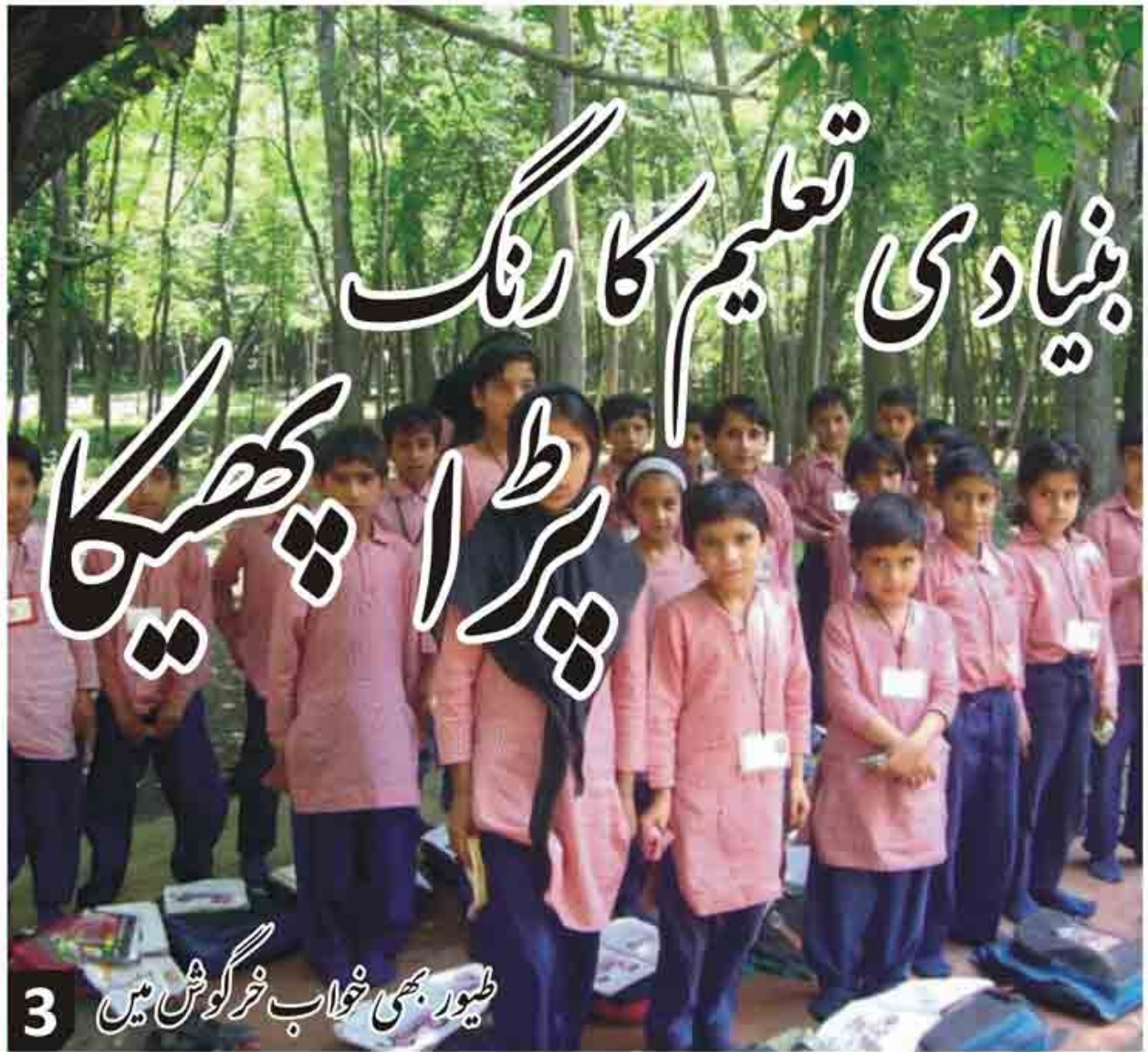


دلالت مؤمنین اور متقین پر ہے وہ انہیں تاریکی سے روشنی کی طرف نکال لاتا ہے

بفتہ
روزہ



جلد: 1 ** شماره: 12 ** تاریخ: 05 اکتوبر 2015 تا 11 اکتوبر 2015 ** قیمت: 5 روپے



2

عقوبت
عالم کے رنگ
الذکر کا رنگ
الذکر کا رنگ

دنیا نے اسلام منیٰ سامنے کے
بارے فکر کرے: رہبر معظم

4

عالم اسلام
نعم و عزاء
میں جگہ



5

نہ جانے شام و عراق کو کسی کی نظر لگ گئی؟ مفتی محمد سعید

مولانا افتخار حسین انصاری کو یوم وصال پر راج کے مختلف قبتہ ہائے فکر کا خراج مولوی عمران انصاری کا مشن کو آگے بڑھنے کا اعلان



سرینگر / محمد افضل بت
 حالی شہرت یافتہ عالم و ریاست جموں و کشمیر کے نامور پاکستانی تہذیبی عالم مولانا افتخار حسین انصاری کے یوم وصال کی مناسبت سے آل جموں و کشمیر شیعوں کی طرف سے منعقد کیے جانے والے اجتماع کے دوران مولانا انصاری کی مہمانی میں مولانا انصاری نے اپنے علمی و ادبی خدمات پر روشنی ڈالی اور ان کی شخصیت کی تعریف کی۔ انصاری نے کہا کہ ان کی شخصیت کی عظمت اور علم کی وسعت نے انہیں ایک ایسے عالم بنا دیا ہے جس کی مثال دنیا میں نہیں ملے گی۔ انصاری نے کہا کہ ان کی علمی و ادبی خدمات نے نہ صرف ہندوستان بلکہ پورے عالم اسلام کو متاثر کیا ہے۔ انصاری نے کہا کہ ان کی علمی و ادبی خدمات نے نہ صرف ہندوستان بلکہ پورے عالم اسلام کو متاثر کیا ہے۔ انصاری نے کہا کہ ان کی علمی و ادبی خدمات نے نہ صرف ہندوستان بلکہ پورے عالم اسلام کو متاثر کیا ہے۔

18 اکتوبر کو نئی دہلی میں مذاکرہ

علماء، شعراء اور ادبا مدعو
 نئی دہلی اوریت لائبریری میں 18 اکتوبر کو نئی دہلی کی علمی و ادبی حلقوں میں ایک ایسا اجتماع منعقد ہوگا جس میں علماء، شعراء اور ادبا مدعو ہیں۔ اس اجتماع کے عنوان کے تحت 18 اکتوبر 2015ء کو نئی دہلی میں مولانا انصاری کی علمی و ادبی خدمات پر روشنی ڈالی جائے گی۔ اس اجتماع کے عنوان کے تحت 18 اکتوبر 2015ء کو نئی دہلی میں مولانا انصاری کی علمی و ادبی خدمات پر روشنی ڈالی جائے گی۔ اس اجتماع کے عنوان کے تحت 18 اکتوبر 2015ء کو نئی دہلی میں مولانا انصاری کی علمی و ادبی خدمات پر روشنی ڈالی جائے گی۔

بھنگ کیخلاف جنگ

سرینگر کے اہل سنت و جماعت کے علماء نے بھنگ کیخلاف جنگ جاری رکھنے کے لیے نئی دہلی میں ایک اجلاس منعقد کیا۔ اس اجلاس میں علماء نے بھنگ کیخلاف جنگ جاری رکھنے کے لیے نئی دہلی میں ایک اجلاس منعقد کیا۔ اس اجلاس میں علماء نے بھنگ کیخلاف جنگ جاری رکھنے کے لیے نئی دہلی میں ایک اجلاس منعقد کیا۔ اس اجلاس میں علماء نے بھنگ کیخلاف جنگ جاری رکھنے کے لیے نئی دہلی میں ایک اجلاس منعقد کیا۔

خواتین پر مظالم کے مرتکب افراد کا سماجی بائیکاٹ کیا جائے؟

سرینگر اور وادی حمر فاروق نے جیہڑ کی بدعت کو خدائی میں بنیادی رکاوٹ قرار دیا
 سرینگر اور وادی حمر فاروق نے جیہڑ کی بدعت کو خدائی میں بنیادی رکاوٹ قرار دیا۔ اس موقع پر علماء نے کہا کہ جیہڑ کی بدعت کو خدائی میں بنیادی رکاوٹ قرار دیا۔ اس موقع پر علماء نے کہا کہ جیہڑ کی بدعت کو خدائی میں بنیادی رکاوٹ قرار دیا۔ اس موقع پر علماء نے کہا کہ جیہڑ کی بدعت کو خدائی میں بنیادی رکاوٹ قرار دیا۔



المصطفیٰ یونیورسٹی کی جانب سے کشمیر میں انٹرنس امتحان کا انعقاد

سرینگر / نمائندہ ولایت نائمر /
 المصطفیٰ یونیورسٹی نے نئی دہلی میں منعقد کیے جانے والے امتحان میں شرکت کرنے والے خواتین طالبات کو مبارکباد دی۔ اس موقع پر علماء نے کہا کہ خواتین طالبات کو مبارکباد دی۔ اس موقع پر علماء نے کہا کہ خواتین طالبات کو مبارکباد دی۔



ڈاکٹر بلقیس وقف بورڈ کی ممبر نامزد

سرینگر اور وادی حمر فاروق نے جیہڑ کی بدعت کو خدائی میں بنیادی رکاوٹ قرار دیا
 سرینگر اور وادی حمر فاروق نے جیہڑ کی بدعت کو خدائی میں بنیادی رکاوٹ قرار دیا۔ اس موقع پر علماء نے کہا کہ جیہڑ کی بدعت کو خدائی میں بنیادی رکاوٹ قرار دیا۔ اس موقع پر علماء نے کہا کہ جیہڑ کی بدعت کو خدائی میں بنیادی رکاوٹ قرار دیا۔



Tipu Sultan: a secular internationalist, not a bigot

By: Prof. Dr. MUZAFFAR ASSADI

The recent offer made by a film producer to Tamil superstar Rajinikanth to act in a movie on the 'Tiger of Mysore', Tipu Sultan, has yet again opened up a Pandora's Box. The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and some Hindutva groups have demanded that Rajinikanth refuse the offer. This argument is made on the grounds that Tipu, the 18th century ruler of Mysore state, was a "tyrant" who killed thousands of Hindus as they refused to convert to Islam.

This is not the first time that Tipu's name has been dragged into a controversy. It began some years back when Sanjay Khan made a tele-serial based on Bhagwan S. Gidwani's book, *The Sword of Tipu Sultan*. His name was once again dragged into a controversy when the Congress government intended to celebrate his birth anniversary in 2014. There was opposition when a proposal was made to establish a university named after him.

Muzaffar Assadi Tipu's very name has become contentious for two reasons: first, his controversial steps in dealing with different communities and people who rose against him. Second, different perspectives through which history was constructed and his image built.

Colonial historians have projected Tipu as a "religious bigot", who was instrumental in killing and converting to Islam thousands of Nayers of Kerala, Catholics of Dakshina Kannada and Coorgs of Kodagu. Even Kannada chauvinists have projected him as anti-Kannadiga as he was instrumental in changing the local names of places and introducing Persian vocabulary into administration. Marxist historians, on the other hand, have viewed him as

"one of the foremost commanders of independence struggle" and a "harbinger of new productive forces".

History is unkind to Tipu Sultan. The fact is that Tipu cannot be reduced to a singular narrative or tradition of intolerance or bigotry as he represented multiple traditions. He combined tolerant inter-religious traditions, liberal and secular traditions, anti-colonialism and internationalism. He could do this as he had strong roots in Sufism, which is not explored much by historians. He belonged to the Chiisti/Bande Nawaz tradition of Sufism.

In fact, Tipu was radical in more than one sense. He was the first to ban consumption of alcohol in the entire State, not on religious grounds, but on moral and health grounds. He went to the extent of saying: "A total prohibition is very near to my heart." He is credited with introducing missile or rocket technology in war. He was the first to introduce sericulture to the then Mysore state. He was the first to confiscate the property of upper castes, including Muttis, and distribute it among the Shudras. He is also credited with sowing the seeds of capitalist development at a time when the country was completely feudal. He thought about constructing a dam across the Cauvery in the present-day location of Krishnaraja Sagar. He completed the task of establishing a biodiversity garden named Lal Bagh.

His tolerance is reflected in his annual grants to no less than 156 temples, which included land deeds and jewellery. His army was largely composed of Shudras. When the famed Sringeri Mutt, established by Shankaracharya, was invaded by the Maratha army, he issued a firman

to provide financial assistance for reinstallation of the holy idol and restoring the tradition of worship at the Mutt. His donation to the famous Srikanteshwara temple at Nanjangud; the donation of 10,000 gold coins to complete temple work at Kanchi; settling the disputes between two sects of priests at the Melkote temple; and gifts to Lakshmikanta temple at Kalale are all well-known. Interestingly, Srirangapatna, a temple town, remained his permanent capital till the end of his rule. He was also instrumental in constructing the first-ever church in Mysuru. Incidentally, well-known historian B.A. Saletore calls him "defender of Hindu Dharma".

The allegation of forcible conversions has to be seen in the background of political exigencies — either they were with the colonialists such as in the case of Christians of Dakshina Kannada, or were waging a protracted guerrilla war as in the case of Coorg. Here, historians have distorted the facts by reducing political exigencies to the "communal ideology" of Tipu.

A ruler, who once identified himself with the American and French Revolution and Jacobinism, has remained an enigma to many. That a man who ruled for just 16 years continues to haunt Hindutva groups obviously means that Tipu continues to exist in the political discourses, political narratives as well as in the imagination of nation-building. This is where the irony of history lies — one cannot just bury Tipu in the annals of history.

(The writer is chairman, department of political science at the University of Mysore. muzaffar.assadi@gmail.com)

What is Ghadeer Khum? (With 60 sunni reference)

More than 360 Sunni ulema and Historians acknowledge that, in the 10th of the Hijra year, Prophet Muhammad (saww), returning from his last pilgrimage, gathered together all his companions at Ghadir-e-Khum on the 18th of Dhu'l-Hijja. Some of those who had gone ahead were called back by order of the Holy Prophet (saw) and those who had lagged behind were awaited. Most of ulema and the historians give the figure of 70,000 people there, some of other ulema, for instance Thar'abi in his Tafsir, Sibti Ibn Jauzi in his Tadhkirat'u-Khasa'isi'l-Umma fi Ma'rifati'l-A'amma and others have written that there were 120,000 people gathered there. The Holy Prophet (saw) ordered a pulpit to be prepared. He mounted the pulpit and delivered a long sermon, a greater part of which contained the virtues and merits of the Commander of the Faithful; Imam Ali (as). He (saw) recited most of the verses; which had been revealed in praise of Ali (as) and reminded the people of the holy rank of the vicegerency of the Commander of the Faithful. Then the Holy Prophet (saw) said, "O you people! Have I not the greater claim than you have on your lives?" The reference is to the holy verse; "The Prophet has a greater claim on the faithful than they have on themselves." (33:6). The crowd with one voice shouted "Certainly, O messenger of Allah!" Then the Holy Prophet (saw) declared; "Of whomsoever I am the maula, (master) this Ali (as) is his maula."

After this he raised his hand and prayed to Allah, "O Allah, be you a friend to him who is a friend to him (that is Ali) and be an enemy to him who is an enemy to him (Ali). Help him who helps him and forsake him who forsakes him.

Then a tent was pitched by order of the Holy Prophet (saw) who ordered the Commander of the Faithful, Ali (as) to sit in the tent. The whole umma was commanded to offer bai'at (allegiance) to Ali (as).

The Holy Prophet (saw) said that he gave this instruction in compliance with the command of Allah. The first one to offer allegiance on that day was Umar. Then Abu Bakr, Uthman, Talha, and Zubair followed suit, and all these people continued offering allegiance for three days (i.e., while the Holy Prophet (saw) remained there).

For more:

1. Imam Fakhru'd-Din Razi, in his Tafsir-e-Kabir; Mafatihul-Ghaib. 2. Imam Ahmad Thar'abi, in his Tafsir-e-Kashfu'l-Bayan. 3. Jalalu'd-Din Suyuti, in his Durru'l-Manthur. 4. Wahidi Nishapuri in his Asbabu'l-Nuzul. 5. Tabari, in his Tafsiru'l-Kabir. 6. Hafiz Abu Nu'aim Ispahani, in his Ma Nazat Mina'l-Qur'an fi Ali and Hilyatu'l-Auliya. 7. Bukhari in his Tarikh, Vol.1, p.375. 8. Muslim, in his Sahih, Vol.2, p.325. 9. Abu Dawud, in his Sunan. 11. Hafiz Ibnu'l-Iqda, in his Kitabu'l-Wilaya. 12. Ibn Kathir Shafi'i Damishqi in his Tarikh. 13. Imam Ahmad Ibn Hanbal - Vol.4, pp.281&371. (14). Al-Ghazali in his Sirru'l Alamin. 15. Ibn Abdu'l-Birr in his Isti'ab. 16. Muhammad Bin Talha Shafi'i, in his Matalibu's-Su'ut, p.16. (17) Ibn Maghazili Faqih Shafi'i, in his Manaqib. 18. Nuru'd-Din Bin Sabbagh Maliki in his Fusulu'l-Muhimma. 19. Husain Bin Mas'ud Baghawi in his Masabihu's-Sunna. 20. Khatib Khawarizmi, in his Manaqib. 21. Majdu'd-Din Bin Athir Muhammad Bin Muhammad Shaibani, in his am'u'l-Usul. 22. Nisa'i, in his Khasa'isu'l-Alawi and Sunan. 23. Sulayman Balkhi Hanafi, in his Yanabi'u'l-Mawadda. Ch. IV. 24. Ibn Hajar Makki in his Sawa'iq Muhriqa and Kitabu'l-Manhu'l-Malakiyya, particularly Sawa'iq, Part 1, p.25. In spite of his extreme fanaticism, he says; "This is a true hadith; its veracity cannot be doubted. Verily it has been narrated by Tirmidhi, Nisa'i and Ahmad, and if studied, its sources are sound enough." 25. Ibn Maja Qazwini in his Sunan. 26. Hakim Nishapuri, in his Mustadrak. 27. Tabrani, in his Ausat. 28. Ibn Athir

Jazari, in his Usudu'l-Ghaiba. 29. Yusuf Sibti Ibn Jauzi, in his Tadhkiratu'l-Khasa'isu'l-Umma, p.17. 30. Abu Umar Ahmad Bin Abd Rabbih, in his Iqdu'l-Farid. 31. Allama Samhudi, in his Jawahirul-Iqdain. 32. Ibn Taimiyya, in his Minhaj'u-Sunna. 33. Ibn Hajar Asqalani, in his Fathu'l-Bari and Tahdhibu'l-Tahdhib. 34. Jarullah Zamakshshari, in his Rabi'u'l-Abrar. 35. Abu Sa'id Sijistani, in his Kitabu'l-Darayah. 36. Fi hadithi'l-Wilaya. 36. Haskami, in his Du'atu'l-Huda Ha Ada Haqqi'l-Muwala. 37. Razin Bin Mu'awiya Al-Abdari, in his Jam Baimu's-Sahibi's-Sitta. 38. Imam Fakhru'd-din Razi says in Kitabu'l-Nauyi in that the whole Community unanimously confirms this hadith. 39. Muqbil, in his hadithu'l-Mutawatira. 40. Suyuti, in his Tarikhul-Khulafa. 41. Mir Seyyed Ali Hamadani, in his Mawaddatu'l-Qurba. 42. Abul Fath Nazari, in his Khasa'isu'l-Alawi. 43. Khwaja Parsa Bukhari - Faslu'l-Khitab. 44. Jamaluddin Shirazi, in his Kitabu'l-Araba'in. 45. Abdul Ra'ufu'l-Manavi, in his Faizu'l-Qadir fi Sharh-i-Jame'u's-Saghir. 46. Muhammad bin Yusuf Ganji Shafi'i, in his Kifayatu'l-Talib, Part. 1. 47. Yahya Bin Sharaf-Nauvi, in his Tehzibu'l-Asma wa'l-Lughat. 48. Ibrahim bin Muhammad Harwaini, in his Fara'adu's-Simtoon. 49. Qazi Fazlullah bin Ruzhaham, in his Ibtatu'l-Batil. 50. Shamsuddin Muhammad bin Ahmad Sharbini, in his Siraju'l-Munir. 51. Abul Fath Shahristani Shafi'i, in his Milal wa'n-Nihal. 52. Khatib Baghdadi, in his Tarikh. 53. Hafiz Ibn Asakir abul Qasim Damishqi, in his Tarikh-i-Kabir. 54. Ibn Abi'l-Hadid Mutazali, in his Sharhe Nahju'l-Balagha. 55. Ala'uddin Sammani, in his Urwatu'l-Wuthuq. 56. Ibn Khaldun, in his Muqaddima. 57. Muttaqi Hindi, in his Kanzu'l-Umma. 58. Shamsuddin Abul Khair Damishqi, in his Asnu Matalib. 59. Syed Sharif Hanafi Jurjani, in his Sharh-i-Mawaqit. 60. Nizamuddin Nishapuri in his Tafsir-i-Ghara'ibu'l-Qur'an. etc.

RNI No:JKBIL/2015/63427



WILAYAT Weekly TIMES

AL-QURAN

O ye who believe! If a wicked person comes to you with any news, ascertain the truth, lest ye harm people unwittingly, and afterwards become full of repentance for what ye have done. (Surah-Al-Hujrat)



Vol:01 | Issue:12 | Page:08 | 5th October 2015 to 11th October 2015 | Rs.5/-

JK CM demands credible and impartial inquiry of Mina Stampede

Mufti Sayed Pays tributes to martyred pilgrims, APJ Abdul Kalam and ex-Legislators



Srinagar: Chief Minister Mufti Mohammad Sayeed urged the Saudi Arabian government to institute a credible and impartial inquiry to ascertain the causes that led to fatal Mina stampede and the

crane crash outside the Grand Masjid. He also paid homage to former President, A P J Abdul Kalam, former Parliamentarian and Legislators and ex-Chief Justice of J&K High Court, who died during the recess between the last session of the Legislature and the commencement of the Autumn session. The Chief Minister was speaking during the Obituary References in both Houses of the Legislature today. Given the magnitude of death toll in Mina stampede and crane crash incident, Mufti Sayeed said a credible and transparent inquiry is required to be held to put all blame-games and

speculations at rest. "Despite state-of-the-art and modern facilities available in Saudi Arabia, it is unfathomable that such lapses could have occurred. It has become necessary to take all corrective measures so that such incidents do not occur in future," he stressed. Placing high priority on making fool-proof arrangements to avoid such lapses in future, Chief Minister said the anxiety persists amongst several relatives whose loved ones are still missing even after 10 days of Mina stampede. He said he too was restive as his daughter, Mehbooba Mufti, was also in Saudi Arabia as head of the Indian Goodwill delegation. "I hope in future all

necessary arrangements are put in place to ensure safety and security of the Hajjis there," he stated.

Describing death as predestined and inevitable, Mufti Sayeed expressed solidarity with the bereaved families of those who died in the two tragic incidents. "I pray to Almighty Allah to grant a place in 'Jannah' to all those who passed away during the Hajj pilgrimage this year," he said. Describing A P J Abdul Kalam as "Missile Man of India" and the "People's President", the Chief Minister praised his modesty and meticulousness when he was occupying high office. A two-minute silence was also observed as a mark of respect to the departed souls in both the Houses of the Legislature.

Kashmir not a bilateral issue between Indian and Pakistan: Syed Ali Geelani

Srinagar: While commenting over the statement of the Indian External Affairs Ministry Spokesman Vikas Swarup that "Barack Obama has agreed with Narendra Modi that Kashmir is a bilateral issue between India and Pakistan", Chairman Hurriyat (G) Syed Ali Geelani said that Kashmir is not any bilateral issue between India and Pakistan but it is an issue of the future of 13 million Kashmiri people who are principal party to this dispute and whom India has enslaved

with the help of its military power.

The world bodies including the UNO has accepted the right to self determination of the Kashmiri people and had many times advocated for referendum in this disputed region so that the people will themselves decide their future. He said that though the American President had not issued any such statement but whatever Indian spokesman said in the media about the Kashmir, that is very far from the truth and justice and it is

also contrary to the historical facts of the Kashmir issue. In a statement to Wilayat Times, Syed Ali Geelani appealed to the world powers that they should address the Kashmir dispute in its real perspective and don't see this dispute through the bilateral prism of Indo-Pak. This is a serious human issue due to which not only the millions of humans of Kashmir are suffering but it is the basic cause of prevailing tension, disorder, instability and political uncertainty in the entire South Asian region.

ICAR Scientists interact with Governor

Srinagar: A seven-member team of Indian Council of Agricultural Education (ICAR), New Delhi, led by Dr. D.S. Rathore, former VC, CSKHPKV, Palampur, which is currently in the Valley to have an on-spot assessment for accreditation of Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences & Technology (SKUAST), Kashmir, met the Governor N.N. Vohra, Chancellor of the SKUAST, here at the Raj Bhavan yesterday. Dr. Rathore and Members of the ICAR team held extensive discussion with the Governor on varied issues which relate to the steps required to be taken by the State Agriculture Department to boost production and productivity in the field of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries, and all related activities. The Governor and the Scientists also discussed the role being played by SKUAST-K and what more needs to be done. The Members of the team included Dr. R.T. Patil, former Director, CIPHET, Ludhiana; Dr. P.S. Roy, former Director, IIRS, Dehradun; Prof. B.A. Shamsunder, Prof. & Head, College of Fisheries, Mangalore; Dr. S.S. Randhawa, Director of Research, GADVASU, Ludhiana; Dr. M.M. Anwar, former Director, NRC Seed Spices, Ajmer, and Assistant Director General (EQR), ICAR. Dr. Tej Pratap, VC, SKUAST-K also participated in the discussion. (KNS)

I eat beef and don't consider cow as mother: Justice M. Katju

Varanasi: Former Chairman of Press Council of India and Retired Justice, Markandey Katju said that he eats beef and he don't consider cow as mother as it is an animal like horse and dog. He also said that politicians are thieves and looters, they should be hanged. Katju gave this statement before media immediately after landing at Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport in Varanasi on Saturday morning. When asked about Dadri incident, he said that the culprit who killed the innocent should be given harsh punishment. He

also said that he eat beef and will continue to eat. He added that he eats beef but he is not forcing other to eat. He claimed that entire world eat beef and they are not fool or bad people. He also claimed that people in Nagaland and Mizoram also consume the beef and they cannot be forced not to eat. He said that cow is an animal like dog and horse and he don't consider it as mother. Katju further said that Dadri incident is a part of vote bank politics and politicians are fooling common people for politician reasons.



Thousands attended the 6th-Quadern Conference at Gool Nasa Bhat Srinagar. Syed Mulla Jinnah and Syed Raza Hussain delivered a lecture and urge for unity.