

**ISSN:2321-8339**

Organ of Idara-e-Tahqeeq-o-Tasneef-e-Islami

Quarterly

**TAHQEEQAT-E-ISLAMI**  
**ALIGARH**

Vol. 36

No.3

July - September 2017

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## Abstract of the Articles

### Eid Sermon

Syed Jalaluddin Omari

President Idara -e-Tahqeeq-o- Tasneef-e- Islami

& Amur Jamaat-e-Islami Hind

Maulana Syed Jalaluddin Umari, Ameer Jamaat-e-Islami Hind, delivers Eid sermons every year at Masjid Ishaat-e-Islam situated in the Jamaat headquarters campus, where people come in thousands from far and war localities. The Eid al-Fitr sermon he delivered this year (on 26 June 2017) has been presented here. He threw light on the prevailing situation, expressed concern on the rising incidents of terrorism, killing and lynching, and highlighted the Islamic teachings of peace.

Likewise, the Jamaat organised Eid Milan programme at India Islamic Cultural Centre, New Delhi, wherein dignitaries of the various religions, envoys representing embassies and high commissions of different countries in New Delhi and some political and social leaders participated. The brief lecture the Maulana delivered on this occasion is also presented here. Therein he drew the attention of sincere well-wishers of the country towards certain groups' bid to polarise the country on communal lines and urged them to be concerned thereof.

## **Ilm al- Fitan: Meaning & Inference and Beginning & Evolution**

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Human history is full of different kinds of circumstances. There are found such natural adventurous events as can be called trials or seditions. These kinds of events have deep philosophy in themselves. According to the Qur'an and the Prophetic words, these are the signs of the Doomsday in different categories - preliminary, midst and the final. The knowledge about the subject is called 'Ilm al- Fitan', technically, the science of Doomsday signs. The article is a research study according to the mentioned science relating to its meanings, beginning and development.

## **Ahadith of Makkah Period in Seerah Ibn Ishaq [ Part 3 ]**

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Muhammad Ibn Ishaq (d. 150 H) holds the position of an authority in Seerah writing. Not only in his own age but

also in every age he was considered the source of Seerah and he still is. The opinions of Muhaddithun, Ulama, Historians and Seerah writers on such a towering personality are almost negative and critical. In the field of Hadith he is not considered reliable and objections of sorts are levelled against him. In Hadith narration he is called 'Mudallis'.

Ibn Hisham (d. 218 H) compiled and precisised the Seerah works of Ibn Ishaq. It gained popularity as *Seerat Ibn Hisham*. This book became so famous that the original book (of Ibn Ishaq) went in the background. In the Seerah narrations of Ibn Ishaq there are a large number of narrations which hold the position of Ahadith. This article presents a research and critical analysis of these Ahadith of *Seerat Ibn Hisham* and that too only those Ahadith which are related to the Makkan period of Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allah be to him).

This issue of the magazine presents the third and last part of this article.

## **Limitations of Participating in Functions of Non-Muslims**

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Plural Society is a term that has come to limelight in the present age. It implies a society in which the followers of different religions live. An objection levelled against Islam is

that it does not approve of plural society, that it prohibits its followers from living in unison with the followers of other religions and inspires them to maintain segregation. This article presents a rebuttal to this objection. It elaborates that Islam allows maintaining social relations with Non-Muslims. Islam teaches that this relationship should be established on the bases of equity and justice and nice treatment. It also allows its followers to attend the social functions of Non-Muslims. However, it asks them to keep from the functions in which religious rituals are performed in a polytheistic way. Likewise, it enjoins them to keep from the functions in which the items that Islam declares haram (prohibited) are served.

## **Islamic Principles and Etiquette of Expending Wealth**

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In the matter of expenses, the people of our society adopt the ways of extravagance, lavishness and miserliness. On the rites and rituals of marriages, the expenses on a number of unnecessary praxis are an extravagance. The expenses made on these rituals and on the rituals that are extraneous to Islamic teachings, such as Basant, Valentine Day and New Year Night, the exhibitionism, swank and pomp and show crop up in the society.