

The Authorship Contributions Of The Selected Teachers Of Jamia Darul Uloom Haqqania Akora Khattak, KP, Pakistan

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ABSTRACT

Educational Institutions are always very important for the development of each and every society. The more the institutions are powerful and autonomous, the more will be its impact on the society and it will play a leading role in the society. About in the whole world, the world class universities and other institutions are always independent and that is why it has produced such man-power which led not only their countries but also in the global world. Teachers are the backbone of these institutions which lead their students in their lives and as a result the successful people are provided to the world as leaders. In Pakistan, there are two parallel systems of education. One type of institutions are operated by the government while the second type are self dependant institutions which are called Madrassas. They teach only Religious education and mostly they are free of cost for students. This madrassa system has produced millions of students who are leading the society. Jamia Darul Uloom Haqqania is one of the leading and prestigious Madrassa (Religious Universities) of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. Its foundation was laid on 6th September 1947 at Akora Khattak KP, Pakistan by Maulana Abdul Haq (RA) who was a graduate of the renowned Madrassa of India called Deoband and this is the reason that Haqqania is called the Small Deoband of Pakistan. This Madrassa has delivered its services in every dimension of Islam Dawa, Teaching,

Publications, Jihad, and Tasawwaf (Islamic Mysticism), It has produced several scholars who can be seen everywhere in the world. The teachers not only provide training to the students for Dawa but also assist them to enhance their skill for Publications as well, and that is why many of its graduates have produced a large number of books and journals, a change in the behavior of the people in the society can easily be noticed due to this struggle. The authorities of this madrassa have established an institute for the publication called “Moatamar Al-Musanifeen”. In a very short period, Monthly Al-Haq is regularly published for the last sixty years. Apart from it, this institute has produced many publications and pamphlets. This article discusses the role of this institute in the field of Publication and some of the Teachers who contributed in the field of Publication for the guidance of people.

Key Words: Authorship, Teachers, Mashaikh, Jamia Darul Uloom Haqqania

Introduction:

Jamia Darul Uloom Haqqania is a renowned religious institution located at the Akora Khattak; an area of the Nowshera District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan. The foundation was laid by Sheikh Abdul Haq (R.A) on September 6, 1947. He himself was a graduate and later on a teacher of Darul Uloom Deoband (a well-known religious school of the Muslims of India). Still, when it became difficult to go there after the establishment of Pakistan, with the advice of elders of Darul Uloom Deoband, he founded Jamia Darul Uloom Haqqania at Akora Khattak; which is situated in the Nowshera district of the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa of Pakistan. From the time of its establishment, it achieved a high level of education and today Jamia Darul Uloom Haqqania is one of the esteemed religious schools of Pakistan. The services of Jamia Darul Uloom Haqqania Akora Khattak are inclusive and cover almost all the fields of Islamic education and in the field of teaching, writing or compilation it has grabbed an eminent place, at the same time in the field of Jihad or Da'wah (preaching), politics, Sufism, sermons or reformation services in the society, everywhere you will find Jamia. In Darul Uloom Haqqania the teaching, academic training, and reforming characteristics of the teachers of Jamia Dar Uloom Haqqania. it is gratifying that the scholars here have an ambitious vision of education and training as well as writing and compilation, which is mandatory. As a result, the authoring services of the scholars who have obtained their graduation from Jamia Darul Uloom Haqqania, plays a very influential role in the development and publication of religious studies in society. People's attachment to knowledge and scholars is growing in the society and people's love for religious studies is enhancing day by day.

In this article, the glorious contribution and publication of some selected teachers of Jamia Dar Uloom Haqqania will be mentioned and highlighted.

Maulana Lataftur Rahman's Introduction and Authorship Services:

Maulana Lataftur Rahman Sahib was born in March 1920 AD in the village of Runyal of Matta Tehsil of District Swat (¹) in the house of Qazi Fazal Moola. He studied early books of Islamic

Jurisprudence and Persian poetry with his father, Maulana Qazi Moula and Qazi Shahzad Bacha of Shakardara, Swat.

He also studied some books from Qazi Abdul Karim of sherpalam, Swat, Maulana Miftahuddin of Jorah, Swat, Maulana Abdul Halim of Odigram and Maulana Abdul Rashid of Qambar, Swat in the company of his elder brother Maulana Muhammad Qazi Khan. He went to Darul Uloom Deoband, India. After being for six years in Darul Uloom Deoband, he benefited from great scholars in different disciplines of Islamic Studies and completed Dora-e-Hadith in 1358 AH and obtained the certificate of graduation ⁽²⁾.

Teaching Career:

After graduating from Darul Uloom Deoband, after noticing the ability, Rector of Darul Uloom Deoband; Maulana Qari Mohammad Tayyab Qasmi, sent him as the ambassador of the institution (Darul Uloom Deoband) at the request of Pir Zakori Sharif Dera Ismail Khan ⁽³⁾. After serving as a teacher there for two years, he moved to his village and continued to teach Islamic books for twenty-five years. On the invitation of Maulana Ehtishamul Haq Thanvi, he stayed as a teacher at Darul Uloom Ashrafiya Tando Allahyar for four years and at Madrassah Hashmiya Sajawal Sindh ⁽⁴⁾ for two years. The Government of Pakistan appointed him as a Jurist of Islamic Law called; "Sheikhul Fiqh wl Qanon" in the Islamic University Bahawalpur based on his high academic ability.

After serving it for 22 years, he retired from the said position. Later, on the request of Maulana Abdul Rahim Chitrali, he taught books of Hadith in Hadiqa-tul-Uloom, Peshawar ⁽⁵⁾ for three years. He remained a teacher at Jamia Hanfia Millia Ahsan Uloom Gulshan Iqbal Karachi ⁽⁶⁾, Jamia Faridia Islamabad and Jamia Islamia Makhzan Ul uloom Karachi respectively.

Teaching Career at Jamia Dar Uloom Haqqania:

On the invitation of the founder of Darul Uloom Haqqania, Sheikh-ul-Hadith Maulana Abdul Haq (RA), he joined Jamia Dar Uloom Haqqania as a teacher on regular basis from 23 Safar 1369 AH. In Darul Uloom Haqqania, he taught Sahih Muslim, Sharif El-Badawi, Tauzeeh Talveeh, Al-Mutanabbi and Hamasah. A large number of students learned from him Later, when "Government Darul Uloom Saidu Sharif Swat" was established by the state in Swat, he was given teaching responsibilities there.

Writing/Authoring services (Publication):

Along with teaching and other academic activities, he also paid attention to writing and compilation and authored some useful books, including "(1) Ashraful Maqal fi Masala Ruet-e-Hilal (2) Islah-ur-Rasoom (Pashto) (3) The Pashto translation of "Fatawa Rashidiyyah" from Urdu (4) Al-Baadatul Muzjaat filbahthi anil Mutashabihatay (5) Ad Deen-ul- Qayyim (6) Sifat-ul-Arsh (Arabic) ⁽⁷⁾ etc.

In addition to this, he wrote some articles in Arabic Language and published some Arabic poetry in domestic and foreign journals, which are published in the monthly "Al-Haq" (Magazine) ⁽⁸⁾

Akora Khattak, monthly Bayyinat; Jamia Banuri Town⁽⁹⁾, Karachi, monthly Al-Balaagh, Darul Uloom Karachi, Al-Rashid Sahiwal, Khuddam Ud Din, Lahore, Arabic Journal Dawat-ul-Haq, Deoband India, Taleem-ul-Qur'an Rawalpindi, Jamaal-e-Pakhu-e-Islamiya, Islamabad, Daman Sarhad, Peshawar, Mujalla Islamia, Bahawalpur, Al-Naseeha, Charsadda.

Maulana Dr. Sher Ali Shah Madani:

Maulana Dr. Syed Sher Ali Shah Madani was born on 11 Sha'ban 1349 AH in 1930 in the house of Maulana Syed Qudrat Shah in Akora Khattak, Nowshehra, KP, Pakistan. He studied early books on Islamic Jurisprudence and Persian poetry from his father and studied some books on Persian poetry from Maulana Abdul Rahim Sahib, known as "Qasabanu Haji Sahib", a religious scholar of that time. Apart from this, he studied some elementary books from Sheikh Pir Karam Shah known as Bacha Gul Sahib of Jamia Islamia, Akora Khattak. When Shaikh ul-Hadith Maulana Abdul Haq Sahib came to Akora Khattak to spend holidays from Darul Uloom Deoband in Shaban 1366 AH, he studied some books like Kafiya, Tahrir Sunbat and Mebzi etc. from him.

Studentship And Graduation At Darul Uloom Haqqania:

After the partition of Indo-Pak, it was really difficult for Maulana Abdul Haq (RA) to go to Darul Uloom Deoband India, he started teaching in the neighborhood of his mosque which later on resulted in Dar ul Uloom Haqqania. Dr. Sher Ali Shah became a student of Haqqania and studied till graduation of Dars Nizami here. In 1373 A.H., he studied Hadith from Maulana Abdul Haq (RA) and obtained first position in the final examination. Three months after graduation, he met and studied some books of specialization from Maulana Mufti Muhammad Hasan (RA) and Maulana Muhammad Idrees Kandhalvi, the founders of Jamia Ashrafia Lahore.

Teaching at Jamia Haqqania:

He was appointed as a teacher in Jamia Darul Uloom Haqqania in 1373 AH/1954 AD. During his teaching, he went to the world reputed University called Jamia Islamia Madina Munawara at Saudi Arabia with the permission and wishes of his teacher Maulana Abdul Haq (RA) and received his PhD degree with a distinction. Every year during the holidays of Sha'ban and Ramadan, he used to teach Tafsir ul Quran in a very organized way, in which thousands of scholars and students from distant parts of the country used to participate ⁽¹⁰⁾. His audio and video recordings of these lessons can easily be achieved.

Honorary Certificates:

In addition to the special credentials of Darul Uloom Haqqani and Shaykh al-Hadith Maulana Abdul Haq (RA), he also received honorary credentials and hadith permission (sanad) ⁽¹¹⁾ from Shaykh Abdul Karim Kurdi (RA) (President of Mudareseen, Jamia Qadiria Baghdad), Shaykh Mahmood Nazir Terazi Madani (RA) (Madrassa Masjid Nabawi ﷺ), Maulana Abdul Rahman Kamil puri (RA), Allama Syed Sulaiman Nadvi (RA), Maulana Badr e Alam Mirti (RA), Maulana Hifzur Rahman Seoharvi (RA), Maulana Uzair Gul (RA), Maulana Nafee Gul (RA), Syed Attaullah Shah Bukhari (RA), Shaykh-ul-Islam Maulana Qari Muhammad Tayyab Qasmi (RA),

Shaykh Muhammad Ali Jalandhari (RA), Maulana Naseer ud Din Ghour ghushtavi (RA), Maulana Ghulam Ghaus Hazarvi (RA) and Maulana Shams-ul-Haq Afghani (RA).

Authorship Services (Publications):

Dr. Sher Ali Shah (RA) published his (1) PhD thesis which he produced during stay in Madina Munawara Saudi Arabia. It was a research work on the exegesis (Tafsir) of Hasan Basri (RA), (2) Makanatul-Lahiyyahta fil-Islam (3) Zubdatul-Qur'an (4) Hawlu Harkat Taliban (5) Zad al-Manthi Sharh Tirmidhi and (6) Tafseer Surat al-Khaf are some of the Publications he left behind.

Maulana Abdul Qayyum Haqqani:

Maulana Abdul Qayyum Haqqani was the son of Sher Khan. He was born in 1956 in Choudhwan village of Dera Ismail, KP, Pakistan. He is still alive and is a prolific writer and has a number of services for the society.

He received his early education up to 8th class in his native village and then studied at Madrasa Arabia Najam-ul-Madaris, Kulachi situated in DI Khan, KP for four years. In 1975, he came and joined Jamia Darul Uloom Haqqania. He studied all the books taught in Madrassa Haqqania and he graduattion in 1398 AH (¹²).

After graduation, he started teaching in a religious Madrassa at Chakwal, Punjab on 24 Shawwal 1402 AH but he came and joined Jamia Haqqania as a teacher on the invitation of Maulana Abdul Haq (RA). He taught here for 16 years and later on established his own religious Madrassa at Khaliqabad, Nowshera with the name of Jamia Abu Huraira but Maulana Abdul Qayyum Haqqani still visits Jamia Haqqania, delivers lectures there time to time and also supervises his own madrassa.

Authoring Services:

Allah (SWT) has given him special expertise of authorship and compilation. According to Maulana Samiul Haq (RA), authorship and compilation has been made easy for him (Maulana Abdul Qayyum Haqqani) as iron was softened for Hazrat Dawood (PBUH). He has authored hundreds of books so far and his authorship still continues. Some of the famous books are: (1) Suhbata ba ahle-Haq, (2) Defa e Abu Hanifa (RA) (3) Imam Abu Hanifa (RA)k hairat angaiz waqiaat (4) Sawanih Maulana Abdul Haq (RA) (5) Sawanih Maulana Ghulam Ghos Hazarvi (RA) (6) Sawanih Amir Shariat Ataullah Shah Bukhari (RA) (7) Sawanih Maulana Mufti Mahmood (RA) (8) Sawanih Anwar Shah Kashmiri (RA) (9) Sawanih Maulana Abdullah Derkhwasti (RA) (10) Sawanih Maulana Yusuf Banuri (RA) (11) Haqaiq Al-Sunan (Urdu) Sharha Al Tirmizi (12) Sharh of Jalalin (13) Sharah Shamail Tirmizi (14) Tauzeeh-e-Sunan Sharah Asaar us Sunan etc. A monthly journal "Al-Qasim" publishes regularly for the last many years in his editorship. During his stay at Darul Uloom Haqqania, he was the editor of the monthly "Al-Haq" for 14 years and wrote several academic and literary editorials. He still continues to write on many important topics of the society and Islamic disciplines. Allah give him a long life so that the Umma can benefit from his scholastic writings.

Maulana Faiz-Ur-Rahman:

Maulana Faiz-Ur-Rehman was born on February 1, 1973 in Mandara Khel area of Luky Marwat, Southern Area of KP, Pakistan. His father name was Khader Khan who was the son of Gul Ahmed⁽¹³⁾.

He got his primary education from Maulana Noor Kamal (RA), a graduate of Dar-ul-uloom Deoband. After primary education, he entered the famous religious school Darul Uloom Islamia of Lakki Marwat and received some education. Later on he entered Jamia Darul Uloom Haqqania for further religious education and got his graduation in 1415 AH.

After graduation, he taught at Dar Uloom Lakki Marwat for two years, taught for five years at Jamia Darul Uloom wana; the capital of South waziristan, KP. Later on he started teaching at Jamia Darul Uloom Haqqania, which is still continue. He is teaching different books at middle and advanced levels specially logic.

Authorship & Compilation (Publication):

Maulana Faiz-ur-Rahman is a prolific writer. He authored a number of books and compiled many. Some of them are published like; (1) Al-Irshad Alaa Banat Sa'ad (2) Alamatul Tarqim (3) Ilham-ul-Bari Sharh Qutbi (4) Jalaa Al-Farasa Sharh Hamasa. His books have received a lot of praise and appreciation internationally and one of his books; "Al-Irshad Ila Banat Sa'ad" is published with great enthusiasm by the internationally famous Publisher "Darul Kutub Al-Ilmiyya" Beirut, Lebanon.

Maulana Abdul Baqi:

Maulana Abdul Baqi was born in the house of Maulana Awal Shah in Achin Shinwari District of Nangarhar province in Afghanistan.

He received his preliminary education from his father and for further education he went to the best scholars in different madrasahs. He studied the books of undergraduation at Darul Uloom Hidayat-ul-Islam in Takhtabad; a surrounding are Peshawar, KP from Maulana Tahir al-Anwar Madani (RA) and Maulana Inayatullah (RA) both his teachers were the graduates of Jamia Darul Uloom Deoband. In 1989, he graduated from Jamia Darul Uloom Haqqania⁽¹⁴⁾

After graduating from Jamia Haqqania, he started his teaching career at Jamia Darul Uloom Islamia, Charsadda in 1435 AH on the invitation of Maulana Sami Ul Haq (RA). He teaches the students of "Al-Siya Saat wa Al-Adarat Fi-Islam" and some other books like; medical books, Mujaz and Qanuncha. He was the disciple of Abdul Salam (RA) in spiritual guidance and he is given permission by his teacher in the famous sufi chain of Naqshbandia.

Authoring Services (Publication):

Maulana Abdul Baqi Haqqani is a competent writer along with the best teaching skills. He has a command over writing and compilation. Some of his research works are as follows;

(1) ""Islamic System of Politics and Government" (Two Volumes). This book, consisting of two volumes, is the curriculum included in Jamia Darul Uloom Haqqania Akora Khattak and many other regional religious schools. This book has been compiled on the wishes of Shaykh Al Hadith Maulana Salimullah Khan Sahib and Shaykhul Islam Maulana Mufti Muhammad Taqi Usmani Sahib, President of Al-Madaris Al-Arabiya Pakistan. This book is currently being considered by the Federation of Madrasas Curriculum Committee regarding inclusion in the curriculum of Madrasa Deeniyah. He has also translated this book in Urdu " Al-Siya Saat wa Al-Adarat Fi-Islam" Volume I discuss the political system of Islam and Volume II contains the discussions of "Administrative and Government System of Islam".

(2) "Hifz al-Asrar wa Afshaha fi Shariah al-Islamiyyah" This book is a very comprehensive and detailed book on its subject. It is included in the curriculum of Haqqania and many other regional religious schools. The Urdu translation of this book has been published with the name of "Islam ma Israr ki Ahmiyat wa Hifazat" (The Importance and Protection of Mysteries in Islam).

(3) "Islami Hukmrano kay Ausaf o Akhlaq" (Islamic Rulers: Morals and attributes).

(4) "Islam ma Qaadio aur Mulazim ke Huqooq" (The rights and orders of the imprisoned or detained in Islam). He himself has also translated these works into Pashto and Persian languages with the names of (1) "Da Islam Syasy aw Idary Nizam" (The Political and Administrative System of Islam), Two Volumes (2) "Islam ki da Raz Satany Ahmiyat" (Importance of Secret in Islam) (3) "Da Islami Hakimano Akhlaq aw sefat" (Morals and attributes of Islamic rulers). (4) "Pa Islam Ki da Bandyo Aw T aufeeq Shawi Torona Huqooq Wa Ahkam. He also translated these books into Persian.

These books are also translated in Arabic and that is why a large number of Urdu, Pashto, Persian and Arabic readers are getting benefits from his scholarly writings.

Maulana Usaidullah Hazarvi:

The full name is Maulana Usaidullah the son of Mukhtar Ullah the son of Azad Wali. He was born in the year 1947 in Balkot, a village of the Azad Tribes of Kala Dhaka. He belonged to Nusrat Khel tribe of Hazara (¹⁵).

He studied the early books till Kafiya from his elder brother Sheikh Ul Hadith Maulana Maghfurullah Sahib. He studied the books of logic and philosophy from Maulana Rashid Ahmed Sahib and the books of semantics and principle from Maulana Lutfullah Sahib in Mar Tong, KP. In 1969, he got his graduation from Maulana Khan Bahadur known as Martung Baba.

He started teaching at his alma mater Mazahir-Ul-Uloom, Martung and after teaching there for five years, he taught at different Madrasas in Peshawar and Waziristan the southern area of KP.

In Jamia Haqqania, he continued his teaching services from Shawwal 1398 AH to Ramadan 1409 AH. For twelve years, he taught books such as Kafia, Muwatta Imam Malik, Hidayah and Sharah Jami and other books. Later on, he continued his teaching services at Jamia Taleem-Ul-Qur'an Rawalpindi and Taleem-Ul-Qur'an Kohat.

Affection of the Qur'an Teaching:

Maula Usaidullah Hazarvi was specialized in the Quranic Studies. Wherever he remained, he taught the people the mysteries of the Holy Quran. His gathering for the Holy Quran were very prominent in the society. He did nothing but taught the Holy Quran and it is said that he completed teaching the Holy Quran for about 34 times. He produced many well-known scholars who are still working for the benefits of the society like; Maulana Gul Naseeb Khan, Maulana Khawaja Abdul Majid, Maulana Muhammad Amin Dost, Maulana Amanullah Haqqani, Maulana Hamidul Haq and Maulana Abdul Basir Shah etc.

Authoring Services:

Among his works is (1) Rushdul Uloom Sharh of Sullam ul Uloom, (2) Hadiyatul Mulkut Sharh of Muslim Us Saboot (3) The Pashto commentary of the Holy Qur'an called "Rushd al-Qur'an" up to verse 14 of Surah Ibrahim. He was busy writing the commentary of the Holy Quran "Rushd al-Qur'an" while commenting on the verse number 14 of Surah Ibrahim "That is for he who fears My position and fears My threat" (16) and wrote that "Maqam means staying in the presence of Allah" after writing these words, he fainted and died. May Allah bless his soul. Aameen.

Mufti Ghulam-ur-Rehman:

Mufti Ghulam Ur Rahman was born on 13th August 1954 in the house of Mr. Shamsur Rehman Sahib in Belian, adjacent area of Oghi Tehsil Mansehra, KP (17). He received his primary education at Government Primary School, Belian. During his schooling in 1969, he had the privilege of memorizing the Holy Quran from Qari Ghulam Habib. He spent two years in Jamia Furqania, Rawalpindi, to acquire religious studies. For further education, he came to Jamia Darul Uloom Haqqania, Akora Khattak and studied religion for six years from renowned scholars.

In 1977, he won the third position in the country in Hadith in the annual examination of the Federation of Madrassa Al-Arabiya Pakistan. Along with religious studies, he also got contemporary education. He passed matriculation in 1973, got bachelor's degree from Peshawar University in 1980, Master's degree in 1986 and he got MPhil degree from Allama Iqbal Open University in 1996. Later on, he attended Dora Tadreeb at Al-Azhar University in Egypt.

His teachers include Shaykh-Ul-Hadith Maulana Abdul Haq Sahib (RA), Maulana Abdul Haleem Zarubavi (RA), Maulana Hasan Jan Madani (RA), Maulana Sami ul Haq (RA) and Maulana Anwar-ul-Haq (RA).

After graduating from Dar al-Uloom Haqqania in Shawwal 1977, he started teaching at Jamia Haqqania on the invitation of Shaykh al-Hadith Maulana Abdul Haq. A large number of students of Quran and Sunnah benefited from him. In Jamia Haqqania, along with teaching, he was also the director of education, Deputy Mufti and supervisor of the Department of Islamic Jurisprudence and Al-Iftaa. He founded a religious madrassa in Peshawar with the name of Jamia Usmania in 1994 and he himself moved there from Jamia Haqqania. Today, Jamia Usmania is one of the best religious madrassa in Pakistan and its students normally get high positions in the exams. The

school system of Jamia Usmania is working with the name of “Al-Asar School System” near the Usmania campus. The second branch of Jamia Usmania is established with the name of Gulshane Umar on the Cherat Road, KP. It is a residential institution with a separate section of the memorization of the Holy Quran. Quranic garden has been established here where all many of the plants exist mentioned in the Holy Quran.

Mufti Ghulam Ur Rahman has a great writing skill. He has written several valuable books like; (1) “Difa-e-Abu Huraira RA” (Defense of Abu Huraira (RA))(2) Shariah Status of Aqeeqah (3) Hayat Baylyani (4) From Darul Uloom Haqqaniyyah to Jamia Azhar, (Travel Story) (5) Shariah Status of Test Tube Baby (6) Fatawa Haqqania (10 volumes). In addition to this, he is also the editor-in-chief of a monthly "Al-Asr".

Maulana Muhammad Ibrahim Fani:

Maulana Muhammad Ibrahim was born on April 15, 1954 in the village of Zarobi in Swabi, KP in the house of Maulana Abdul Halim ⁽¹⁸⁾. He received the education of Nazra Quran at home and then along with contemporary education, he continued to read Persian literature and early religious treatises from his father Maulana Abdul Halim Sahib. In 1970, after passing matric, he got admission at Darul Uloom Haqqania, in elementary grades. He was engaged in the study of religious studies from 1987 till graduation. He benefited from Maulana Abdul Hadi Shah Mansoori (RA) in the commentary of the Holy Quran. He was blessed with the literary taste and he was considered among the "Qadir Al-Kalam" poets of Urdu, Persian, Arabic and Pashto. He has also served as the assistant editor of "Al-Haqq" Haqqania. He passed away on 26 February 2014.

Teaching Services:

After graduation, on 1st Shawwal 1398 AH, he was appointed as a teacher in Jamia Darul Uloom Haqqania. He taught the following books: Nahw Meer, Sharah Miata Amil, Nafhatul Arab, Meezan-ul-Sarf, Mukhtasar Al Quduri, Majmoa-e-Mantiq, Mufid Talibin, Mutanabbī, Kafīa, Hidayatun Nahw, Qiraat ar Rashida, Marah al-Arwah, Tariqat jadidah, Darus al-Tarikh, Qutbi, Usul ash-Shashi, Mualim ul insha, and Tahawi Sharif etc.

Authoring Services:

Maulana Muhammad Ibrahim (RA) had a literary taste. He left many memorable books like; (1) Afadat-i-Haleem (2) Hayat-e-Sadr-ul-Mudarriseen (3) Nalazaar, poetry collection (4) Nazrana Ashk, poetry collection (5) Sharh Kafia (6) Sharh Hussami etc.

Mufti Ghulam Qadir Naumani:

Maulana Mufti Ghulam Qadir received his initial religious education from his elder brother Maulana Fazal Mabood (RA), a graduate of Dar-ul-uloom Haqqania. In order to obtain higher education, he entered Jamia Darul Uloom Haqqania and he studied all the books of madrassa and then specialization in Fiqh al-Islami and Iftaa from the best scholars of Jamia Haqqania. He graduated from Jamia Dar Uloom Haqqania in 1407 AH. He also had the honor of being the first

student in the specialization of Fiqha department of Jamia Haqqania. In addition to this, he obtained the degree of Specialization in Dawa-wa-Irshad from Jamia Ashrafia Karachi. He also obtained the degree of MA Arabic from Peshawar University.

After graduating from specialization in Shawwal 1989 AD, he was appointed as a teacher in Jamia Darul Uloom Haqqania. Nowadays he is also the supervisor of the central Dar al-Iftaa at Jamia Haqqania.

Authoring Services:

He has authored scholarly and research books on many important topics, including (1) “Wahdatur Ramadan wa Eidain” (Unity of Ramadan and Eids) (2) “Masail-e Safar” (Problems of Travel), Urdu, Pashto (3) Ziyarat al-Haramin al-Sharifin (4) Al-Qul al-Rajh fi al-Hidaya (5) Naqal al-A’zaa al-Insan. (6) “Islami Mashiyat maZakat ki Ahmiyat” (Importance of Zakat in Islamic Economy) (7) “Islami Madaris ka Nizam” (System of Islamic Schools) (8) Tauzeeh-Ul-Maram Urdu translation of Sharh Majalla al-Ahkam (9) Takhreej Fatawa -e- Rasheedyah (10) Usool Al Hidayah etc.

Mufti Mukhtar Ullah:

Mufti Mukhtarullah Haqqani was born on March 23, 1969 AD in the house of Habib Ullah Khan in Jehangira District Swabi, KP. His family belongs to Yousafzai Khan Khel tribe of the Pathans.

He received elementary religious education and modern education up to middle school in his village Jahangira, In religious studies he benefited from Maulana Abdul Hanan of Darul Uloom Deoband, then with his advice he joined Jamia Uloom ul Islamia, Banuri Town, Karachi in June 1985 for further religious education. In February 1993, after completing the curriculum, he got his graduation. Then he came to Jamia Dar Uloom Haqqania for specialization in Islamic jurisprudence and benefited from Mufti Ghulam-ur-Rehman in fatwa writing. After specialization, he obtained MA degree in Islamic Studies from Peshawar University. His famous teachers are; Maulana Dr Habibullah Mukhtar (RA), Mufti Nizamuddin Shamzai (RA), Maulana Abdus Salam Chatgami (RA), Maulana Dr Abdur Razzaq Sikander (RA), Maulana Muhammad Yousuf Ludhianvi (RA) and Maulana Mufti Ghulam-ur-Rehman Sahib⁽¹⁹⁾ etc.

In 1995, he started his teaching career at Jamia Mazhar-ul-Uloom Tordhir, District Swabi, KP and after teaching there for two years, he was appointed as teacher at Jamia Darul Uloom Haqqania in Shawwal 1418 AH. And he is still teaching in Jamia Haqqania and executing academic services in Dar Al-Iftaa.

Authoring Services:

Along with teaching, he has also compiled research articles and essays on some important topics like; (1) “Ikhtilaf Ul Matalai awr Royat Hilal ki Sharai Haisiyat” (Dissent studies and the Shariah status of the sighting of the crescent moon) (2) “Jamaat Un Nisa ki Sharai Haisiyat” (The Shariah status of Jamaat al-Nisa) (3) Tazeer bilmal ki Sharai Haisiyat (4). Fatawa Haqqania ki Tarteeb (5)

Compilation and arrangement of the lessons of Tirmidhi by Maulana Samiul Haq Sahib entitled "Islami Nizam-e-Akl-W-Shurb" (6) Khutbat-e-Haq, etc. are worth mentioning.

Maulana Saeed-ur-Rehman:

Maulana Saeed-ur-Rahman was born on January 1, 1961 in the house of Maulana Abdul Halim. His lineage goes back to Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA). His forefathers left for Jihad with Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi from Ghazni region of Afghanistan and after conquering Adinzai, Dir Lower district, they settled here on his orders.. His grandfather Amjad Qazi Muhammad Yusuf was a famous Qazi of the area and used to decide disputes in his mosque.

He received his primary education in his village and entered Jamia Darul Uloom Haqqania in 1978 to obtain regular religious education and received academic blessings from the teachers here. In 1981, he entered Jamia Siraj-ul-Islam Hangu and after completing his education, he entered Madrasa Arabia Dalbori, Mansehra, KP to read the books on logic. He got admission in Jamia Farooqia, Karachi to study Muqoof Alaihi and Dora e Hadith. In 1979, he obtained his certificate from Jamia Farooqia Karachi ⁽²⁰⁾.

After graduating in religious studies, he worked for one year in different areas of the country in connection with Da'wah and Tabligh. After that, he taught for three years in Tal and Miranshah madrasas and taught at Jamia Sirajul Islam Kahi, Hangu for twelve years. In Shawwal 1425 AH, on the invitation of his father Maulana Abdul Halim known as Deer Baba, he started teaching in Jamia Darul Uloom Haqqania and till now he is doing this service well. Among the books he taught during his teaching are "Sharh Ul Jami, Jalalain sharif, Hadaya Bayou, Baizawi Sharif, Sharh Aqeedah, Mutawwal etc.

Authoring Services:

Among his famous books, some are published. Some of these are: (1) Khasiyat al-Abwab wa Al-Dzabata al-Sarfiyyah, this book contains the properties and usage rules of Fusool-e-akbari. The famous book Kafia contains the composition of Ibn Hajib, has been published it in both Pashto and Urdu languages. (3) The famous book of jurisprudence "Hidayah" which is included in Dars Nizami. He has written a commentary on an important part of it, "Kitab al-Bayou" which is quite popular among scholars and students, (4) His father Maulana Abdul Halim (Dir baba), a disciple of the famous Qur'an commentator Maulana Ahmad Ali Lahori (RA), On his behalf, a summary of Maulana Ahmad Ali Lahori's teaching has been compiled and published with the name "Khulasa-e-Tafseer Lahori". (5) He has collected and published the lectures of his father Maulana Abdul Halim Sahib under the name "Ifadat Halim". In addition to this, many of his books are in the process of printing.

Conclusion:

For the survival and dissemination of Islamic academic disciplines, scholars and Companions of grace and perfection have paid special attention to writing and compiling in every period, and

scholars in every period have the duty of guiding the Muslim Ummah by authoring books related to Islamic knowledge. Every year, thousands of books are written on new Islamic topics, credits to which the knowledge collection of Muslims is expanding significantly.

In the religious madrassas of Pakistan, scholars are engaged in the promotion and publication of Islamic sciences by authoring books under a regular system. The scholars of Jamia Dar-ul-Uloom Haqqania, Akora Khattak have paid particular attention to authoring and compilation of books from the first day. They have established a permanent department in Jamia Darul Uloom Haqqania in the name of the Darul Musanifeen (Conference of Authors for the authoring and printing of books). In a short time, this institution has rendered significant services in the field of authorship and compilation. The services of Jamia Darul Uloom Haqqania in writing are quite high, among which some famous writers have been mentioned in this article. This makes it clear that the teachers and scholars of Jamia Darul Uloom Haqqania have paid particular attention to teaching, Sufism and character building, sermons and advice, Imamate and speech, as well as writing and compilation, and the survival of Islamic sciences and It has played his full role in its broadcasting.

After studying the publication of Jamia Darul Uloom Haqqani, teachers and scholars, it becomes evident that these works include commentary, hadith, jurisprudence, principles of jurisprudence, theology, logic, philosophy, Sufism and behavior, Islamic government and modern jurisprudence. Academic and research books encompassing issues and discussions are included which have received much acceptance in academic circles.

References:

¹ . Swat has been a separate state for a long time. Mia Gul Aurangzeb has been the ruler of Swat which is situated in the Northern areas of KP, Pakistan. This state was famous for its peaceful environment, best government, greeneray and the happiness of it subjects. Khan, Ghulam Habib, Riwayat Nama Swat, Shoaib Sons Publishers, Mingora Swat, 2021, Pg 38.

² . Haqqani, Irfan-ul-Haq, Maulana, Tazkirah al-Uloom Darul-Uloom Haqqania, Manuscript, p. 36

³ . Dera Ismail Khan shortly written as DI Khan is the 5th biggest city of the Province Khyber Pakhtunkhwa of Pakistan. It is situated on the west bank of River Indus. It is situated about 300 km from the capital city Peshawar. It has a very rich cultural background. Urdu and Saraiki is spoken here. Lal Mahra Tombs, Qureshi Morr and state life building are the famous buildings of DI Khan. Wikipedia.Dera_ismail_khan

⁴ . Sajawal is the 28th district of the Sindh province. It is situated on the left side of the river Indus. A historical city Thatta is on the opposite side of Sajawal. Wiki_Sajawal_district

⁵ . Peshawar is the capital city of the province Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It is an historical city and a gateway to India and through Afghanistan to Central Asian countries. This province was called North West Frontier Province and due to the administration point of view a Durand Line was established by the British Empire. The season is very much favourable here and that is why many invaders passed through this way while going to India. Being on the border of Pakistan and Afghanistan, many international products and commodities can be found here easily. Wiki_Peshawar_District

- ⁶ . Karachi is the capital city of the Sindh province, the old capital of Pakistan and an economic hub of Pakistan. Being on the river of Ocean, all trade of Pakistan takes place here, not only Pakistan but Afghanistan also uses the port of Karachi. Gulshan Iqbal is a small city within Karachi. it produced many scholars and a number of religious madrassas exist here. Wiki_Karachi_gulshanIqbal
- ⁷ . Most of these books are published while a few more are in the printing process.
- ⁸ . A monthly research journal which is regularly published for the last 70 years. All the volumes published so far are present and binded and can be seen at the library of Darul Uloom Haqqania. Recently and index has been published by the same institution. Index, Al-Haq of 50 years, published by Darul Uloom Haqqania Press, Kp, 2018 AD.
- ⁹ . Banoria Town is named after one of the Islamic Scholar Maulana Yousaf Binori and it is called Binoria Town. He established a famous university in this town and it is Jamia Binoria Town. Wiki_Binoria_Town
- ¹⁰ . Jadoon, Saeed ul Haq, Maulana, Maulana Sher Ali Shah Madani, Hayat wo Khidmat. Al-Irshad Academy, Swabi, KP, 2018, P. 58
- ¹¹ . Sanad is an Arabic word for the certificate in Hadith (sayings, actions of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (SAW). This certificate means a students is linked to the Holy Prophet Muhammad (SAW) through his teachers continuously. And such kind of certificates and permissions is considered as an Honor.
- ¹² . Interview, at Darul Uloom Abu Hurairah, Hakeemabad, Newshehra, on 29, December 2018
- ¹³ . Interview, at Jamia Darul Uloom Haqqania, on 26, March, 2019
- ¹⁴ . Haqqani, Irfan-ul-Haq, Maulana, Tazkira Darul Uloom Haqqani, Manuscript, p. 243
- ¹⁵ . Haqqani, Irfan-ul-Haq, Maulana, Biography of the teachers of Dar-ul-Uloom Haqqani, Manuscript, p. 159; Interview with Maulana Magfur Ullah Sahib at Jamia Dar-ul-Uloom Haqqani, on 29, December 2018.
- ¹⁶ . Al-Quran: Sura Ibrahim;14
- ¹⁷ . Interview, at Darul Uloom Usmania, Peshawar on 6, February 2020.
- ¹⁸ . Haqqani, Irfan-ul-Haq, Maulana, Tazkira Darul Uloom Haqqani, Manuscript, p. 154
- ¹⁹ . Interview, at the center of Dar Ul-Efta, Jamia Dar Uloom Haqqania, Akora Khattak, on 24, September 2020
- ²⁰ . Interview, at Madrasah Ayesha Siddiqa, Akora Khattak, on 8, March 2019