


ISSN 2305-6231
ماهنامه


ثش


قانوفْششاورت:




مُريفّناولفاروق


سالانذرتحاون:انْورنِ
قر آن اكيدُمى جهنگ

047-7630861-7630863
hikmatbaalgha@yahoo.com: اكّي
, www.hikmatbaalgha.com: يبّا
www.hamditabligh.net




هشمولا
$3 \quad$ "ورة| لقيامت
5

2
6
اجبينُڭْترفاروق

3 حرفـِآرز,

4



76 7 76
60
62
8 هـيكنام
9 تبجروتحارنِكتب





$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { קٌ آنبيم } \\
& \text { がしく } \\
& \text { چِّنُمات } \\
& \text { (40 سورة القيامة آيات 20 } \\
& \text { اَعُوْدُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيُطْنِ الرَّحِيُمْ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { اسون كتّ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { O تَظُنُّ اَنُ يُّفُعَلَ بِهَا فَاقِرَةٌ }
\end{aligned}
$$



O الْى رَبِّكَ يَوْمَئِذِنِ الْمَسَاقَا



O وَلِكِنْ كَذَّبَ وَتَوَلْى

O تُمَّ ذَهَبَ الِىَ اَهِلهِ يَتَمَطِّ
اورئرا








O فَجَعَلَ مِنُهُ الزَّوُجَيُنِ النَّكَرَّرَوَالْأُنُى


صدق الله العظيم














"?

شضاءت
آ چِ كنا



شثّهات وخشثاتاورلوّقات

انجينئر مختارفاروقى


 ع
 קف:



 ،وبا ـح
















اوربق LIPLOMACY , "ثن ايا




 هيقت تيكى












 افنتر 令

 بَك




 ان خط بيانيوبيّ



سيّمانواستقيارولاايةًا
", ":"




 وروتت

اكتشان

 كِ
 وَمَا النَّصُرُ الِّاَّ مِنُ عِنُدِ اللّه

كتير<.زكم

كتابخال


اصطلاحك.كثغ؛
واقىاكميت يا ال山ّكاطاكيت

محمد احمدبلال












 VEMOCRACY




 بح



.




مَّ
"Looking at the matter from this point of view, the Prophet of Islam seems to stand between the ancient and the modern world. In so far as the source of his revelation is concerned, he belongs to the ancient world; and in so far as the spirit of his revelation is concerned, he belongs to the moder world.(The Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam, p. 126)


 FUNDAMENTALSo,
 SOURCE

 بات بِ -ج





























 System





"Ideology: It offers a review of the existing political, social and economic arrangements. It is infarct a critique existing political, social and economic order."of








 تو ترو ק







 نظام اقبال
 إِ"

 INTERMINGLE REFUTE

"Confusions about the meaning of a concept can destroy the value of its study"
 \%
 I am a strong believer of Democracy"








ب- اگرمقابلمرنسبط


er










سُنْ"‘(سورةالبقر ه_「+1) -






 United Nations كر Development Programme
"Through our global network, we work to ensure that women have a real voice in all governance institutions, from the judiciary to the civil service, as well as in the private sector and civil society, so they can participate equally with men in public dialogue and decisionmaking and influence the decisions that will determine
the future of their families and countries."

 پ.
 Feminist ثّث كرد ،وتا Liberal



 $-$
 ان





"What are the effects of bringing religion into the public sphere in new democracies, especially those, such as Islam and Catholicism, which have been considered to be hostile to democratic precepts?

I argue that a democratizing regime may win over the support of a hostile-to-democracy religion by guaranteeing that religion a voice in the public sphere. This dissertation explains this outcome as a function of the effects of religiously friendly governmental policies on both the goals of religious authorities and the political salience of the religious identities of religiously faithful individuals. These shifts in the political goals and identities of religious actors can help make democracy possible in a nation whose religious market is dominated by a society-wide religion, which I define as any major religion which can claim 70\% or more of a population.s self-reported religious identity, with ambiguous or even hostile intentions toward democratic ideas and institutions."
(Dissertation Title: "Religiously Friendly Democratization: Framing Political and Religious Identities in Catholic and Muslim Societies")



حضورئّ










 (البزاينز, images of reality) كر_بكـكيفيت بحوك


Neo-Orientalism

少





 Offended
 ك


 ع


























 ــ اوران پرايمان






 -

 Political
.







نورِ توحير 6

ع


"We are up against a vicious enemy, the radical Islamists are there, they intend to try to create a Caliphate in this world and fundamentally alter the nature of nation states"











$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { تنتْخْ غا فت }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { اوراس كرّرّمّل }
\end{aligned}
$$

(كَتصابز:

انجينئرمختار فاروقى







 -


 ع







انـ
تنتّخ خلا فت











 ; زقطاطّةا











 ",
 ,











 يـبحبجالتك.








 نزيات،


 نظمكه•


 ثرمندهنتيرومكيا-



















之 رلهֶر
 جبير ريّاتُوها

اصلنزورتکاحاحانولاياك
’

























1



 نا

 جا















 الها 2









 وإيول نجن







 ، ＂يك كيا كيا تما ＂，＂








 ，

 روـ二⿰丿⺄



 ك بَّ

 .






 "بَن بها










اورح



اقصىا اسلاقكانُربي يُوثلم ورّمر1931ء



وت وهت


هير ورويث ذلانت ب جبانگير تی



اس سُّق ابيسقم


ـ






























2, بـ


گَ









1949\&






 ت大 هيتلتقويتوتز



باكتّا كَ

 با 6










زورى1951 \＆${ }^{\text {¢ }}$




 ك بد 15 التで








 1950ヶ

 1951ء \&




















\% باباكو
















1957 \&
 تِ 1958 \&
 ק












 سَورى وباورت كا













 اقوامتحه






جورى1968\& \& 1969 \&




1954 كى كمكانز


 (جارى 6تيكّ


مسلموورِاقّْ اراورساتّن


انجينئرمختار فاروقى
 ش
 ن: ن:
 ع ع \&





 سلمانو كـ馀
.









 (












پ.



 rو


 \% \% \% وت وثوت ت پ\% لوگّاسكابميت عز; راوقن نت








(25 وُ














 لوَون












 لح


 انـانْ



















 ها


 (34: 3 (










 (DIASPORRA)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ק }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 湤 }
\end{aligned}
$$

The Jews of Spain (The Jewish Theological Seminary Mission to Southern Spain May 18-29, 2008)
"From Roman times to 1492, the Jewish community in Spain was home to an unusual Jewish culture, combining features of northern European talmudism, Arabic poetry, philosophy and science, and the Kabbalah."

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "روّثنروركومت(400ء) - } \\
& \text { باءورك }
\end{aligned}
$$

"Spain was also the most bountiful producer of Hebrew poetry in the Golden Age of Hebrew literature and a place where Jewish community leaders and rabbis wrote poetry of love, wine drinking, and friendship, as well as poem-prayers to be used in the synagogue."

 با ب

"Our trip will take us to sites of Jewish creativity under medieval Islam and through paths of tragedy and expulsion. En route we will visit medieval castles, mikva'ot, and synagogues as we learn about the Golden Age of Spain, the distinctiveness of Sephardic Jewish history, and the heroic personalities who assured Sephardic creativity and survival." " "










 1650ヶ"





尾
 كـكيّيتوالاتاتا场


场




 （GOLD（ （ ${ }^{\text {رار يا گیا }}$（GOLDEN AGE）
（www．jewishgen．org／sefardsig／seph＿who．htm）
The Ummayad dynasty that rules Moorish Spain for the next century，and most，but not all subsequent

Moorish rulers, maintained a tolerant and multicultural atmosphere that respected and protected minorities, encouraged science and the arts and invited scholars from all over to come and serve the Caliph. Flowery poetry and the arts, in Arabic and Hebrew, flourished and were recited in the langorous evening wine-parties while the sciences prospered as never before."







"Algebra was invented. Arabic numbers replaced the unwieldy Roman numerals. Paper was manufactured for the first time. Immense libraries developed and were open to the public. Cordoba had a million volumes at a time when the largest library in Europe had a dozen manuscripts." "البراليجاركيا گيا



"A striking example was Hasdai ibn Shaprut. He was a famous Jewish physician who rose to
become personal physician and chief advisor to the Caliph and his chief tax collector. Becoming very wealthy, he was very charitable, founded rabbinical institutes, purchased Talmuds, built synagogues, etc. He also recruited 2 scholars from Morrocco to expand the Hebrew language and develop its structure,, which permitted its use in science and in the wonderful Jewish poetry of Spain."





 "Jewish refugees fleeing persecution in Christian Europe flocked to Spain much as they did to the USA in our day. Even educated Christian scholars seeking erudition moved to tolerant Spain, some even converting to Judaism. In the 8th and 9th centuries thousands of Jews from Morocco and Egypt migrated to Al Andalus."




"Actively engaged in trade Spanish Jews were the main Andalusian importers-exporters of silk,leather, textiles, grain, fruit spices and cattle. Jewish
travellers such as Benjamin of Tudela left records of travels even more extensive than Marco Polo's, reaching China a century before him. Communication and interchange with Jewish areas throughout the Mediterranean was profuse all the way from North Africa to Baghdad and Damascus as well as the Ashkenazi centers as evidenced by the documents found in the Cairo geniza."
























اس كِيا كبَّ



 تِ

 (DARK AGES)
 (جارى

ولاوتِنْوبين


حضر ت مولانا ظفر احمد عثمانى



 ,


 كعورونربجانب

















 آپك


 ?


 تز. تيت,




; كيزن
وبرالمطلب:-







 .


 ك.


 ناصک







 ; ;اياجاع










 وضاحت
 الـئبرالططب!
 سيف:



 "











 الّ




$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { گرافوّن كسّين. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { و ("يزة: } \\
& \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

 \# آپك
 - مروارت

هـ





ظ.







 س. -

 نج












3ـ وُاكمُمُمابرابيم_لابور








تحارفوتجهرهتب

الدر الفريد فى شرح قواعد التجويد








،و





ندتقكّ











 و 6

 :





تر جمة القر آن كالاس

وفتنواركانكاكاجراء
22013でった









品


انثاءالش



ليكن
者


<

ياوريگرايس والات عجواباتـعـُ

انثاءالش

ؤزّيبايكخوصاشاءت
كاتمتامكرد!
? 6 ?
العّلّلوة والسَّلام علّى عهولِ اللهُ


(اواره)

