# Seyyed Abul Hassan Ali Nadwi's Approach to Western Civilization

Muhammad Ali Zafar\*

#### Introduction:

Seyyed Abul Hassan Ali Nadwi was one of the eminent and reputed scholars in the Muslim world. He had a multidimensional personality. He was a unique historian, a genuine sermonizer, a biographer, a popular author and scholar. One of the salient features of his writings is his authentic and thought provoking criticism of western civilization. Many Muslim scholars have depicted the picture of modern western civilization in an awe inspiring and apologetic style, but the analysis and critique of the western civilization presented by Seyyed Abul Hassan Ali is considered as one of his great maneuver.(1)

He acquired a deep insight of the western civilization by the literature of Muslim scholars like Muhammad Iqbal, Abul Ala Mududi, 'Islam at the Cross Roads' by Muhammad Asad, and from the literature of western authors, e.g. History of 'Conflict between Religion and Science', Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall of European Morals', Robert's 'The making of Humanity'<sup>2</sup>, etc. Moreover, he insinuated of Western civilization by the several tours of Europe, which provided him the chance to study the West and its lifestyle intimately. He expresses his feelings about his tour of Europe in such words:

"The tour of Europe had given me the opportunity to see, at first hand, the major centers of Western Civilization about which so much had been said in the book. I also made use of the material available in the British Museum and other well-known libraries in the European countries I visited." (3)

Seyyed Abul Hassan Ali had the occasion to meet and converse with different orientalists in Europe. In one of his letters, he evinced his reflections about the western civilization that, neither I have manifested an excessive realistic portrayal, nor with prejudice, and this is the matter of fact that without personal observation it is difficult to deliver any judgment about the goodness and falsehood of this civilization. (4) It was the result of his frequent visits of Europe and America that he depicted an apt picture of the West in front of the Muslims living abroad and in the Muslim countries, and warned them regarding the merits and demerits of western civilization.

<sup>\*</sup> Head of Islamic Studies Dept. Chand Bagh School Muriedke, Pakistan.

# References

- 1. Al-Rehman-3,4
- 2. Al-Alaq-1-4
- 3. Al-Araf 172
- 4. Al-Bagarah-31
- 5. Suyuti, Jalalud Din, Al-Muzhar fi Uloom illughat e wa anwa'iha, Dar Ihya il kutub il Arabiyya Beirut, n.a., Vol.1, p.8
- 6. Al-Bagarah-37
- 7. Al-Aaraf-23
- 8. Aale- Imran-37, Mryam-18-26, Luqman-10-19
- 9. Al-Tabarani, Salman bin Ahmad, Abul Qasim, Al-Mojam ul Aosat, Dar ul Haramain, Al-Qahira, 1415 A.H., Hadith No.4635, Vol.5, P.47
- 10. Aale-Imran-81
- 11. Al-Room-22
- 12. Al-Muzhar fi Uloom illughat e wa anwa'iha, vol.30 p.1
- 13. Al-Hethami, Ali bin Abi Bakr, Mjama uz Zawaaid wa man; ul Fawaid, Dar ul Fikrm Beirut, 1994, Vol.8, PP:453-54
- 14. Bukhari, Muhammad bin Ismail, Al-Jami' Al-Saheeh, Ikhtisar Ahmad bin Abdul Lateef Al-Zabeedi, Dar ul Andlus, Lahore, 2004, P.741
- Al-Baihqi, Abu Bakr Ahmad bi Al-Husain, Shuab ul Eman, Dar ul Kutub Al-Ilmiyya, Beirut, 1990, Hadith No. 1620, Vol.2, P.234
- Suyuti, Jalalud Din, Al-Jami' Al-Sagheer, Dar Taair ul Ilm, Jeddah, P.45. n.a. Al-Neshapuri, Muhammad bin Abdullah, Maarifat u Uloom ul Hadith, Dar ul Kutab Al-Ilmiyya, Beirut, 1977, P.116
- 17. Al-Shuara.192-195
- 18. Al-Nahal, 103
- 19. Muhammad Zakariyya, Maulana, Fazail e Arabi Zuban, Maktaba tu al-Sheikh, Karachi, P.24
- 20. Suyuti, Jalalud Din, Al-Durrul Mansoor fit Tafseer il Masoor, Dar ul Kutub Al-Ilmiyya, Beirut, 1990, Vol.4, P.4.
- 21. On this topic the marvelous book of Mualana Sayyed Suleman Ashraf "Al-Mubeen" is a commendable work.
- Ibne Hazam, Abu Muhammad Ali, Anlusi, Al-Ihkam fi Usul il Ahkam, Maktaba Al-Saada, Egypt, 1345 a.h., Vol.1, p.29
   Translation taken from the website http://en.islamtoday.net/artshow-437-3447.htm
  - 23. Suleman Ashraf, Mualana Sayyed, Al-Mubeen, Maktaba Qadriya, Lahore, 1978, pp.55-56
- 24. Yousaf-2, Ha Meem Sajda-3, Al-Shura -17, Al-zukhruf-3

e Faris, Ibne Zaid and Ibne Hajib. Second opinion is that man is the inventor of the language; gradually the man has been able to produce a handsome collection of words under the influence of his inner self and environment. Finally through this process a language was developed. Another opinion also exists that initially the words were gifted by the Allah and then extending and combining these words the man has formed a language, but this opinion is just a way of expressing Asha'ri scool of thought in other words" (23)

# Significance of Arabic Language:

- 1. The Quran mentions at many places that the Quran is in Arabic Language and its revelation in Arabic is the benevolence of Allah. (24)
- 2. The holy prophet wrote the letters to the rulers of different realms to preach Islam. All letters were written in Arabic language while the language of the most of addressees was not Arabic. Language of Heraclites was Roman and language of the Persian Empire was Persian. Two disciples of the Holy Prophet Hazrat Sohaib and Hazrat Salman Farsi were well versed in Roman and Persian languages respectively. It was easy to get the letters written in the respective languages of two kings of vast kingdoms by the reliable disciples but the Holy Prophet preferred Arabic.
- 3. Companions of the holy prophet conquered Egypt, Syria, Iraq and many other territories and these lands were brought under the administrative control of the Islamic State. Juma and Eid sermons were delivered by the companions of the Holy Prophet in Arabic while the languages of the audience were not Arabic. No effort was made by the companions to deliver the sermons in non-Arabic while it was not much difficult.
- 4. It is the religious need of every Muslim to learn Arabic so that he might be able to recite Quran and perform prayers and to get very basic knowledge of Islamic teachings.

internal evidences to prove that Arabic is a revealed language. Arabic phonology, etymological fertility, commendable syntax and system of word generation are unchangeable. The detailed and intensive study of Arabic Language results to believe that it is God gifted language rather than a human fabricated language. (21)

#### **REVELATION OF ARABIC: LOGICAL GROUNDS:**

Ibne Hazam says that with Ouran and Hadith, reason and human intellect also demonstrates that first language must be revealed. He writes: "The rational necessity for this is as follows: Had speech been established by direct human codification, it would have been necessary for the people who set down its code to have had complete mental faculties, rational discipline, comprehensive knowledge, and direct experience with all thing found in the world along with knowledge of the limits, similarities, differences, and natures of those thing. However, we know by necessity that the interval of time between the first appearance of a person and the time when that person attains such a level is a considerable number of years, requiring education, protection, and the care of others. A person becomes independent only many years after being born. There is no way for a parents, responsible people, and nursemaids to cooperate in life without having a language by which they understand each other's essential needs. These include their tilling, herding, and planting activities, also the means by which they protect themselves from the heat, cold, and wild animals, as well as their ways of treating illness. Every individual has to have gone through the experience of childhood, which we have already mentioned is a state ofinability and dependency on Moreover, the idea of codification necessitates that there was a time beforehand when language was not in existence, since it came about as the result of the activity of those who codified it. Yet, every activity requires speech in order to carry it out, so how were the codifiers of language supposed to go about the business of codifying it without having a language already at their disposal? This is an impossible situation." (22)

# Opinion Of Muslim Scholars About Revelation Of Arabic Language:

There are two schools of thought about considering Arabic language a revealed language. Mualana Sayyid Suleman Ashraf writes that:

"Primarily there are two opinions about the Arabic language, first is that it is revealed and God gifted. When Allah Almighty created Adam, He also educated him the words for conversation and when he was sent down to earth, he was continually being granted words according to needs and consequently it became a complete language. This is the opinion of Imam Abul Hassan Al-asha'ri and also of Saeed bin Jubair, Jalal ud din Sayuti, Ibn

Arabic had been faded out. An impure Arabic developed due to the intermingling of various languages. The patent Arabic was again revealed to Ismail

# "الهم اسماعيل هذا اللسان العربي الهاما" (15)

With the passage of time, once again, this patent Arabic language became tainted. Third time this patent Arabic was revealed to the Holy Prophet ...

"عن عمر بن الخطاب رضي الله تعالى عنه قال يارسول الله مالك افصحناً ولم تخرج من بين اظهرنا؟ قال كان لغة اسماعيل فدرست فجاء بها جبرنيل فحفظنيها فحفظتها" (16)

"Hazrat Omar says that I asked the Holy Prophet that, why yourself is more eloquent among us despite you never travelled out? He answered that the language of Ismail was eliminated and Jibril came to educate it and I learnt it by heart."

The Holy Quran too revealed in patent Arabic. The Quran mentions it in several verses.

﴿وَإِنَّهُ لِتَنزِيلُ رَبُ ٱلْعَالَمِينَ نَزَلَ بِهِ ٱلرُّوحُ ٱلأَمِينُ عَلَىٰ قَلْبِكَ لِتَكُونَ مِنَ ٱلْمُنذِرِينَ بِلِسَانِ عَرَبِيِّ مُّدِن﴾ (17)

And sure it is revelation of the Lord of the worlds, which the true spirit has brought down; upon the heart that yourself may be one of the warners, in plain Arabic speech

﴿ولقد نعلم انهم يقولون انما يعلمه بشر لسان الذي يلدون اليه اعجمي وهذا لسان عربي مبين﴾ (18)

And we know well that they say: Only a man teach him. The speech of him at whom they falsely hint is outlandish, and this is clear Arabic language.

Arabic being a Quranic Language is sacred, blessed, revealed and protected till doomsday. Maualna Zakariyya writes:

"Allah Almighty has said in Quran انا نحن نزلنا الذكر وانا له لحافظون. This is his promise to protect the Quran from any change or amendment. And it is vivid that protecting the Quran essentially includes protection of Arabic language because Quran is in Arabic language."(19)

Furthermore it is also a matter of fact that the life span of Arabic is not limited till doomsday, but it is an eternal and everlasting language because it is the language of the inhabitants of the paradise. It is reported that the Holy Prophet said that كلم اهل الجنة عربى (20)

# Internal evidences on revelation of arabic:

The comprehensive and all-encompassing vocabulary of the Arabic language with a variety of meanings with one word or vice versa and accuracy and the ideal association of meanings with words are

The words "واختلاف السنتكم portrays that واختلاف السنتكم and الوانكم and العنائة the same phenomenon as the human race has been spread out from the one man and similarly diverse languages were emerging from one language i.e. Arabic.

Arabic In Traditions Of The Holy Prophet:

Some traditions of the Holy Prophet are presented here to testify the aforementioned claim that Arabic is a divine language.

In the paradise language of Adam was Arabic and when he committed an error, Allah took out Arabic from his mind and he started to talk in Soriyani language and when his penitence was granted, he was returned back Arabic language.

2. "لما اذنب آدم عليه السلام الذنب الذي أذ نبه رفع رأسه الى العرش فقال أسالك بحق محمد الا غفرت لي فأوحى الله اليه وما محمد ؟ قال تبارك اسمك لما خلقتني رفعت رأسي الى عرشك فرأيت فيه مكتوبا: لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله" (13)

"When Adam المناه committed the sin, He raised up his head towards the throne and sought forgiveness in the name of Muhammad He inquired about that who was Muhammad? He replied: Your name is blessed, when yourself created me at that time I looked at your throne and found written: "لا الله الا الله الا الله محمد رسول الله

This hadith informs that Adam المناه had been able to read instantly after his creation. The first sentence that he read was لا الله الا الله محمد رسول الله and this is Arabic no doubt.

3. "خلق الله آدم وطوله ستون ذراعا ثم قال اذهب فسلم على اولنك من الملائكة فاستمع ما يحيونك تحيتك وتحية ذريتك قال: السلام عليكم فقالوا: السلام عليك ورحمة الله" (14)

This hadith also describes that the language of the first man Adam was Arabic, because after his creation, he was directed to offer salutation (salam) to angels and he fulfilled the commandment. Salam and its reply, consist of Arabic words.

# PATENT ARABIC (عربي مبين):

Pure and patent Arabic was revealed to Adam but after the expansion of the human race, its emerging needs and diversified experiences, the human race added new words to enrich the treasure of its language and resultantly new languages were formulated and patent

in Arabic. Therefore, it seems that the language of all prophets was Arabic. But if we keep in mind the style of Quranic phraseology, we can easily deduce that Quran is translating their words in Arabic and there is no indication in any verse that these prayers were educated to them by Allah. All verses that are communicating the conversations of Hazrat Maryam, Hazrat Luqman and Ashab-e-Khaf etc, can be understood in the same pattern. (8)

Some traditions present a new view that language of revelation for every prophet was Arabic and the prophet was responsible for communicating it, in the language of the audience. Hazrat Abu Hurairah narrates:

"والذي نفسي بيده ما انزل الله وحيا قط على نبى بينه و بينه الا بالعر بية ثم يكون هو بعد يبلغه قومه بلسانه" (9)

I swear by who is the Lord of my soul, never a revelation was sent to a prophet but in Arabic Language then he deciphers it to the language of his homeland.

4. Allah Almighty says in another verse:

﴿وَإِذْ أَخَذُ اللَّهُ مِيثَاقَ النَّبِيِّيْنَ لَمَا آتَيْنُكُمْ مِّنْ كِتَابَ وَحِكْمَةٍ ثُمَّ جَآءَكُمْ رَسُوَّلٌ مُّصَدُّقٌ لَمَا مَعَكُمْ لَثُوْمِلْنَّ بِهِ وَلَتَنْصُرُنَّهُ قَالَ القرَرِثُمْ وَاخْدَتُمْ عَلَىٰ ذَلِكُمْ إِصْرِى قَالُوا اقرَرِنَا قَالَ فَاشْفَدُوا وَاثَا مَعَكُمْ مِّنَ آلشًاهِدِينَ﴾ (10)

And when Allah made the prophets take pledge: (saying), "If I give you a book and wisdom, then comes to you a messenger verifying what is with you, you shall have to believe in him and you shall have to support him." He said, "Do you affirm and accept my covenant in this respect?" They said." We affirm" He said "Then bear witness and I am with you among the witness."

This verse states that Allah Almighty took a firm oath from the spirits of all prophets that if the noble prophet Muhammad (pbuh) appears during their times, they will believe in the veracity and prophethood of him and also instruct others to obey. All the prophets promised to believe, to support and to follow him. The language of this covenant is Arabic as vivid from the words of Quranic verse. This verse is another proof to authenticate the claim that Arabic is the revealed language. It is not logical if we say that Allah Almighty asked the question in thousands of languages and also to receive the responses in thousands of languages.

5. The Quran says:

﴿ وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ خَلْقُ ٱلسَّمَا وَاتِ وَٱلأَرْضِ وَٱخْتِلافُ السِّنْتِكُمْ وَالْوَانِكُمْ ﴾ (11)

And of His signs is the creation of the heavens and earth and differences of your languages and colors.

not your Lord" They said " of course You are, we affirm" lest you should say on the day of doom, "We were ignorant of this".

This verse depicts the occasion of the heavenly covenant called Covenant of when all human souls congregated, and Almighty Allah asked that Do you believe that I am your Lord. They all gave a reply of affirmation without any intimidation and coercion that You are, no doubt. This conversation occurred even before the existence of human being. It can easily be derived from this verse that every human being knows language to speak since primitive epoch before his existence. Secondly as this conversation transpired in Arabic, therefore Arabic is the revealed language that can be called natural ingredient of the souls of human being.

2. The Quran gives detailed information regar ling the creation of the man. In this context, Quran asserts.

Then the Adam learnt certain words from his Lord and he relented towards him.

This verse clearly proves that Adam was taught some speech and, it is obvious that the names must be imparted through a language and, it is agreed that the language of the seraphs is Arabic. Allama Jala ud Din Sayuti(R.A) writes:

Abul Hassan bin Faris says in his book Fiq hul Lugha "You must know that Arabic Language is revealed language as the Quran states وعلم ادم الاسماء كلها

3. The Quran states the story of Hazrat Adam that Satan trapped him and his wife by enticement. Consequently, they committed the error of eating the forbidden tree and both of them were banished from the paradise. This situation of the displeasure of Allah was unbearable for them as they had never experienced the wrath of Allah so, they sought the repentance. Allah educated Adam the following words of apology. The Quran says:

٠

Then Adam learnt certain words (to pray with) from his Lord Adam learnt what words? Quran conveys.

Our Lord! We have wronged our souls, and if thou do not forgive us, we shall of a surety be of the losers.

The words that were taught to Adam and Eve comprised of the Arabic language as Quranic verse affirms. However, a doubt might be raised that all benedictory statements of prophets narrated by the Quran are

# **Arabic: The Revealed Language**

Usman Ahmad\*

Allah Almighty is the sole Creator, Cherisher and Sustainer of all the worlds. He created the man and bestowed him with the capability of expression. Allah says in the Quran.

He created man. He taught him distinctness.

In these verses the creation of the man has been narrated contiguous to the conferment of the faculty of speech to him, which discloses vividly that the man had the ability to express his sentiments, experiences and knowledge since the day of his inception. It is also a matter of fact that expression without a language is merely impossible. Therefore علمه البيان encompasses the meanings of علمه الله . It is also established that expression of inner feelings or knowledge gained by experiences is possible by two means: Verbal and inscriptive. Therefore علمه البيان includes endowment of both skills of expression; speaking and writing, of human being by Allah. In Surah Al-Alaq, the Quran informs explicitly:

Recite thou in the name of thy Lord who has created everything. Has created man from a clot and thy lord is the most bountiful. Who has taught man by the pen.

It is evident from these verses that the first man of the universe was well versed in reading and writing since the beginning, as the words اقرأ and describe. Consequently, we can infer that the first language was revealed divinely to the first man; Adam الميناء.

Now the question arises that what was the first revealed language. Thorough study of the Quran and the Hadith leads towards the fact that the language revealed to the first man was Arabic. The manifestation of the Quran and Sunnah will be rendered to invigorate the current debate.

Quranic Verdict About Revelation Of Arabic:

1. The Quran says:

And when your Lord brought forth from the children of Adam, that is, from their backs, their progeny, and made them testify about themselves, "Am I

<sup>\*</sup>Lecturer, Dept. of Islamic Studies, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan

# CONTENTS

<ol> <li>Arabic: The Revealed Language</li> <li>Usman Ahmad</li> </ol>	1
<ol> <li>Seyyed Abul Hassan Ali Nadwi's Approach Western Civilization</li> <li>Muhammad Ali Zafar</li> </ol>	to <sub>.</sub> 9
<ul> <li>3. An Analysis of Corporate Governance in Isla and Western Perspectives</li> <li>Shams-ul-Basar</li> <li>Malik Muhammad Hafeez</li> </ul>	amic 25
4. Islamic Modes of Financing  ❖Muhammad Ijaz	33
5. The End of Ideology and the Rise of Islam ❖ Hafiz Muhammad Abdul Qayyum	41
<ul> <li>Trends of Nazm-Al-Qurān in Tafsīr Literatur in the Sub-Continent</li> <li>Muhammad Abdullah</li> </ul>	re 55
Abstracts of all Articles	71



# **Editorial Board**

## Foreign:

- Akhter al-Wasey, Dean, Faculty of Islamic Studies, jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi, India.
- Farhana, Loonate, Dept. of Philosophy, Virginia University, USA.
- Syukri Saleh, Director,
   Center for Islamic Management Development,
   School of Social Sciences, Universiti Sains, Malaysia.
- Israr Ahmed Khan, Associate Professor, Dept. of Quran & Sunnah Studies Kulliyyah of Islamic Revealed knowledge and human sciences, International Islamic University, Malaysia.
- ❖ Yaseen Mazhar Siddiqui, Director, Shah Walli Ullah Research Cell, Muslim University, Ali Garh India,
- Muhammad Saleem, Director, Suffah Institute for Higher Studies, UK.
- Ibrahim Muhammad Ibrahim, Chairman, Dept. of Urdu, Al-Azhar University, Cairo, Egypt.

#### National:

- Khurshid Rizvi, (r) Head, Dept. of Arabic. Govt. College University, Lahore, Pakistan.
- Jamila Shoukat, (r) Dean Faculty of Islamic Studies and Oriental Learning, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.
- Samar Fatima,(r) Dean Faculty of Islamic Studies, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.
- Sarfraz Ahmed Awan, (Ex.) Director, Religious Affairs, DHA, Lahore, Pakistan.

consecutively, beginning with the title page. Type the page number in the upper right-hand comer of each page in English, and in the upper left-hand comer of each page in Urdu and Arabic.

#### B. Abstracts:

Provide on a separate page an abstract of not more than 150 words. This abstract should consist of labeled background, Methods, Results and Conclusion. They should briefly describe, respectively, the problem being addressed in the study, how the study was performed, the salient result and what the authors conclude from the results.

#### C. Introduction:

State the purpose of the article and summarize the rationale for the study.

#### D. Key Words:

Include the Key Words relating to the article subject.

#### E. Results:

Present your results in logical sequence in the text.

#### F. Discussion:

Emphasize the new and important aspect of the study and conclusions that follow from them.

Link the conclusions with the goals of the study but avoid unqualified statements and conclusions not completely supported by your discussion and references.

#### G. References:

Text and references must follow the format outlined in *The Chicago Manual of Style* like (al-Ālūsī, Sayyid Muhmud al-Baghdadi. *Rūh al-Ma'ānī*, Cairo: Muniriyah Press, 1353 AH.). All footnotes citing books must contain the complete title, name of the author(s), place of publication, publishing company, and date. All foreign words must be underlined and transliterated. SZIC reserves the right to change the transliteration of all historical names, titles, and non-English terminology to bring conformity with its own style.

# **Editorial Policy**

**SZIC** feels honour in providing a podium by publishing original material of interest to the research scholars, *Ulema*, and sociopolitical scientists, in the broad field of Islamic social sciences. *Al-Adwā* is an academic refereed journal published two times a year (Summer and Winter). Unsolicited manuscripts will be welcomed here.

#### **Manuscript Submission**

Submit two copies of the manuscript along with a soft copy (Floppy/CD) to the Editor. Manuscripts should not be submitted via Fax; e-mail may be used to transmit papers. To facilitate academic review and production, authors must provide their complete name, address, phone number(s), current position/title, and name(s) of universities on the title page.

Manuscripts will be considered for publication only if they have not been published previously and are not under consideration for publication elsewhere.

#### The Review Procedure

Manuscripts that are submitted to **Al-Adwā** are subject to evaluation by at least two independent referees (including one from technologically advanced countries) who are expert in the applicable field. The decision to accept or reject a manuscript rests solely with **Al-Adwā**' Editorial Board. This decision is final. The Editorial Board will, however, base its decision primarily upon the recommendations of the referees who have evaluated the paper.

## **Format Requirements**

# A. General Requirements:

Unsolicited Manuscripts must be written in English/Urdu/Arabic. Type the manuscript on white bond paper, 8-1/2×11 inches (21.6×27 cm or A4 size paper) with margins of at least 1.5 inches (4cm). Type on one side of the paper only double spacing every page. Begin each of the following section on separate page and in the following order: Title page, Abstract, Introduction, Results, Discussion, and References. Number pages

# Al-Adwā'

Biannual & Multilingual Research Journal for Islamic Social Sciences

URL: www.pu.edu.pk/home/journal/20 http:111.68.103.27/home/journal/20

**Published By:** 

Director, Sheikh Zaved Islamic Centre,

Lahore.

**Graphic Designing** 

and Composed By: Hafiz Intizar Ahmad,

Sheikh Zayed Islamic Centre, Lahore.

**Subscription Rates:** 

Pakistan: Rs. 300.00 per copy inclusive of postage.

Rs. 600.00 annually (two issues) inclusive

of postage.

Overseas: US\$ 15.00 / € 8.00 per copy inclusive of

postage.

US\$ 30.00 / € 15.00 annually (two issues)

inclusive of postage.

No. of Copies:

300

**Editorial Correspondence:** 

Editorial correspondence (status queries, referee evaluation, proof corrections, *etc.*) may be directed to the SZIC Fax number or by e-mail to: <a href="mailto:adwajournal@gmail.com">adwajournal@gmail.com</a> or <a href="mailto:qayyum114@gmail.com">qayyum114@gmail.com</a>. Manuscripts should be addressed to the Editor Al-Adwa, Sheikh Zayed Islamic Centre, University of the Punjab, Quaid-e-Azam Campus, Lahore (Pakistan).

Ph: 92-042-9231140 Fax: 92-042-9231141

E-Mail: adwajournal@gmail.com

Copyright © 2010 by Sheikh Zayed Islamic Centre, Lahore.

The views expressed in this issue are those of the
authors, and are not to be construed as
representing those of SZIC, Lhr. Pk.