

ISSN:2321-8339

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

Quarterly

TAHQEEQAT-E-ISLAMI
ALIGARH

Vol. 36

No.2

April - June 2017

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Abstract of the Articles

The Family System of Islam -

The Blessing Incarnate

Syed Jalaluddin Omari

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

& Amir Jamaat-e-Islami Hind

Jamaat-e-Islami Hind launched a nationwide Muslim Personal Law Awareness campaign (23 April to 7 May 2017) to create awareness about Islamic Shari'ah among the Muslims. Praise be to Allah, this campaign left an abiding influence. During the campaign Ameer-e-Jamaat Maulana Syed Jalaluddin Umari delivered lectures in Hyderabad, Chennai, Kolkata, Patna and New Delhi. His lecture delivered in Chennai on 26 April is being presented here after review.

In this lecture the Maulana said Muslims, wherever they are, always have been acting upon the laws Islam has given for family system. Indian Muslims have been also continuously acting upon them. Among these laws is the law

of divorce (talaq). The Constitution of the country grants all minorities freedom to practise their respective religions. Now certain people are objecting to these rules and declaring them having been oppressive to women. The need is that Muslims act upon the Islamic family laws in a proper manner and also try to remove the misapprehensions about them. Likewise, the need is also to establish and strengthen the system of Islamic education for children so that Islamic teachings and values might be inculcated in their minds right from the very beginning.

Ahadith of Makkan Period in Seerah Ibn Ishaq [Part 2]

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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 Muhaddithin, Ulama, Historians and Seerah writers about 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 second part of this article.

Shari'ah Politics: Purport, Objective and Area of Operation

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One important book of Shaikh al-Islam Allama Ibn Taymiyyah is "Al Siyasat al-Shari'ah fi Islah al-Rai wa al-Raiyat". Therein he has explained and expounded Islamic politics in the light of the Qur'an and Hadith. This article presents a gist of that book.

Imam Ibn Taymiyyah has written that Allah the

Exalted has commanded that posts should be conferred only on those who deserve and have talents and potentialities to grace them. Then people are bound to obey them. It is the responsibility of the rulers to protect the treasury, and, having considered the wealth protected therein to be Amanah (Trust), spend it judiciously. It is also the responsibility of the rulers to implement Hudood (Islamic punishments), and in this regard never ignore it in view of some recommendation or bribery. It is very essential that peace prevails in the country; so it is also the duty of the rulers to crush rebels, dacoits and looters. It is necessary that the people obey the ruler and counter those who try to create disorder. Allah the Exalted has made rights and duties equally essential. Therefore it is indispensable that every person fulfil the rights of others quite willingly and cheerfully. The ruler should not employ his wilfulness and coercion but rather should keep on seeking advice from the enlightened and deem the governance as the Trust of Allah.

An Analysis of the Ideology of Unity of Religions (in the Light of Islamic Teachings)

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Unity of Religions tends to mean that all religions, ideologies and sects existing in the world are true; the only

difference therein is of customs and traditions, otherwise all of them are the various branches of the one single tree. The beginning of this ideology can be traced to the emergence of Islam, while it emerged in its complete form in the 14th century Hijri. In the modern age various measures were taken for its spread. The basic motive lurking behind all these is enmity against Islam. The Islamic Shari'ah does not encourage any view or ideology which contradicts its fundamental principles. However, Islam, while sticking to its truth and veracity, deems it lawful to maintain relationship with other religions on the basis of respect.

Ibne Forak and his book 'Mushkil al-Hadith'

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Ibne Forak is one of the great Mohaddith as well as a great preceptor, writer, Syntactic and Dialectician of the 4th century Hijra. He is considered the originator of 'Ilme Mushkil al Hadith'. He, like a scholastic, compiled his book 'Mushkil al Hadith wa Bayanihi'. He harshly abrogated all interpretations that were counterview to 'Ahl al Sunna's Views'. His book is divided in three parts: in the first part Ibne Forak interpreted some Hadiths according to 'Ashari Maslak'. In the second part

he abrogated Ibne Khuzaima's book 'Al-Tawheed', and abrogated Ahmad bin Ishaq's book 'Al-Asma wa al-Sifaat' . In the third part he copied Ibne Qutaiba in abrogating counterviews.

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