

Molana Hussain Ali Alwani is one of those commentators of the Quran, who has an idea that Quran e Hakeem has a sound bilateral connection and association from beginning till its end. Molana narrates there are five groups of "Qurani Suras" Molana Alwani comments like every sura, these five groups have a main and central theme. He uses the term of *Dawa* for central idea. Molana Alwani has a vision that Qurani suras are linked on the basis of principles. This is the first review of its kind about Molana's concept of coherence and after repeatedly assessing Molana's exegetic literature, it dilates those principles, along with the principles of "*Dawa sura*", on the basis of which the Quranic suras bilaterally are organized.

Arabic Article:**Buzzar's Style of Transmitters' Criticism**(In the Light of His Book *Musnad*)

Muhammad Imran Shams

Mursal Farman

The authenticity of any hadith depends upon the trustworthiness of a narrator, his ability to memorize the narration accurately and the critiques' opinion about the narrators' position of the narration. This science is called '*Ilm al-Jarḥ wa al-Ta'deel*'. Many books have been written in this field. Some contain the biographies of the trustworthy narrators only, while others have both the trustworthy and the weak narrators. There are books which not only contain the narrations but also the critiques' opinions of the narrators. One of these books is al-Bahr al-Zakhaar, authored by Imam Bazaar which is also known as Musnad al-Imam Bazaar. Imam Bazaar critiques the narrators after mentioning the narration. That's why his book is considered a treasure of '*Ilm al-Jarḥ wa al-Ta'deel*'. This article aims to discuss the critical methodology of Imam Bazaar in his book of '*Ilm al-Jarḥ wa al-Ta'deel*'.

Islamic concept of Advice to Political Leadership

Sayed Abdul Ghaffar Bukhari

It is an established fact that *advice* has a very important role in Islam. Societies build up on the basis of *advice* and different classes, whether elders to youngsters, rulers to common people, teachers to students, etc. deliver advice to other classes of society. That is why; Holy Prophet Muhammad construed the whole religion as *advice*. Everyone knows that the most important group is *the ruler and the people*. Rulers are the individuals who are of great rights and powers of their impact in the parish and there are many reasons that may lead them to the falsehood. So there should be any mechanism for keeping the rulers on right track and certainly Islam provides the complete guidance in this regard. So Muslims must in general and scholars in particular to adopt appropriate techniques and methods to the advice of the governors and rulers.

In this article, *advice to rulers* is the main concept which has been discussed in detail. What style should be adopted while advising to rulers? In addition, meaning and concept of advice, conditions of advice and rebuttal to the suspicions rose by the people of whims. Moreover, approach of shari'ah in order to advice the rulers will also be discussed.

Theory of Getting Good Deeds in Vain in Islamic Thought

Muhammad Ilyas

The Islamic moral system is based on the balance in rights and obligations. This balance is achieved through commission of good deeds and omission of prohibited acts. To execute A'mal al-Saliha, all the legal persons are provided dual dimension guidance through which they are urged to perform noble deeds and avoid from wrong acts so that their actions should not be destroyed. This issue is discussed in detail in this article.

The first part of the article deals with the meaning of Habut which is result of wrong actions. The rulings of the scholars on the effects of wrong deeds have been discussed in the second part of the study. The protection of good deeds through commission of actions is exemplified in the lives of the companions of Holly Prophet (Peace be upon him). This issue is discussed in detail in the third part of this study. The last part of the study disuse in details the types of actions which have to be avoided to protect the deeds.

Islamic Education in Pakistan: An Analytical Study of Various Trends

Junaid Ahmad Hashimi

Haroon ur Rashid

The prevalent aura of traditional Islamic Education in Pakistan broadly known as "*Dars e Nizami*", traces back its roots in the framework, whose foundations were laid by its pioneer Sheikh Nizamuddin Sihalawi and was fashioned into a more acclaimed, well balanced and intellectually enhanced structure under the auspice of Shah Waliullah Al Dehlawi. It represents a relatively new approach of contemporary Islamic resurgence by diverting one's private in civic life to expound the meaning and message of Islam. However a number of drawbacks can also be observed in this system of education, including sectarian isolation, camouflaged thought process, passive involvement in social affairs, lack of selective priorities and direction, less or no acquaintance with modern techniques and modules of teaching etc. The overall system is in a dire need of set of some positive and constructive reforms in both of its curriculum and methodology in order to build a more harmonious, versatile and diverse character in students which would enable them to meet the requirements of hour by inculcating in them virtues of unity, acceptance and tolerance for others.

English Articles**Critical Appreciation of George Galloway's Political study about the Muslim World**

Muhammad Akram Sajid

Umar Hayat

“Orientalism, the study of East especially Islam and the Muslim world is ever current issue having both negative and positive aspects. Normally the orientalist comment on Islam and its belongings as a critics. One category of orientalist often blames Islam and the Prophet of Islam. While another category of orientalist writes in the positive perspectives. Among them so many people embraced Islam while studying it. Others though not accepted Islam but had good nature and by their vision and foresight they consider Islam and Muslims very true. These positive pockets and plus points residing in the west are an asset for the Muslims. They, not only second the Muslims but also criticize west and their allies particularly United States. They unveil the political, economical and strategically gains and targets of the American Allies; yes, one of them is George Galloway (1954). He though did not accept Islam but openly criticize Europe and America, i.e. they have their economic benefits. This paper is going to elaborate the personality and work of George Galloway”.

Is The Current Practice of Murabaha In Pakistan Literally Based On Islam?

Muhammad Abbas

Abdul Quddus Sohaib

Nasir Sharif Chaudhary

Banking system is the live wire of today's economic world. It is purely based on interest which is prohibited in all monotheistic religions. Therefore people were looking towards religious scholars in search of alternative. In the later half of 20th century some Muslim scholars came up with an alternative namely Islamic Banking. They claim that Islamic banking is free from riba and do not contradict with teachings of Islam. A handful of Islamic modes of financing were introduced but concentration of Islamic banks remained on Murabaha due to its compatibility with conventional financing practices. Murabaha is not the best available Islamic Mode of financing. Therefore excessive use of Murabaha brought criticism on Islamic banking due to its resemblance with interest based financing. This situation created a divide even among Muslim scholars and blurred the face of Islamic banking. This predicament was calling for some decisive probe towards legitimacy of Murabah. That's why the study focused on Quran and Sunnah to understand legitimacy of contemporary Murabah. The study reveals that contemporary Murabaha is fraught with problems. Some

of its attributes contradict with Quran and Sunnah. Therefore study suggests to avoid Murabaha and concentrate on Musharka and Mudarba. However if use of Murabaha is inevitable then its conflicts with Quran and Sunna must be removed to unveil the real face of Islamic Banking System.

A Glimpse in the History of Nationalism in Muslim World

Humaira Ahmad,
Muhammad Hammad Lakhvi

Nationalism is the foremost secular ideology which made its way into the Muslim lands during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries when European powers occupied most Muslim countries. It arose as a reaction against the imperialism of colonial powers and soon became the ideology of intelligentsia, modern political elite and masses. Muslim modernist scholars, in particular those influenced by Islamic modernism, sought historical and philosophical grounds to support nationalist movements. Blind following of the West was condemned, love for motherland and hatred for colonial powers was provoked. The slogan of Islam was a rallying cry in varying degrees in all nationalist movements across the Muslim world. The Turks were the first who were caught under the spell of the nationalist spirit, love and loyalty to the Ottoman Empire in the beginning and Turkish consciousness later. Egypt was another area where the feelings of nationalism came very early and were very strong. Nationalist leaders provoked nostalgic love for ancient Egyptian civilization and history. In reaction to this unbridled expression of Ottomanism, Arab philosophers glorified Arab history, culture and achievements. The nationalist movements helped Muslim countries to gain independence from the colonial masters. However, it is also argued that these nationalist movements which were primarily aimed at gaining freedom from colonial powers harmed the trans-national ideology of Islam.

Religious Knowledge, Women Empowerment and *Da'wa*

Riffat Munawar,
Vaqas Ali,
Inam Ul Haq
Asma Younas

This exploratory research seeks to elucidate the notion of 'religious knowledge acquisition' amongst females that are involved in religious discourse at institutionalized level. For this purpose, 20 females that were enrolled in Zainab Academy, Lahore were interviewed using purposive sampling. The sessions at Zainab Academy were attended by the principal investigator as well.

It was found that gaining religious knowledge inculcates a sense of empowerment amongst females not only in the private spheres but in the

public spheres as well. The article also evokes the importance of *dawa* as the dire need of time to propagate welfare of the community.

Socio-Religious Perspectives of HIV/AIDS among Female Sex Workers in Lahore, Pakistan

Syeda Mahnaz Hassan

Muhammad Anwar-ul-Haq

The paper examines the socio-religious perspectives of HIV/AIDS among Female Sex Workers and explored that how the knowledge about HIV/AIDS can play a positive and pivotal role towards practice of precautionary and preventive measures in Female Sex Workers. The paper also revealed the Islamic aspects of keeping extra-marital relations, their prohibition and their socio-cultural and health hazards which emerge out of these illicit relations. The survey method was used to collect the data from one hundred Female Sex Workers, who were *Kothi khana* (locality/area) based, home based, street based and brothel based. Chi-square test was used to determine the association between the variables. The study identified poverty as the main reason for indulgence of majority of the respondents in the heinous sexual activities. Majority of the respondents had the idea of safe sex and had the courage to negotiate with the customers to use safety measures. The study manifested the significant impact of knowledge of HIV/AIDS towards attitude and practice of preventive measures and concluded that knowledge about HIV/AIDS plays an imperative role to decrease the risk of HIV/AIDS among Female Sex Workers, as the majority of the respondents showed positive attitude towards practice of precautionary measures. The study recommended that the Islam can play a great role in prevention of HIV/AIDS and the Islamic concept of sacred life and health hygiene practices have high credits for decreasing of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV. The Government and media should educate the masses about preventive measures of this lethal disease to reduce its prevalence from the society.

Zoroastrians in Mughal Court: A short study about Parsis and their rise in Mughal India

Altaf Hussain Langrial

Mirza Asif Baig

The Muslims tried to maintain good relations with non-Muslims in every period of their history which brought prosperity and harmony in Islamic states. But in spite of these historical traditions non-tolerance attitude has been developed in some segment of our society. So a try is being made to promote religious tolerance in our society where a sectarian war is being fought under the name of religion. For this purpose Akbar Period has been selected who invited some Parsi priests from southern India in his court for

religious discussion as well as political advantage. Akbar gave them a lot of favors and after his death Jahangir also gave jagirs to Parsi priests. Although Akbar was an illiterate person but he tried to promote religious harmony in his empire. Through these lines a try has been made to tell that not only the Muslim rulers allowed the Muslims to flourish in their countries under different shades of 'Ikhtilaf' but also allowed the people of different religions to live in their states with complete freedom. Several examples have been shared in this article to encourage the Muslims to develop good relations not only with the followers of Islam but also with other communities.

Linking Workplace Spirituality to Intrinsic Work Motivation: Seeing through Lens of Self-Determination Theory

Muhammad Ehsan Malik

Basharat Naeem

Neelam Bano

This paper aimed at improving understanding of frequently espoused workplace spirituality aspects, such as meaning at work and conditions for community, by theoretically and empirical examining of their direct impact on intrinsic work motivation using tenants of self-determination theory (SDT). Survey research methodology with descriptive design was employed to test relational study hypotheses. The results of hierarchical regression analysis revealed that meaning at work and conditions for community were significantly and positively related to intrinsic motivation of banking employees even after controlling the effects of gender, age and job experience. As this study provided empirical evidence of positive impact of workplace spirituality aspects on one of important work attitudes, so it contributed positively to make workplace spirituality topic legitimate and mainstream research area in the domain of organizational behavior.