

کراچی کے چند معروف مفتیان و علماء کرام کے فون نمبرز  
جن سے فقہی مسائل کے سلسلہ میں رجوع کیا جاسکتا ہے۔

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نوٹ: بعض دیگر علماء و مفتیان کرام کے فون نمبرز افادہ عامہ کے لئے

انشاء اللہ آئندہ شمارہ میں شائع کئے جائیں گے۔

Tahrim - prohibition, or rendering something into haram

Tahsiniyyat - Embellishments, or things which are merely desirable, as opposed to daruriyyat which are deemed to be essential

Taklif - liability, obligation

Talaq - divorce initiated by the husband

Ta'lil - ratiocination, search for the effective cause of a ruling

Tarjih - Preference (of one legal opinion over others).

Tashri - legislation

Ta'wil - allegorical interpretation

Ta'zir - deterrence, discretionary penalty determined by the qadi.

Ulama - the learned, knowledgeable people in Islam. Plural form of alim

'urf - Custom.

Usul al-fiqh - Sources or roots of Islamic law and jurisprudence; refers mainly to the Quran and Sunnah as the principal sources of the Shari'ah, but also to a number of other sources and methods which are used in order to facilitate the proper exercise of ijtihad.

Usul al-Qanun - modern jurisprudence.

Wajib - obligatory, often synonymous with fard

Wajib ayni - personal obligation.

Wajib kafa'i - collective obligation of the entire community

Waqf - charitable endowment

**Qiyas** - Analogical reasoning aimed at extending a given ruling of the Quran and Sunnah to a new case, on grounds of an effective cause common to both the new and the original case

**Ra'y** - Considered personal opinion, often used in contradistinction to nass (see above)

**Rukhsah** - concession or concessionary law, that is, law which is modified due to the presence of mitigating factors

**Sadaq** - same meaning as mahr

**Sahih** - valid, authentic

**Sanad** - basis, proof, authority

**Shar'i** - Juridical, legal

**Shari'ah** - Islamic law as contained in the divine guidance of the Qur'an and Sunnah. 'Islamic law' is the nearest English translation of Shari'ah, yet the latter is not confined specifically to legal subject matter and extends to the much wider areas of moral and religious guidance

**shar' man qablana** - Pre-Islamic divine laws

**Shart** - (plural, shurut) condition

**Siyasah Shari'ah** - Shari'ah-oriented policy; often refers to discretionary decisions taken by the Head of State or qadi in pursuit of public good, in response to emergency situations, or in cases where a strict application of the established law would lead to undesirable results

**Sunnah** - the examples of the Prophet's life, what he said, did, implemented, how he implemented, etc

**Tahlil** - an intervening marriage contracted for the sole purpose of legalising remarriage between a divorced couple

**Muhkam** - perspicuous, a word or a text conveying a firm and unequivocal meaning

**Mujmal** - ambivalent, ambiguous, referring to a category of unclear words

**Mukallaf** - a competent person who is in full possession of his faculties

**Mukhtasar** - abridgement, summary, esp. of juristic manuals composed for mnemonic and teaching purposes.

**Munasib** - appropriate, in harmony with the basic purpose of the law

**Mutashabih** - intricate, unintelligible, referring to a word or a text whose meaning is totally unclear

**Mutashabihat** - (singular. mutashabih) Ambiguous, obscure, difficult to understand - the abbreviated letters which occur at the beginning of some chapters of the Quran are typical examples; the ambiguous passages in the Qur'an

**Nahy** - prohibition

**Nass** - a clear injunction, an explicit textual ruling

**Nikah** - Islamic Legal marriage contract.

**Nusus** - (plural. of nass) clear textual rulings

**Qadah** - plural form of qadi

**Qadi** - Judge

**Qawl al-Sahabi** - The opinion of a Companion of the Prophet. Also known as madhhab al-Sahabi

**Qisas** - retaliation in kind (eye for an eye). In Islam though, retaliation should be forgone as an act of charity sura 5, ayah

**Ibahah** - Permissibility, being the verbal noun of mubah (permissible), which represents a value point in the Islamic scale of five values, coming next after wajib and mandub.

**Ijma'** - consensus of opinion

**Ijtihad** - literally, 'exertion', and technically the effort a jurist makes in order to deduce the law, which is not self-evident, from its sources

**Ikhtilaf** - juristic disagreement

**'Illah** - effective cause, or ratio legis, of a particular ruling

**Istidlal** - Reasoning in general (istidlal) by methods other than the recognised sources

**Istishab** - Accompanying circumstances to be taken into consideration

**Istihsan** - to deem something good, juristic preference  
**Istislah** - consideration of public interest

**Mahr** - a 'dowry' given by the man to the woman he is about to marry. It is part of the Muslim marriage contract. It can never be demanded back under any circumstances

**Majazi** - metaphorical, figurative

**Makruh** - abominable, reprehensible

**Mandub** - Recommended, praiseworthy; a course of conduct which earns moral reward if followed; however a person who does not follow such a course of conduct is not open to punishment. It is also synonymous with mustahabb.

**Mansukh** - abrogated, repealed

**Mubah** - permissible.

**Far'** - literally a branch or a sub-division, and in the context of qiyas a new case.

**Fard** - something which is obligatory on a Muslim. It is sometimes used in reference to the obligatory part of salat.

**Fard 'ayn** - personal obligation - such as the fard salat (compulsory daily prayers)

**Fard kafa'i** - collective obligation - such as salat al-Janazah. If a group of the community fulfils this fard, then it is enough, and the duty is fulfilled.

**Fatwa** - Considered opinion given by a qualified scholar, a mufti (jurisconsult), or a mujtahid (one who is competent enough to conduct ijtihad) concerning a legal/religious issue: a religious edict

**Fiqh** - Islamic law as developed by Muslim jurists. The term is often used synonymously with Shari'ah; the main difference being that Shari'ah bears a closer link with divine revelation, whereas fiqh mainly consists of the works of religious scholars and jurists.

**Fuqaha** - plural form of faqih

**Hadd** - (plural hudud) literally, limit, prescribed penalty.

**Halal** - something that is lawful and permitted in Islam

**Haram** - something which is unlawful or prohibited in Islam.

**Hudud** - the limits ordained by Allah. This includes the punishment for crimes

**Hukm** - (plural ahkam) as in hukm shar'i: law, value, or ruling of Shari'ah.

## Glossary of the Fiqhi terms.

The following fiqhi terms are most commonly used in the fiqhi books and articles we publish those for our readers ease.

P. by: Dr. Shahtaaz

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Adillah - (plural. of dalil) proofs, evidences, indications.

Ahadith - (plural. of hadith) narratives and reports of the deeds and sayings of the Prophet

Ahkam - (plural. of hukm) laws, values and ordinances  
Ahliyyah - legal capacity

Ahliyyah al-ada - active legal capacity which can incur rights as well as obligations

Ahliyyah al-wujub - receptove legal capacity which is good for receiving but cannot incur obligations

Al-hukm al-taklifi - defining law, law which defines rights and obligations

Al-hukm al-wad'i - declaratory law, that is, law which regulates the proper implementation of al-hukm al-taklifi, such as by expounding the conditions, exceptions and qualifications thereof.

Dalalah al-nass - inferred or implied meaning of a given text

Dalil - proof, indication, evidence

Faqih - a person who is an expert on Islamic jurisprudence (law), fiqh.