

پروگرام کی صدارت کی۔ پروگرام کی نظامت، مولانا محمد جرجیس کریمی نے کی۔

☆ مورخہ ۱۷ دسمبر ۲۰۱۷ء کو جنوبی ہند کی معروف و مشہور درس گاہ جامعہ دارالسلام عمر آباد کا انچاس (۴۹) طلبہ و اساتذہ پر مشتمل ایک وفد علی گڑھ آیا۔ اس کے قیام و طعام کا نظم ادارے میں کیا گیا۔ اس موقع پر طلبہ کے ساتھ ایک نشست منعقد ہوئی جس میں ارکان ادارہ نے تحقیق و تصنیف کے اصول و آداب کی وضاحت کی۔

☆ ۲۶-۲۷ نومبر ۲۰۱۷ء میں ادارہ علوم القرآن علی گڑھ میں 'عروج و زوال کا قرآنی تصور' کے موضوع پر دو روزہ سمینار منعقد ہوا۔ اس میں ارکان ادارہ نے مقالات پیش کیے۔ مولانا محمد جرجیس کریمی نے 'ہندوستان میں زوال کے اسباب' کے موضوع پر، مولانا کمال اختر قاسمی نے 'مسلمانوں کا زوال'۔ سنت الہی اور اس کے محرکات' کے موضوع پر اور جناب مجتبیٰ فاروق نے 'مولانا مودودیؒ کا نظریہ عروج و زوال' کے موضوع پر مقالات پیش کیے۔

☆ مورخہ ۲۰ اکتوبر ۲۰۱۷ء کو انسٹی ٹیوٹ آف ایجوکیشنل اسٹڈیز نئی دہلی نے مارواڑ مسلم ایجوکیشنل سوسائٹی کے اشتراک سے مولانا آزاد ایونیورسٹی جوڈھ پور (راجستھان) میں ایک سمینار منعقد کیا۔ اس میں رکن ادارہ جناب مجتبیٰ فاروق نے 'تکثیر سماج میں اسلام کی نمائندگی' کے موضوع پر مقالہ پیش کیا۔

☆ ۱۶-۱۷-۱۸ دسمبر ۲۰۱۷ء کو 'اسلامیات میں غیر مسلموں کی خدمات' کے موضوع پر رضالائبریری، رام پور میں سہ روزہ کانفرنس منعقد ہوئی۔ اس میں بھی جناب مجتبیٰ فاروق نے شرکت کی اور 'اسلامیات میں ایم۔ این۔ رائے کی خدمات' کے عنوان سے مقالہ پیش کیا۔

☆ ادارہ کی سرپرستی میں رائٹس فارم کے پروگرام برابر جاری ہیں۔ مورخہ ۱۰ اکتوبر ۲۰۱۷ء کو ایک پروگرام منعقد ہوا، جس میں ڈاکٹر نذیر احمد علانی نے 'سرسید احمد خاں کی تفسیر' ایک جائزہ کے عنوان سے مقالہ پیش کیا۔ مولانا اشہد جمال ندوی نے اس کی صدارت کی۔ دوسرا پروگرام ۱۳ نومبر ۲۰۱۷ء کو ہوا، جس میں 'ہندوستان پر مسلمانوں کے احسانات' کے عنوان سے جناب عبد اللہ شمیم ندوی نے مقالہ پیش کیا۔ اس پروگرام کی صدارت ڈاکٹر طارق ایوبی ندوی (مہتمم مدرسہ اسلامیہ علی گڑھ، شاخ دارالعلوم ندوۃ العلماء لکھنؤ) نے فرمائی۔ تیسرا پروگرام ۳۰ دسمبر ۲۰۱۷ء میں ہوا، جس میں 'خودکشی: اسباب اور حل' کے عنوان پر جناب سراج کریم سلفی نے مقالہ پیش کیا۔ اس پروگرام کی صدارت ڈاکٹر محمد غمطریف شہباز ندوی (مدیر ماہ نامہ افکار ملی، نئی دہلی) نے فرمائی۔

☆☆☆

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Abstract of the Articles

The Problems of Muslim Ummah and Their Solution in the Present Scenario of the Country

Syed Jalaluddin Umari

President Idara -e-Tahqeeq-o- Tasneef-e- Islami

& Amir Jamaat-e-Islami Hind

In the present scenario Maulana Syed Jalaluddin Umari addressed the Muslims in the various parts of the country. This article has been compiled on the basis of extracts therefrom, and after review made by the Maulana it is being published here for the benefit of readers.

The Maulana said the situation prevailing in the country as well as at the international level is not congenial to the Muslims. Islam and the Muslims are being presented as potential danger. The Muslims find themselves confronted with dangers in their own country. They are victim of backwardness in both educational and economic fields. Courts pronounce verdicts against their personal laws and the Government too wants to change them by way of legislation. But there is no need for being disheartened. The Muslims should make concerted efforts to change the very direction of the situations. They should raise voice against oppression and injustice irrespective of whosoever is targeted. They should act upon the Islamic teachings as much as they can. God willing, the situation shall change and their problems shall be solved.

**The History of Faith in Inimitability of the
Qur'an
(in the Light of the Thoughts of Professor Abdul
A'leem)**

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Professor Abdul A'leem (1907-1976), former Vice Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, did his Ph.D. from Bonn University, Germany. A gist of his thesis was published as 'Aqeeda-e-Aijaz-e-Qur'an ki Tareekh' (The History of Faith in Inimitability of the Qur'an) by Urdu Academy, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi in 1932. This article analyses the views of Dr. Abdul A'leem in the light of this book.

Professor Abdul A'leem, in his thesis, has proved that with whatever angle you study the Qur'an, you will find the world unable to present the like of its inimitability. He has also discussed the order and coherence in the Surahs of the Qur'an as well as Ilm al-Qur'an (learning to understand the Qur'an) and its allied subjects.

The writer has introduced all these in great detail. He has also disagreed to some of Dr. Abdul A'leem's research findings; for example, that the art of book writing was almost non-existent among the Arabs or that there was less variety in the poetry of the days of Jihiliyah (Ignorance).

Attar Studies in Iran
(In the Light of the Research of Dr. Muhammad
Reza Shafii Kadkani)

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Faridudin Attar Neishabouri (627-553 AH) is a distinguished Persian mystic poet. His notable work is 'Tazkirah Al-Auliya'(prose). Attar's works have been edited by great Iranian scholars such as Forouzanfar, Gogarin and Zarrinkub as well as German scholar Helmut Ritter. During the past 20 years, Dr. M. Reza Shafii Kadkani has edited Attar's five works: 'Manteq Al-Teir', 'Musibat Nama', 'Mukhtar Nama', 'Elahi Nama' and 'Asrar Nama'. Comparing to those, Shafii Kadkani's editions' advantage is his access to valid versions which are closer to the author's time. Each one of them consists of outstanding preface and unchallengeable annotations. His deep studies on Attar's works along with the carefulness and evolution took place during the past 40 years in the process of correction have led his correction to be one of the most perfect ones on Attar's works.

This article describes these five analytical corrections.

Establishment of Law and Order in Islamic State

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With regard to social life Islam enjoins such etiquette as can establish and maintain order and discipline in society. It

wants its believers to follow this etiquette in letter and spirit. To ensure this it trains them from the various angles. Whether it is the system of Ibadah or the chain of battles, individual dealings or collective ones, the commandments of what to do and what not are expressly taught. Rights and duties have been determined and all people have been made bound thereto. They have been enjoined to keep from disorder, chaos and civil strife. Virtues have been instructed and vices prohibited. To practise equity and justice has been ordained. The Islamic State has been made duty-bound to do planning to deal with problems, enact laws for this purpose and implement those laws equally upon all citizens. To ensure this it is essential that rights and duties are distributed in a properly equitable manner and the system of accountability is made effective.

This article discusses all these points in great detail and illustrates them in the light of Qur'an and the teachings of Allah's Messenger (peace and blessings of Allah be to him).

Imam Tabari and His Tafsir Jami al-Bayan

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Allama Abu Jafar Muhammad ibn Jarir al-Tabari (d. 310H) achieved fame in the fields of Tafsir, Hadith and

History. His exegesis, *Tafsir Jami al-Bayan fi Tafsir al-Qur'an* is one of the very first and basic sources of Tafsir literature. It is based on Tafsir bil Ma'thur (i.e. exegesis derived from other Qur'anic Ayahs, Sahih Ahadith, or Established Sunnah). Besides it also derives arguments from Arabic dictionary and poetry. There are also jurisprudential discussions therein. However it avoids Tafsir bil Ra'y (i.e. exegesis derived from personal interpretation).

This article throws light in brief on the life of Imam Tabari, presents salient features of his Tafsir and illustrates them with examples.

The Sources of Seerah at a Glance

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The Prophet's Seerah is studied with the help of the various sources. Some of them are fundamental and some others subsidiary. Fundamental sources are the Qur'an, Prophet's Hadith, Books of Shamael, Seerah Books and History Books. Subsidiary sources include those sources which are not directly related to Seerah literature and deal with other subjects but are somehow useful in the Seerah study; for example, Arabic literature, poetic anthologies, biografies, books on geography, jurisprudence and genealogy