

Teaching of *Saheeh Bukhari*: Doubts & Solutions

Abdul Kabeer Mohsin / Abdul Hannan Hamid

Abstract

Saheeh Bukhari is the credible book of *Hadith* literature and entitled as the best book after the Holy Quran. Teaching of this book is an honor for the teachers and scholars. This book has been inserted in the curriculum of *Dars e Nizami* at final stage, when the students become able to understand scientific and traditional points in this book. The teaching of this book does not fall in access of every body. The teachers often face many crucial questions and doubts, while teaching, which have been explained nicely, rationally and Islamically by the prominent scholars.

This article is a glance on those doubts, named *Ishkaalaat e Saheeh Bukhari*.

Following books have been consulted, in preparation of this article:

1. *Fath-ul-Bari*, Hafiz Ibn e Hajar Al-asqalani
2. *Faiz-ul-Bari*, Allamah Anwer Shaah Kashmeri
1. *Taraajum Imama Shah Waliy-ul-Allah and Hashya Shaheeh Bukhari*, Molana Ahmad Ali

A Critical Analysis of Ameen Ahsan Islahi's *Tafseeri Tafarrudat* (تفسیری تفردات)

Shakeel Ahmed Qureshi / Hafiz Muhammad Aqeel

Abstract

Many commentaries on Quran have been written in Urdu language. When a commentator attempts to write an explanation, his work is loaded with many qualities as he possesses a great stock of knowledge. In the realm of commentaries works in Urdu finds no bounds and much has been added to its progression. It is evident that some commentaries occupy greater status than the others.

Maulana Amin Ahsan Islahi's commentary '*Tadabbar-ul-Quran*', comprising nine volumes, is one of them. This commentary has been produced by Maulana Amin Ahsan Islahi in order to acknowledge his teacher Allama Hamid-ud-Din Farahi's art of commentary writing. He regards this endeavour as the foundation of a hundred years of contemplation. The foundation of this explanatory style lies in internal organization and the presentation of common meaning of Arabic words. This research article highlights some of Quranic verses in which we are able to find Maulana's outlook which stands different from other commentators. This article also presents those words and Quranic Verses that have been explained by Maulana Amin Ahsan Islahi who kept his own outlook and maintained his own argumentative style.

Key words: *Amin Ahsan Islahi - 'Tadabbar-ul-Quran - commentary on Quran*

Evolution of *Usul al Fiqh* in the Later Mughal Period

Farooq Hasan

ABSTRACT

The light of Islam reached the Sub-Continent in the life time of the Prophet (ﷺ). Soon afterward companions of the Prophet (ﷺ) is said to have arrived here. The 1st mosque in the Sub-Continent was built in 629AD (8 Hijra), this was the 1st Islamic school too. History of compilation of *Usul al fiqh* started in the last two decades of 1st Islamic century. Since the beginning of compilation of *Usul al fiqh* till today, the work has been going on in various languages and regions in different forms poetry & prose, brief & detailed. Ulema of Sub-Continent contributed in their best capabilities with sincerity. They traveled far and wide for seeking knowledge of *Usul al fiqh*. Some of them returned to the Sub-Continent, later on it so happened that some eager students, thirsty for knowledge of *Usul al fiqh* came to Sub-Continent. Some Ulema settled in other countries permanently, contributing to this field. Some emperors and kings gave patronage to the scholars which helped in the progress of *Usul al fiqh*. The paper discusses the period from the life of the Prophet (ﷺ) up to 10th Century Hijra in chronological order and discusses the written contribution (not oral) of scholars and jurists of Sub-Continent only.

Special Study of *Mua'arif ul Quran*

Shakir Husain Khan

Abstract

Syed Muhammad Ashraf Gilani is considered as one of the most prominent scholars of sub-continent. He is known as a religious, spiritual and political leader. He translated Holy Quran in Urdu by the name of "*Mua'arif ul Quran*". The writer of this article has thoroughly gone through his Quranic translation. He translated a few verses in a different style than the other translators.

In this short article, the writer has intimate the arguments of his translation being the most right and also compared his translation with the translations of other scholars. In the end the writer is giving the translations of a few verses which Syed Muhammad Ashraf Gilani did in accordance with his ustad.

Keywords: *Syed Muhammad Ashraf Gilani - Mua'arif ul Quran – translation of Quran.*

Tradition of *Nasai* (نسئى) in Pre-Islamic Arabia

Nigar Sajjad Zaheer

Abstract

There are many traditions of Arab Jahillia or Pre-Islamic Arabia, which were later on abolished by The Quran. One of them was the tradition of '*Nasai*' which means to shift the sacred months for other months.

Concept of sacred months (أشهر الحرام) was in Arabia since the time of Prophet Ibrahim (عليه السلام). The just reason behind it was to make performance of Hajj and Umrah secure and peaceful. During the time of Ma'ad, Arabs violated the calendar (*Taqveem*) this became a common practice in Arabia and was known as *Nasai*, which later Quran claimed as Kufr (كفر)

In this research paper a fresh light is thrown on the subject by the help of primary sources.

Keywords: *Nasai – Sacred months – Arab – Ma'ad.*

Muslim Civilization of South Asia & the *Khanqahi* System (712 – 1072)

Ghulam Shams ur Rahman / Saeed ur Rahman

Abstract

The unity of Muslim civilization is often expressed in context of the religious and dogmatic belief system of Islam. However, its manifestation is diverse and multi-faceted as it has the capacity to absorb and assimilate the socio-cultural traits and even religious experiences of other civilizations. Therefore, the formation of Muslim civilization varies from region to region. The Muslim civilization of South Asia has a distinctive form because of its distinct regional context. The Khanqah - an important place for religious learning and spiritual experience since the third century of Islam, played a vital role in the formation of Muslim civilization of South Asia. The tradition of Khanqah was basically established in Khurasan but flourished across the Muslim world with the emergence of institutional form of Sufism. The present article aims to study the early development of the Khanqahi system in South Asia during the period of 712-1072 (from the arrival of Muhammad b. Qasim to Sayyad Ali al-Hujwari's death). This study also helps us to identify the nature of Khanqahi system as well as its contribution in the formation of Muslim civilization. A particular attempt has been made to evaluate the role of Khanqah in the cultivation of spiritual and religious education and social harmony in multi-ethnic and multi-religious society of South Asia.

Keywords: *Muslim Civilization - Sufism - Khanqah - South Asia*

Political Role of Shah Wali Ullah and his followers in Sub-continent

Muhammad Anas Hassan

Abstract

Shah Wali Ullah of Dehli (1703-1762) was an outstanding scholar of Islamic science and this multi-faceted genius is regarded as the fountain-head of almost all the intellectual and politico-religious streams of South Asian Islam.

Shah Wali Ullah lived in an age which saw decline of the Muslim political power. Despite bleak chances of his political survival he did not lose heart and continued to make efforts. He initiated movements for the reconstruction of Muslim religious thought and revival of Muslim religious, social and the moral uplift. His successors Shah Abdul Aziz, Shah Abdul Qadir, Shah Rafiuddin, Shah Ismail Shahid, Sayyad Ahmad Shahid, Shah Ishaq Dehelwi, Haji Imdad Ullah, Maulana Rasheed Ahmad Ganguhi, Maulana Qasim Nanotvi, Maulana Mahmood Hassan and Maulana Ubaid Ullah Sindhi worked zealously to propagate the ideas of their teacher and bring about an intellectual renaissance of the Muslims. It is significant that there is hardly any Muslim institution of religious learning in Sub-continent which does not owe its existence, directly or indirectly, to Shah Wali Ullah. He was a seminal personality who gave birth to a number of movements for the reconstruction of political thought and revitalization of Muslim society.

This paper attempts to enlighten many aspects of his political movements and explore his contribution towards Sub-continent politics.

Keywords: *Shah Wali Ullah - Shah Abdul Aziz - Shah Abdul Qadir - Shah Rafiuddin - Shah Ismail Shahid - Sayyad Ahmad Shahid - Shah Ishaq Dehelwi - Haji Imdad Ullah - Maulana Rasheed Ahmad Ganguihi - Maulana Qasim Nanotvi - Maulana Mahmood Hassan - Maulana Ubaid Ullah Sindhi.*

Sayyid Abu al-Hasan Ali Nadvi from the point of view of Maulana Muhammad Nazim Nadvi

Muhammad Arshad

Abstract

This paper describes the contribution of Maulana Sayyid Abu al-Hasan Ali Nadvi to Islamic literature and thought, as narrated by his Nadwa-fellow Maulana Muhammad Nazim Nadvi. According to Nazim Nadvi, Abu al-Hasan Ali enjoyed a unique position among the graduates of the Dar ul-Uloom of Nadwatul Ulama (Lucknow). He made a remarkable contribution to the Tablighi movement of Maulana Muhammad Ilyas Kandhalavi. He also made a significant contribution to the 20th Century Islamic literature. His literary and intellectual contribution has been highly appreciated by the intellectuals of Indo-Pakistan subcontinent, and also earned vast recognition in the circles of Islamist intellectuals of the Arab World.

Keywords: *Maulana Sayyid Abu al-Hasan Ali Nadvi - Maulana Muhammad Nazim Nadvi - Nadwatul Ulama - Maulana Muhammad Ilyas Kandhalavi - Tablighi movement.*

Advent of Islamic Historiography in Sub-Continent

Zeba Iftikhar

Abstract

The art of Historiography was nearly non-existent before the arrival of Muslims in the Subcontinent. With the conquests of Muslims, historiography started to mature in this region. Primarily, these writings were in Arabic which was later replaced by Persian.

Urdu started dominating the realms of Islamic Historiography shortly afterwards. As Urdu was derived from different local languages and included syntax from Arabic and Persian; it gained swift popularity. The work in this field kept evolving and extensive historic literature, in Urdu, kept coming forth till the Independence of Pakistan.

The following article sheds some light over services of Muslim historiographers; since their arrival in the subcontinent, till the independence of Pakistan. Moreover, a brief introduction of Muslim Historiographers and their writings is also included in this article.

Keywords: *Islamic Historiography – Subcontinent – Urdu.*

Critical Analysis of the historical writings of Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan

Sayyeda Jabeen Zehra

Abstract

Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan (1817- 1898), the founder of the Aligarh Movement, was remarkable in many respects. He had a keen interest in history and religion. In the sphere of religious subjects he was still medieval and had not yet come under the influence of western liberalism. However, there are evidences that his history writing was gradually being effected or impressed by the western methodology.

In this article Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan's valuable writings in history are examined and analyzed.

Keywords: *Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan – history writing.*

A Historical and Analytical Study of Policies and Implementation of Education and Employment in Pakistan (1947 – 2012)

Sadia Gulzar

Abstract

Education has a dynamic role to set moral, social, economic and political values of any nation. Developed nations have an organized structure for education, therefore; they are moving towards economic and political stability. In Pakistan, since 1947, although many education policies have been designed to increase literacy rate but they have been unable to translate their words into actions because of various economic, social and cultural obstacles. In education sector, practical efforts are required to achieve the objectives such as; to bring positive change in behaviors of the individuals, fundamental change of society, sustainable economic development and political stability. Policies must be designs to increase employment opportunities for literate people. Unemployment is one of the major issue of Pakistan's economy. Unemployed population is not only a burden on society but also a root-cause of crimes, moral & social evils. Proper planning at the government level, well organized training and technical institutions and natural resources of the country must be developed to reduce unemployment rate. So as, to increase literacy and to reduce unemployment, Pakistan requires solid policies and their implementation in true spirit.

Keywords: *Pakistan – education – literacy – unemployment – policy.*

The Role of Persian in the Growth of Arabic Language in Subcontinent

Jahan Ara Lutfi

Abstract

The Persian and Arabic languages influenced the development of Urdu language due to their great popularity. As it is known that Persians brought the Persian language to subcontinent, the question is how Arabic came to this region? The growth of Arabic language in the sub-continent was due to Persians.

During various eras of Islamic civilizations and societies, the Arabic, Persian and Urdu languages were the basis not only for preservation of Islamic heritage but for the literature and art as well. It would not be an embellishment to admit that the work escalated to higher echelon of Urdu literature with the usage and adoption of Arabic and Persian prose.

In this article it is discussed that how Persian language developed in different eras, how it affected the literature and art, and its role in the growth of Arabic language in the region of Sub-continent.

Keywords: *Persian language – Arabic language - Sub-continent.*

Badee uz Zaman Saeed-al-Nursi and his status in Mysticism

Muhammad Badshah / Muhammad Naeem Ashraf

Abstract

The Sufis had a prominent role in the Ottoman era, especially in Turkey so the Sufi Sheikhs were working for spreading Islam, they held senior positions in the state. The renowned among those unique personalities is the Badee-uz-Zaman Saeed-al-Nursi (1873-1960). He was one of the most prominent men of the political thoughts, moderate reformist in the late nineteenth century and the mid-twentieth century, as this man came in a period of almost dubbed basic religious conflict, and that prevailed at the late Ottoman Empire before its fall and beyond, and in the period of the most historic periods of conflict between Islamic thoughts on the one hand and between the secular and socialist ideology on the other hand.

This article is divided into the following topics:-

- * The Taswwuf of linguistically and idiomatically
- * Nursi mystic between proof and rejection
- * Importance of mysticism with Nursi
- * Nursi opinion of wahdat-ul-Wajood
- * Conclusion.

Keyword: *Badee-uz-Zaman Saeed-al-Nursi – Turkey – Ottoman.*

