

**Intellectual Grooming and Responsiveness:
A Remedial Measures towards
Curbing Juvenile Delinquency among Children in Pakistan**

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ABSTRACT

In present era surveys of social behavior in society suggest a variety of behavioral expression. The family is the foundation of human society. Children who are rejected by their parents and society grow up at the greatest risk of becoming delinquent. One of the big anti-social behaviors worldwide is juvenile delinquency. This situation has become worse in Pakistan due to poverty and illiteracy. This paper attempts to unearth the comparison of causes of juvenile delinquency between male and female teenagers of Karachi, Pakistan. This research is descriptive, exploring the existing attribute and behavior of crime level in children of the society. Interviews have been taken as a survey instrument for collecting data from local central jail, based on 20 questions. The population consists of ten boys and ten girls (teenagers). Data has been collected from superintended Jail as well to see the sights of prison environment. Juvenile delinquency is a result of distraction between social and psychological factors of child upbringing. After the in-depth analysis child labor, trading and money dealing from early age make them greedy. Parental unemployment and destructive attitudes encourage and promote juvenile crime. Lack of readiness and anger towards life complexities also lead to negative short term outcomes including, peer and teacher rejection, failures and eventual dropout causes delinquency acts.

Keywords: Anti-social Behavior, Crime Rate, Human Rights, Juvenile Delinquency.

INTRODUCTION

Dealing with the modern world is becoming challenging day by day. Youth are now dealing with problems and social issues that their parents could not even dream about when they were teens. In present era living standards have raised up to the new world of information and technologies, sharing and gathering data about materialistic things but when it comes to moral and ethical values the role of society and its agencies has been disappointing. As a result, unsupported social establishment, failing schools, zero tolerance in behaviors, lack of quality in childhood education, child abuse and neglect, isolated family environment and lack of access to health and mental health care ascend the crime rate and become destructive gradually for humanity. The field of delinquency has been an important area of study in society since twentieth century. Academicians,

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Muhammad (PBUH) collected Qur'ān from various places. These arguments of orientalist by no means could be declared a pure research.³⁸

SAYĪD MUHAMMAD MĪYĀN

Sayed Muhammad Mīyān made a mention of the objections raised by the west and gave a comparison of Islamic teachings and the basis of socialism and communism. He has highlighted the flaws of both socialism and communism and argued that the both are based on the negation of God and for them death is the end of everything while in Islam it is a start of a new life.³⁹

CONCLUSION:

Modern day world is becoming more complex with each and every passing day. Global issues such as poverty, hunger, lack of clean drinking water, the increasing population, global warming, the economic situation, international terrorism, armed conflicts, nuclear weapons etc. are posing serious threats to the peace and harmony of the world. These alarming situations desperately demand to find common grounds and that is purely in line with the teachings of Islam. Allah Almighty says, "Say: O people of the book! Come to common terms as between us and you."⁴⁰ Finding common grounds does not mean to compromise on our basic doctrines and on the teachings of Islam. It is, in the modern day perspective, means to address the issues of common interest from one forum which would ultimately become an effort to make this world a place worth living for the generations to come.

The battle of dominance may not come to an end and the west may go on with its baseless propaganda against Islam, Qur'ān, Hadith and Sirah etc. Our reactions are more important than these propagandas. What is the reaction of Muslim Ummah as a whole? How much a common man influenced by the teachings provided to him by Muslim scholars? How well a common Muslim man is equipped to face the internal and external challenges in terms of his intellectual development? The works of orientalist are their favors for us, which make us, realize that there are deficiencies on our part and we need to address them as a main concern for Muslim Ummah.

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‘ABDUL RAŪF DĀNĀPŪRĪ

Another prominent book is *Asah al Sīyar*, which was written in Urdu and the author ‘Abdul Raūf Dānāpūrī wanted to write it in two volumes, but he could write only one. He responded to the objections of orientalists on the authenticity of the sources of *sirah*; with the help of the most authentic sources of Islam; the Holy Qur’ān and Hadith. He knew that the orientalists have objected on the *Maghāzī*³¹ the most, hence he focused on *Maghāzī* and his book is one of the most authentic books written in Urdu on the topic of *Maghāzī*.³² In *Sīrat e Sarware ‘Alam*, of Abūl A‘lā Mūdūdī he has described the lies of orientalists at many places. He in fact, did not want to respond to the orientalists, his objective was to guide his Muslims readers about the work of orientalists.³³

PĪR MUHAMMADKARAM SHĀH

Pīr Muhammad Karam Shāh has written a complete volume of his book *Dīā Al Nabī*, on the subject of orientalism. He has discussed the movement of orientalism, its definitions, inception and historical analysis. He has highlighted the kinds of orientalists, the objectives of orientalists and their methodologies, the basis of the literal awe of orientalists, the aspects of the objections of orientalists on Islam, Qur’ān and orientalists, their objections on the abrogated verses of the Holy Qur’ān and on various readings of Qur’ān. While giving a description of the objectives of orientalists, Pīr Karam Shah says that there are four objectives of orientalists; religious, scientific, economic and political. In the detail of religious objectives he writes that orientalists wanted to stop the propagation of Islam in other nations of the world especially Jews and Christians, secondly they wanted to convert Muslims to Christianity and lastly they wanted to understand oriental studies because some of Christians stood against those beliefs of Christianity which were against logic.³⁴

QĀDĪ MUHAMMAD SULYMĀN

Qādī Muhammad Sulymān has described the difference between the miracles of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and those of other prophets. He has made an effort to prove the worth of Islam with the help of the miracles of its Prophet. According to him the miracle of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was literal while others were material³⁵. This interpretation of Qādī Muhammad Sulymānis considered a solid reply to the objection of the orientalists.

ABŪL A‘LĀ MŪDŪDĪ

The works of orientalists on Islam, Qur’ān and *Sirah* of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) are baseless and inadequate. Their works were spread in the name of research but in fact it was not a research on their part. The likes of bias scholars William Muir³⁶ and a moderate orientalist Montgomery Watt³⁷, all are same when it comes to write about Islam, Qur’ān and *Sirah* of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and these writings raised questions on the works of orientalists as a whole. These orientalists had already decided that they would never accept Qur’ān as the word of Allah. And in order to prove their argument they emphasized that Prophet

everyone for the last fourteen hundred years. The west has always considered Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) as a foe to the spirit of religions and to decent civilizations. As a matter of fact Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was a really determined man who propagated peace to all the nations of the world.²⁶

DR. MAHMŪD AHMAD GHĀZĪ

Dr. Mahmud Ahmad Ghazi defines orientalism in a very comprehensive mode by saying that another important aspect of modern day *sirah* writing is orientalism. The history of orientalism and orientalists is very old. Western writers and orientalists wrote about Islam and *sirah* in English, French, and German and in other western languages in eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. No doubt there are many positive aspects of their work and that should be acknowledged. But by many aspects, there is a room of disagreement to their work. Some of them were not sincere in their work as they have expressed negativity in some basic intuitive issues and interpreted them against common sense. The Muslim literature has responded to that but the doubt about the intensions of orientalists was created, when they went on with their negative interpretations.²⁷

The priests were the first to study Islamic sciences and they tried to find laws in Islamic sciences to promote Christianity. And after the dominance of colonization on Islamic world; oriental sciences were studied as the needs of colonization. They studies Qur'ān, Hadith, *sirah*, Fiqh, Muslim literature, poetry both ancient and new and history. There were some very good works such as the histories of Persian language and Arabic literature. Their negative approach towards Islam slightly changed after the establishment of research institutes in Europe in eighteenth century. Asiatic societies were founded in various countries and departments and colleges were introduced in this field and they started to publish Islamic books as well and this went on till the end of eighteenth century. In the midst of nineteenth century the orientalists started to study *Sirah* with full attention and earnestness. Many of the orientalists learned Arabic language and many books were translated from Arabic to English, French and German languages.²⁸

‘ALLĀMAH SHIBLĪ NU’MĀNĪ

‘Allāmah Shiblī Nu’mānī planned to write an encyclopedia of Prophetic Sciences in four volumes which would encompass all the details of *sirah* and the works of orientalists. In the preface of his book *Sirah Al Nabī*, has discussed the history and motives of orientalism.²⁹ ‘Allāmah Shiblī Nu’mānī has discussed the works of Europeans about *Sirah* and divided them into three categories; firstly those who are unfamiliar to Arabic language and original sources, secondly those who know Arabic language and literature and Islamic history but they are unaware of religious literature and the art of *sirah* writing and lastly those orientalists who have studies pure Islamic and religious literature.³⁰

Muhammad Karam Shāh, *Rahmatullil'ālamīn* by Qādī Muhammad Sulymān Mansūrpūrī, *Sīrati e Sarware 'Alam*, Abūl A'lā Mūdūdī and Muhammad Rasūlallāh by Sayīd Muhammad Mīyān.

Muslim scholars have very thoroughly countered the objections raised by orientalists and eliminated the misconceptions created by them. Manāzar Aḥsan Gīlānī was the first to counter the objections of orientalists on the sources and compilation of Hadīth and he proved that the compilation of Hadīth began in the time of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). Dr. Mustafā 'Azamī wrote a book titled, *Methodology in early Hadīth literature*. Professor Sayīd Nawāb 'Alī was another scholar who studies the works of orientalists and wrote a very comprehensive book of *sīrah*. Qādī Muhammad Sulymān Mansūrpūrī, who was a great scholar of Arabic and Persian and an expert of British law. He has very scholarly responded to the objections of orientalists in his book *Rahmatullil'ālamīn*; without mentioning that these objections were raised by the orientalists²². Some of the important scholars of Islam who wrote on this issue in recent past include;

MUHAMMAD AL GHAZĀLĪ

A very common doubt created and spread by the orientalists that the teachings of Islam were conveyed to people with the help of power of Muslims, was addressed by Muhammad Al Ghazālī. He is of the opinion that the objections were raised on the propagation of Islam that it spread with the help of sword. Islam used force only in its defense when it was attacked by its enemies, otherwise there was no need to wage wars as the message of Islam was spreading very peacefully. Would Islam have not defended itself, it was unlikely to protect its basic teaching.²³

MUHAMMAD SA'ĪD RAMADĀN AL BŪTĪ

Muhammad Sa'īdRamadān Al Būtī has addressed the objections of orientalists in connection with Jihādand raised a very important point. He advocates that the concept of Jihād in Islam is not defensive only. He infers from the Holy Qur'ān that at times according to the situation Jihād is offensive as well.²⁴

SAYĪD AMĪR 'ALĪ

Orientalists have written a vast range on material on *Sīrah* and Sir Sayīd Ahmad Khān and SayīdAmīr 'Alī were the first to respond to the works of orientalists and now every writer of *Sīrah* tries to answer the questions and objections raised by the orientalists. *Sīrah* writers of modern age who studied in the western universities; have used the western style of inferring such as Sir Sayed Aḥmad Khan and Dr. Muhammad Hamīdullāh.²⁵

KAREN ARMSTRONG

Karen Armstrong gave a detailed description of the opinions of many orientalists and he responded to these opinions by saying that a serious research on Islamic teachings reveals that the Holy Qur'ān has been providing true guidance to

- why all the prophets mentioned in the Qur'ān are the prophets of Bible and Torah and Islamic rituals have been taken from other religions.
5. He married a rich woman to get fortune in Makkah and in Madīnah he looted people for the same purpose.
 6. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) opposed only idolatry in Makkah but in Madinah he broke his relationship with Jews and Christians to deprive them of their status.
 7. In the beginning he accepted the prophets of Banīlsrā'īl but later on himself become the biggest prophet and claimed to be the seal of prophets.
 8. In Makkah he praised Mūsā but in Madinah, in the opposition of Jews, he praised Ibrahim. In Makkah he lived a simple life but in Madinah he lived a life of emperors and avenged people.
 9. Islam spread with the help of sword.
 10. Polygamy was to meet personal desires.
 11. Muslims are murderers as the punishments in Islam are very severe.
 12. The Prophet of Islam was opportunist.
 13. There were many flaws in his life.
 14. The details in the books of Sirah are not sufficient and the information which these books contain does not portray his real life as these were written out of respect for him.
 15. Muhammad of the Qur'ān was a human being but Muslims have taken him to heavenly status.
 16. All his miracles are meant to take him to the status of prophets.²⁰

The element of religious malice, hatred and anger is very obvious in the stance of west about Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). The ignorance has blocked the ways of scientific and historical studies. The people of the church with all their objectives abused in the name of science and later on the same was done by those who had got nothing to do with church and this is still going on.²¹

MODERN TRENDS OF SIRAH WRITING AGAINST THE WRITINGS OF ORIENTALISTS

Orientalism has remained an important subject matter of sirah writing in twentieth century. Most of the leading sirah writers have addressed the issue of orientalism and have come up with very authentic and logical evidences in response to the objects of orientalists.

In order to conduct a study on the works and the responses to the writings of orientalists few of the sirah books of recent past have been selected. The study has primarily focused on significant sirah books of three languages i.e. Arabic, English and Urdu. These books include *Fiqh Al Sirah* by Muhammad Al Ghazālī, *Fiqh Al Sirah* by Muhammad Sa'īd Ramadan Al Būtī, *The Spirit of Islam* by Sayīd Amīr 'Alī, *Muhammad A Biography of Prophet* by Karen Armstrong, *Muḥādrāte Sirah* by Mahmūd Aḥmad Ghāzī, *Sirah Al Nabī* by 'Allāmah Shiblī Nu'mānī, *Asah Al Sīyar* by 'Abdul Raūf Dānāpūrī, *Dīā Al Nabī* by Pīr

poets.

4. That the language of Qur'ān is not pure Arabic, as claimed, but contains a large number of foreign words.

These questions in fact relate to the whole nature and background of the prophet hood of Muhammad (PBUH) as also to the nature of the revelation he received. These have therefore been dealt with, as far as practicable.¹⁷

ORIENTALISM ON HADĪTH

As in the case of Qur'ān, the orientalists have attempted to dislodge Hadith as the second most important source of information on the *sīrah* and on Islam in general. It has been attempted to show that Hadith literature came into existence at the earliest in the second century of Islam. The Isnād system in it is not reliable and the most of the report, if not all, are fabrications brought into existence by party, political, dogmatic, juristic and ideological exigencies of the second/third century of Islam. The arguments and assumptions of the previous scholars were brought to a climax, so to say, by J. Schacht in his *Origins of Muhammadan Jurisprudence* published in 1950. Beside complementing and supporting his predecessors' views Schacht advanced to novel suggestions, namely, (a) that Islamic law falls outside the scope of the "religion" of Islam so that the Qur'ān might virtually be ignored as source of Islamic jurisprudence and (b) that even the apparently historical Hadith was not free from suspicion because, as he says, this too was formulated on juristic considerations.¹⁸

ORIENTALISM ON SIRAH

The orientalists of seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries raised a lot of objections on the life of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). Most of these objections were later on done away with by the orientalists themselves. Some of the orientalists used the terms of wicked and misleading, while other did not agree. Some did not accept the excellence of the origin of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH); while to others this thought was baseless. A few of the orientalists thought of assumptive teachers of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and others rejected every teacher of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). Some said that the life of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was full of luxuries but some others said that his life was very simple. However there was a common stance of these orientalists at the time of the Second World War, which was based on severe misunderstandings and intentional distortion.¹⁹ For instance it was said; (Heaven forbid)

1. The real life of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) cannot be found in history.
2. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) gained the concept of the Oneness of Allah from Judaism and Christianity.
3. He knew the importance of the old and new testaments, hence he wanted to give a book to his people which they take as a heavenly book and he fabricated that book.
4. He studies the doctrines of other religions and made a new religion that is

Qur'ān and other Arabic books into their languages and studies various subjects from Muslims scholars especially philosophy, medical sciences and mathematics and upon their return they spread these sciences in their countries.¹⁰ Initially orientalism was confined to Arabic language and Islam, but after the western colonization in east, they studies all eastern religions, their habits and cultures, their civilizations, their geography, and their famous languages. The reasons behind the works of orientalists were religious reasons, colonization factors, commercial motives, political reasons and scientific factors.¹¹ Orientalists wanted to create doubts about the prophet hood of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), and to deny the Holy Qur'ān as a Semitic book, and to create doubt about Hadīth of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and also in Islamic jurisprudence, and to create doubts in Muslims about their faith. There was another objective as well and that was to gain knowledge only.¹²

SIGNIFICANCE OF ORIENTALISM

Orientalism is a big reality and a major factor of conflict between Islamic and western world. In fact we should say that orientalism is the real cause of this conflict. There is no doubt that orientalism has formulated many western thoughts about Islam.¹³ The lack of work on the part of Muslims against orientalism, says that most of the orientalists after defending orientalism ask about the work of Muslims in response to their works. The answer to their question is that there were efforts to understand and respond to orientalism but they were not enough.¹⁴

The conflict between Islam and its western enemies started since Allah gave victory to Muslims over Romans in Syria and in Morocco and when the victory reached to France and to the borders of china. The people of conquered territories learned a lot from Muslims in terms of knowledge and sociability and justice and equality. There were aggressions between the two enemies and the worst form of that was seen in crusade wars and what they did to Muslims are the black pages of their history.¹⁵

ORIENTALISM ON QUR'ĀN

As regards the Qur'ān it needs hardly any mentioning that the orientalists do not acknowledge it to be the word of Allah. If they did so, they would probably have ceased to be called orientalists. On the contrary they attempted to attribute its authorship, by some device or other, to the Prophet. From this premise they advance a number of related prepositions and speculations¹⁶. These are in the main as follows:

1. That the Qur'ān (and for that matter Islam) is based on the ideas and facts derived from the systems of Judaism and Christianity prevailing in Arabia at that time.
2. That it represents the Prophet's ideas of socio-religious reforms arising out of his time, environment and circumstances.
3. The Prophet derived his literally style mainly from that of some ancient Arab

the background of the ideologies of the church, can be divided into three segments;

THE PERIOD OF INDIFFERENCE

In this phase the church was practically indifferent to Islam. It did not participate in politics nor did it use religion to achieve political goals. However, it was concerned about the expansion of Islam. This period started after the battle of Yarmouk in 634 AD and ended with the second attack of Arabs on the throne of the pope of Rome. The writings of the west in this period are free from conventional hatred. Whatever they wrote was based on lack of knowledge, rumors and altered material of Byzantine Christians.⁶

THE PHASE OF WARFARE

After the second attack of Arabs on the throne of the pope of Rome; arms were raised to defend church and Christianity. Islam was considered an enemy for Christianity and Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was taken as the foe of Christ. The enmity of Islam became a basic doctrine of Catholic Church. Crusade wars lasted for more than two centuries and Mongols also joined them. This phase started in the ninth century AD and ended in fifteenth century and it was full of the bitterness and hatred in their writing against the Islam and its teachings.⁷

THE COLD WAR

After the failure of armed clashes with Muslims; the western think tank deduced that the strength of Islam is not because of its wars but there is a big role of ideological element. The west believed that the propagation of Christianity is mandatory to encounter Islamic dominance. The attempts were made to promote development of oriental studies as the instrument of crusades in which the arms would be entirely spiritual. Schools were established to study oriental studies. International conferences were held, the objectives were set and methods to attain those objectives were determined. A new phase began to study oriental studies with objectivity and the universities produced the experts of oriental studies; and their sole job was to propagate Christianity and to eradicate Islam.⁸

‘Abdullah Muhammad Al Nu‘ym, in his book *Al Istishrāq fi Al sirah Al Nabawīya*, writes about the inception of orientalism by saying that it is not easy to determine the exact time of the inception of orientalism. It is traced by some to the days of Islamic rule in Spain while others link it to the days of crusades. But this is agreed upon that the formal start of orientalism was in Vienna in 1894 AD and after that many chairs of Arabic language were introduced in many European universities.⁹

HISTORY OF ORIENTALISM

It is not exactly known that when and who was the first western man who studies eastern sciences. But this is for sure that few western scholars went to Spain at the time of its excellence and studies in its schools. They translated the Holy