# From the Editor's Desk...

The rise of Muslims to the zenith of civilization in early years of Islam was based on Islam's emphasis on learning. The pursuit of knowledge and the use of reason, based on sense observation is made obligatory on every Muslim, man and woman. The very first verse of the Qur'an revealed to the Prophet of Islam (#) highlighted the importance of education.

"Read: In the name of thy Lord who created man from a clot. Read: And thy Lord is the Most Generous Who taught by the pen, taught man that which he knew not." (Quran, 96:1-5)

The Islamic Empire for more than 1,000 vears remained the most advanced and civilized nation in the world. This is because Islam stressed the importance and respect learning, of forbade destruction, and developed in Muslims the respect for authority, discipline, and religions. tolerance for other The teachings of Qur'an and Sunnah drove many Muslims to their accomplishments in science and medicine.

By the tenth century their zeal and enthusiasms for learning resulted in all essential Greek medical and scientific writings being translated into Arabic in Damascus, Cairo, and Baghdad. Arabic became the international language of learning and diplomacy. The center of scientific knowledge and activity shifted eastward, and Baghdad emerged as the capital of the scientific world. The Muslims became scientific innovators with originality and productivity.

For example, Islamic medicine is one of the most famous and best known facets of Islamic civilization. and in which the Muslims most excelled. The Muslims were the great torchbearers of international scientific research. Some of the best and most eloquent praises of science ever written came from the pens of Muslim scientists who considered their work to be acts of worship. The same motives led to the establishment of Al-Azhar (800 AD) the first university in the world. They hit the "source ball of knowledge" over the fence to Europe. In the words of Campbell, "The European medical system is Arabian not only in origin but also in its structure. The Arabs are the intellectual forbearers of the Europeans."

There are many people in this world who have played themselves to death, or eaten and drunk themselves to death. Nobody ever died because of thinking or learning. People who avoid learning, or abandon it, find no joy in life, find that life is drained drv. No learner has ever run short of subjects to explore. The pleasures of learning lead to happiness. One can live longest and best and most rewardingly by attaining and preserving the happiness of learning. Learning is everyone's birthright. Everyone - young or old, rich or poor, male or female, has access to learning. Exercise your birthright. Remember what you have learned cannot be stolen by others.

Arif Mateen Ansari

# Hazrat Sheikh Abdul Qadir Jilani (R.A.)

S.A.H. Bukhari

In fifth century of the Hijrah a child was born to noble and pious parents who was to heal the ailing body of the Ummah with his spiritual power of an unsurpassed magnitude.

The fifth century of the Hijrah was the most critical period in the history of the Muslim World. Outwardly, it was the period of great glory for the Arabs and Muslims in general. They held political sway over a major portion of the world known to man in those days; their rule extended from China in the Far-East to Morocco in the West and from their seat of power in Spain they were wielding the fortunes of Europe. The interior of India had also begun to unfold itself hospitably to Muslims whence the banner of Islam had to be carried further east, in the East Indies.

But, in spite of all this outward grandeur, the Muslim Ummah was drifting further and further away from the teachings of Islam and exactly in the same proportion it was undergoing a slow but sure process of decay. When a mighty empire and an old civilization begins to collapse, it is almost invariably accompanied by a grand show of prosperity and culture of the most sensate nature. The same was the case with the Muslim world during the period in question. The big towns which were the cultural centers were, as though, paved with gold and silver and every pleasure which could be bought with available wealth was most abundantly. Slave girls coming from different parts of the world were sold in the open market and none ever questioned the validity of the transaction. These very slave girls were taught music, songs and dances and were made to exhibit their art in public and private gatherings. The noble-men vied each other in the show of wealth and the masses followed their example. The crave for wealth was ever on the increase, so much so that even the caliphs did not hesitate in extracting wealth through unlawful means. In short the whole society had become corrupt and was evincing the signs of an immediate collapse.

#### Birth and Education

Amidst such circumstances was born a child who was to heal the ailing body of the Ummah with his spiritual power of an unsurpassed magnitude. It was none other than the Holy person of Sheikh Abdul Qadir Jilani (R.A.).

He was born to noble and pious parents who had just enough means to lead a hand to mouth life. The father, Abu Saleh, died before the Sheikh had attained adulthood. Son of a poor widow living in a remote village in the district of Jilan, the Sheikh began to have visions, even the bullocks at the plough seemed to talk to him about his mission which was not to cultivate the land but to cultivate the souls.

Impressed by what was suggested to him by the whispering winds, by the murmuring brooks and what swelled from within himself as an inner urge, he got permission from his noble mother to travel to Baghdad for the acquisition of education.

#### **Devotion and Self-Exertion**

In Baghdad at the age of eighteen, the very heaven of the pleasure seekers, nothing was wanting except the will to enjoy the worldly pleasures and satisfy the lust. But it was not what he had been created for. The mission of his life was quite different. He had to purify and heal the ailing souls and that was possible for him only by acquainting himself thoroughly with the teachings of the Qur'an and the Sunnah.

The Sheikh devoted himself to the studies of Tafsir, Hadith, Figh and Arabic Language and Literature. He was so busy with his studies that he could spare no time for his livelihood. The forty gold coins he had brought with him were soon over on account of his generous disposition and he had to go starving. Forced by hunger, he would often go out in the wilderness and satisfy his hunger by eating the herbs which grew wild. It is painful to imagine a promising youth suffering the pangs of hunger in a city like Baghdad where in all delicacies of the world abound. But the Sheikh would not beg anything of a mortal. He had flung himself entirely on the will of God and was undergoing a period of hard training.

### Asceticism — A test of Religious Truths

In 503 of the Hijrah, the Sheikh completed his academic education and became a fulfledged scholar of religion. He even SUI passed other scholars, of religion of his time in the depth of his knowledge, but a mere theoretical knowledge would not satisfy, him. He wanted to put his knowledge to test and learn the truths of religion through his personal experience.

Few of us realise the need of putting the religious concepts to test and knowing the truth through personal experience. It is essential at least for the scholars of religion, if not for the layman. Even a prophet like Abraham prayed to God:

"O Lord: Pray show me how doth Thou bringeth back the dead to life."

The Lord replied:

"Did thou not believe in it"

Then he replied:

"Ye (I believe) but that my heart might rest satisfied. Then the Lord showed him how he brings back the dead to life. It was a miracle given to a great prophet, and miracles of lesser importance are given to those who seek the truth sincerely and devotedly, as the Holy Qur'an says:

"Those who strive in Our Cause, we shall surely show them the path leading to us"

From 503 to 521 of the Hijrah, the Sheikh lived the rigid life of an ascetic. He would pray during the night and fast during the day and lived in solitude in constant meditation. Without proper food and clothes and even without shoes, he would pass silently through streets of Baghdad and was soon become known as a lunatic. Tired of the loathsome surroundings of Baghdad the Sheikh later on began to live in the ancient ruins of the Persian Emperors. There was an old and crumbling tower in which he lived for quite a long time which came to be known by the people as 'the Tower of the Ajami' because of the Sheikh.

The person of God is the Centre of religion and the essence of the religious teachings is the love of God, trust in Him and submission to His will. The Sheikh was so absorbed in the love of God that often he would go into a state of trance, a state in which he would lose even the consciousness of his own person. Often he would experience it while walking and after regaining consciousness he would find himself at a distance of hundreds of miles from where he had started.

Once, in a state of great love and trust, the Sheikh vowed that he would not take any food or drink unless it was placed in his mouth. He was then living in the ruined tower which was avoided by people on account of its ghastly look and also on account of the Sheikh who was considered a lunatic. For many days he lay in the tower without food or drink; it was a test on both sides. The vow was not known to anybody except God but one day a saintly person came to the Sheikh and fed him with his own hand. The vow was fulfilled. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) has said:

"There is many a person with disheveled hair and shabby clothes who takes a vow in the name of God and God fulfils it."

## Public life — A Saviour

Thus did the Sheikh continue to live from 503 to 521 of the Hijrah until he achieved his aim and was thoroughly enlightened by the Grace of God. It was time that he appeared in the public and guided mankind along the right path.

In 521 of the Hijrah when the Sheikh felt that he should now begin with his mission of healing the sick souls he found that necessary provision was existing. One of the men who knew the secret of the Sheikh offered a building to be used by him as a seminary and the Sheikh accepted the offer. He taught his students the Holy Qur'an, the traditions of the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him), the Islamic Law and Arabic language and literature. Naturally, the students of such teacher proved in latter stages of life as leaders of great spiritual caliber and busied themselves in reforming and uplifting the society to the best of their capacity.

Apart from teaching and writing Fatwa, the Sheikh also undertook the mission of reforming the public by delivering sermons. He made it a habit of delivering three sermons a week in different localities of Baghdad. The first lecture was attended by two or three listeners; the number of the listeners continued to grow with surprising rapidity until it reached the figure of seventy thousand or more. He spoke the same Arabic language as others spoke. He also had the shortcoming of being an 'Ajami' whose mother tongue was not Arabic. Though it was a shortcoming, yet his lectures proved more effective and more moving and enlightening than those of

any other leader and speaker of his time. The reason is that the Sheikh did not only quote from the books, as did others, he spoke out of faith, out of conviction and out of his personal experience. Iqbal, the Poet of the East says:

"The speech which comes right from the heart has its effect on the hearts of the listeners, though it has no feathers, it soars high (in people's esteem)".

The sermons of the Sheikh had a great effect on his audience. They wailed and wept and repented on their sinful ways and returned with a determination of reforming themselves. Hundreds of Jews and Christians embraced Islam. Thousands of sinners repented and reformed themselves. Baghdad, which formerly, seemed to be a doomed city, now began to assume a different look. A spiritual renaissance of Baghdad started.

The spiritual power which the Sheikh wielded and the respect and regard which he commanded among the public made the government officers and even the caliph fear him. They had to forsake their sinful, unlawful and unconstitutional ways 'lest the Sheikh should criticize them in public. It went a long way towards the restoration of law, order and justice, while the property and honor of the common masses were secured.

Once the Caliph appointed a person as the Chief Justice of Baghdad. This person was a notorious tyrant and was

unfit for the post. When the announcement was made people were greatly disturbed as they felt themselves insecure in the hands of the tyrant, but they were afraid to protest for fear of the wrath of the Caliph. The Sheikh then came forward and directed a volley of strong protest in his sermons against the appointment of such a tyrant to such a noble post. The protest had its effect and it was not long before the Caliph issued orders for the dismissal of the tyrant.

The Caliph knew it that force could not be resorted to, against the Sheikh, so he resorted to temptation. Once he presented to the Sheikh several bags full of gold coins and requested him to accept them as a present. The Sheikh was angry to see such impudence. He cast an angry look at the Caliph and reproached him for extracting the very life blood of his subjects in the form of gold coins. As the Caliph looked at the bags he felt as if blood were dripping from them. The vision had such a strong effect on him that he fainted away.

The Sheikh continued to deliver his sermons and teach in his seminary for a period of forty years. His hard work ended only when he breathed his last in 561 of the Hijrah. But before he passed away to his final abode he had filled the world of Islam with a fresh religious zeal and rid it of its various ailments of the religious, moral, spiritual and political nature. His numerous books and the sermons he had delivered are still available for readers and serve as a source of spiritual enlightenment.

# The Islamic Concept of Heaven

Dr. Hafiz Muhammad Fazlur-Rahman Ansari (R.A.)

At the very outset it seems necessary to make a few remarks concerning the function of philosophy with regard to this problem problem. The is of а transcendental nature and directly pertains to our religious consciousness. That heaven is real and exists cannot be revealed to our senses. But should it for that reason be denied by philosophy? No. Philosophy must take its data from various forms of human consciousness -- from the scientific consciousness, from the artistic consciousness, from the moral consciousness - so also from the religious consciousness. It is not the function of philosophy to question their facts because they alone are its data. Its function is rather "to grasp their elements conceptually and to combine them into a system." (Realism: S. Z. Hasan, p.2.)

Life-after-death and hence heaven and hell are data given to us by the religious consciousness. The business of philosophy is to understand them - to evaluate them.

My task at the present occasion is to present the Qur'anic conception of heaven for it is this conception which seems to me to be the most reasonable. But before doing so it seems necessary to give briefly the views of the Qur'an concerning the various stages of human life. The following verses from that book are highly instructive in this connection: -

(Those) who shall inherit the heaven, they shall abide therein. And certainly we created man of an extract of clay; Then We made him a small life-germ in a firm resting place; Then We made the lifegerm a clot; then We made the clot a lump of flesh; then We made the lump of flesh bones: then We clothed the bones with flesh: then We caused it to grow into another creation: so blessed be Allah. the best of the creators. Then after that you will most surely die. Then surely on the day of resurrection you shall be raised. And certainly We made above you seven Ways; and never are We heedless of creation. And We send down water from the cloud according to a measure; then We cause it to settle in the earth, and most surely We are able to carry it away. Then We cause to grow thereby gardens of palm-trees and grapes for you; you have in them many fruits and from them do ye eat. (Al-Mu'minun [23]: 11-19)

These verses give us in brief the Whole process of human evolution as also the part played by religion in human life. Man arises out of the earth. The earthly matter passes through several stages of evolution before it finds its sublimation in the human form. It takes the form of the life-germ which, though it is microscopic in size, is the repository of the physical, intellectual and moral features of man. The germ grows and becomes man. In a grown-up man it is the physical aspect which is more usually and more thoroughly realized. But the human frame is only a vehicle for the soul to develop itself. The soul has to evolve itself from the crude form of simple consciousness to a certain stage of spirituality. This evolution can be worked out only through the cultivation of our faculties. The Qur'an uses the word falah for this cultivation. Falah literally means the furrowing out of the latent faculties. Thus the peasant who tills the land and brings to the surface the innumerable treasures of the earth is called fellah in Arabic. Man ought to act similarly. His soul possesses infinite potentialities of advancement. He has to till the field of the depths of his soul and bring out his latent faculties. But just as the ordinary peasant needs rain for his crop, so a man too needs a rain. That rain comes from Gill in the form of Revelation and is given to humanity through the medium of Prophets. should Man become а receptacle for this spiritual rain if he wishes to reap a good harvest. Without it the field of human soul would become sterile and subject to decay. This has been pointed out in another verse:

"Consider the soul and Him who made it perfect, then breathed into it its sin and its piety. Successful indeed is he who purifies it and sorrow will indeed be his portion who corrupts it."(Al-Shams[91]: 7-10)

Thus the Qur'an regards man as an evolutionary being who has been created of the goodliest fiber and possesses the highest capacities of making spiritual progress. In fact, the very first attribute of God: mentioned in the opening verse of the Holy Qur'an is Rab, i.e., He who leads His creatures through one stage after another until & attain perfection.

Our present life is a preparation. It is necessary to work out our faculties and bring them up to a certain stage of evolution in our earthly sojourn. Then alone shall we be fit for progress in the life after death.

Our every action in this life has a hereafter. It creates а permanent impression on the soul. When the soul departs from the body, it leaves this body for good. It then adopts another kind of body. The great Muslim philosopher and divine, Shah Waliullah, calls it Nusma. (Hujjatullalt-il-Balighah) This Nusma is perhaps what is spoken of by Sir Oliver Lodae ectoplasm. He as savs: "Exudation of strange white evanescent dough like substance, which has been photographed by scientific enquirers in different stages of evolution, and which shapes itself into parts or whole of the body, beginning in a putty-like mould, and ending in a semblance. This is the spiritual body that contains the Spirit and yet is distinct from the ordinary body." (The Mystical Message; p. 109. 6. XIV.)

Death is thus not annihilation but a gateway for entering into a new life - a life of unlimited progress. But we can enter that life only if we have made ourselves fit for it. This may be illustrated by an example. Suppose we take down two seeds from a tree – one ripe, the other immature. We sow both under similar conditions but we do not get any

plant from the immature seed although it commences its life with the same potentialities as the ripe one. Similarly, if we have not attained a certain stage of spiritual development in our earthly life, we cannot enter the heavenly life.

Now, after departing from the physical body the soul does not enter its life of heaven or hell at once. It remains suspended in the ethereal world called Berzakh in Islam. Here its faculties remain in abeyance, though intact, and this state will continue till the hour of resurrection when it will be sent to either heaven or hell. But the impressions which it has acquired on earth through its actions come to the surface. Character crystallization of being the one's thoughts "the thoughts that he or she was thinking in this world take their shape. Virtuous thoughts take happy shapes and wicked thoughts take shapes of calamities according to what he believed in this world." (Keemiya-i-Sa'adat: Imam Ghazzali)

The Qur'an declares that a day will come when the solar system will be destroyed which will result in ending the present conditions of life totally. God will then bring into existence new heavens and a new earth. As the Qur'an says:

"On the day when the earth shall be changed into a different earth, and the heavens (as well), and they shall come before Allah, the One, the Supreme." (Ibramin [14]: 48)

This new world will have an affinity with the body of the soul which will be different from the one that it had on earth. This new body has been described' in the Qur'an as "new creation." It has been further stated to take the colour of our actions on earth. The Qur'an says:

"...... (some) faces shall turn bright and (some) faces shall turn dark, then as to those whose faces shall turn dark (it will be said): Did you disbelieve after believing? Taste therefore the chastisement because you disbelieved; And as to those whose faces turn bright they shall be in Allah's mercy; init they shall abide." (Ale Imran [3]:106)

Now. the souls which are suffering from spiritual diseases and do not come up to a certain standard will be sent to a spiritual hospital called hell. The Qur'an has to say much on the subject but to go into details would be a long digression. Suffice it to say that hell will be one of the stages in the process of evolution for the soul that has not utilized the opportunities, provided to it in its earthly sojourn and has stunted its faculties and got diseased and corrupted. After cure it shall come out of that state and shall start on its evolutionary journey. Imam Bukhari records a tradition of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (3) to this effect: "When the sinners shall have attained

"When the sinners shall have attained tahzib and tanqit, they will be allowed to enter heaven."

The words *tahzib* and *tanqiyah* are highly meaningful. *Tahzib* means the cutting off of the branches of a tree so that the tree may enjoy a more luxuriant growth; and *tanqiyah* means the separating of the corrupt and the corruptible parts from a thing in order to purify it completely. Having briefly viewed the nature of hell, let us come to the heavenly life. The souls which attain the required standard perfection will start their of on evolutionary journey anew in the next world. They will carry impressions of their actions done on earth. These impressions will, because of rightness of the actions, engulf the soul in a garb of indefinable happiness - "indefinable" because it will be of a wholly different character from earthly happiness. In our present state of finite and chained existence we cannot realize its reality. Our words have been invented to express things primarily of the physical nature. They cannot convey ideas of transcendental verities. These can be described only allegorically as the Qur'an does. Ibn Jareer says: "Whatever is in the heaven has no resemblance with anything of this world except in name." The Qur'an says: "No souls know what is in store for them of the joys (lit., that which will refresh the eyes) as the reward of their action." According to a Hadith, "God has provided for the righteous that which "no eye hath seen, no ear hath heard, nor hath it ever occurred to the mind of man." Thus the expressions descriptive of heaven which occur in the Qur'an are allegorical, e.g., garments, gardens. rivulets, costly delicious fruits, etc. To illustrate this point further, I may cite an incident of the Holy Prophet's life. A pious lady saw a river in a dream and she somehow or other came to think that it pertained to one of the deceased Companions of the Holy Prophet, Othman bin Maz'oon. She related her dream to the Holy Prophet # for explanation. He said: "It (i.e., the

river) is his (noble) actions flowing for him (or for his benefit)."

I shall now give certain verses of the Holy Qur'an which depict the heavenly life, but would like to put them under nine different headings for the sake of clarity.

(1) The Qur'an speaks of the heavenly life as the eternal one. It says:-

" ...... and Whoever (believes in Allah and does good) deeds, He will cause him to enter gardens beneath which rivers flow to abide therein forever." (AI-Talaq [65]:11)

"Toil shall not afflict them in it, nor shall they be ever ejected from it." (Al-Hajar [15]:48)

- "Abiding therein; they shall not desire removal from them." (Al-Kahaf [18]:108)

(2) That life will be free of all toil, of hunger and thirst and other physical needs. The Qur'an says:-

"Surely it is (ordained) for you that you shall not be hungry therein, nor bare of clothing; and that you shall not be thirsty therein, nor shall you feel the heat of the sun." (Taha [20]:118-119)

"The gardens of perpetuity, they shall enter them, rivers flowing beneath them: they shall have in them what they please.

Thus Allah rewards those who guard (against evil)." (Al-Nahal [16]:31)

"Toil shall not afflict them in it." (Al-Hajar [15]:48)

(3) It will be free of evil thoughts and propensities. The Qur'an says :- '

"They shall not hear therein any vain discourse, but only 'Peace'." (Maryam [19]:62) "And We will remove whatever of illfeeling is in their breasts." (Al-Araf [7]:43)

(4) It will be a state of supreme peace for the soul. The Qur'an says :-

"They shall have the Abode of Peace with their Lord .... (Al-Anam [6]:127)

"They shall not hear therein vain or sinful discourse except the word peace, peace." (Al-Waqiah [56]:25-26)

"Surely those who guard (against evil) shall be in a place of security ......" (Al-Dukhan [44]:51)

"And as to those faces turn bright they shall be in Allah's mercy; in it they shall abide." (Ale Imran [3]:107)

(5) The Heaven will be the Abode of Light. The Qur'an says:-

"On that day you Will see the faithful men and the faithful Women - their light going before them and on their right hands ... " (AI-Hadid [57]:12)

(6) In it a halo of holiness will encircle the souls. The Qur'an says:-

"Whoever does good, whether male or female, and is a believer, We will most certainly bestow upon him (or her) a pure life ..." (Al-Nahal [16]:97)

"And they will be guided to pure (thoughts and) words and they will be guided into the path of (Allah) the Praised One." (Al-Hajj [22]:24)

"He will cause you to enter ... the Abode of Purity." (Al-Saff [61]:12)

"For those who guard (against evil) are ... pure mates" (Ale-Imran [3]:15)

"... and their Lord shall make them drink a pure drink." (Al-Insan [76]:21) (7) In the glorious state of being encircled by Light, Peace, Mercy and Holiness of God, the souls shall sing hymns in praise of the Lord. The Qur'an says:-

"Their utterance in it shall be: Glory to Thee O Allah! and their greeting in it shall be: Peace; and they will end by saying: Praise be to Allah, the Lord of all the worlds." (Younus [10]:10)

(8) In the heavenly state the souls will be blessed with the goodly pleasure (*ridwan*) of Allah. The Qur'an says:-

"O soul that hath found satisfaction! Return to thy Lord well pleased (with Him), Well pleasing (Him)." (Al-Fajar [89]:27-28)

"Allah has promised to the believing men and the believing women gardens beneath which rivers flow, to abide in them, and goodly dwellings in gardens of perpetual abode; and best of all is Allah's goodly pleasure — that is the grand achievement." (Al-Taubah [9]:72)

(9) The climax of the blessings of the heaven will be reached in the vision of Allah and in living in His Holy Presence. The Qur'an says:-

"Surely those who guard (against evil) shall be in gardens and rivers, In the Seat of Truth, before (or with) the most Powerful Lord." (Al-Qamar [54]:54-55)

"Some faces on that day shall be bright, looking to their Lord." (Al-Qiyamah [75]:22-23)

"Their salutation on the day that they meet Him shall be Peace." (Al-Ahzab [33]:44) "Peace: a Word from the Merciful Lord." (Yaseen [36]:58)

But when the description of the heavenly life has been given, I would emphasize a point again. This description is only meant to give us an idea and not to portray the really real heaven. The Holy Prophet says: "Leave that which you know of it (i.e., that form which you make in your mind)." With regard to the real nature of heaven, I would ultimately refer to the meaning of the Word "Jammu" which has been generally used in the Qur'an to denote heaven. In the first place. Jannah means something concealed from the naked eye; in the second place, it means rank and luxuriant growth. Thus the heavenly life, according to the Qur'an, is a life hidden from the eyes which consists in the unfolding of the latent faculties of the soul and its complete growth. Verily, it is a life of unlimited progress, as the Qur'an savs:-

"Most surely this is our provision (or sustenance): it shall never come to an end." (Sa'ad [38]:53-54)

In the end I have to submit that this conception of heaven seems to satisfy all what the heart and the intellect requires of heaven. There is no element in it which conflicts with these yearnings. It satisfies my scientific consciousness because it affirms the existence and validity of law in that life. It satisfies my artistic consciousness because Heaven is a World of Beauty and Grace. It satisfies mv moral consciousness because it is the abode where righteousness is combined with happiness and perpetual progress. It satisfies my religious consciousness because it affirms the realization of the highest yearning of my soul --- the Vision of and proximity to my Lord. It fulfills the requirements of the conception of a transcendental condition and is best fitted for our acceptance.

"Some scholars say this Surah (al-Fatihah) is the basis of how we should make du'a. Half of it comprises of His praise, and the other half comprises of our needs."

Tafsir al-Qurtubi (p. 124)

One of the major elements of a Muslim conduct is the making of Dua or supplicating. Besides the general and major events like Eid, Funeral, Fasting, Marriage, etc, Islam stresses upon Muslims to supplicate for even the most trivial of matters. Therefore, practicing Muslims supplicate to Allah Almighty even for the simplest of matters in every day routine.

# **Islamic Guiding Principle of Trade**

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Islam has not only made ibadat obligatory for Muslims, it has also duly emphasized Maamalat. The Muslim businessman should do his Halal business keeping the foregoing Islamic Guiding Principles in view.

#### Introduction:

Islam has not only made ibadat obligatory for Muslims, it has also duly emphasized Maamalat. So, the Shariah has formulated the guiding principles of buying and selling, that is trade.

In Para No. 5 of the Holy Qur'an has been proclaimed the fundamental principles of trade—that is, trade should be conducted by mutual agreement.

If, for example, the article put for sale is below-par (defective); or if the buyer has purchased it without seeing and examining it; or, if the business man has himself said that he would decide after three days whether or not he would sell the article, then for that period of time, both the buyer and seller have the right to either complete or not complete the deal. But, should one of them die within this period, the right to renounce the original agreement does not devolve on either of their heirs.

Except for a plot of land, a blind man can buy any other article by touching and smelling it. If the blind man's attorney has seen that plot of land and duly informed the former, then the purchase of land by the blind man will also be valid. Selling things on arbitrarily enhanced prices, hoarding, adulteration, weighing or measuring less; selling a defective item after having shown a better sample of the same article, are not only forbidden in Shariah but they also invoke the wrath of Allah who is also Qahhar. Such malpractices are the causative factors of the ruination of the Islamic Society.

In the light of the Hadith, honest, just and right traders will be rewarded by the company of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.) on the Day of Judgement, and the black sheep will face loss and destruction.

### 2. Guiding Principles of Selling

(i) All metals and articles made thereof should be sold by weight.

(ii) it is permissible to sell all kinds of grains, pulses and flours of all kinds, either by measure or by weight.

(iii) Sugar, molasses, tea, chilli, salt, coriander and other spices should be sold by weight only.

(iv) Eggs, walnut, coconuts, soaps, paper, cardboards, bardana (gunny bags) should be sold by numbers, these can be counted. (v) Cloths, sheets made of iron, tin or cement are measurable. These should be sold by foot, yard or meters.

(vi) Rights and Restrictions:

(a) While the purchased articles are still in the custody of the tradesman and develop some defect, the buyer can return the articles without using them. The tradesman is duty-bound to refund the whole price or to give the right and correct material.

(b) Forbidden and abominable trades

(i) Buying and selling of liquors, pigs, dead animals, dogs and cats is not permissible under any circumstances (ii) Similarly, birds flying in the air, fishes swimming in the water are not allowed to be sold or purchased unless and until they are in the physical possession of the tradesman. (iii) Selling of yet unborn calves, not-yet-drawn milk, or to sell milk adulterated with water, are all forbidden. Similarly the wool which is still on the body of the sheep and ram is forbidden item for sale.

(c) Actions that make a Trade-deal abominable and null and void

(i) It is absolutely wrong to lay down the condition that the goods will be delivered after a month or two, if full payment has been made by the buyer and tradesman has duly received the full payment.

(ii) If purchase has been made on credit, without fixing a definite date or period or if an indefinite time or date is given.

(iii) If the cloth seller is made to agree that he will also get the cloth tailored.

(iv) It is abominable to propose/ suggest a higher price for an article without the intention of buying it.

(v) To strike a deal be/are the commodity reaches the market place.

(vi) To indulge in business transactions after the Azan has been called for Juma prayers.

(vii) To purchase the ashes from the goldsmiths furnace without informing him that there are grains of silver and gold in the ashes.

(viii) To call it a deal merely because the potential buyer has either touched or thrown a stone on the commodity, is not permissible. This was practiced in the days of Jahiliah. This is what is called sale by Mulamusma (Touch) wa Monabzah (منابذه) pelting pebbles.

(ix) However, bidding in an auction trading with profit called Maranjah; to sell on the purchase price called Tauliah; to sell on a price lesser than the purchase price called Bai-i Vaz-ee (بيع وضعى) are permissible.

# 3. The Qur'anic Injunctions Regarding Measuring and Weighing:

(i) While selling by measuring, measure correctly and while selling by weighing, weigh correctly.

(ii) Do not measure or weigh less.

(iii) Weigh absolutely correctly, and do not reduce the correct weight.

(iv) That ye may practise justice, have I revealed Books and scriptures and sent down the weighing scales.

(v) Do not reduce the weight of sold articles.

(vi) Destruction/ Ruination is for those who, when they buy they buy with correct weight and measure, but when they sell, they weigh with less weighment and measurement.

#### 4. The Ahadiths on the subject:

(i) Those who trade on appropriate profit are blessed with mercy and Rizq (livelihood) and the hoarder is damned.

(ii) Avoid swearing too much to influence the buyers. This 'reduces the temporary benefits' of trading. " (iii) Trading by fraud has been prohibited by the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.).

(iv) The honest traders will find themselves in the company of the Prophets on the Day of Judgement.

#### 5. Conclusion:

The Muslim trader should do his Halal business keeping the foregoing Islamic Guiding Principles in view.

(English translation by Wing Cdr. (Retd) M. Syed).

# ہمدرد بنی نوع انسان جضرت احمد مجتبیٰ ﷺ نے غیروں کے ساتھ جس مسالمت و رواداری کا برتاؤ کیا اس کی نظیر جریدہ عالم میں بالکل ناپید ہے۔ اس امر سے قطع نظر کہ آپ ﷺ کو فطرتاً اپنے اور بیگانے سب سے انس تھا۔ آپ ﷺ منجانب الله اس بات پہ مامور تھے کہ غیروں کی طرف بھی محبت اور دوستی کا ہاتھ بڑ ھائیں خواہ وہ کیسی ہی شدید عداوت رکھتے ہوں ' چنانچہ ارشاد خداوندی ہے: اگر اعداء صلح کی طرف جھکیں تو آپ ﷺ بھی صلح پر مائل ہوجائیے۔ اس کو شش میں کہ واجب القتل اعداء زیادہ سے زیادہ تعداد میں بری کیے جائیں 'آپ ﷺ نے حکم دے رکھا تھا کہ بر ادنیٰ سے ادنیٰ مسلمان بھی غیر مسلم مجرم کو پناہ دے سکتا ہے اور وہ سفارش کرنے کا مجاز ہے۔ ام المومنین حضرت عائشہ رضی الله تعالیٰ عنہا فرماتی ہیں کہ اگر کوئی عورت بھی کسی مشرک کو امان دیتی تو وہ امان درست ہوا کرتی تھی [ابوداؤد] یعنی بر مسلمان پر اس امان کا احترام مشرک کو امان دیتی تو وہ امان درست ہوا کرتی تھی [ابوداؤد] یعنی ہر مسلمان پر اس امان کا احترام کو لکھ دی۔ (بخاری)۔ ﷺ کو ایک سفید خچر ہدیۂ بھیجا تو آپ ﷺ نے اس کیلئے ایک چادر بھجوائی اور شہر کی حکومت اس کو لکھ دی۔ (بخاری)۔

# Sincerity (اخلاص)

Ibrahim Syed

Ikhlaas is an Arabic word for sincerity. There is a Surah (chapter), Number 112, named "Ikhlaas" in the Qur'an. It is also called "Tawhid."

### What is Sincerity?

The meaning of sincerity is that what the person says and his/her deeds and actions should be for the sake of Allah and not to show to the people or to be proud of himself or herself with them. Acceptance of deeds depends on sincerity. Sincerity to Allah is a sign of the completeness of faith. Allah looks into the heart and what is in it from intentions, not to the appearance or the shape of the deeds.

Islam has invited us to sincerity and persuades us to live within it.

The Prophet (<sup>(#)</sup>) was asked: "Which of the three persons carries on Jihad, one who fights for bravery and courage, one who fights tribalism or nationalism, or one who fights to be seen or to show off?"

The Prophet (<sup>(#)</sup>) replied: "The one who fights to uphold the message of Allah is the person who carries on Jihad in the cause of Allah."

The deeds, which the Muslims do, are not considered good unless they are done with good intentions and for the sake of Allah. Only sincere people have the moral courage to criticize the leaders when they do wrong things. The following two examples illustrate this.

## Early Islamic History

(1).When Abi bin Ka'b (RA) recited the Quranic verse no. 110 in Surah 5, Al-Ma'idah, infront of other Sahaba including Hadrat Umar bin Khattab (RA), the Second Khalifa

"Min 'Alladhena astha Haqqah 'Alaihimul Aw'la' yaani" Al- Ma'idah, 5: 110

Hadrat Umar bin Khattab (RA) rejected the (manner of) recitation of the Qur'anic verse and said, "You have spoken a lie."

Hadrat Abi bin Ka'b (RA) immediately replied "You are a bigger liar."

Someone interrupted. "You are contradicting Amir-ul-Momineen (commander of the faithful)."Hadrat Ab bin Ka'b (RA) replied, "I pay more regard to the Amir-ul-Momineen when he is right, but I have opposed him in matter of incorrect pronunciation of Allah's Book, and not contradicted him in matter of correct pronunciation of the Book. I have heard the Noble Prophet (SAS) reciting this verse in the same manner. And O' Umar (RA) you remained engaged (busy) in marketing (doing business) at Bagia'. "

Hadrat Umar (RA) said, "You are perfectly right. I had just tried to test whether anybody could speak the truth (before me)."

#### Second Example

(2) 'Abu Muawiya bin Abu Sufiyan (RA) stood upon the pulpit and delivered the

Jumuah Khutbah and said, "All the wealth, properties and the booty belong to me and it is upon me to distribute it to some people and keep others deprived of it." He repeated these words in his address on the next Friday and on the third Friday also. This time one of the persons present in the Masjid (mosque) got up and said, "It can never happen so far all the income, property and booty belongs to none but us, and one who stands between these things and us will be dealt with our swords."

Hadrat Muawiya (RA) got down from his pulpit, called the person and took him to his house, after the prayers. The people in general thought that his days are numbered. But when they entered the house of Hadrat Muawiya (RA), they saw sitting beside Hadrat that person Muawiya (RA) on his throne. Hadrat Muawiya told the people "He has enlightened my soul today; may Allah keep him alive. I have heard the Noble Prophet (SAS) saying, "Soon after me, some Amirs will emerge who will say something (against Shariah) and will not be rejected by people. Such Amirs will enter Hell like monkeys. I had certainly addressed the people on a Friday but nobody interrupted me. I became apprehensive (viewing the future with anxiety) if I would have been among such Amirs (who will enter Hell). I addressed you again on the next Friday but none of you contradicted me. thought I am certainly one among them (i. e. Hellish). Then I repeated the same address on the third Friday, and then this man got up and contradicted me. Thus he has given me a new lease of life, may Allah confer upon him a long life. (Al-Haithmi, Vol. V, p. 238).

In today's world if any Muslim criticizes the ruler of a Muslim country, then he or she will be accused of creating a "FITNA" and will punished. be sometimes severely. When you fight for your Rights or speak the truth which is bitter to the wrong doers, you will be labeled as 'TROUBLE MAKER." The good example is boxing champion, Muhammad Ali took on the mighty Government of America by refusing to be drafted into the Army, by saying the "the Vietcong have done no wrong to me." Muhammad Ali lost his title, income and subjected to humiliation and was suffered a lot for five or six years until 1971 when the Supreme Court unanimously acquitted him. Sincere Muslims do not want to stand up to the corrupt rulers and leaders in the Muslim world, for fear of hardship, sufferings or loss of life.

### History of Islam

In 711 CE Al-Walid was the Khalifa. In that year Al-Tariq conquered southern Spain and Muhammad bin Qasim conquered the present day Pakistan.

In 717 -718 CE, in one of the battles that the Muslims waged against the Romans(Byzantine Forces or Eastern Roman forces), the Muslims - under the commandment of Maslamah bin Abdul Malik(rahimahullaah) – surrounded a city(Edirne in Turkey) that had a tall and well-fortified wall. The siege went on for months. Then one night, one of the Muslim soldiers General came to Maslamah and told him of a hole that he

had accomplished to bore through the wall. "It is only large enough for a slim soldier." He knelt closer. "Quickly, send with me someone who can squeeze through and fight the army on the inside until he has opened the gates for all of us to enter." Maslamah sent out the news, and that night someone volunteered. In a sweeping assault, the gate was opened and the Muslims were victorious. Maslamah, overwhelmed with happiness, sent out the word that the soldier that entered the hole should come forward. No one showed. A day passed and the request was repeated. Another day, then another passed. No one arrived to take credit. On the fourth day, a soldier approached Maslamah, his face wrapped in a scarf. He said to him, "I have news of the soldier that entered the hole." Maslamah got excited and sat up sharp, "Tell me who it is?" "First, however," said the soldier, "he has three conditions before exposing himself.

Do you agree to this?" "Of course," Maslamah said.

"The first is that you do not try to compensate him for what he did (that is no reward).

The second is that you do not tell anyone who he is (that is no publicity or fame).

And the third is that you shall not ask for his presence ever again.

Do you agree to these conditions?"

"It is agreed," Maslamah said.

The soldier, uncovering his scarf, said, "It is I. I went through that hole only for the sake of Allah."

Then, turning, he walked away. After that day, Maslamah was often heard praying to Allah, "O Allah, (on the Day of Resurrection/Qiyamah) grant me companionship with the soldier of the hole."

The ingredient that we all need to work on throughout our lives as Muslims is Ikhlaas (sincerity). Sincerity in all we do is a commandment of Allah:

Say, "Indeed my prayer, my rites of sacrifice, my living and my dying are for Allah, Lord of the worlds. No partner has He. And this I have been commanded, and I am the first (among you) of the Muslims." Surah Al-An'aam 6: 162,163

"And they were not commanded except to worship Allah, sincere to Him in religion, inclining to truth, and to establish prayer and to give Zakat. That is the correct Deen." Surah Bayyinah, In defining Ikhlaas, Al-Jurjaani -98:5. rahimahullaah - said that it is not to seek any audience for your deeds other than Allah. When one looks over the text of the Qur'aan and Sunnah, they will come to the realization that Allah Ta'aala and His Messenger - (#)- speak about sincerity in different aspects: Sincerity in Tawheed of Allah and sincerity in our intentions. Sincerity in our worship, such as in Salah, Sujood, Fasting, standing in Ramadan, standing in the night of Qadr, sincere love for the Masjid, Zakah, Sadaqah, Hajj, Jihaad, repentance, supplications, recitation of the Qur'aan, and so much more. The Qur'aan and Sunnah speak about sincerity in all our verbal statements, sincerity in our refined and upright Akhlaaq (character), sincerity in our Tawakkul (placing of our

trust) in Allah, and sincerity in all of our actions. Commenting on the verse: He who created death and life to test you (as to) which of you is best in deed, Surah Al-Mulk, 67:2.

A deed must be done both sincerely and correctly-sincerely, as in for the sake of Allah alone; and correctly, as in accordance with the Sunnah."

"So whoever would hope for the meeting with his Lord – let him do righteous work and not associate in the worship of his Lord anyone." Surah al-Kahf, 18: 110.

With Ikhlaas one will be saved from Hellfire and granted a lofty position in Jannah.

## Hadith

Imams Bukhari and Muslim reported that the messenger (\*) said: "Three men were on a journey when they were overtaken by a sand storm and therefore they took shelter in a cave. A rock slipped down from the mountain and blocked the entrance and hence nobody could exit from the cave. One of them said: "The only way for deliverance left is to beseech Allah in the name of some virtuous deed."

Thereupon one of them supplicated (made Du'a), "O Lord, my parents were very old, I used to offer them their nightly drink of milk before (infront of) my children and the other members of the family. One day I went astray far away in search of green trees and could return only after my parent had gone to sleep. When I had milked the animals and brought their nightly drink to them. They were fast asleep, but I did not like to disturb them, nor would give any part of the milk to my children and other members of the family till after my parents had their drink. Thus, with the milk vessel in hand, I awaited for their awakening, all night till the flash of dawn, while the children cried out of hunger at my feet. When my parents woke up, they had their drink. O Lord, if I did this thing only to seek your pleasure, then do relieve us of the distress wrought upon us by this rock."

Thereupon, the rock moved a little but that not enough to let them pass out.

Then the second man supplicated (made Du'a): " O Lord, I had a cousin whom I loved her more passionately than anvone who loves a woman. I tried to seduce her but she would have none of me (this is she refused his advances), till in a season of great hardship due to famine, she approached me (for help) and I gave her one hundred and twenty Dinars (gold coins) on condition that she would have sexual intercourse with me. She agreed, and when we got together and I was just going to have intercourse with her, she pleaded: "Fear Allah, and break the seal (hymen) do not unlawfully": whereupon I moved away from her, despite the fact that I desired her most passionately; and I let her keep the money that I had given her. O Lord, if I did this thing seeking only your pleasure, then do move the distress in which we find ourselves."

Again the rock moved a little but not enough to let them pass out.

Then the third supplicated (made Du'a): "O Lord, I hired some laborers and paid them their dues, but one of them left leaving behind what was due to him. That is he did not take the wages, which were due to him. I invested it (his wages) in business and the business prospered greatly."

After a lapse of some time, the laborer came back and said: "O servant of Allah, hand over to me my wages. I said to him: All that you see is yours: the Camels, the cattle, the goats and the slaves,"

He said: "Don't play joke with me, O servant of Allah"

I assured him: "I am not joking".

So he took all of it sparing nothing. "O Lord, If I did this seeking only for Your pleasure, do relieve us of our distress."

The rock then moved away, and all the three came out of the cave safe and sound."

## **Greek History**

Sincerity is a topic that is not only key to Islam, but it is also a subject that the Western philosophers have pondered for centuries. The English have a saying that goes to the effect of: To hunt with the lantern of Diogenes.

Diogenes was a Cynic Greek philosopher of Sinope, who lived about 320 years before Prophet Isa – alayhis salam. He believed there was no honesty or sincerity – no Ikhlaas – in any human being. To vividly prove his point, he was said to have walked in the streets of Corinth in broad daylight with a lighted lantern looking for a sincere man. From here the English coined the term to hunt with the lantern of Diogenes when speaking of a group of people whose sincerity is extremely absent. Diogenes' father, Icesias, a banker, was convicted of debasing the public coin, and was obliged to leave the country; or, according to another account, his father and he were charged with this offense, and the former was thrown into prison, while the son escaped and went to Athens. Here he attached himself, as a disciple, to Antisthenes, who was at the head of the Cynics.

Renouncing every other object of ambition, he distinguished himself by his contempt of riches and honors and by his invectives against luxury. Diogenes reputedly lived in a barrel and owned nothing but a cloak, a stick, and a bread bag. (So it wasn't easy to steal his happiness from him!) The Cynics believed that people did not need to be concerned about their own health. Even suffering and death should not disturb them. Nor should they let themselves be tormented by concern for other people's woes. He wore a coarse cloak, carried a wallet and a staff, made the porticoes and other public places his habitation, and depended upon casual contributions for his daily bread. He asked a friend to procure him a cell to live in; when there was a delay, he took up abode in a pithos, or large tub, in the Metroum.

It cannot be doubted, however, that Diogenes practiced self-control and a most rigid abstinence -- exposing himself to the utmost extremes of heat and cold and living upon the simplest diet, casually supplied by the hand of charity. In his old age, sailing to Aegina, he was taken by pirates and carried to Crete, where he was exposed to sale in the public market. When the auctioneer asked him what he could do, he said, "I can govern men; therefore, sell me to one who wants a master." Xeniades, a wealthy Corinthian, happening at that instant to pass by, was struck with the singularity of his reply and purchased him. On their arrival at Corinth, Xeniades gave him his freedom and committed to him the education of his children and the direction of his domestic concerns. Diogenes executed this trust with so much judgment and fidelitv that Xeniades used to say that the gods had sent a good genius to his house.

During his residence at Corinth, an interview between him and Alexander is said to have taken place. Plutarch relates that Alexander, when at Corinth. receiving the congratulations of all ranks on being appointed to command the army of the Greeks against the Persians, missed Diogenes among the number, with whose character he was acquainted. Curious to see the one, who exhibited such haughty independence of spirit. Alexander went in search of him and found him sitting in his tub in the sun. "I am Alexander the Great," said the monarch. "And I am Diogenes the Cynic, "replied the philosopher. Alexander then requested that he would inform him what service he could render him. "Stand from between me and the sun," said the Cynic. Alexander, struck with the reply,

said to his friends, who were ridiculing whimsical singularity the of the philosopher, " Alexander is reported to have said, "Had I not been Alexander, I should have liked to be Diogenes." As it turned both Diogenes and out, Alexander died on the same day in 323 B.C. Alexander was 33 and Diogenes was 90. Diogenes left behind him no system of philosophy. After the example of his school, he was more attentive to practical than to theoretical wisdom.

Indeed insincerity in our actions is something very dangerous and can lead a person to ruin.

Ibn Masood –( radi Allahu 'anhu) – would advise his students, "If your intention is one of these three, do not seek knowledge: To shame the ignorant, or to argue with the Fuqahaa', or to cause people to turn their faces in your direction. Intend with your actions and words that which is with Allah, for indeed that which is with Allah shall remain and everything else shall perish.

"In conclusion, Ibn Al-Qayyim – (rahimahullaah) – said, "Deeds without sincerity are like a traveler who carries in his water jug dirt. The carrying of it burdens him and it brings no benefit."

May Allah make us all to follow those whose deeds are done in accordance with the Sunnah, deeds that are done sincerely for the sake of Allah.

# Meaningful Education

Prof. Khwaja Masud

Each student is a unique bundle of potentialities. The task of the teacher is to tap and release these potentialities. The teacher must encourage the student so that he stretches himself to the maximum.

One of the most justifiable charges against our educational system is that it discourages independent thinking and suppresses originality and creativity.

The main function of education is transmission of knowledge. Insofar as education transmits the alreadv discovered knowledge. it is а conservative force. Education becomes a revolutionary force, when in the process of transmission of knowledge; it transmutes knowledge so as to meet the challenges thrown up by an ever changing reality.

As lqbal puts it:

The essence of the universe is creativity.

Repetitiveness does not contribute to the strengthening of life.

One of the consequences of Darwin's theory of evolution is the notion that human activity is a manifestation of the creative force inherent in life itself. The creative force of evolution seems to heave itself. forward into an inexhaustible variety of forms — unique, unprecedented, unrepeatable and irreversible.

Life is creative because it organizes and regulates itself and because it is continuously engendering novelties. In physical evolution these novelties arise in response to genetic change and to changes in the environment.

In man there appears the power consciously to initiate novelty — the power of creative imagination. This power is expressed in man's ability to find order in a mass of particulars, to impose meaning and pattern on a multitude of things or experiences that at first sight seems unrelated.

Henry Bergson in his magnum opus 'Creative Evolution' that novelty and hence creativity are products, not simply of life, but of reality itself. Ultimately reality he says, is an evolving process, which is becoming ever more complex and which constantly gives rise to novelties that are not merely rearrangements of past states but genuinely unprecedented. The human personality is constantly forming itself. Each experience adds something to it, so that it is ceaselessly growing and changing.

Human activity has also been seen as the expression of a universal creativity eminent in everything that exists.

According to A.N. Whitehead this creativity is rhythmic or cyclical. This creativity says Whitehead, is ceaselessly producing novelties. These novelties are of two kinds:

In one sense, any existing thing must continually renew itself in order to exist at all. If it is to maintain itself as it is, it must constantly replace its own components. Each of these components is both similar to its antecedent yet also unique because not identical to it.

Creativity then, both maintains what already exists and also produces new forms altogether.

The process of education reflects the creativity of the universe as a whole. Thus according to Whitehead, education is rhythmic, moving in cycles, each of which passes through its own stages of romance i.e. the first enthusiastic enc winter with a subject, precision in which order and system are introduced generalization in which the student having mastered the structure of his subject, can put it to a wider use.

Just as everything in nature ceaselessly creates itself so the learner is continuously realizing his nature. He has an innate craving for education precisely because education is necessary for the development of an organism as complicated as man.

Education is not something foreign to the learner but rather something that he inherently desires and the best type of education is that which responds to the divine cosmic process itself. Education is nothing if it does not inspire independent, original and hence creative thinking.

Education is the response to the challenge of the cosmic creative force. Response must equal challenge, otherwise the and hence the society

must face stagnation, decay and disintegration.

Independent, original thinking and creativity manifest themselves in many ways in education. The child has an inborn passion for discovery which education should nourish. Instead of simply receiving knowledge passively from his teachers and the textbooks. he should recombine what he learns in ways of his own. If knowledge is accepted as given, it remains inert and at same time deadens the natural imagination.

The teacher must select the proper method of teaching i.e., weeding out the unessential and helping the students to concentrate on the main ideas of the subject.

Teaching should be a voyage of discovery rather than imparting of information.

The student should not be treated as an empty vessel to be filled with facts, formulae and theorems. The teacher should help him in grasping the basic structure of the subject so that the student may be able to learn by himself the latest developments in the subject. He should become a perennial student, carrying out the Holy Prophets (PBUH) command: "Seek ye knowledge from the cradle to the grave." This is the only way to meet the ominous challenge of the explosion of knowledge, which is making the latest knowledge obsolete within a decade.

In the most profound sense to be independent and to be original is to fulfill oneself as a person. Each student is a unique bundle of potentialities. The task of the teacher is to tap and release these potentialities. The teacher must enthuse the student so that he stretches himself to the maximum.

Self-realization means self-knowledge. It should be the prime function of education to bring the student to a knowledge of his own individually. It is here that one realizes the profundity of Hadith-e-Nabvi: "He who understands himself understands God."

Original implies that knowledge is not so much an explanation as an attempt to explain, and hence the explanation is always tentative.

The teacher is always on his guard against dogmatism. All theories are tentative. All theories are only guide to action. The moment they are turned into dogmas, they become useless. If a student is to cultivate a creative attitude towards his studies, he should keep in mind the following:

"What he knows is largely mediated through cultured categories." It is largely through these categories that knowledge may be understood.

"To many of these categories there exist alternatives within the culture.

"To be true to himself, he should seek those categories that correspond to his own experience of life.

"He should strive to be open and flexible towards all that he learns. He will never close his mind to fresh ideas, new values, and novel dreams. He should keep in mind what lqbal says:

A living heart is the creator of new ages and new worlds,

Through imitation his soul loses illumination.

# مغفرت قریش کی دعا

غزوہ احد میں سید عالم صلی الله علیہ وسلم کے سامنے کے چار دانت شہید ہوئے تھے اور سر مبارک اور چہرہ انور زخمی ہو گیا تھا۔ یہ دیکھ کر صحابہ کرام رضی الله عنہ عالم اضطر اب میں عرض کیا "یا رسول الله صلی الله علیہ وسلم کاش آپ ان دشمنان دین (قریش) پر بددعا کرتے تاکہ دنیا ان کے خار وجود سے پاک ہو جاتی اور ان کی جفا کاریوں کا سلسلہ ختم ہوتا۔" آپ صلی الله علیہ وسلم نے فرمایا کہ میں لعنت اور بددعا کے لئے مبعوث نہیں ہوا ہوں بلکہ لوگوں کو راہ حق کی طرف بلانے کیلئے بھیجا گیا ہوں۔ آخر جب بار بار کہا گیا کہ قریش کی تعدیاں اب حد سے بڑ ھ گئی ہیں تو آپ نے ان کے حق میں یہ دعا کی۔ الٰہی! میری قوم کو بخش دے کہ یہ لوگ ہے خبر ہیں۔جنگ احد میں آپ صلی الله علیہ وسلم کے رخسار مبارک میں خود کے دونوں حلقے پیوست ہو گئے تھے اور حضرت ابو عبیدہ رضی الله علیہ وسلم نے اپنے دانتوں سے انکو نکالا تھا جب ایک حلقے پر دانتوں کو جما کر اوپر کو کھینچا تو زیادہ زور کی لیکنے زور لگایا تو ایک اور دانت نکل آیا۔ یہ دیکھ کر حضرت عمر فاروق رضی اللہ عنہ دیالنے کالنہ کیلئے زور لگایا تو ایک اور دانت نکل آیا۔ یہ دیکھ کر حضرت عمر فاروق رضی اللہ علیہ وسلم کی پر سول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم ای دشمنوں کے حق میں بددعا کیجئے تو آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کیلئے زور لگایا تو ایک اور دانت نکل آیا۔ یہ دیکھ کر حضرت عمر فاروق رضی اللہ علیہ وسلم کی پر سے ہیں دعا کی الٰہ علیہ وسلم ای دشمنوں کے حق میں بددعا کیجئے تو آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے پھر بھی یہی دعا کی الٰہی! میری قوم کو بخش دے کہ یہ لوگ ناواقف ہیں (بیہتی فی اللسعب) یعنی جو کچھ کر

اگرہم اپنے معمولات چھوڑ دیں گے تو ہم زمانے سے پچھے رہ جائیں گے۔ بیدوفت گزرجائے گااور پھر نہیں آئے گا۔ اس کی کی پوری نہ کی جاسکے گی۔اس دوران اس کے دوستوں کے مارے میں بتائیں کہ وہ محنت سے بڑھ رہے ہیں اور بڑھنے لکھنے میں اس سے آگے نکل گئے ہیں تا کہ بچہ جذبہ مسابقت کے تحت جلد اپنے پرانے نظام الاو قات پر لوٹ آئے۔اسے منتقبل کے منصوبے بتائیں کہ ہم نے آپ ک بارے میں بیر سوچاہے کہ آپ ڈاکٹریا نجینئر بنیں؟ تو امید ہے کہ بچہ جلداس صورتحال سے باہر فکل آئے گا۔ نیز احتیاط علاج سے بہتر ہے (Prevention is better than cure.) - اس محاوره يرعمل كما جانا ضروری ہے۔ جس سے بیاری کے دوران پیداشدہ بہت سی بد عادات سے نجات مل سکتی ہے کیونکہ اس سے بچ میں نظم وضبط و برداشت کی کیفیت پید اہو گی۔ جب بج پر کچھ پابندیاں عائد ہوں گی تودہ ان سے نجات کے لئے مرض سے چھٹکاراحاصل کرنے کاخواہاں ہوگا جو اسے متمرض بننے سے روکیں گی۔ نیز بچہ کو ڈاکٹر کے پاس جانے کی دھمکی نہ دیں اس سے اس کے دل میں ڈاکٹر اور علاج سے خوف پیداہو جائے گا۔اس کے دوررس مصر اثرات ہوتے ہیں۔ خلاصه کلام: به دنیا دارالعمل ہے۔ یہاں مصائب و مشکلات کا زندہ دلی اور خوش دلی سے سامنا کرنا جاہے۔ کاور کسی بلند مقام اور عظیم مقصد کی پجیل لئے سخت محنت و مشقت کر نالازم ہے کیونکہ کامیابی صرف تخیل کی بلندی سے حاصل نہیں ہوتی بلکہ اس کے لئے خلوص لگن ، جہد مسلسل ادر عمل جاودان کی ضرورت ہے۔جس میں کمح بھر کی بھی کو تاہی نہیں کی جاسکتی اور کو تاہی وسستی خود اپنی ناکامی کو دعوت دینے کے متر ادف ہے۔بقول اصغر گونڈوی یہاں کو تاہی ذوق عمل ہے خود گر فتاری

جہاں بازو سمٹتے ہیں وہیں صیاد ہو تاہے

تر بیت بحالت مرض بیجوں کی نشو و نماکا عمل یک ال شرح رفتار ب نہیں ہو تا بلکہ اس میں رکاو ٹیں بھی آتی ہیں۔ جن میں سب سے زیادہ مشکل مرحلہ بیماری اور تیمارداری کے دوران ہو تا ہے۔ یہ ایسا نازک موقع ہے کہ بعض او قات تربیت پر کی گئی بر سوں کی محنت اکارت ہو جاتی ہے۔ بیماری میں بچہ چر ٹیڑا، زودر نج اور حساس ہو جاتا ہے۔ وہ اپنے نظام الاو قات کی پابندی نہیں کرتا۔ بیماری کے باعث اس کو بہت تی رعایتیں مل جاتی ہیں۔ پھر حالت صحت میں بھی وہ ان رعایتوں کا ذور ہو جاتی ہے لیکن ذہنی، جذباتی اور سماجی نشو و نما بہت متاثر ہوتی۔ دور ہو جاتی ہے لیکن ذہنی، جذباتی اور سماجی نشو و نما بہت متاثر ہوتی۔ میں سے ایک متمرض بن جاتا ہے۔ جب بچہ دیکھتا ہے کہ عمومی زند گی میں سے ایک متمرض بن جاتا ہے۔ جب بچہ دیکھتا ہے کہ عمومی زند گی میں والدین کی توجہ و پیار جس انداز سے دوران مرض ملتا ہے وہ دوران اور تباہ کن کیفیت ہے۔ اس کا تدارک بہت ضروری ہے۔

متمرض بنے کا ایک نقصان ہے ہے کہ جب انسان کسی مرض کے متعلق سوچتا ہے تو جلد یا بدیر ذہن اس مرض کو قبول کر لیتا ہے اور وہ شخص حقیقتاً اس مرض کا شکار ہوجا تا ہے۔ دو سر انقصان یہ ہے کہ بچہ برطوں کی ہمدردیاں سمیٹنے کی کو شش کر تا ہے وہ زندگی میں محنت ، لگن اور جوش سے آگے بڑھنے کے بجائے دو سروں کی بیسا کھیوں کا سہارا لینا چوش سے آگے بڑھنے کے بجائے دو سروں کی بیسا کھیوں کا سہارا لینا چاہتا ہے جس سے اس میں آگے بڑھنے کی لگن ختم ہوجاتی ہے۔ اس کا سب سے بہترین حل بچے کی سوچ اور توجہ کو دو سرے امور کی جانب منتقل کرنا ہے۔ بچے کی بیاری کے دوران ماں باپ بچے کو اپنا وقت اور توجہ ضروردیں۔ بچے برطوں کی توجہ چاہتا ہے۔ لیکن اپنے مشاغل وغیرہ ترک نہ کریں۔ بچے کو بیہ احساس نہ دلائیں کہ اس کے بیار درہنے سے احساس جرم ہو گانہ تذلیل کیجنے قلب خود اعتماد نہ تبدیل کیجنے بچ کوداضح طور پر معلوم ہو کہ کس غلط کام کی اسے سزا ملی ہے۔ اس لئے یہ ضروری ہے کہ سزاک بعد یا اس سے قبل بچ کو سمجھایا بھی جائے کہ سزاکسی دشمنی کی وجہ سے نہیں بلکہ رویوں میں بہتری کے لئے ہے۔ کیونکہ یہ انسان کی فطرت ہے کہ جس معاملہ کے اسباب و پس منظر اس کے ذہن میں نہ ہو وہ اس پر خاموش نہیں رہ سکتا۔ ایسا کر نابخادت یا سرکشی نہیں بلکہ یہ فطری امر ہے۔ جیسا کہ قر آن جید مل حضرت مولی علیہ السلام اور حضرت خصر علیہ السلام کے در میان تصیر غلی ما کم تحیظ یہ خبرا۔ "اس بندے نے کہا (اے مولی) تصیر قبلی ما کم تحیل معر کرنے کی طاقت نہیں رکھتے اور آپ صبر کر بھی تس سے ہیں اس بات پر جس کی آپ کو پوری طرح خبر نہیں "۔

یبال ای اتم فطری اور نف یا تقاضه کی طرف اشاره کیا گیا ہے۔ لڑوائی جھکڑا: بچوں میں لڑائی جھکڑا کا ہوناغیر معمولی بات نہیں۔ بڑوں کو اس میں مداخلت نہیں کرنی چاہئے حتی الا مکان اے نظر انداز کرنا چاہئے ۔ اگر وہ خود والدین تک معاملہ لائیں تو حکمت و دانائی اور انصاف نے فیصلہ کریں۔ کسی ایک فریق کی بے جاحمایت نہ کی جائے ورنہ دہ فریق باربار لڑائی جھگڑا کا سبب بنے گا اور پھر جھوٹ کا سہارالے متصفاف رومیہ: بچوں میں باہم انصاف کیا جائے۔ اپنا ہو یا غیر سب کے ساتھ انصاف کاروبیہ اپنایا جائے لیے ن حق بحق دار رسید۔ انصاف ن کر نے بہت سے معاشرتی مسائل پیدا ہوتے ہیں۔ ایک سے زیادہ بچوں کی صورت میں طرز عمل ایسانہ ہو کہ ان کے دل میں ضد بغض و عناد پید اہو بلکہ آپس میں محبت، الفت، ایثار و قربانی کا جذبہہ پیدا ہو۔

کی طرف جاتا ہے۔ Nip the evil in the bud ا(برائی کو ابتداء بی میں ختم کر دو) گر اس محادرے پر عمل نہ ہو توبچہ بڑے بڑے جرائم كرف لكتاب- اور پيشه ور مجرم تجى بن سكتاب- اور پھر يه جرائم سزاؤں سے نہیں رکتے بلکہ بڑھتے ہی رہیں گے۔ ظلم بڑھنے کاایک سبب ہیہے جرم ڈرتانہیں سزاؤں سے سزا وجزا کابر محل نفاذ تعلیم وتربیت میں مفید و معاون ہوتا ہے۔ والدين بچول پراينار عب اورو قار ضرور قائم رکھيں ليکن انہيں مستقل ڈراکرنہ رکھیں نہ سزادینے میں جلدی کریں اور نہ چھوٹی چھوٹی باتوں پر سزا دیں۔لیکن اعتدال کے ساتھ۔ سز االی ینہ ہو کہ بچہ کوشدید چوٹ آئے۔ اور سز اکاعمل مستقل اور بار بار نہ ہو۔ سمی نقصان یا ذاتی اور وقق غصہ کی وجہ سے ہر گزنہ سزادیں۔ اسی طرح اگر بچے عادی مجرم نہ ہوں لیکن ان سے نادانستہ کوئی غلط کام ہوجائے تواسے نظر انداز کریں ادر پیار سے سمجھائیں۔ دوسروں کے سامنے اس کے عیوب کا تذکرہ نہ کریں بنچ کے سامنے اس تاثر کو قائم کرنے کی کو شش کریں کہ یہ غلط کام ہے اور اگر لوگوں کو علم میں یہ بات آئی تو اس سے وہ لوگوں کی نظروں سے گرجائے گا۔بے جامار پیٹ اور غلطیوں کی تشہیر اور اعلانیہ بازیرس کے ردعمل کے منتج میں بچہ میں بے باکی آجاتی ہے، بچہ ڈھیٹ وب شرم بوجاتا بمن يهن يسهل الهوان عليه "عزت آن جانے والی چیز ہے انسان کو ڈھیٹ ہو ناچا ہے " پر عمل پیرا ہو جاتا ہے اور پھر ڈانٹ اور مار کااس کی شخصیت پر مثبت کے بجائے منفی اثر ہو گا۔ وہ پنجتی کے باوجو دیجی ان سے باز نہیں آتااور ویسے بھی زیادتی کسی بھی چيز کي نقصان ده ہوتي ہے۔.Excess of everything is bad-بچه کی عزت نفس کا خیال رکھنا چاہئے۔ بعض او قات وہ احساس جرم کا شکار ہو کرخود اعتمادی کھو بیٹھتا ہے جو بہت ہی نقصان دہ صورت ہے۔

معلومات کا خزانہ ہے وہیں خرافات کا ایک سلاب بھی اس کے اندر موجود ہے۔ خاص طور پر لڑ کمپن (Teen Age) میں اولاد کی تگرانی کی جائے اور انٹر نیٹ کے استعال کی صورت میں والدین کی خصوصی توجه دركار ہو گی۔ مزید سے کہ وڈیو كیم، ٹيليو ژن ديکھنا ايک طرح سے ذہنی کام کے مشابہ عمل ہے اس میں بھی کتاب کی طرح نظریں ایک جگہ مرکوز ہوتی ہیں، ساعت وبصارت پر ثقل کااحساس ہو تاہے جس کی وجہ سے اس کے بعد بچہ صحیح پڑھائی بھی نہ کر سکے گا۔ رہاموبائل کا استعال تویہ بچوں کی ضرورت نہیں ہے ان کو اس کے استعال سے منع کیاجائے جب کہ ہوتا اس کے برعکس ہے کہ بچوں کے ہاتھ میں موبائل اور کانوں میں بینڈ فری گی نظر آتی ہے جس سے ان کی ساعت ، بصارت اور ذہنی قوتوں کو شدید نقصان چینچنے کا اندیشہ ہے۔اس سے بچنا نہایت ضروری ہے۔ بہر کیف اعتدال اور احتیاط کے ساتھ ٹیکنالوجی کا استعال کارآ مداور فائدہ مند ہے۔ مصلحت کاب تقاضا اعتباط دل بیر کہتاہے کہ دیکھا کیجئے فلسفہ سزا (Philosophy of punishment): سزاکے سلسلے میں اگر حضور متلافیز کا اسوہ حسنہ دیکھا جائے تو حضرت انس رضی اللّٰہ عنہ آب مَكَافِينا كى خدمت اقدس ميں وس برس رب ليكن آب مَكَافِينا نے انہیں نہ صرف سر کہ کبھی سزانہیں دی بلکہ جھڑ کا تک نہیں لیکن پھر بھی اگر کبھی تختی کی ضرورت پیش آئے تو حدیث کی روپے دیں سال کے بعد تنخق کی جاسکتی ہے۔ اس کی مثال سے ہے کہ جس طرح بیاری میں علاج کے لئے کروی گولی نگلی پڑتی ہے اس طرح بعض او قات سختی کی بھی ضرورت پڑتی ہے۔اگر غلطیوں کو بالکل نظر انداز كردياجائ ادريجه نه كهاجائة تؤكل برمى غلطي كاارتكاب مو گاجو بعض او قات الی بھی ہو سکتی ہے کہ شاید توبہ کرنے پچچتانے سے بھی کچھ فائدہ نہ ہو۔ انسان کی فطرت ہے وہ بتدریج چیوٹی برائی سے بڑی برائی

اور موزول تفرت کے اسباب و ذرائع کا اہتمام والدین کی ذمہ داری ہے۔ والدين كو جائ كه وه بحول كو صحت مند تفريح اور كهيون كي طرف راغب کریں تفریح در حقیقت فرحت دل کی کیفیت ہے یہ ذہنی کیفیت ہے اگر بچوں کا مزاج ایسابنادیاجائے کہ وہ بامقصد تفریح یعنی ورزش، جسمانی تھیل کود اور کتب بنی سے فرحت حاصل کریں توہم خر،اوہم ثواب والی مثل اس پر صادق آئے گی۔اس لیے والدین پر لازم ہے کہ بامقصد، جسمانی مشقت والے تھیل کودکی بچوں کو ترغیب دلائیں۔ جس طرح حدیث مبار کہ میں آیاہے:"اپنے بچوں کو تیر اکی، تیر اندازی اور گھڑ سواری سکھاؤ اور انھیں قر آن مجید کی صحیح تلاوت کرنا سکھاؤ"۔ تیراکی، تیراندازی ادر گھڑ سواری اس وقت کے کھیل تتے۔ ان تمام کھلوں میں ورزش باجسمانی مشقت مائی جاتی ہے جو صحت کے لئے بہت ضروری ہے۔ ورزشی کھیلوں ایک فائدہ سد بھی ہے کہ کچھ دیر کھیل کرنچے تھک جائیں گے۔اور یہ جسمانی طاقتوں میں اضافہ کا سبب بنیں گے اور ان کے بعد وہ تازہ دم ہو کریڑھ سکیں گے۔ نیز کھیل سے پڑھائی کے دوران وقفہ آنے کی وجہ سے ذہن مستقل دباؤاور بوجھ ے، آزاد ہو گا۔ کیونکہ انسانی ذہن مشین کی طرح یکسانیت سے کام نہیں کر سکتا بلکہ اسے تنوع کی ضرورت ہے۔ یہ تنوع ہی ذہنی آرام کا دوسرا نام ب جوبهت اہم ب ميد قوت حافظه ويادداشت كو بمتر بناتا ہے۔ اس کے برعکس اگر وہ بیٹھے بیٹھے کارٹون اوروڈیو گیم میں مصروف رہیں گے تو پورادن گزرنے کے باوجود ان کانہ دل بھرے گانہ ہی ان کو حققى فرحت دخوشى نصيب ہوگی۔اگر دل میں خوشی دفر حت کا احساس نہ ہو تو پھر باغ و بہار گھو منے سے بھی تفریح حاصل نہیں ہوتی۔ چرن میں بھی ہو آئے صحر امیں بھی کہیں بھی نہ تفریخ حاصل ہوئی جديد شيكنالوجى كامختاط استعال: ٹيليو ژن وكمپيو ثركا استعال بروں كى نگرانی میں کیا جائے تاکہ ان کا غلط استعمال نہ ہو جہاں انٹرنیٹ وہ ہمہ وقت کسی نہ کسی جنتجو میں رہتاہے۔ یہی وہ مادہ ہے جو آگے بڑھنے اور ترقی کرنے میں مدد دیتا ہے۔ اس کا مفیداور مثبت استعال ہونا چاہئے۔ بچہ کوسوال کرنے پر کبھی نہ تو جھڑ کا جائے نہ ہی سوال کرنے سے منع کیا جائے۔ اس کے سوالات کاجواب تشفی بخش طریقے سے دیا جائے اور اگر کچھ امور بچے سے پوشیدہ بھی رکھنا چاہتے ہیں تو ایسا کرتے ہوئے بچہ کو میہ محسوس نہ ہونے دیاجائے کہ اس سے کچھ چھیایاجارہا ہے اس کا مطلب بیہ نہیں کہ اسے سب کچھ بتادیا جائے لیکن حکمت و دانائی کا مظاہرہ کیاجائے۔ اور اس کے سوالات کا رخ کسی اور جانب پھیر دیاجائے۔ یہ ذہن میں رہے کہ صحیح سوال کرناعلم کی کنجی اور نصف علم ہے۔مشہور فلسفی فرانسس بیکن (Francis Bacon 1627) کے نزديك جوجوزياده يوجهتا بدوه زياده سيهتاب اورزياده تسكين باتاب اس کامثبت استعال بہت مفید اور علم کی ترقی میں کارآ مدہے۔ عملی میدان کا انتخاب: یجد کی نفسیات سے آگاہی حاصل کرنانہایت ضروری ہے۔والدین بچوں کی صلاحیتوں، دلچ پیوں کو مد نظر رکھ کر ان کے لئے تعلیم و تعلم کا انتظام کیا جانا چاہئے۔ ہمارے ملک میں بھیڑ چال ہے دوسر وں کی دیکھا دیکھی ہم اپنے بچوں کے مستقبل کا فیصلہ کرتے ہیں۔مثلاً کمپیوٹر کا دور شر وع ہواتو ہر ایک بچوں کو کمپیوٹر کی فیلڈ میں داخل کرنے کاخواہشمند نظر آنے لگا۔ یہ انتہائی غلط فکروروش ہے، بچوں کی خواہش، دلچیپی اورانفرادی اختلافات کو پیش نظر رکھتے ہوئے اگر عملی میدان کا انتخاب کیا جائے گابچہ اس میں شوق، جذبے ، کگن اور محنت سے کامیابی حاصل کرے گابصورت دیگرہ والدین کے دیاؤ کے تحت دہ دقت تو گزاردیں گے لیکن اس شعبہ میں کوئی نمایاں مقام جاصل نہیں کر سکیں گے۔ فلسفه تفريح بسير و تفريح بجول كاحق ب اور ان كى جسمانى اورد بنى نشودنما کے لئے انتہائی ضروری ہے۔ بچوں کے لئے صحت مندانہ

برائی کے تصور اور تخیل میں بھی انتہائی درجہ تک سوچتا ہے۔ لیکن بجول كوبتدريخ حقيقت آشاكبا جائے اور ہر چیز کا صحیح وحقیقی رخ د کھایا جائے اور بیہ بادر کرانے کی کوشش کی جائے کہ غلطی ہر انسان سے ہوسکتی ہے۔ کوئی شخص معصوم نہیں ہے۔ یعنی اس کے والدین سے بھی خطاہو سکتی ہے ایچھ انسان کی خوبی ہہ ہے کہ اپنی غلطی کا اعتراف كرلے تواس سے تائب ہو جائے۔ گرے ہوئے دودھ پر آنسو بہانے، رونے سے بہتر یہ ہے کہ آئندہ اس غلطی کا تدارک کر لیا جائے۔ **آزادی اظہار: بیج والدین سے آزادانہ تبادلہ خیال کر سکیس۔ بالخصوص** اگردہ گھرسے باہر کی بات کریں توانہیں نظر انداز نہ کریں۔ توجہ سے ان کی سنیں، اگر کوئی نتگ کررہاہے تواساب جاننے کی کوشش کریں کہیں ایسانہ ہو کہ مجر مانہ ذہنت رکھنے والے اور جرائم پیشہ افراد بچوں کو اینا آله کاربنانے کی کوشش کریں، کوئی فرد حسد اور رقابت کی وجہ سے بچوں کی تعلیم وتربیت پر منفی طور پر اثر اندز ہونے کی کوشش کرے، کوئی اسے بلبک میل کرکے اس کی شخصیت کو تناہ کردے اور اسے اپنے مذموم مقاصد کے لئے استعال کرے، بچہ کسی شخص کے خوف کی بناء پر کچھ ایساکام کرلے جس کی تلافی ناممکن ہو۔ اس پر ڈرخوف نہ ہو کہ اگر میں قمر میں ذکر کروں گا تو گھر والے سزادیں کے بلکہ وہ آزادی سے اپنے معاملات والدین کو بتا سکے۔ورنہ ان حالات سے دوچار ہونے کے بعد بچہ کی جسمانی، ذہنی، جذباتی اور ساجی نمو کا عمل ست ہوجاتا ہے۔اوروہ دل میں بہ حسرت لئے پھر تاہے کہ دل میں سینکڑوں یا تیں ہیں لیکن کوئی میر ی سننے والا ہی نہیں۔ سیکزوں حرف ہیں گرہ دل میں پر کہاں یابیخ اب اظہار تجس بحبس: (Curiosity) کامادہ ہر انسان میں ہو تا ہے۔ بچوں میں تجس کامادہ بہت زیادہ ہو تا ہے۔ بچہ ہر واقعہ اور شے کی جزئیات سے واقف ہوناجا ہتاہے۔اس میں جاننے کی خواہش بدرجہ اتم موجود ہے اور

جن کے پاس نصیحت کرنے کے لئے الفاظ نہیں اعمال ہوتے ہیں "۔ گھر میں اچھی عادات کا ماحول بنائیں۔مثلاً آداب سلام، طعام و کلام وغیرہ۔ سنت نماز گھر میں پڑھنے کی بنمادی وجہ بچوں کو نماز کی ترغیب و تح یص ہے۔ گھر میں والدین مہذب اور بیار و محبت کا روبہ اینائس اور بری عادات سے پر ہیز کرس۔ خود بری عادات اینا کر بچوں سے اچھی عادات کی توقع رکھنا حماقت کے سوا کچھ نہیں۔خود کبھی جھوٹ نہ بولیں، اس طرح اگر والدین چاہتے ہیں بچہ تعلیم میں دلچیں لے توان کوجراً پڑھنے کھنے کے لئے نہ بٹھایاجائے۔ جبر کی صورت میں بچوں میں ایک بری عادت پڑجاتی ہے کہ وہ کتابیں لے کر بیٹھے رہتے ہیں اسے اور توجہ سے نہیں پڑھتے ہیں۔ اس سے بچوں میں غیر حاضر دماغی اور ذہنی فرار کی بدعادت پڑتی ہیں۔جو بہت نقصان دہ ہے۔بح جو بھی کام کریں توجہ اورد لچپی سے کریں۔ اس کے لئے خود ان کے سامنے کتابیں کھولیں اورخود بھی مطالعہ کریں۔ پھر مطالعہ کی تلقین کریں اور بیج کو بتائیں جو شخص اچھی کتابیں پڑھنے کا شوق نہیں رکھتا وہ معراج انسانی سے گرا ہواہے اور کتابیں انسان کی بہترین دوست ، مونس اور بهترین سرمایه ب\_یبی بهترین نفسیاتی (Psychological)وعملي (Practical) تبليغ ب-اوركرداركي زبان ادراس صداکی بازگشت زیادہ موٹر ادر ہر طرف سنائی دیتی ہے۔ آدمی نہیں سنتا آدمی کی ماتوں کو پیکرعمل بن کرغیب کی صداہوجا حقیقت آشائی: تصور جارے ادراکی تجربات کا نتیجہ ہے۔جو ہم کسی شے یا فرد سے وابستہ کر لیتے ہیں۔ تصور حقیقت سے زیادہ خوش کن یاخوفناک ہو تاہے۔۔ بچوں میں یہ اور زیادہ اہمیت رکھتاہے۔ ابتدائی دور میں بیچ کے تصورات کو سمجھنامشکل ہو تاہے۔وہ انتہائی سوچ رکھتا ب اور دوانتهاؤل پر سوچتا ہے۔ بچے کا تصور شدید ہو تاہے۔ وہ اچھائی و

کاکا کہنا ہویا کسی برے کام سے منع کرنا ہو تو اس کو ترغیب و تحریص دلائیں فوراحکم صادر نہ کریں۔ بعض او قات غلط کام کاعمد آکہنے سے بچیہ اس کام سے باز آجاتا ہے۔مثلاً بچہ نے کوئی شرارت کی تواسے کہے اب پھر کرلو!اس سے بچہ کے حافظہ میں اس کام سے نفور پیدا ہو جاتا ہے۔ اگر بچه تبهی بغادت پر آماده موتو وقتی طور پر نظر انداز کر دیں ادر کچھ وقت گزرنے کے بعد ماحول اور حالات دیکھتے ہوئے مصلحت اور حکمت سے اسے سمجھائیں۔ لیکن مستقل ضد، انااور رونے کی وجہ سے اس کی کوئی خواہش پوری نہ کی جائے۔اگر والدین نے کوئی حتمی فیصلہ کرلیایا بچہ کوئی حکم دیاتواس کی تعمیل کردائیں تا کہ بچہ کے ذہن میں بیہ بات بیٹھ جائے کہ اگر وہ اینامؤقف دلیل سے نہ سمجھا سکا توضد، ہٹ د هر می اور رونافائدہ مندنہ ہو گا۔ مزید بر آل وہ جان جائے کہ والدین جو فیصلہ کرلیں اس پر عمل ضرور کرواتے ہیں اس سے ان کی بات میں وزن پيداہو گااوررعب اورو قار قائم رب گا۔ عمدہ کام کی تحسین: بچوں میں کوئی اچھی عادت دیکھیں یا بچہ کوئی اچھا کام کرے تواس کی اچھائی کا اظہار ضرور کریں۔ دوسروں کے سامنے اظہار کرنے سے اس کی وہ عادت مزید پختہ ہوجا یکی اور اس کی فطرت ثانيه بن جائے گ۔ ديگر بچوں کو تحريص و ترغيب ہوگ۔ تعریف کرنے کے نتیج میں بچہ دوسرے افراد میں بھی اچھائیوں کااعتراف اوران کی تعریف کرنے والابن جائے گا۔

> تعریف میں جوان کی کریں آپ گفتگو اوروں کی خوبیوں کی انہیں ہو گی جنتجو

عملی تیلی دوالدین بچوں کے سامنے اپنا اچھا کر دار پیش کریں۔۔ بچ بڑوں کی نقل کرتے ہیں۔ اس لئے اگر والدین چاہتے ہیں کہ بچوں میں اچھی عادات پیدا ہو جائیں تو پہلے خود اچھی عادات اور عملی کر دار کا مظاہرہ کریں۔ حضرت ثعبان توری کا قول ہے: "مبارک ہیں وہ لوگ امکان نہ ہوان امور کو بچ کی مرضی پر چھوڑ دیں تا کہ انہیں بہتر چیز کا انتخاب کرنا آئے ۔ اس عمل سے بچ کی ذہنی نشو و نما میں اضافہ ہو گا۔ پچوں سے دریافت کریں کہ کن وجو ہات کی بناء پر اس نے رد کیا یا ترجح دری۔ بچوں سے خود مشورہ بھی لیں ان کی رائے کو اہمیت دیں۔ ایسا کرنے سے ان کے قوت استد لال اور زور بیان میں اضافہ ہو گا۔ ان میں اعتاد کے ساتھ بر وقت فیصلہ سازی کی صلاحیت پیدا ہو گی اور دہ آپ کی غیر موجو د گی میں بھی بر وقت فیصلہ کرنے کے قابل ہو گا۔ بروفت اور صحح فیصلہ کر ناکا میاب زندگی کی صفانت ہے۔ بروفت اور صحح فیصلہ کر ناکا میاب زندگی کی صفانت ہے۔ رولیوں کا اظہار پایا جاتا ہے۔ ایک جو آزادی ملنے پر اس کا ناجائز فائدہ اٹھاتے ہیں۔ اپنے معاملات اور فرائض سے غفلت اور لا پر واہتی بر سخ بیں اور اس کے برعکس دوسر کی قشم کارو سے مزید ذمہ دار کی اور کا میں در لیوں کا موال ہو ہو ہو ہو ہوں کے صال ہو ہو میں مزید زمہ دار کی اور کا میں میں اور اس کے برعکس دوسر کی قشم کارو سے مزید ذمہ دار کی اور کام میں در لیوں کا ہو تا ہے۔ آزادی سے ان کے کام میں مزید نصار پر ایو جاتا ہوں اور اس کے برعکس دوسر کی قسم کار وہ موں کو خلف اندا ز

امر بالمعروف و می عن المكر : بچول كی اصلاح احوال كو نظر اندازند كرناچا بے خلط كامول پرب جاحمايت ند كی جائے ورند بي محبت مزيد بگاڑ كا باعث بن گی ماضى ميں مال باپ اولاد كی تربيت كرنے والوں كاشكر بيد اداكرتے تھے كہ والدين كی ذمہ دارى يعنی اچھى تربيت كرناہے اور وہ اس ميں ان كے ساتھ تعاون كرر باہے ليكن آن اس كرناہے اور وہ اس ميں ان كے ساتھ تعاون كرر باہے ليكن آن اس كرنا ہے اور دہ اس ميں ان كے ساتھ تعاون كر راہے اليكن آن اس كرنا ہے اور دہ اس ميں ان كے ساتھ تعاون كر راہے اليكن آن اس كرنا ہے اور دہ اس ميں ان كے ساتھ تعاون كر راہے ہے ليكن آن اس كرنا ہے اور دہ اس ميں ان كے ساتھ تعاون كر راہے ہے ہيں اور نہ دو سر وں كو منع كرنا كى اجازت ديتے ہيں۔ اس ہى شخص سے لڑتے اور اسے بر ابھلا اور خميازہ پھر پچوں كى تربيت ميں كى كى صورت ميں سامنے آ تا ہے۔ بچوں كو حكمت سے اچھائى كا حكم ديں اور برائى سے منع كريں۔ ابچھے كام روکے گا۔لیکن بے جاڈر اور خوف کا تدارک ہونا چاہے اور کسی حد تک اسے بیچے کی زندگی سے نکال دینا چاہتے۔بالخصوص بچین کے ڈر اور خوف کے نقوش تاحیات انسان کا پیچھا نہیں چھوڑتے۔ اوراس کی شخصیت کی تعمیر رک جاتی ہے۔خوف اورڈر منفی جذبات ہیں کیونکہ پیر انسانی جسم کے لئے نقصان دہ ہیں بحالت خوف جسم اور اندرونی اعصاء صحیح طور پر کام نہیں کرتے۔حالت خوف کی طوالت کی صورت میں مختلف پیچیدہ امراض میں مبتلاء ہو جانے کااندیشہ ہو تا ہے۔ بہر صورت اعتدال ہی کی راہ اپنانی چاہئے افراط و تفریط دونوں نقصان کاباعث ہیں۔ نہ تفریط بہتر نہ افراط اچھی توسط کے درجہ میں ہربات اچھی جالیاتی (aesthetical) وق : بول کی اس انداز سے رہنمائی کی جائے کہ ان کے اندر حسن وتر تیب و تنظیم پروان چڑھے جس سے ان میں جمالیاتی ذوق اور نفاست طبع پید اہو گی۔ان کے اندر اشیاء کو صحیح مقام پررکھنے کی خاصیت پیداہو گی۔ حسن ہر شے یہ توجہ کی نظر کابے نام بار ہاکا نٹوں کی رعنائی نے چو نکایا مجھ کو محبت وشفقت : بح کلی اور پھول کی مانند نرم ونازک ہوتے ہیں۔ان سے نرمى، محبت اور شفقت كاروبيد ابنائيس كيونكه محبت فارتح عالم ہے۔ پيار و محبت ان کاحق ب اور اس کے ذریع ان کے قلوب فتح کتے جائیں۔ کم نہیں ملک کی تسخیر سے تسخیر قلوب آزادانه فيصلح كرنے ديں : آزادي ايک نفساتي تقاضہ ہے۔انسان بچين ہی سے آزادی کا خواہاں ہوتا ہے اور اپنے کاموں میں بڑوں کی مداخلت ناپسند کر تاہے۔اس کی خواہش ہوتی ہے کہ گھر کے افراد اس

مداخلت کا پیلد کر کانچ۔ ان کی مواقب مہوی ہے کہ تھر کے افراداس کی انفرادیت، شخصیت اور آزادی کو تسلیم کریں۔ والدین بچوں پر ہر وقت احکام نافذ نہ کریں ۔ان کے سامنے متبادل Alternate) (Options)رکھیں۔ جن امور میں بچے کی شخصیت کو نقصان چنچنے کا

شرار نیں کریں کندھوں پر چڑھیں، شوروغل کریں وغیر ہوغیر ہ۔ اس دور میں بیر سب سے بڑاظلم ہواہے بچوں میں وہ پہلی سی شرارت نہیں ملتی اس لیے ضروری ہے کہ ان کاقدرتی حسن (جولین اور شرارتیں)ان سے نہ چینی جائیں بلکہ بندر بح ان کی تربیت کی جائے اور ان کی رہنمانی کی جائے کہ ہمہ وقت اپنے جذبات (خوشی، عنی، ہنسنا رونا، خوف، غصر، جارحیت) کابراہ راست اظہار نہیں کیا جاسکتا۔ موقع ومحل کی مناسب سے مجهى ان كااظهار كمياجانا جاب اور مجهى اظهار - رك جانا چاب بچوں سے جارحیت (Aggression) کا مکمل خاتمہ ایک نایسندیدہ ادرغیر صحت مندانہ عمل ہے کیونکہ زندگی میں بہت سے ایسے چیلنجز کاسامناکرنایڑتاہے جہاں ایگریشن کا ہونا ضروری ہے۔لیکن اس کی زیادتی نقصان دہ ہے۔اس لئے راہ اعتدال ایناتے ہوئے اس کو مفید انداز سے استعال کرنا چاہئے۔اور زیادتی کی صورت میں والدین صبر وتخل ادر محبت سے ایگریشن میں اعتدال لائیں۔حدیث مبار کہ میں جو لا تعضب۔ کے الفاظ آئے ہیں اس کے یہ معانی ہر گزنہیں کہ غصہ آناہی نہیں چاہئے بلکہ اس سے مراد ہی ہے کہ غصہ کی حالت میں کوئی کام نہیں کرناچاہئے کیونکہ اس وقت عقل پر پر دہ پڑاہو تاہے۔ رہاخوف توبیہ ایک فطری جذبہ ہے۔انسانی زندگی میں تتین بنیادی خوف یائے جاتے ہیں۔ اچانک زور دارد حماکہ ہونا، بلندی سے گرنا اور سہارا كاجهوث جاناله بنيادى طور پران تنيول قسمول ميس عدم تحفظ كااحساس پایاجاتا ہے۔اس کے علاوہ جنینے خوف ہیں وہ بچہ دوسر وں کی باتوں، عملی تجربات ادر کہانیوں ادر افسانوں سے سیکھتا ہے۔ خوف الله رب العزت نے بڑے خطرات سے بیجنے کے لئے پیدا کیا۔ مثلأا كربجه بلاخوف وخطرب احتياطي سي يرجحوم شاہر اه عبور كرے گاده کسی بڑے حادثہ کا شکار ہو سکتا ہے۔حادثہ کاخوف بجے کو ایسا کرنے سے

اصلاح کے لئے ان کے سامنے شائستہ اور اچھی گفتگو کی جائے ، اچھے الفاظ منتخب کئے جائیں۔ بچہ کا ماحول صاف ستھرا، پاکیزہ اور اچھا ہو۔ عرب اس حقیقت کو شبھتے تھے کہ زمان کی فصاحت کے لئے ساز گار ماحول درکار ہوتا ہے اسی لئے وہ فصاحت لسان کے لئے بچوں کو قبائلی اوردیمی علاقوں میں بھیجا کرتے تھے۔اگر بچوں کو دوسر ی زمانوں کی تعلیم دینی ہو تو اس کے لئے بھی سازگار ماحول بناما جائے۔ تاکیہ دیگرزبانوں کا حصول سہل ہوجائے گا۔ ویسے بھی زبان کی تدریس کے لئے Direct Method زیادہ موثر اور کار گرہو تاہے۔ بچوں کو بات چیت اور کلام کے موقع محل سے بھی آگاہ کیا جائے کہ کب، کیے، کہاں اور کیابات کرنی ہے اور کس وقت خاموشی بہتر ہے۔ خاموش کی تلقین بھی ایک اہم اور بنیادی نکتہ ہے۔اورزباں وزیاں میں اسی ایک نکتہ کافرق ہے جسے عام طور پر نظر انداز کر دیاجا تاہے۔ زباں اپنی حد میں بے بیشک زباں بڑھے ایک نکتہ توبہ ہے زیاں جذباتی نشودنما: بچوں کی جذباتی نشود نما بتدر تے ہوتی ہے۔ابتداء میں بح براه داست جذبات كااظهار كرتے بين اور يہ كوئى معيوب مات نہيں۔ اس سادگى دېرجنتگى ميں بھى حسن ہو تاہے۔اسى مخصوص بھولين، معصوميت ادر شر ارتوں کی وجہ سے دہ مرکز نگاہ ہو تاہے۔ان کے بغیر وہ بچہ نہیں بلکہ ایک کم عمر بزرگ بن جائے گا۔ بچوں کو بچہ رہنادیں۔ والدین کے مزاج کی سختی، غصه، شدت و تندی یچین میں پچین سال کانه بنادیں ایسانہ ہو کہ ان کی شخصیت ہی ٹوٹ پھوٹ کا شکار ہو جائے۔

ایک بزرگ نے اپنے مرید سے پچوں کو ساتھ لانے کا کہا۔ وہ شخص اپنے بچوں کو بہت سمجھا بچھا کر شیخ کی خد مت میں لے گیا۔ بچ شیخ کی خد مت میں سرجھ کا کر ایک جانب بیٹھ گئے۔ پچھ دیر بعد حضرت نے کہا کہ میں نے تم سے بچوں کو لانے کا کہا تھا۔ شیخ نے کہا حضرت یہاں بیٹھے ہیں۔ بزرگ نے فرمایا کہ یہ بچ نہیں یہ توبزرگ ہیں بچ قودہ ہوتے ہیں جو پچھ

تعلیم وتربیت کے نفسیاتی پہلو (Psychological Aspects) ابوعبد القدوس محمد يجي ليكجرر بعليميه اسلامك ذكري كالج جسمانی نشودنما: بچہ کی ذھنی نشود نمااور تعلیم و تربیت کے ساتھ اس کی جسمانی صحت کااچھی طرح خیال رکھاجائے کیونکہ Sound mind is in sound body. - محمند دماغ محمند جسم ميس موتاب- اس غفلت برتنے کے نتیج میں بچے بیاریوں کا شکار بھی ہو کتے ہیں۔ ایک بزرگ كاقول بى كەتىدرسى سب سى بېترلباس ب اور جالت سب سے دردناک مرض ہے۔ بقول رالف ايمر سن Ralph Waldo (Emerson 1882:"سب سے بڑی دولت صحت مند جسم ہے۔" نہیں صحت کے برابر کوئی نعمت ہر گز ہونہ صحت تومیس نہ ہوراحت ہرگز مشقت کاعادی بنانا : بچوں کو محنت ومشقت کاعادی بنایا جائے۔ ان کے اذبان میں بہ بات رائٹ کر ائی جائے کہ حرکت میں برکت ہے۔ مسلسل حرکت ہی کانام زندگی ہے۔ یانی جب تک بہتا رہتا ہے صحیح وترو تازہ ر ہتاہے درنہ اس میں بد بو پید اہو جاتی ہے۔ جاودان پیچم روال ہر دم جوال ہے زندگی کابل سے بچاؤ : مستى ايك عالمگير بيارى ہے۔ جو صحت كے لئے سم قاتل ہے۔ سستی کا شکار افرادناتوانی کاشکارر بتے ہیں اور آئے دن گوناگوں بیاریوں میں مبتلار بتے ہیں۔اس طرح وہ اپنی صحت سے بھی باتھ دھو بیٹھتے ہیں اور تمھی تندرست و توانا نہیں ہوتے۔ ست لڑکے نہیں ہوتے ہیں تواناہر گز ايني صحت كونه سستي ميں گنواناہر گز زبان کی نشود نما: بجین میں جیسی گفتگو اور آداب بچوں کو سکھائے جائیں گے وہ تمام عمر اس ہی روش پر چلتے ہیں گے۔ بچوں کی زبان کی

موجودہ سائنس، شیکنالوجی اور جدید ذرائع ابلاغ کے دور میں جہاں زندگی میں بہت سی آسانیاں فراہم ہو سی بیں وہیں آج والدین کے لیے فرائض کی ادائیگی بھی مشکل ہو گئی ہے۔ پچوں کی تربیت بہت ہی صبر آزما، طویل المیعاداور کل وقتی کام ہے جو مہینوں نہیں بلکہ برسوں پر محیط ایک جہد مسلسل کا نام ہے۔ یہ والدین سے ہمہ وقت تحمل، بر دباری اور بر داشت کے ساتھ وقت کا تقاضہ کرتا ہے کہ والدین اپن گوناگوں مصروفیات ہے وقت نکال کر بچوں کے ساتھ گزاریں کیونکہ اگر بچوں سے تعلق وربط قائم ہوجائے گاتو تربت کاعمل آسان اور موٹر ہوجائے گا۔ بچہ موم (Plastic) کی طرح بے اس کو جیسا ڈھالیں گے دیماہی نقش بن جائے گا اور بچین کے نقوش گہرے ادردیریا ہوتے ہیں۔ بیرایسے انمٹ نقوش ہوتے ہیں جو بڑھانے تک انسان کا پیچیا نہیں چھوڑتے۔ لہذاکو شش کی جائے کہ ابتداء ہی سے بچوں کی تعلیم وتربیت صحیح خطوط پر استوار ہو جائے بعد از خرابی بسیار خواہ کسی کو بھی الزام دیا جائے بیہ لاحاصل بحث ہو گی۔ وہ وقت واپس نہیں آئے گاادر کف افسوس ملنے کے سواکوئی چارہ نہ ہو گا۔ ايسانه ہو كہ درد بنے دردلازوال ايسانه ہو کہ تم بھی مدادانہ کر سکو بہر حال بچوں کی برائیوں کی ذمہ داری والدین پر بھی عائد ہو گی۔ والدین کو دیانتداری سے اپنے روبہ پر غور کرنا جاہئے۔ بحہ جو کچھ بتا ہے اس میں وراثت سے زیادہ اس کے ماحول اور والدین کی تربت کا د خل ہو تاہے۔ ذیل میں بچوں کی نفسات کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے چند مفید گزارشات پیش خدمت ہیں۔