

Abstracts of Urdu Articles:**Conjunctions in the Quranic Text and its Impact on Quranic Interpretation**  
(A study in the light of the books of Usuliyyin)

Hafiz Abdullah

Conjunctions are used to connect words, phrases, or clauses. They play vital role in construction of sentences and meaningfulness of text. All such letters are lexically formulated to transfer certain and particular meanings. The Quran is revealed in Arabic language and its pattern and diction is according to Arabic syntax and morphology. The Conjunctions that are called huroof atf in Arabic are also very important and need to be considered carefully while interpreting the Quranic text. The Usuliyyun have discussed these letters in their books in detail due to their significance. The difference of opinions leads to difference in juristic and legal commandments. The article deals with six letters in perspective of their impact upon Quranic commentary.

**Legitimacy of the dome on the Tomb of Holy Prophet (SAW)**

Usman Ahmad

The tomb of Holy Prophet (SAW) in current architecture was formed in 7<sup>th</sup> century A.H. in the era of Mansur Qalawoon. Before this, the grave of the Prophet (SAW) had the exceptionality and distinctiveness of being inside the house of Aysha (r.a.). This exceptionality and distinctiveness was solely for the Prophet (SAW) as the traditions reveal and prove. The dome on tomb was constructed late but no denial or refutation was made by majority of scholars from inception to date except by minority. The legitimacy of the dome on tomb can be proved on the basis of different dimensions. This article has been written to discuss different dimensions of the construction of shrine of the Prophet (SAW) and to prove the legality, rightfulness and sacredness of dome on the tomb of the Prophet (SAW).

**Concept of Euthanasia in world Religions**

(A critical Analysis in the light of Shariah)

Saleha Fatima

Muhammad Saad Saddiqui

With the advancements and progress of the modern world one can also observe the severe consequences of those scientific researches, inventions and experiments which produced serious and incurable diseases out of which aids HIV is always placed at top of the list. According to the doctors the very last stages of the patient affected by HIV or other incurable

diseases prove to be really critical and painful even some patients desire and beg doctors for death; the increasing concept formally termed as Mercy Killing or Euthanasia in technical medical terminology. The central theme of the research paper is to discover the Islamic perspective about the latest medical issue from basic Islamic sources, an endeavor also attempted by contemporary jurists and institutions of modern *ijtahād* which revealed that mercy killing is nothing but a type of suicide which is considered as absolutely forbidden and prohibited in Islam.

### **The Evolution of Theory of Shariah Objectives: An Analysis-2**

Muhammad Nawaz

The objectives of Shari'ah are meant those objectives and purposes which are found in all of the commands of Islamic Shari'ah directly or indirectly. The source of objectives of shari'ah is the Qur'an and Sunnah in which inclusive and partial objectives of Shari'ah have been described. The companions of the Holy Messenger and their successors benefited from them Imam Shafae is considered the founder of this field. After him, Hakeem Tirmizi used the term of Maqasid (Objectives). Imam Juwaini not only used the term of Objectives and aims but also divided the term objectives of Shari'ah into necessities (Dhroriyyat), Needs (Hajjiyyat) and embellishments (Tahseeniyyat). According to Imam Ghazzali, the Basic objective of Shari'ah is to protect Religion of Islam, life, the faculty of reason, the ability of reproduction and property. Imam Raazi, Izzudin bin Abdusslam, Qarafi, Ibn-e-Taimiyyah and Ibn-e-Qayyim also wrote on the topic of Objectives of Shari'ah. Imam Shatibi brought the discussion of Objectives of Shari'ah to its zenith. Modern scholars like Najatullah Siddique have tried to modernize the objectives of Shari'ah.

### **Hazrat Zainab and Her Marriage Perspective**

Asifa Akram

Hazrat Zainab bint Jahash (R.A) was the paternal cousin of Hazrat Muhammad (SAW). The Prophet (SAW) chose Hazrat Zaid (R.A), who was a freed slave and an adopted son of the Prophet (SAW), as a suitable husband for his cousin. The Prophet Muhammad (SAW), wanted to eliminate class distinctions under pre-Islamic Arab custom. Later, however, due to differences among the spouses, the relationship ended in divorce. After the divine revelation the Prophet (SAW) married Hazrat Zainab (R.A). The hypocrites attempted to discredit Prophet Muhammad (SAW) on grounds that the Prophet Muhammad (SAW) broke His (SAW) own rule by marrying the divorced wife of his (SAW) adopted son. The propaganda was put to an end for good by Divine revelation regarding the issue of marrying the wives of adopted sons.

### **Polygamy: Legal Viewpoint of Islam-2**

Shamim Akhter Qasmi

Today polygamy has become a controversial issue, but when we see it historically, all the Prophets Particularly Israeli Prophets were polygamous. The purpose of the Polygamy was to solve the societal issues like poverty and genealogy. The result of sanctions on polygamy by any authority will be bad for society as the study of Europe and America has proved today. However, polygamy should not become a mean of exploitation and violation of spouse rights as the Quran has led towards this. In short, permission for polygamy should be given with some sort of terms & conditions and limitations. The issue of polygamy has been analyzed critically in this article and suggested limitations for it.

### **Allama Qastalani – This Style and Distinctions in Seerah Writing**

Samina Sadia

Allama Qastalani Ahmed bin Muhammad was a wellknown figure amongst the scholars of 10th century A.H. “Almawahib-ul-laduniah” was his renowned book on seerah. Therein lies a plurality of the subjects of seerah. Varieties of the subject matter aptly depends on the varieties of the original sources, therefore, in compilation of this book writer excessively consulted a number of sources with varied discourses. In delineating the events of Seerah he chooses to keep precise manner before him. One of the characteristics of his seerah writing is interrogative argumentative style. He used to throw light on the benefits and decrees that are derived from the seerah study. For example, finding appropriate saying form the varied sayings, derivation of injunctions related to jurisprudence, indication of difficulties and ambiguities for the traditions, correction of rumors and mistaken concepts, caused behind the descending order of revelation, lexicographical explanation of difficult words and negation of wrong concepts and creeds of mysticism are the fundamental traits of his Seerah writing .

### **Islamic Banking in Interest Bearing Economy: Illusion or Reality?**

Muhammad Abubakar Siddique

Muhammad Ijaz

Islamic Banking Industry (IBI) is an emerging industry in Pakistan. In comparison with the conventional banking, Islamic Banking is relatively a new concept, but it has shown magnificent growth in last few years. The

two major and focal challenges; awareness and misconception are adversely affecting the IBIs growth in Pakistan. This article tries to address misconception about Islamic banking, clear basic concepts of Islamic banking e.g. deposits, difference between Islamic and conventional banking and use of KIBOR. Further, this Article briefly introduces the Accounting and Auditing Organization For Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI) and represents the current development in Islamic finance in world.

### **Fatawa Naziria – Introduction and Analysis**

Hafiz Abdul Basit Aziz

Hafiz Abdul Basit Khan

The author of Fatawa Naziria is Mian Nazeer Hussain Dehlvi. He was born in district Mongir on 1220 AH (1850 AD). He died on Monday at Dust on Rajab 10,1320 AH (October 13, 1902 AD). Fatava Naziria is one of his masterpieces which was given shape of black and white by his pupils in 1913. He said 27 years before his demise that if the copies of my fatavas had been kept in record, they would have been equal to four Fatawa–Alamgiri. Fatava Naziria consist of three volumes(2010 edition). The first volume consist of 278 fatavas in which Kitab ul Eman wal Aqaid has Greatest 47 Fatavas and Kitab ut Taraveeh has lowest 4 fatavas. In second volume there are 379 fatavas from which 135 are from Kitab un Nikah and least of Kitabul Mazariba Walbizah are 2. In third volume there are 285 fatavas in which Kitab ut Talaq Walkhula has 57 and lowest fatava is in Kitab ul Mirage which is only one. The total amount of fatavas is 942. He opted different styles in reply of different questions for example: verses of Holy Quran, ahadith, Explanation of ahadith, fiqh, explanation of fiqh, contemporary books of fatavas, dictionaries and mysticism were used as sources of citation.

### **Protection of Life Money and Honor in Islamic State**

Muhammad Sarfraz Khalid

Islam is a complete religion which ensures dignity and honour of mankind. Without any difference of colour or creed, all citizens of an Islamic State deserve equal rights. The state is responsible for ensuring the safety of life and property of its citizens. Among its duties, one is the protection of holy sites and worship places of all religions. No one can be forced to change his religion. He is free to observe his religious ceremonies and celebrate his holy festivals. As the unjust killing of an individual is strictly prohibited in Islam, the state has an obligation to provide justice to the family of the murdered person following the principles of justice that have been established by the Muhammad (SAW) and the Rightly Guided Caliphs

(Allah may be pleased with them). Both Muslims and Non-Muslims are entitled to the right of the protection of life and wealth. If the Islamic system of justice is established, it would ensure peace in the land and the state would exemplify a welfare state. This research article establishes that in the light of the teachings of Qur'an and Sunnah, the Islamic State carries the responsibility of providing safety of life and property to its citizens.

### **Concept of Islamic State in the Light of Shariah**

Muhammad Husnain

After analyzing the saying of "Salf Salheen and Faqiha Islam", it is cleared to every human being that the process of legislation is completely under the authority of only and only Allah. On whole earth only HIS rules would be implicated which are derived from the Holy Quran and Sunnah. If there is no enforcement of such laws which are derived from Quran and Sunnah then it is the compulsory duty of every Muslim to struggle practically for the implication of these rules.

### **Political Influence of Qaramita in Sub-Continent & Expansionism Policy of Sultan Shihab ud din Ghauri**

Yasir Arfat Awan

One of the significant features of the Muslim's history is the rulers' motivation towards the Shariah & their role in preservation of the genuine interpretation of the religious tradition. In the guidance of religious clerics (Ulama) Muslim rulers pursued all those voices which were menacing Islam. Qarāmita, a widespread secret movement got hold in many Muslim lands in Abbasid period & propagated their teachings. Due to their Alien doctrines very soon they were declared an anti Islamic movement by the Muslim scholars like imam Ghazali & imam Razi. Religious clerics demonstrated their heresy and falsification & Muslim rulers took action against them. Cloaking themselves in the banner of Islam, Qarāmita also came to the indo-pak subcontinent and occupied Multan (A state of the sub-continent in Abbasid period). Sultan Shihab uddin Ghauri led his army to Multan to stamp out the rule of Qarāmita. This article is an effort to highlight the Muslim rulers tendencies & priorities during their periods and illuminate the relationship of religious clerics and Muslim rulers. It will help to review the settled images (settled by blurred historical literature) of Muslim Rulers.

**Khaleeq Ahmad Nizami and His Book Tarikh Mashaikh Chisht**  
(An Analytical Study)

Muhammad Idrees Lodhi  
Ghulam Mujtaba Qureshi

Khaleeq Nizami is hailed as a prominent writer, historian and author of various books on silsila Chishtia in the last century. He also rendered his services as Vice Chancellor of Ali Garh University. He was against the amalgamation of un-Islamic rituals in Taswuf and continued his struggle through his writings against such practices. This research paper focuses on his profile with regard to scholarly work, administrative and teaching contributions. It presents an overview of the prominent book on Silisila Chishtia titled "Tareekh Mashaikh e Chisht ". He is acknowledged as torch bearer of this silsila Taswuf. Routinely the teaching of Taswuf depends on fabricated or unauthentic Ahadees. Most of the people prefer Stereotype approach and status quo Instead of logical and inquisitive approach yet Khaleeq Nizami through his matchless writings conferred the status of social science to the discipline of Taswuf in this age of computer mediated communication. This research article highlights on diction, sources as well as communicate about the impact of his scholarly work in the arena of Taswuf.

**Imam Bukhari's Concept of Analogy**

Hafiz Abdul Rehman Madni  
Hafiz Hussain Azhar

Analogy is the fourth source of Islamic Shariah through which Shariah expansions and developments are found on the basis of common causes in consonance with the cotemporary needs and requirements. Some people started refuting its validity due to excessive use of it by certain thinkers/researchers. This tendency created a trend of extraordinary increase and decrease in the use of analogy. Each one of both the groups has included Imam Bukhari in their que to strengthen the point of view of their sect.

Keeping this state of affairs in view, it was felt that the concept of Imam Bukhari with regard to the Analogy should be clarified and interpreted in its true perspective. An impartial and in depth study of Imam Bukhari makes it crystal clear that he not only accepts the Analogy as a source of Shariah but also makes it a touch stone for logical reasoning at some occasions. However, he is against its excessive use. He has attempted

to persuade the people to use it in a moderate manner. He appears to have imposed some restrictions and conditions on the text and interpretation vis-à-vis distinctive feature of the Analogy. By indicating this factor, he has vigorously forbidden exaggeration in the Analogy.

### **Secularism and Post-Secularism**

(A Critical Study of Changing Concept of Secularism in the Light of Prophet Doctrines)

Hafiz Muhammad Abdul Qayyum

Concept of secularism has been changed from time to time. Before Christ, In Roman Empire its meaning was “hundred years” and in Christianity it was used for a person who did not the regular member of Church properly. Enlightenment philosophy produced scientific rationalistic approach. This approach matured Atheism in Western society. But unfortunately, Atheism could not prevail in the Western society. For meaningful results, G. J. Holyoake wrapped the concept of Atheism in the word “Secularism”. After World War II, it shaped new meaning of “Separation of Church and State”. It has taken another turn as Habermas pointed out, now the role of religion has not limited to only a personal matter. Now the role of religion in the world has been expanded to socio-political structure, which is now called post-secular approach. In this article, it has been attempted to analyze the changing concept of secularism.

### **The Tendency of Recently Violence in Hinduism and Its Motives**

Shahid Faryad

Muhammad Abdullah

Hinduism is one of the largest and having historical background religion, in the series of non-semantic religions. Hinduism invites towards peaceful living, the concept of 'ahimsa' or 'ahinsa' much stressed on safety, security and well-being for all creatures. That is why, the concept of 'ahimsa' extremely forbidden all kind of wars, battles and conflicts those become any cause of ferocity or bloodshed. If we examine the followers of currently Hinduism, they put off the peaceful teachings. The obvious example of that conduct is the extremist groups and their oppressive attacks on the minorities, especially the Muslims are being targeted from time to time. Till now, innumerable people are killed and many places of worship: mosques, temples and churches are being set on fire and destroyed. The Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (R.S.S) is the central movement in India, its membership restricted to extreme nationalist Hindu. Therefore, Bajrang

Dal, Vishwa Hindu Preshad, Shiv Sena and Bahartia Janta Party (B.J.P) etc. are acting upon R.S.S. theoretical thinking.

**Arabic Article:**

**Manuscript of “Safwa-al-Irfan” on Quranic Lexicography**

(An Introduction)

Muhammad Zakrya zahid

Muhammad Iqbal Khan

This article explores the contribution of the manuscript in understanding of the Quran and its words (mufradat). This book is a literary heritage and a priceless treasure or it can be called an encyclopedia, which has been written in Arabic by a person who can be called a scholar, Nahvi, muhaddis, fakeeh and an educationist. His name is Molana Muhammad Ismail Shikarpuri (R.A). He died in 1970. He wrote this book in Shikarpur city. He was not able to complete it because of his death and last two letters Haa and Yaa were left. This manuscript has two volumes both are written by the author himself. Quranic words of first volume Consist of alphabet alif the letter Zaa. Second volume is from alphabet “Aian” to “Wao”.

**The Significance of Quranic Word “Muta” in Divorce (An Analysis)**

Shah Junaid Ahmad Hashimi

Noor –ul- Huda Hashimi

The almighty Allah says in verse: 236 of Sura Al-Baqra:

والمطلقات متاع بالمعروف حفاً على المتقين

(For all divorced women, there is some benefit as recognized rightly due on those who fear Allah.) The explanation of benefit (mataa) or compensatory benefit to be given to a divorced wife is that she should be given some present or cash or a set of clothing at the least. In this verse the fulfillment of “mataa” as a right of divorced wife has been assigned to the divorcing husband, which is a chaste lesson in high morals and social manners which makes termination of Nikah transaction to be done decently and compassionately, that is, following talaq, the divorced wife should be given some benefit. The present paper presents prevailing legislation in this regard in Muslim world and highlights the importance of having a sound legislation in Pakistan. This also aims to shed light on how Islamic legislation took care of women, her maternal right of Post-divorce *Mataa*’, the time when a woman needs special care, and faces the consequences of lonesome and other psychological effects. Thus, Islamic legislation, viewing all that, prescribed “Post-Divorce *Mataa*” to be valued by Court according to time, place, various social and economic circumstances and the financial capability of the husband.



### **Eloquence of Discourse in the Narratives of Prophet Salih**

Kafitulla Hamdani

"Eloquence of Discourse in the Narratives of Salih " is selected to meet the desire to resume Quranic studies in the field of rhetoric, in order to examine the Quranic eloquence of discourse. Quranic narrative is selected as the study field for its significant position in the Quranic text. Most of its artistic elements are based on the Quranic rhetorical inimitability. "Eloquence of Discourse in the Narratives of Salih" concludes that the integrated study of the rhetorical arts in the Quranic text will reveal the secrets of Quranic inimitability and Quranic narrative is a good field for such study. In addition, most of the artistic features of the narrative rely on the rhetorical values of the Quranic text.

### **English Articles**

#### **The Holy Quran: Text, Translation and Commentary by ‘Abdullah Yusuf ‘Ali (*A Critical Review*)**

Ashfaq Ahmed

The translations and Exegesis (Tafsīr) of the Qur'ān have been significant and positive contribution to humanity. For many centuries, a great number of people across the world have been introduced to the message of the Quran through its translations and Tafsīr. ‘Abdullāh Yūsuf Ali, a well-known Islamic Scholar, rendered The Holy Quran in English with commentary (Tafsīr) which is famous in Muslim World. Following Article is written to review this work for the awareness of common Muslims as well as research scholars. The Article contains Life Sketch of the said author; Features of the said commentary and Comparison with other known works.

#### **Educational Thoughts Emphasized by Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi**

Abdul Qayyum,

Sadia Islam,

Maira Zareen Sadiq

Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi, generally known as Mujaddid Alf Saani, was the son of Sheikh ‘Abd al-Ahad Makhdum, who was a devoted Muslim and always striving to derive spiritual enlightenment from saints. Ahmad Sirhindi's teaching emphasized the inter-dependence of both the Sufi path and Shariah and he desired that Muslims should turn out to be true

Muslims. This article will help us to know about brief history, educational thoughts and philosophies of Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi. Related literature was reviewed from books, journals and e-books to find out educational thoughts emphasized by Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi. After reviewing related literature it is accomplished that Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi was a reformer of faith and he clarified that Greek philosophers had committed serious blunders in understanding the factual nature and qualities of Allah. He also pointed out that the aim of education is to search the truth through the study of religion and Allah is truth.

### **Brain Drain from Pakistan and the Islamic World:**

A Critical Study and Solutions

Muhammad Zaid Malik

Brain drain is a serious issue due to high outflow of qualified and skilled workers from Pakistan and the Islamic world. The aim of this paper is to highlight causes and solutions to this intellectual brain drain. Every year thousands of Pakistani students go abroad to study. They become doctors, engineers and scientists but they never or seldom come back. Same is the case with rest of the Muslim world. As this phenomenon starts with migration the author has discussed the concept of migration Islamically also. In the end the findings of the research and recommendations are given.

### **Diceyan Rule of Law: A Swaddled Notion of Islamic Legacy**

Naveed Ahmed

The Diceyan notion of Rule of law is considered as juristic work as well as an important source of English legal system. Dicey interpreted the three fundamentals of the theory in his own way which were not much successful even in his own times although received a considerable fame in England. Actually, it did not assimilate in any legal system of the world except Islam. The article did not confer the whole theory rather than just two fundamentals i.e. Supremacy of law and equality before law. Therefore, the major focus of article is to explore whether Diceyan interpretation of these two principles is based on the footprints of Islamic concepts?

### **Spirituality and Workplace Stress Management**

Syeda Mahnaz Hassan,

Usman Riaz Mir,

Syed Salman Hassan

Workplace stress can be defined as mental or physical response to workplace because of the threat(s) posed to an employee. Research indicated numbers of factors which are contributing towards the emergence workplace stress. These factors include negative workload, role conflict, lack of autonomy, career development barriers, difficult relationship with administrators and coworkers, organizational climate, harassment, a toxic

work environment, isolation and role ambiguity. If few of these stresses continue, the psychological and physiological disorders can lead to anxiety, absenteeism, decreased work productivity and organizational dysfunction. Literature has provided many strategies to reduce workplace stress. This paper is an attempt to highlight some methods to reduce workplace stress extracted from the spiritual teachings of Hindu and Muslim religions. The paper highlighted the fact that employees can reduce their stress by using spiritual methods and contemporary scientific techniques. Both have their own significance. Focusing only on contemporary solutions to reduce stress cannot provide maximum results because no matter how much breathing, exercise and relaxation you practice in stress situation, without a spiritual approach it is difficult to cope with the stress. This paper is helpful for the individuals (employees) in reducing workplace stress and organizations can also motivate their employees to adopt these methods for reducing stress, so that employees can participate efficiently in achieving the organizational objectives.

### **Narrations on Leper and Leprosy: A Critical Study**

Muhammad Qasim Butt  
Muhammad Sultan Shah

Al-Judhām is a skin disease rendered into English as ‘leprosy’ and in medical science as ‘Hansen’s disease’ named after a Norwegian researcher, Gerhard Hansen, who first identified the leprosy causing pathogen *Mycobacterium leprae* microscopically in 1873. (Byrne, Joseph Patrick, ed. *Encyclopedia of Pestilence, Pandemics, and Plagues* (Westport: Greenwood Press, 2008)1:352) Since those days when even the nature of the disease was not well understood, it had been a practice to isolate the person infected with this disease. The leper was not allowed to mix with healthy people due to fear of its spread. Contrary to expectation, the Holy Prophet (may Allāh’s blessings and greetings be upon him) has been reported to have allowed a leper to sit with him and join him in the meal. This act of him done for the sake of his trust of the protection against communicable diseases given to him by Allāh Almighty has raised confusion. It has been construed that there is no harm in mixing with a leper rather it is a Sunnah of the Holy Prophet (SAW). This misconception can be harmful provided that there are other traditions of the Prophet (SAW) which clearly state that he commanded to run away from a leper and forbade to give a constant stare to

him. In this research paper, these two kinds of aḥādīth about lepers have been assessed in the light of their authenticity in order to resolve the confusion and reach a conclusion.

### **Islamisation in Afghanistan and Afghan Jihad: A critical appraisal**

Muqarrab Akbar

Afghanistan has always been a focus of attention for big powers since last many centuries. They made many failed attempts to conquer it. Moreover, it has been a victim of internal conflicts between rulers and population in the past. The paper explores the historical importance of Afghanistan. The paper explores the Islamisation in Afghanistan that later on lead towards the internal conflicts between different stake holders in Afghanistan. It critically analyse the Russian invasion over Afghanistan in 1979. The research further explores how Russian invasion exacerbated the security of Pakistan and threatened the world peace. It investigates how the world responded to the Russian invasion and named it ‘Jihad’ against ‘godless communism’. The paper critically examine the Afghan Jihad to investigate its contributory factors and role of different states in promoting the Jihad.