

The Services of Mawlānā Ghulām Muṣṭafā Qāsmī in the field of the Quranic Studies

Abdul Hayyi*
Taj Afsar*

ABSTRACT

The field of the Quranic Studies in the Indian Subcontinent has been the center of keen interest among distinguished scholars. The movement of returning to the Qur'ān (*Taḥrīk-e Ruḡū' ilā 'al-Qur'ān*) in this territory is attributed to Imām Shah Waliullah Dehlvi (1703-1762), who translated the Holy Qur'ān into Persian and penned various other exegetical works as well. Mawlānā 'Ubaidullah Sndhī is among the scholars who devoted their lives for the advancement of the movement of Shah Waliullah . Among his many students, a renowned and prolific scholar is Mawlānā Ghulām Muṣṭafā Qāsmī. He translated, annotated and interpreted the works of other scholars like Shah Waliullah and 'Ubaidullah Sndhī. He also embarked upon the task of rendering the Persian Quranic translation of Shah Waliullah into Sindhi language but could not accomplish it. In this article, an extensive survey and critical analysis of Mawlanā Qāsmī's work in the field of Quranic Study has been carried out.



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- * Ph.D Research Scholar, Department of Tafsīr, Faculty of Uṣuluddīn International Islamic University, Islamabad. (abdulhayeesindhi@gmail.com)
 - * Associate Professor, Chairman Department of Tasfir and Ulūm al-Qur'ān, Faculty of Uṣuluddīn, International Islamic University, Islamabad. (tjafser@yahoo.com)

The Role of Demand and Supply in the Determination of the Prices and Legal Boundaries of Governmental Interference

Manzoor Ahmad[✉]

ABSTRACT

The government interferes in various aspects of the social order for the sake of common good. Control and fixation of market prices is one of these policies. The fixation of market prices is called *tas'ir* in Arabic. There are differences of opinion about the legitimacy of *tas'ir*. According to one opinion it is not lawful for the government to interfere in the fixation of prices while the second opinion holds that it is quite legitimate. Another opinion tends to course a moderate way between the previous two opinions, holding that if the *tas'ir* results in the exploitation of the people then it will be unlawful and if its object is to prevent people from tyranny and unjust actions then it will be lawful. This article analyzes these opinions in detail with a critical appraisal of respective arguments and concludes that the third opinion is the best compatible with the spirit and objectives of Shariah.



✉ Ph.D Research Scholar, Department of Islamic Studies, Federal Urdu University, Karachi. (manzoorahmad1973@yahoo.com)

Islamic Thought and its Characteristics

Ubaidullah Fahd Falahi[✉]

ABSTRACT

Quran and Sunnah are the basic sources of Islamic thought; however, analytical reasoning (*ijtihad*) occupies a pivotal position in shaping it as well. Islamic thought covers a range of areas from the foundational texts to law, theology and philosophy etc. It has tendency to present unprecedented solutions in response to new issues which are emerging from cultural and civilizational changes. The reconciliation of the eternal texts such as Quran and Sunnah with these evolving circumstances is an inherent feature of Islamic thought. Islamic thought is distinguished with specific features like monotheism, combination of religious and mundane sciences, equilibrium between constant and variable notions, and freedom of thought etc. This article focuses on the characteristic features of Islamic Thought and elaborates their various dimensions.



Professor, Department of Islamic Studies, Aligarh Muslim University, India.
(drfahadamu60@yahoo)

A Study of the Evolution of Maryam Jameelah's Thought and Ideas

Zohaib Ahmad[✉]

ABSTRACT

Maryam Jameelah was an American Jewish convert to Islam, who preferred Pakistan to America as her permanent residence after conversion. Similar to Jameelah, her entire family distanced itself from Judaism. Criticizing Jameelah's views about the Western civilization, modernism, and Islam, some scholars have argued that she was a conservative writer who devoted a big part of her life in presenting a conservative or rather fundamentalist view of Islam. However, the reasons of Jameelah's attitude have been often ignored. Moreover, scholars did not pay much attention to the fact that she tends to take similar position towards the study of other religious traditions as well. Therefore, various stages of the evolution of Maryam Jameelah's thought and ideas before her formal conversion to Islam has to be studied in detail. In this regards, questions like what motivated her towards the study of the world religions and why did she prefer to criticize the modern reform movements remain at the forefront. By analyzing Jameelah's American life and approaches towards the study of world religions, this

[✉] Ph.D Scholar, Department of Comparative Religion, Faculty of Uşuluddīn, International Islamic University, Islamabad. (hafizctn@gmail.com)

paper will argue that her thoughts were influenced by a number of relationships, conditions, connections and situations that were multiple, dynamic, interactive and cumulative in their nature. During the different periods of her life, she had showed different attitudes. However, she tended to refute modernism and the Western culture in every phase of her life that later resulted in her criticism of the modern reform movements.

