

Abstracts of Urdu Articles:**Islamic Legal Maxims in al-Tafseerat al-Ahmdiah and Their Significance.**

Tayyba Ilyas
Farooq Haider

The Holy Quran is the basic original and fundamental source of Islamic Shariah. The tradition of interpretation and explanation of Holy Quran, inference and deduction of various issues is still alive which were initiated at Prophet's Era. Amongst the methods of interpretation, very important one is juridical and Hukmi that deals with rules and regulations of juridical issues. A renowned and leading intellectual of subcontinent Mulla Jevon wrote a Tafsir "Al-Tafsirat al-Ahmdiah" following these principles. While writing Tafsir, He discussed Legal Maxims (Al-Qawaid Al-Fiqhiyyah) along side juridical principles and brought to limelight various issues of Shariah. He opted for various methods of jurisprudence while explaining different issues. He explained the difference between Shafi and Hanfi School of Thought preferring Hanfi School of thought with Legal arguments. In This research article nine legal maxims of Islamic Jurisprudence are discussed which were used during writing Tafsir "Al-Tafsirat al-Ahmdiah"

**The Sources of "Ahsan ut Tafasir" and Its Methodological Treatment
(A Critical Analysis)**

Memoona Tabassum

Syed Ahmad Hasan Dehlvi's (d.1919) Ahsan ut Tafasir is a significant tafsir which has been penned down in the start of 20th century. Its peculiarity is to describe meaningful translation while construing and consolidating with sayings of Prophet Muhammad and his followers. Syed Dehlvi also takes the help of fundamental exegetical literature like Ibn Kasir, Ibn Jarir, Baghavi, Khazin and Suyuti's transmissions to construct the meaning of Qur'anic verses. In this way Ahsan ut Tafasir has become a valuable addition observing reliability and authenticity of sources as well in the presentage. Another aspect of its uniqueness is the methodology and treatment of sources in a wonderful style in giving crux of other sources in a comprehensive and composed description. In this article, a deep look into the sources and its methodological application has been taken to highlight Syed Ahmad Hassan Dehlvi's significant contribution in the recent exegetical literature. The article also describes the examples and some paradigms pertaining sound helping clues for further works in future.

A Comparative Study of Muwatta Imam Muhammad and Muwatta Yahya Al Laithi Al Masmoudi

Muhammad Qasim

Junaid Akbar

Muwatta Imam Malik descended from 2nd century (A.H.) as the most authentic and comprehensive book of Hadith till date. It's authenticity of narration, grandeur, breadth and depth owes a huge deal to the towering character of Imam Malik ibn Anas who toiled 40 years to research, compile and teach Hadith & Fiqah. Muwatta Imam Muhammad and Muwatta Yahya Al Laithi Al Masmoudi are two most popular and recognized versions of the book of 'Muwatta'. Muwatta Imam Muhammad was authored by Imam Muhammad Bin Hasan Shaybani (132-189 AH) who was an exponent of Hanafi School of Thought. His version becomes widely popular in The East and amongst followers of Hanafi School of Thought. *Muwatta Yahya* or more commonly known as *Muwatta Imam Malik*, on the other hand, was compiled by *Yahya Al Laithi* that gained more popularity in The West especially Spain by followers of *Maliki* School of Thought. Despite narrating the same source and their teacher Imam Malik ibn Anas; *Muwatta Imam Muhammad* and *Muwatta Imam Malik* differ in their approach, literary style and characteristics. Comparatively, both versions bear several discrepancies in narratives, authentication criteria and more importantly the critical approach of the authors.

This article is based on the studies and findings of the fundamental differences of the both versions under question.

Loving and Respectful Attitudes with the Nearest Relatives of Prophet (SAW)

Asim Naeem

According to Muslim theology Prophets are the most pious persons among the humans. Prophet Muhammad (peace be on him) was most honored by Allah (s.t.) among them. The Sahaba (His companions, Disciples, Family members) (رضى الله عنهم), were also bestowed with great reverence and regard from the God. These persons were guided by the Holy Prophet (SAW) and they proved themselves the true followers and disciples. They became the source and tool of the spread of Islam outside the Arabs in East and West. They were the true sample of the teachings of Islam. They have many characteristics such as piety, purification, honesty, bravery, sincerity, adherence, steadfastness etc. They were the witness of the revelation of Quran. The Muslims accept their testimony of the words and deeds of the Prophet Muhammad, the occasions on which the Quran was revealed and various important matters of Islamic history and practice. The testimony of the companions, as it was passed down through chains of trusted narrators

(*isnads*), was the basis of the developing Islamic tradition. In this article their status and disposition have been discussed in the way that it is the basic requirement of the rights of the Holy Prophet (peace be on him) to honor his disciples.

The Theological discussions Around the Ascension of The Holy Prophet (SAW) (In The Light of Selective Urdu Tafseer Literature)

Hafiz Abdul Rasheed
Hafiz Abdul Basit khan

The ascension of the holy Prophet (SAW) seems to be his greatest miracle after Quran .This holy journey had always been a matter of theological discussion among Muslim scholars and orientalis. The Seerah writers have provided all details of this night journey. A consensus seems to be developed on this matter that it was a physical journey rather than a spiritual one. In Urdu tafseer literature, we find the commentators have provided solid arguments to prove this journey a physical one .They have also refuted those arguments which are presented against this opinion-cum-belief. Another theological matter which is related to meeting of the Holy Prophet (SAW) either to his Creator or His messenger Jibrael has also been properly cited in this rich literature.

The Classification of injunctions and Deeds of the Holy Prophet (SAW) and its Legal Status

(A Study of Jurists and Usu'liyyin's Views)

Hafiz Muhammad Naeem

The commands and deeds of the Holy Prophet (SAW) have been divided into different types by the Usu'liyyin and the Jurists. According to them different actions, commands and deeds of the Holy Prophet have different legal status. Some of his actions are innate out of legal status. There are some matters which are merely related to him. Some decisions made as the head of the state were confined to the state of Madinah only. Some disputes resolved by him as a judge were restricted particularly between two parties. He issued some orders as the commander of army which might not be generalized. These are the few positions of the Holy prophet (SAW) about which jurists differ with each other and have different opinions. Nevertheless, most of his commands pertain to preaching and mission like system of believes, morality, worship, lawfulness of things (Halal & Haram).These must be acted upon. Keeping in view various positions of his personality, some of his decisions would be declared as Mubah, some as Sunnah, some as Wajib, some other Amr or Nahi according to these scholars. In this article views and opinions of usu'liyyin and Jurists about the legal status of different positions of Holy Prophet (SAW) have been analyzed.

Shariah Status of Blasphemy of Madinah City and its Vicinities

Usman Ahmad

Allah almighty has implanted the emotions of love in the human heart. These innate human emotions are the foundation of all associations and relationships. The Quran not only commends these love sentiments for a peaceful and beautiful society but also declares them essential for a strong and eternal relation among Allah and His slaves. The Quran and Sunnah did not approve the faith of those persons whose love to Allah and Holy Prophet is not at utmost level as compare to all temporal relations. The love of believers to Allah had been recognized by Allah and they have been ordered to visit some sacred places to show and express their love. Two cities namely Makkah and Madina are axis for Muslims to express their affection to Allah and The Prophet. These two cities are source of inspiration for Muslims. A handsome Islamic literature has been produced on decorum and etiquettes to visit these cities. No doubt the Quran and Sunnah have also given specific commandments regarding the respectfulness of Makkah and Madinah. The article deals with juristic opinions about blasphemy of Madina and associated things to it. The act of profanity has been defined and then its application to certain deeds and acts has been discussed.

The Paradigmatic Approach of Imam Shafi in Islamic Jurisprudence

Muhammad Ijaz

Muhammad Abdullah

Basically Imam Shaf'i (RA) is a jurist and his juristic sense is evidently reflected in his compilations. However, despite this fact, he was a great scholastic philosopher also and he had compilations in this branch of knowledge also, but deducing (Islamic legal commands, his method of jurisprudence had been that of Muslim jurists. The order of his argumentation during deducing Injunctions was that firstly he placed the Book of God and Sunnah of His Prophet (SAW), and then comes consensus of Muslim opinion, after that is the sayings of such Companion of the Holy Prophet (SAW) that is not opposed by some other Companion. Then is the sayings of a Companion that is opposed by other Companion. The fifth is the rank of Conjecture. It shows that Imam Shaf'i bases his argumentation on the four basic sources of Islamic Shari'ah that has also been the method adopted in the compilations of the Muslim jurists. This view has become very common that then method of deducing religious command of Imam Shaf'i was similar to the method of Shafiyah scholastic philosophers. The methodological approach of Imam Shafi (RA) in Islamic jurisprudence is nearer to Hanafi school of thought. But the predecessors of Imam Shafi's approach is different like Imam Juewaini, Imam Ghazali etc.

Currency trade Issues in the Light of Physical Possession

Muhammad Maaz

It is very clear concept in Islamic Shariah that after agreement the purchased thing cannot be sold to another person before possession. But normally, it is not compulsory to get possession of purchased thing on the spot. In other words, we can say that the sale & purchase contract will be considered as complete and valid even without possession. But this is clear that this possession is not applicable for *bai-al-sarf* (بيع الصرف). As far as *sarf* is concerned, possession of sold thing is mandatory from both parties in sale/purchase meeting. If possession of sold thing is not made in the sale/purchase meeting then this sale/purchase affair is considered to be as cancelled. Therefore, the trade of currency has become lottery system. Now if currency trade is considered as *sarf*, then it will be mandatory for both parties to get possession in sale/purchase meeting. And if it is not *sarf* under the Fiqh, then will currency affairs be treated as other trade affairs? Or after not being *sarf*, currency trade affairs will have difference in possession like other trade affairs? This article has the aim to look into detail of currency sale/purchase so that the typical issues in increasing currency trade could be bounded under the *shariah* ruling.

Quranic Homonyms and its Impact on Variet Meanings of the Quranic Verses

Muhammad Awais

The multiple meanings of the Holy Quran is one of the important genres of the Quranic science. The word “wujuh” is used in different meanings. In other word, various shades of the word could be consider as “wujuh”. There are various words in thw Holy Quran which gives different meanings at different paints e.g the word “صلوة” grammatically means “a prayer” but in the Holy Quran it might refer to different meangs like the prayers, special prostration, blessings, creed, the funeral prayers etc. It means there is some capacity of having some other words such types which refer to such variety of exegesis. In this article, some examples of exegetic variety due to the wujuh e Qurani are given which are specially aimed to signify that aspects of the miracle of the Holy Quran which are generally ignored by the Muslim scholars.

Objections Raised by Orientalists on Hadith and their Contradictions (An Analytical Study)

Reyaz Mahmood

Ihsan ul Rehman Gouri

Orientalism is more a movement than an academic clique. Twentieth century has seen number of western scholars pursuing a deliberate study of Islam, more specifically of Quran and Hadith (traditions of the Prophet Muhammad

(SAW). Their studies can be categorized in four groups: early skeptics, reaction against skeptics, moderates, and Neo skeptics. To our surprise, there are certain discrepancies and shortcomings in the thoughts of orientalist who have their focus on Hadith studies. This article is an initial attempt in order to identify the major inconsistencies and objections put forth by these orientalist while presenting their arbitrary learning outcomes on Hadith literature.

Women Study Circles of the Quran Teachings Methods and Issues

Asia Shabbir

Tahira Abdul Quddus

Women are half of our population and anchors of our families. Along with family responsibilities, they are engaged in education, social work and other professions. Islamic History is unique in a way that Muslim women always had access to education with few exceptions. From the time of the Prophet women realized that seeking knowledge was as obligatory on them as it was for men. The Prophet Peace be Upon Him dedicated a specific day for women's education and encouraged them to ask questions. This practice had long lasting positive affect on women's participation in learning and teaching. This article analyzes this study circle. Two separate surveys are conducted to explore the topic. First survey evaluates the methods of instruction, issues and influence of the Quran Study Circles on the society and second one deals with the instructors of these study circles and, analyzes their scope of knowledge, practical application of knowledge in ordinary life and delivery of lessons. Second survey also analyses how these study circles play an important role to bring positive change in the society. Some interviews and personal reflections of participants are added to enrich the discussion. In conclusion, suggestions are made to improve the quality of these circles.

Islamic Concept of Entertainment (A Critical Study)

Ata ur Rahman

Abdur Rahim

Islam is a religion that is both in accordance with in keeping with the human nature. If Islam on the one hand, seeks mundane success it teaches us the welfare of general humanity on the other. Moreover, it condemns asceticism and self-negation. Islam neither proclaims life as purposeless like that of the west nor it confines man to a few beliefs, worships and supplications, where there is no room for entertainment. On the contrary, Islam not only preaches piety and righteousness, devotion and fear of Allah but also gives clear-out instructions regarding sports and entertainment. This research paper focuses on the importance and broadmindedness towards sports and entertainment. In the beginning of the paper, sports and entertainment are discussed in light of

the holy Quran and Sunnah. Moreover, the topic also includes the limits set by Islam and sports activities carried out by the holy prophet (SAW). In the end several suggestions are furnished so that benefits may be taken from sports and entertainment under the teachings of Islam.

Arabic Article:

Dr. Asiha b.Shati's Approach to the Courses of Descendants of the Quranic Verses

Abul Wafa Mahmood
Jamil Akhtar

Because the *Qur'an* is the highest code for Muslims in everything relating to their spiritual, religious, ethical, social and legal matters, they have been strongly prompted to study and teach it. The sciences of the *Qur'an* (*'Ulum al-Qur'an*), for its understanding, emerged as a separate discipline, just as Islamic law, theology, *Hadith* and other specialized branches of knowledge did emerge as independent disciplines. *Asbab al-Nuzul* (the occasions, reasons or causes of revelation) is also considered the part of its sciences.

Asbab al-Nuzul can be divided into two broad types: First type includes passages of the *Qur'an* which were revealed in response to specific events, incidents or questions put forward to the Prophet (PBUH). The second type includes passages of the *Qur'an* which were not direct responses to any historical or social development in the life of the Muslim community

In this context, when the commentators of the *Qur'an* say "this *Qur'anic* verse was revealed about this incident", what they mean is that the particular case which this specific event depicts is one of the cases or scenarios covered by the meanings of this *Qur'anic* verse. The statements of the early pious Predecessors give the impression that the meaning of these verses of the *Qur'an* is solely confined to these specific events when this is not the case. Due to this reason, Dr Ayesha *bint al-Shati* thinks there is no benefit in mentioning these occasions. Although she criticized *Asbab al-Nuzul* yet she does not totally reject this science.

Waqdi's Approach to Historical Narratives (A Critical Analysis)

Abdul Samad

It's well to know that most of Muslim historians consider Al-Waqidi a reliable and trustworthy source for historical narrations. That's why they are not reluctant to cite Al-Waqidi in their books where do they need him. The case is same with the orientalist in this regard. They also look at Al-Waqidi as an authentic source for the historical narrations in the 1st century of Hijrah unless they find him not proving their speculations, then they express some doubts about his authenticity.

Al-Waqidi paid special focus on some specific aspects of historical narratives which were not given the same attention by other historians. He organized and presented the historical narratives in a unique way. He gave importance to the field study so the picture of actual event may clear more explicitly. He placed the legislative narrative (أحاديث الأحكام) in the context of historical events for their more clarification. He proved and disproved some historical narratives by logical (internal and external) criticism. He cited and quoted most of his narratives from those whose ancestors were the eyewitnesses of those incidents. His statements are considered to be the more accurate and acute indicating of historical events.

In this article, I have tried to highlight these aspects of Al-Waqidi's historical work.

Weakend and fabricated Hadiths and its Impact on Tafseer Literature

Tahir Mahmood

There are many types of Hadith and this division based on some rules and regulations which are briefly defined in specific books, Fake and Fabricated Ahadith entered in the sound and pure text after the Prophet (SAW) passed away.

This article discusses the impact of these Fabricated and fake Ahadith on the Quranic verses because these Ahadith portrayed the Holy Quran as a book full of contradictions due to explaining the holy Quran according to these Ahadith.

The Significance of Dar al-Arqam in Islam

Najma Bano

Saida Bano

The article is about (Dar Al-Arqam bin Abi Al-Arqam: the first (Da'wah and The University) in the history of Islam. It deals with the significant part played by Dar Al-Arqam bin Abi Al-Arqam during the period of Prophet (SAW) as well as the age after it. The Dar stated above has been the first learning center in which Prophet (SAW) had been teaching his pioneer mates the wisdoms of Islam. Accordingly they had later carried the great duty of conveying the message of Al-mighty God and had acknowledged from the Prophet (PBUH) his generous guidelines during the secret stage of Da'wah. The article also mentions the importance of this Dar through the spiritual, ancient and traditional role played by it and which contributed in the spreading and up lifting of Islam.

Dr Khurshid Rizvi: An Emblem of Arabic Literature in Pakistan

Abdul Qadeer

This article deals with life and works of Professor Dr. Khurshid ul Hassan Rizvi. He is a renowned scholar of Arabic language and literature, and a great researcher. He penned several research articles and books on different Arabic and Islamic topics. One of his unique works is a critical edition of sixth volume of the manuscript of Qala'id al Juman fi Fara'id Shua'ra Hadha al-Zaman by Ibn al-Sha'ar, which he accomplished on the request of Mosul University, Baghdad. This volume comprises 824 pages. One of his other prominent works is the Arabic translation of English text of "Federal Shariat Court judgment on Interest (Riba)" (520 pages), done on the request of and finally published by Islamic Research and Training Institute, Islamic Development Bank, Jeddah. He also translated thirteen lectures of famous Turkish Scholar Dr. Fuat Sizen from Arabic into Urdu. These lectures were primarily published under the title: Muhadarat fi Tarikh al-Uloom al-Arabiyya wal-Islamiyya. Since the last decade Dr. Khurshid has been writing in Urdu a detailed history of pre-Islamic Arabic literature and the first Volume (703 pages) was published in 2010. Dr. Khurshid is also a Critic. So we find him in his writings criticizing the opinions of different veterans regarding some literary traditions and narrations presented in their books without sufficient proof. He is a well-known poet of Urdu, having six anthologies of poetry published so far. He has been composing from time to time some verses in Persian and Arabic as well not yet collected and compiled. This article presents an overall view of his writings in the field of Arabic language and literature only. It is divided into two parts, the first part highlights his life while the second part deals with his works briefly.

English Articles

Dietary Laws of Islam and Judaism: A Comparative Study

Shahzadi Pakeeza

Mohsina Munir

Islam and Judaism describe the set rules and laws for human diet. The laws prescribed by Islam and Judaism are very strict and obligatory for their believers. These laws describe that what kind of things are permissible and what are prohibited for people diet. Islam defines lawful diet under the concept of Halāl and Haram. These dietary laws are practically explained by the Holy Prophet (SAW). Jewish dietary laws also are discussed under the specific category of laws called as "Kosher laws" (Jewish dietary laws). These laws are derived from the chapters of religious scripture Torāh describing the laws of permissible and forbidden food. In Islam and Judaism the dietary laws serve as the mean of obedience to Allah, attaining purity and maintaining a separate social status among the other religious societies. The basic differences between these two dietary laws are that the religious texts for the derivation of laws in both religions are different. Islamic dietary laws

are based on the teachings of The Holy Quran that is the only authentic revealed book existing today and the Jewish dietary laws are derived from the Torah in which there are lots of changing made by the Jewish religious rabbis. This lessens the authenticity of Torah today. Islamic dietary laws are same in every situation and occasion but the Jewish dietary laws are changed on their religious the Holy festivals. So in the dietary laws of Islam and Judaism there are many points of agreement as well as points of contradiction. This study proves that Islam has the only pure and saved teaching of Almighty Allah.

The Social and Moral Teachings of Christianity, Islam and Buddhism in the Context of Global Peace

Arshad Munir
Sanaullah Bhutto
Godwin Onuh Odeh

This paper examined the social and moral teachings and value in world largest religions i.e. Buddhism, Christianity and Islam on how they impinged on world peace. Religion as contends in the paper play pivotal role in uplifting human moral values, devising solutions regarding psychological challenges and psychic phenomenon, character-building and mutual understanding among different fibres of the society. A brief glance at the religions of the world reveals that all religion in the world have their own teachings and stand out for world peace. For instance, moral and spiritual teachings of Christianity and Buddhism stand for brotherhood and harmony throughout the world. Similarly, Islam recognises the fact that each religious teacher has faith in his own mission and wants to establish peace for humanity. Each religion is a microsm of a living organism of peace and harmony for humanity. Islam draws attention to the unity of mankind. Hence, in the light of religions and their teachings, they are all targeted at the betterment of humanity as well as propagate the message of love, equality, brotherhood, justice and equity.

Daily Routine of the Holy Prophet (SAW)

Syed Abdul Ghaffar Bukhari
Abida Iqbal

The last Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (SAW), the dearest person to Allah, is the greatest benefactor of humanity. He is an unmatched role model for the whole mankind; hence every Muslim must follow his footprints. Allah has described the status of Holy Prophet (SAW) in the Quran as role model (3:31)The holy Prophet (SAW) encompasses unmatched qualities, yet He lived a wholesome, simple and balanced life. He demonstrated various practices in his daily life, which are easy to perform by an ordinary believer. His usual practices exhibit the characteristics of consistency, regularity,

punctuality and gradual enhancement in meditation. Main attributes of his practices include suitable time selection, appropriate division of time slots for various practices, its correct sequence, frequent changes to avoid monotony and balanced approach towards deliverance of rights among his family members, the believers and even the non-believers. Various Ahadith, Sunnahs narrated in this regard and the elucidation given by various Imams / scholars, underlines the true essence and wisdom hidden in the practices of the holy Prophet (SAW). His life serves as a beacon of light not only for Muslims but also for rest of the humanity. Following His footprints is a sure and guaranteed success in this life and hereafter.

Objectives of Islamic Finance Achieved by Islamic Banks

Hafiz Iftikhar Ahmed

Samreena Akbar Khan Barikzai

The main Objective of the Study is to gauge the perception of the Bankers of Islamic Banks in Pakistan about the religious Objectives of Islamic Finance, the social Objectives of Islamic Finance and the economical objectives of Islamic Finance. For this purpose three Propositions have been developed. The Study uses the Quantitative Research Approach due to explanatory nature of the problem. A Questionnaire is developed to meet the needs of Survival Research. According to the Sample Calculator 381 samples have been collected from five full-fledged Islamic Banks namely Meezan Bank Pakistan Limited, Al Baraka Bank Pakistan Limited, Bank e Islami Pakistan Limited, Dubai Islami Bank Pakistan Limited and Burj Bank Pakistan Limited of the five districts of Southern Punjab i.e. Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar, Raheem Yar Khan, Vehari and Multan. All the three Propositions (coined for the Research) have been analyzed and interpreted with the help of SPSS (Version 17) Statistical Package of Social Sciences. The Propositions have been proved with the help of Statistical Formulas i.e. percentage and frequency, as well as with description. The result reveals that the Bankers in all the Islamic Banks of Pakistan have a strong positive perception on the mentioned issues.

British Educational Weapon and Transformation of Muslim's Mindset in Sub-continent (Historical Survey)

Hafiz Mujahid Maqsood

Muhammad Imran

This research paper critically examines the educative role of Christian missionaries in the Sub-Continent. This education system in India, an effort has been made to build the research paper that these educational institutions have played a critical role in the social and political decline. This act of Christians made the priest of church as highly learned and with great knowledge of religions, while the Maulvi was DE characterized and due to continuous criticism, this brought a hole in the Muslims and very few of them

accepted this change. Although Muslims have regained their foundation and returned to normalcy but the wounds are still fresh and they will require some time to heal. This research paper exposes the evil character of the Christian missionary and the sufferings of the Muslims on their hands.

Consumer Protection in Islamic Shari'ah: An overview

Muhammad Akbar Khan

This research paper presents an overview of the protection guaranteed to consumers in Islamic legal system. The paper expounds the concept of consumer protection under Islamic law looking into the primary sources of Shari'ah and its philosophy. Rights and responsibilities of the consumers that are guaranteed by Islamic Shari'ah have been highlighted. The Islamic concept of a just market system is highly celebrated and its impact on consumer protection has been deeply analysed. The methods to enforce Islamic law on consumer protection have been given due importance and the policy of an Islamic state is highlighted in this regard.

The Concept of Performance Measurement in Islam

Hafiz Zafar Ahmed

Noor Ul Ain Khan

Zulfqar Ahmad

This study aims to describe the concept of business in Islam and the performance measurement system given by Islam. To strengthen the study evidences are taken from Quran and Hadees other than these basic two sources of information ijtehad and sayings of companions are also used. Islam does not give a proper performance measurement tool but a set of ethics by which we can measure performance. These ethics are not only to be practiced in business but in also daily life of a Muslim.

The End and Ruin of Wonderful Universe, Contemporary Science and Islamic Point of View

Hafiz Zahid Latif

Tanveer Qasim

Our world as it is viewed from modern physics and cosmology has many expected and strange features .Even today modern science has still a few things to say about age-old questions i.e. who are we? Where do we come from and where are going? Modern science have a lot of such speculative questions whether there is something beyond the limits of our natural science .Modern science takes us on a journey through cosmology and quantum world of elementary particles and anti- particles. Among the most fascinating and amazing discoveries of science is the discovery of Anti- matter or anti-particle which evidently predict such a universe where man will have to live an eternal life, where death, disease sorrow and anything's downfall is not expected at all. In this article, this marvelous scientific discovery and concept of hereafter in religion has been discussed.