

Tajut- Tarajim fi Tafsiril – Quran lil A ‘ajim

Kabir Ahmad Jaisi

This article seeks to introduce a Persian *tafsir* of 5th century of *hijra*. This *tafsir* which is also known as *Tafsir-i Tahiri* and *Tafsir-i Isfaraini*, was compiled by Imaduddin Abul Muzaffar Tahir Shahfur (d. 471 A.H.). Dr Musa Darudi had published a portion of it relating to the *tafsir* of *Surah Fatiha* in his book, *Nakhustin Mufasssiran-i Parsi Navis*. An attempt has been made in this article to present this portion alongwith its Urdu translation and an analysis of it.

Bibliography of Quranic Publications in Urdu.

Abu Sufyan Islahi

This is seventh and last instalment of the bibliography of Quranic publications in Urdu and covers *Fazail wa Adab-i Quran*, *Mutala ‘a –i Quran*, *Mufradat-i Quran* and *Wahy wa Quran*.

‘Ilm-i Tajwid wa Qira’at Pakistan mein -Mazi, Hal aur Mustaqbil (An unpublished Ph. D. Thesis by Qari Muhammad Tahir)

Zafarul Islam Islahi

Consisting of two volumes and running into 800 pages, and written in Urdu, this thesis is a comprehensive work on the subject. It contains a detailed account of the development of *Ilm-i Tajwid and Qira’at* in Pakistan through different ages. At least with regard to the pre-partition period, the thesis provides very rich information about the progress of this important branch of the Quranic learning in the whole Indo-Pak Sub-continent. The writer has taken into consideration the contribution of different agencies including *madrasas*, modern institutions, *Qurra’*, *Ulama’*, state administration and electronic media to the *‘Ilm-i Qiraa’*t. At the end of each chapter, the scholar’s analysis of his findings has added to the value of the discussion. The thesis is based on wide-ranging sources including conventional and unconventional ones such as books, journals, brochures of *madrasas* and associations of *Qurra’*, proceedings of the programmes of *Qira’at* of different nature, official records and certificates.

unfortunately it was scattered in the vast *tafsir* literature and therefore it was rather difficult to benefit from it. It was with a view to remedy this situation that Mr. Ahmad Ismail al-Basit took it upon him to delve deep in these sources and piece together this scattered information for the benefit of those interested in Quranic studies. His efforts took the shape of a full-fledged book, which has also been translated into Urdu. This article is basically based on this book and seeks to study Hasan Basri's methodology of *tafsir* in some detail while other aspects of his thought and contribution have also been noticed.

Shaikh Muhammad 'Abduh and his contribution to *tafsir*.

Safdar Sultan Islahi.

Shaikh Muhammad 'Abduh (1849-1905) was one of the most distinguished Muslim scholars, thinkers and reformers of the modern times. As an associate and later as a worthy successor of Jamaluddin Afghani, he played a very significant role in the awakening of the Muslim *Ummah* through the reform movement that was launched by Afghani. His exertions in the field of educational reform and promotion of learning are legend. Though his contributions are multi-faceted and his achievements are many, his main source of inspiration was Quran and his thought was conditioned by the teachings of the Holy Book. He pondered over the Quran and delved deep into its meanings. He sought solution of all problems confronting the humanity from the Quran and encouraged others to seek guidance from the teachings of the Holy Book. As a result of his deep and long pondering over the Quran, he was blessed with the understanding of its meanings and was able to found a particular school of *tafsir*. This was further developed by his disciples and proved to be an important trend in the field of Quranic Studies. This article discusses in detail his methodology of *tafsir*, and takes note of its distinctive features which puts it apart from other exegetical contributions of the period.

Abstract

Revelation and Preservation of the Quran.

Ashhad Rafiq Nadvi

This article seeks to study the history of revelation and preservation of the Holy Quran. Almighty Allah revealed the Quran unto the Prophet through the agency of Jibra'il (Gabriel). The paper attempts to answer questions relating to the nature and mode of revelation, the methods adopted and measures taken for its preservation, the reasons why it was revealed in piecemeal and not in one single instalment. These issues have been dealt with in some detail. It also tries to explain the nature of revelation (wahy), its literal and technical meaning and its different modes as well as the reality of the revelation. It forcefully argues why this unseen connection between Allah and His prophets should be accepted as the most reliable and certain source of knowledge. At the end, it also takes note of those who do not put their faith in this source of information and after a critical examination of their arguments, exposes the hollowness of their claims.

Imam Hasan Basri's Contribution to *tafsir*

Jamshed Ahmad Nadvi

Sufism is generally considered the basis of the greatness of Imam Hasan Basri. His extremely significant intellectual and academic achievements are little known and seldom recognized. He lived in an age of increasing tension among the conflicting ideologies of different Muslim sects and provided answers to many contentious issues that were being raised at that time due to the contact of Muslims with other civilizations and philosophies. As a result, he was able to provide intellectual leadership to the community and consequently played a very important role in the evolution of several branches of Islamic sciences. His contribution to the growth of Muslim religious thought is enormous so much so that he is considered as founder of a particular school of thought. His contribution to the *tafsir* literature is particularly important. But