

Abstracts of Urdu Articles:**The View Point of Absentia of Abrogated Verses in the Quran: An Analytical Review of its Arguments and third Stance**

Usman Ahmad

The majority of Muslim scholars from early epochs of Islamic history to date are agreed upon presence of abrogated verses in the Quran that is recited by Muslim Ummah. However, a little but significant group of scholars is of the view that the Quran don't include any abrogated verse. Their argumentation is based upon some genuine reasons though either side cannot be categorically declared wrong. The denial of the presences of abrogated verses is supported by logical reasoning like no one verse was ever announced abrogated by Allah Almighty or the Holy Prophet (SAW). The article provides detailed information of methodology, reasons and inference of second point of view along with analytical review of each. The article also initiates a third view point about declared abrogated verses in the Quran that theses verses are not abrogated to derive juristic commandments from them as many exegetes and jurists have done. In this ways this controversial issue can be settled

Symbiosis of the Quran and Modern Science (A Critically Study)

Asim Naeem

Saleha Fatima

Contemporary impartial studies suggest emergence of diverse streams of disciplines from the depth of the Ocean of Knowledge known as the final and latest version of Divine Revelation; the holy *Qurān*. It is not the *Qurān* which relies on latest scientific discoveries or inventions for its authentication but the human civilization and intellect needs advancement and evolution to learn as how to read and research on the Divine verses in order to abstract new dimensions of knowledge which would be parallel to such maturity in understandings. Human history found no sign of any authentic and fruitful scientific debate in pre-*Qurānic* era till the invitation to *tadabur* and *tafakur* on the *Qurānic* verses. But within the World of *Islām*, the debate on relative nature of “the holy *Qurān* and science” produced diverse schools of thought regarding the issue. This research article aims to collect and analyze the arguments and evidences, which the followers of the different schools present, to estimate the actual connection between the *Qurān* and science.

The Role of Seven Reductions in the Achievements of Shariah Goals

Muhammad Nawaz

Noshaba Khokhar

It is the hallmark of Islamic Laws that they are constituted according to the basic human weaknesses and needs. Common laws are applicable to common people but due to different reasons, special laws are constituted for special persons. The concept of exemption is applied in Islamic orders, its means that orders applicable to the followers before exemption are for normal circumstances change and the subjects face various type of abnormalities, then the orders are relaxed so that goals of Sharia be achieved. As in Islamic Sharia, the subjects are not ordered to obey any such orders that they unable to perform therefor, Islamic Sharia provides concessions for such special subjects. Those seven abnormalities due to wick orders are relaxed for the subjects are called" Takhfifat-e-Saba'a. In this research paper these "Takhfifat-e-Saba'a has been analyzed keeping in view the role they play in achieving Sharia Objectives.

The Style of Argumentation and Derivation from the Quran in *Muhazrat-e-Fiqh* of Dr. Ghazi

Shaista Jabeen

Muhammad Saad Siddiqi

Dr. Mahmood Ahmed Ghazi was a renowned Islamic Scholar, speaker and writer of books on different fields and topics of Islamic Studies such as Islamic Law, Uloom.ul.Quran, Hadith, Seerah and Islamic Economics. His field of specialization was Fiqh.e.Islam, Asool.e.Fiqh and Islamic International Law. He wrote books in urdu, Arabic and English as well. Being a great Islamic Speaker, he delivered a series of lectures on different topics regarding Quran, Hadith, Fiqh, Seerah, Economics and Sharia, that were published as Mohazraat Series. This article deals with the Quranic logics given by Dr. Ghazi in Mohazraat.e.Fiqh. The book comprises of twelve lectures and from all these lectures, the article contains the Quranic logics and reasoning as presented by Dr. Ghazi regarding Fiqh.

The Names of Prophet Muhammad (SAW) and its Meaningfulness

Faiza Bilal

The whole life of Prophet Muhammad (SAW) is full of countless examples that show his status as a role model for his companions (R.A) and Muslim societies. His life style was dominated by elite morality, pious habits, gentle feelings , superior skills and noble life style. All these characteristics were reflected to his honourable companions (Sahaba Karam)who were trained and polished under His Holy guardianship which enlightened their inners to absorb his divine instruction , revealed upon Him (SAW) to discriminate

between good and bad and prepare themselves to implement His divine instructions in their lives according to their own devotions and depths.

The different aspects of the lives of family members and companions(R.A) of Holy Prophet (SAW) are helpful to determine and demonstrate the status of the Prophet (SAW) as a whole not only in a sectional framework, but also from a unified perspective, Their belief in the Prophet, obedience and prudence to the Prophet, show their love for the prophet so their words, actions, teachings, characteristics, personality traits ultimately converted into the reflections of the morality and personality of the Prophet Muhammad (SAW). Within the hierarchal evidence in Islam, Sahaba Karam(R.A) rank first and the foremost ones who embarrassed Islam, The Companions, the followers and then Muslim Ummah of the Prophet (SAW) did Herculean task in every field of life and set high class examples such as faith, worship, morality , ethic and actions. In this article, the lives of Companions of the Holy Prophets (SAW) are discussed in the perspective of the names and titles (personality traits) of Muhammad (SAW).

The Rules of Imam Bukhari's Tarajimin the Light of Lami- al- Durari

Ghulam Sarwar

Hafiz Abdul Basit Khan

After the Holy Book, Quran, Sahih Bukhari is the most authentic book. One of the striking features of this book is Imam Bukhari's practice of use of various titles to discuss Ahadith. These titles are called "Tarajum Al Abwab. These titles have been presented in different ways and methods. Maulana Zikriya, a famous scholar of Hadith in subcontinent, conducted a research on titles of Bukhari. In his book, Muqaddama Lame-Al-Darari, he has discussed on these titles in terse and meaningful manner. He has also described the rules of titles of Bukhari and their examples.

Hajj in the Period of Egyptian Rulers Mamluk

Samina Saadia

Ume Salma

Hajj (Pilgrimage) is such a worship of Islamic faith whose all tenants and articles were present there already and only its practicing methodology got changed. Prophet Muhammad (SAW) purified all the articles of hajj from all the polytheistic rituals added by the Arabic people of that time. Since the time of prophet, rightly guided Caliphs, all Islamic dynasties including Banu Ummayah and Banu Abbas etc. have been trying their best in holding the worship of hajj. Similarly took great deal interest in hajj and its arrangements. But unfortunately in that later period many of the additions and illegal practices got entered in hajj and its related manners. For example, appearance (kharooj) of Mahmal. Mahmal was actually a celebrated camel

used to carry gifts and presents and also velvety sheet that was later on spread over Ka'aba, and then that camel was sent towards the shrine of Ka'aba with glory and splendor. Those salateens (kings) also used to perform the rites of ablution of ka'aba and changed the sheet of Ka'aba with special interest and veneration. Along with such additions during the rites of hajj days people themselves too committed errors in adding some illegal practices. Allama ibn alhaj repudiated all such additions that were committed in different times by supplying sound arguments.

Acceptance of Islam of a non-Muslim Husband (Critical viewpoint)

Nusrat Jabeen

Although it is not a new issue such events have been taking place gradually from the rise of Islam. Now when distance have been squeezed and world has become a global village and faster rate of proress has narrowed the distance between different civilization. It has become very easy to convey Islam to everywhere.

In this situation women are being attracted more towards Islam than ever. Trend of accepting Islam by women is being more popular in Europe and America especially where such problems are emerging commonly and women are facing such a type of events. Newly Muslim ladies are facing such problem when the ruling of Sharia asked to get seperate from her husband after the acceptance of Islam. There is chance of deny to accept Islam by women due to threat of these dangers. Eurpeon Council for Fatwa and Research has given a fatwa about this problem. This fatwa is almost different from the ruling of Quran and Sunnah as well as different from the opinion of the other Muslim jurists. An analyses of this fatwa is as follow.

During Medication Ibadah Instructions for Females (In the light of Islam)

Sabeen Akber

Abdul Ali

It is a well known fact that Islam gives a comprehensive code of life and demands from its followers to adopt this code in each and every aspect of their life and this is actually the meaning of "Ibadah" in its true sense.

Basically "Ibadah" is generally defined as worship of Allah performing prayers or observing formal obligations of Islam But in wider sense, it is interpreted as obedience of Allah adhering to his commands in daily life. But in special days of sickness females are not able to continue "Ibadah", even in this condition of Women Almighty Allah has made it easy for them as they can get the same rewards as men, which is the blessing of God, so during that time good deeds accounts does not stop, because the angles are continuing writing down good deeds as long as a women is doing good actions in order to please Allah. Now the issue is that during medicaiton

when a lady does not able to perform prayers, Fast, Hajj, Tilawat-e-Quran, Ghusal, Wazoo etc. In this situation they face many problems such as how and in which conditions we can offer 'Ibadah'?

Therefore in this article I try my level best in explaining orders and commands of 'Ibadah', for female patients while having medication, because every disease has its special character due to this reason its medication and precautionary measures are different as well. However instructions of 'Ibadah' will also be different in every disease. So I hope that it will fulfill the need of female confusions while they having medication and wanted to perform 'Ibadah'.

The establishment of Bait-al-mal (Public Exchequer) and Its Evolution in Islamic History

Sher Ali

"The establishment of a welfare state is necessary to protect human rights in society. Such kind of state is possible only on the basis of Islamic ideology because Islam, being the religion (Deen) of nature, the will of Allah gives full protection to individual & society. All the institutions established under Islamic State have one common cause of welfare and the betterment of citizens. Bait-ul-Mal is one of the important institutions of Islamic state. The main source of Bait-ul-Mal (treasury) is zakat, while other kinds of taxation are also included in it. The only purpose of it has been the welfare of needy & poor people especially. Moreover other social works are also performed through the head of this institution. Salaries of the employees are also paid. The past Muslim era is evidence that the pioneer Muslim caliphs were so careful regarding Bait-ul-Mal that even a single penny was not spent out of limit. The following essay throws light on the history, development and functioning of the treasury under Islamic state."

Standard of Righteousness in Islamic Law of Evidence

Irfan Khalid Dhillon

To testify is a civil right. Islamic law not only bestows this right to a person but protects it also. There are some qualifications of a witness in Islamic law. Basic qualification of a witness who may testify is that he should be a righteous person. Righteousness is called as *Al-A'dalah* in the terminology of Islamic law. The Holy *Qur'an* and the *Sunnah*, as primary sources of Islamic law, make *Al-A'dalah* obligatory for a witness. A party is awarded or deprived of any right or he is sentenced acquitted from a charge by court of law on the basis of the statement of a witness. So a righteous person can only be a credible witness in the court of law. Untrustworthy person is debarred to appear as a competent witness. If there is any doubt of competency and righteousness of a witness, the court shall determine his righteousness.

Al-A'dalah has been defined and discussed by Muslim jurists. They framed some kinds of *Al-A'dalah* and determined its standard. This article is based on scholarly discussions of Muslim jurists of famous Islamic legal schools on *Al-A'dalah*. It covers the judgments and precedents of Muslim judges of Islamic history. In addition, prevailing Pakistani law has also been discussed in this article. It is hoped that all this will make the issue of discussion obvious on the standard of righteousness in Islamic law of evidence.

Historicity of Seera of the Prophet Muhammad (SAW)

Sajid Iqbal

It has been a perpetual tradition to explore different aspects of biography of the Holy Prophet (SAW) both in Muslim and non Muslim academic circles. As far as, the historicity of the Holy Prophet (SAW) is concerned, very little is rendered about it. However, some modern waves have been raised in non Muslim academic debates which lead towards skepticism about the Sirah Literature. This article also aims to highlight some historical aspects of the Prophet's (SAW) life alongwith orientalist's refutation. Reviewing the views of the Western scholars, it has been made a deliberate effort to critically analyze these sorts of assertions in this respect. Having gone through the ancient spiritual reformers and great antities, a comparison of their lives and teachings with the teachings of the Holy Prophet(SAW) has also been incorporated in this article,which clearly depicts the superiority and historicity of the Prophet (SAW) of Islam.

Rules and Styles of Writing with Reference to Allama Suyuti's Book

Muhammad Feroz-ud-Din Shah Khagga

Ghulam Hussain Babar

Al-Suyuti (d. 911 A.H.) is a famous name in respect of penning down numerous books among the ancient literary academicians. Since his writings reaches to almost six hundreds, researchers may get a useful description of principles and manners to precede the art of authorship. He has specifically rendered a short monograph regarding fundamental protocols for those who intend to delve into the field of authoring books. In this booklet, he describe eligibility criterion, characteristics and conditions for the beginners in this field while mentioning the significance of meticulous aptitude, hard work and astute temperament. Al-Suyuti also highlights the status of authorship in the light of sharia by consolidating with the quotations of Muslim literary personalities. Retrieval from the opinion of an author when there is some solid argumentation against is thought is highly appreciated for authors says al-Suyuti. This article has been presented to signify the role of fundamental manners for authors and to follow them strictly.

Islamic and Philosophical Approach of Human Reason to Reality

Shoaib Ahmad

Ihsan ur Rehman Ghauri

Reason is one of the sources of seeking knowledge. But the question is that reason can give ultimate knowledge about true reality? The answer is in negation as so many classical and modern philosophers have acknowledged this. Although, in spite of this acknowledgement, most of the philosophers have endeavored to answer the basic questions about human being, universe, and their creator, with reason. These answers are not intelligible and appropriate. The messengers of Allah, therefore, have claimed that such issues could be addressed categorical only in the light of revelation sent from Allah, the creator of the whole universe. So, in this article, the opinions of classical and modern Muslim and non-Muslim scholars about reason have been discussed which show that reason is not a source of knowledge through which man can acquire the commands of Allah, rather it is only a tool to know the religious affairs.

Salient features of Islamic State in Modern Age

Fareed ud Din Tariq

The religion Islam being complete code of life where teaches the principles of every aspect of life there also specifically teaches the principles of collective organization of human society. On the basis of these principles and standards the established real Islamic state has what type of exclusive characteristics. These characteristics exclusive and spur the Islamic state from other state. The study of holy Quran and the life of Prophet (SAW) briefly explained that Islamic State established on some basic principles which remain the property of Islamic state in every period. In current era or in future the Islamic state will be established on these basic principles which are called the essentials of Islamic State. If a state running according to the basic spirits of these principles than it will be a complete Islamic State even whichever the term used for that state or its representative. Without these principles the consideration of Islamic state is impossible.

- Islamic State having the concept of unique and distinction
Divine Sovereignty
- Ideology of obedience and loyalty
- Consultative State
- Balance between individual and state
- Real Welfare state
- Islamic State Pedagogical and preaching characteristics

An Indirection to Naqshbandi chain in Sufism

Muhammad Jamil

Matloob Ahmad Rana

After the creation of man, God almighty send the chain of Prophets for his education and moral training. The Prophet Muhammad(SAW) is the last of this chain. After him, the chain of Prophethood was stopped and the responsibility of the moral training of man was assigned to the Ummah of Prophet Muhammad (SAW). So, the Sahabah, their followers and the followers of their followers performed this duty quite honestly and diligently. The Sufis also took upon them the duty of their moral training along with self-mortification. This gave birth to several branches of sufism. One of them is the Naqshbandi faction. This chain goes back to Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddique(RA), While the originator of this chain is Hazrat Khawaja Bahauddin Naqshband. It was he who gave fame to this faction. The Naqshbandi school of thought was introduced to the sub-continent in 9th century. Several sufis linked with the chain of Naqshbandi in the sub-continent performed the duty of moral training and self-mortification. Even today, a large number of people are joining this school of thought for the satisfaction of their souls. In the topic under discussion, the introduction of Naqshbandi school of thought and Hazrat Khawaja Bahauddin Naqshband. So, that his life may serve as a lesson for us for our self-mortification and moral training.

Islamic Education in a Secular Society: Theoretical Dimension

Mustafeez Ahmad Alvi

Frederick Ferrier (1808 - 1864) coined the term Epistemology, to focus sources and limitations of human knowledge; thus giving a name and term to branch of Philosophy and the science of knowledge, dealing with the origin, nature and scope of knowledge. Education being the process of imparting knowledge revolves around the pivot of Epistemology. The modern education carried along the epistemology of Rationalism; that explains the human reason to be the supreme source of knowledge. Immanuel Kant (1724 - 1804) said: "All our knowledge begins with the senses, proceeds then to the understanding, and ends with reason. There is nothing higher than reason." In fact this epistemology has left Revelation out, as main source of human knowledge.

On the contrary, the epistemology introduced by the Holy Prophet Muhammad (SAW) under the guidance of the Holy Qur'an, is epitomized in the very first Ayat of the first revelation (al-Alaq): Iqra' bi Ism i Rabbik. (Read in the name of your Lord!) In other words, Qur'anic epistemology is the combination of both the Revelation and Reason, that is; human perceptions refined by Divine guidance. Only in this way it becomes wisdom

to guide human being through all spiritual and physical matters and a source of success both of the worlds; the world and the hereafter.

Secularization from 19th century started in Europe and was introduced to the whole world with a powerful ideology of separation of Church and State. With the origin in Renaissance and Humanism in 16th century, this political ideology became a social movement of Reformation, later on. Now through the phenomenon of Globalization, most of the states in the world are declared secular. It has posed an epistemological challenge to the education of Muslim youth in secular societies and states of the world. The following article analyzes the same challenge.

Arabic Article:

The Word “Bardan” and its Significance in the Quran

Abdul Majid Nadeem

This study is an endeavor to prove that the basics of all the linguistic discussions had been laid down by the Muslim scholars in the exegesis of the Holy Quran. There is no doubt that the interpretations of the Holy Qur'an in the first five centuries replete with its basics, especially the semantic studies. The writers of these interpretations were linguists of their times, they founded the Arabic linguistic studies in the service of the Holy Qur'an. Their linguistic studies, which were done for the interpretation of Holy Qur'an had great impact, not only on the later exegesis but also on the Arabic dictionaries and the books of Arabic language and literature. From this perspective this article provides a model for the study of a single word (بَرْدَانًا) in the verse 24 of Surah “An Naba”. This study not only presents the meanings of the word that the aforementioned interpreters of the Holy Qur'an concluded but also represents the approach they pursued.

Rhetorical Approach to the Quran in the Light of *Fathul Bayan* Exegesis

Zaib un Nisa

Moqet Javed

Arabic language has powerful existence in Indo-Pak sub-continent because the Holy Quran, the Hadith and other religious sciences are primarily written in this divine language. As a result the scholars of this region contributed a lot in Arabic religious literature. This humble research aims to discuss Taghleeb's phenomenon which has a great impact on the numerous interpretations of the Holy Quran. Notable among them is splendid explanation “Fath ul Bayan” which has been written by Indian Scholar Allama Sadique Hasan Khan Qanauji.

This study deals, firstly, with definition of the term “Rhetoric-Taghleeb” and its ten types in the view of the rhetoricians and, then, analyses its impact on above-mentioned Tafseer. This article depicts the importance of “Tafseer Fath ul Bayan”, as this Tafseer has a prominent place in the Quranic literature of the sub-continent Indo-Pak, along with highlighting the verses containing the phenomenon “Rhetoric-Taghleeb”.

The Prophet Muhammad (SAW) Approach in Promoting Tolerance in the Society

Abdul Wahab Jan

Tolerance is among the salient principles of Islam, which is based on Quran and Sunnah and found in the Prophet’s (SAW) biography as well as the way of the rightly guided Caliphs. The Prophet (SAW) in his tolerance was applying the Quranic Principle which is also a distinguishing feature of this religion. The Prophet (SAW) put in practice the principles of peaceful co-existence with non-Muslims and they enjoyed their lives satisfied, as well as worshipping freely and enjoying peace of heart and mind regarding their life, property and honor. Such tolerance recognized even by the western people. This paper aim at pointing out some of the important corner-stones of the Prophet’s approach in promoting tolerance.

Method of Imam Abu Hanifa in the Principle of Hadith

Abdual Qadir Buzadr
Muhammad Anas Hassan

Imam Abu Hanifah (80-150) was the founder of the Sunni Hanafi school of fiqh (Islamic jurisprudence). The development of analogical reason and the scope and boundaries by which it may be used is recognized by the majority of Muslim jurists, but its establishment as a legal tool is the result of the Hanafi School. Many of his critics say that he did not know about the foundation of Hadith, but this is a false allegation on Imam Abu Hanifa. Because he speaks about twenty two kind of branches in this filed and the speaks about fifty kind of this since. This is a good evedince about his efforts in this filed. On the other hand he establish and put a good rules and measures to protect hadeth from denounce and alien. This is also a good evednce how he carful about in this filed. This papper attempts to enlighten many aspects of his contribution and modality towards foundation of Hadith.

Allama Iqbal —A Sufism Poet

Habib ur Rehman Asim

Praise be to Allah, whose mercy is spread over everything, that enlightens the hearts of His close friends with the light of knowledge and their perceptions with His love. Prayer and darud on His Messenger (SAW) who made the world aware of Allah's mercy and His love.

The mysticism is a discourse for the spiritual life of man and jurisprudence for the purification of man's soul in Islam. It is a curriculum which integrates man's sayings with his actions and heart with his mind, in order to ensure a moral, spiritual and physical balance both in the individual and collective lives of the people. Allam Muhammad Iqbal , a great poet, philosopher and politician widely inspired because of his political philosophy and his political movement for Pakistan. Mysticism of Iqbal, is, however, what that great poet is admired for not only in the Sub-continent but throughout the world. The present article has highlighted this aspect of Iqbal's poetry.

Efforts of Sheikh Ghulam Murtaza in the Promotion of Arabic Literature in Pakistan

Muhammad Akram Nezami

Al-Shaikh Ghulam Al-Murtaza (Allah's blessings be upon him) is considered among those exalted personalities of the sub-continent of India & Pakistan who attained the highest degree of conventional and spiritual knowledge, then devoted their entire lives to spread the light of divine guidance to humankind just to please Allah the Almighty. In particular, his contribution towards promulgation and publication of Islamic literature is indelibly etched into the annals of history. His era spans between second half of thirteenth century Al-Hijra to early years of fourteenth century Al-Hijra. He was born in the historic village of Birbal in district Sargodha situated far away on the banks of river Jhelum.

As a tribute to his valuable contribution towards Islamic literature, we are taking this opportunity to reintroduce the readers to this unsung stalwart of Pakistan in the field of literary creativity and publication of Islamic sciences. As such, the succeeding article consists of a precise introduction to certain aspects of Al-Shaikh Ghulam Al-Murtaza's life, some of his worthwhile literary endeavors as well as a resume of his outstanding pupils.

Concept of Compulsion and Its impact on Accountability in Islamic and Modern Law (A Comparative Study)

Aziz ur Rehman

Praise be to Allah, Who sent His Messengers for His revealed guidance to the straight path. Prayer and salam on His Messenger (SAW) who made the world aware of Allah's guidance.

The present article *الاضطرار وأثره على المسؤولية في الشريعة والقانون* impact of *Necessity on the obligations*) highlights those acts and provisions of Shariah and law which exempt a doer from legal responsibilities. This paper considers the question of when exigent circumstances might create conditions of *necessity* that justify deviation from legal obligations, both in Sharaih and Law perspective. Exigent circumstances can extinguish or suspend legal obligations.

English Articles

Distinguished Approach of Qur'aic Invocation

Musaddiq Majid Khan

Al-Din is the natural reality Allah SWT embedded in the human nature, as it was necessary for comprehensive welfare of man as an individual and society. Muslim scholars without any exception hence, the entire Muslim Ummah are unanimous over the fact that any human act based on anything other than the Quranic concept of al-Din carries no weight in the eyes of Allah. The Quran calls man to al-Din in many ways particularly through attracting attention towards the natural and human phenomena which serve as the sources of understanding the message that the power of Allah is unfathomable. In this study the researcher will present some important methods used in Quran to call the human beings towards al- Din. The objective of this papers it to propose exposition to the different and distinguished way of al-Quran for inviting human being towards their natural state which is al-Ftrah. The methodology applied in the research is mainly descriptive and analytical.

Metaphorical Representation of Faith (Imaniyat) in Holy Quran and Modern Linguistics

Musferah Mehfooz

Aqila Aslam

Farooq Abdullah

Metaphor has been generally contemplated and analyzed inside the plan of verbal speech, scholarly works and humanistic studies. It has been identified with metaphorical language and has been viewed as quite recently a sort of artistic work, or something that is separated and detached from common language. Metaphors enhance the aesthetic quality and usefulness of the text. The *Qur'ān*, besides being the height of wisdom and human guidance is also a miracle as far as its language is concerned. In frequent places it uses a lot of stylistics strategy and figures of speeches, like similes, metaphors, illustrations and explanations, not only to fulfill the requirement of an aesthetic legendary text, but also to drive home the point under discussion so that none of the delicate points would be left unexplained. The present study explores the delicate *Qur'ānic* metaphors related to the teachings on faith because *Qur'ān* is said to be a code of life for man, So the analysis of metaphors make its meaning explicit and clear.

Islamization of Knowledge: Motive and Mechanism

Farhat Naseem Alvi

Muhammad Waqas Khawar

This brief study explains the concept of Islamization of knowledge. In present scenario, Islamic system of education is completely influenced by the modern western secular system. It imitates the western world in every field of knowledge. For the revival of Islamic identity and transcendence, serious reforms in Islamic thoughts are imperative. This goal is attainable only by making the world realize the universality of Islam as a religion which furnishes guidance in every matter of life and also by revealing the inadequacy of the western knowledge based upon the doctrine of secularism to fulfill the needs of modern world. In order to Islamize the knowledge, a proper work plan and methodology including an important aspect of Islamic methodology-*Ijtihad* are being presented in this article. Resultantly, the

dependence of masses will be shifted from worldly comforts to the real creator of the universe.

Agronomic Treatises of the Medieval Muslims (10th century – 12th century A.D.)

Muhammd Abid Nadeem

Muhammad Qasim Butt

The history of Islamic agriculture (*filāḥa*) dates back to the time of Muslim conquests. After conquering a region, they made efforts to increase its agriculture. Not only they ploughed the uncultivated land by using the known techniques of farming but also introduced new ways of it. Muslims inherited the Graeco-Roman and Near Eastern traditions of agronomy and added useful information to it to develop a unique Muslim Spanish tradition. Many classical texts appeared in the era spanning from the early tenth century to the end of twelfth century. This article aims at introducing the agronomic texts which existed during this era and laid the foundation of Islamic agriculture.

Fatawa in Pakistani Courts: An Appraisal

Shahbaz Ahmad Cheema

The paper explores the role of fatwa -an Islamic legal instrument- in Pakistan's judicial system. Since Pakistan is a constitutionally declared Islamic country, one may expect an extended role of the instrument of fatawa in the system. But the analysis in the paper does not confirm this perception. An individual fatwa rendered by a Mufti is not *ipso facto* taken as authentic articulation of Islamic law: it has to conform to the primary sources (i.e. the Quran and the Sunnah) for having some consequences. Though the judicial approach is not firmly settled on the procedure of admitting a fatwa as a piece of evidence, but there is a growing trend of requiring a Mufti to appear before the court and be subjected to cross-examination. This approach equates a Mufti to that of an expert witness and in this manner paves the way for application of those requirements and standards which are followed for an expert witness. Additionally, the paper will reflect on use and misuse of the instrument of fatawa by parties and Muftis.

Islamic Perspective on Corporate Social Responsibility

Usman Riaz Mir
Syeda Mahnaz Hassan
Syed Salman Hassan

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is a phenomenon that had been discussed from decades. An increasing demand from society and corporate stakeholders forces the corporations to behave in a socially responsible way. Although many reputed corporations spend resources for social welfare and economic well-being of the society but still the concept has been widely criticized due to inherent problems in conceptual clarity and valid justifications. This paper provides a brief history of CSR along with contemporary CSR theories and finally presents Islamic points of view on CSR in the lights of resources, which include the Holy Quran and *Hadith*. Paper signifies that there exist a clear demarcation between the concepts of CSR extracted from Islamic teachings and the western perspective and Islamic view of CSR could provide more viable justifications for practicing CSR activities. The paper will be helpful for Muslim managers, executives and theorists for further exploration and implementation of the concept.

Concept of Unity of Ummah and its Sources in the Light of Islamic Teachings (Research study)

Ghazi Abdul Rehman Qasmi
Muhammad Mujtaba

Islam is the preacher and torch-bearer of unity and solidarity. All the followers of Islam are advised to be united. Islam strongly condemns those elements which disunite the unity of Muslim *Ummah*. Like pearls in a rosary, Islam has united the Muslims from all over the world in the wreath of unity and forbade the Muslims to avoid separation and to be disintegrated. The aspect of unity is prominent in all divine injunctions and about worship. By offering five times obligatory congregational prayers, passion of mutual love and affection is increased and on the auspicious days like Friday, *Eid-ul-fiter* and *Eid-ul-azha*, majority of the Muslims come together at central places to offer these congregational prayers. Thus unity and harmony among the Muslims can be seen. Similarly the Muslim pilgrims from all over the world

eliminate all kind of worldly discrimination to perform many rituals of pilgrimage while wearing white color cloth as a dress.

Pilgrimage is a demonstration of Islamic strength. When the Muslims from all over the world perform the same activities together and they offer their prayers under the leadership of one leader (*IMAM*). Muslims come together on the occasion of pilgrimage to perform *Tawaf* (seven circuits, first three circuits at a hurried pace (*Rammal*) and followed by four times, more closely, at a leisurely pace, round the Holy *Kaabah* to perform circumambulation known as *Tawaf* in religious terminology, *Sae* (running or walking briskly seven times between two small hills *Safa & Marwa*), *Ramy-al-jamarat* (throwing pebbles at the stone pillars, symbolizing the devil). In this way dignity and sublimity of Islam is increased and unity and integrity of Muslim *Ummah* is promoted also. By studying the life history of Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) we come to know that our Holy Prophet (SAW) has put emphasis on unity and integrity. We have to follow the Islamic teachings to create awareness among the members of Muslim *Ummah*. In the light of the Holy Quran and *Sunnah*, we have to utilize all the sources and potential for this noble cause.