THE ROLE OF PAKISTANI UNIVERSITIES IN THE DISSEMINATION AND PROMOTION OF SEERAH STUDIES

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ABSTRACT

The study of the Seerah (biography) of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is fundamental for both Muslims and non-Muslims who wish to understand, comprehend, and adhere to Islam. Pakistani universities play a pivotal role in the dissemination and promotion of Seerah studies, contributing significantly to the global body of knowledge on the subject. This research explores the various initiatives undertaken by Pakistani universities, including the organization of conferences, seminars, and workshops focused on different aspects of the Prophet's life and teachings. It also examines the establishment of dedicated Seerah study centers and the integration of Seerah studies into university curricula, which help inculcate Islamic values and ethics among students. Furthermore, this study highlights the collaborative efforts of Pakistani universities with international institutions to promote joint research projects on Seerah studies. The findings demonstrate that these academic institutions are essential in preserving, studying, and propagating the rich legacy of the Seerah for the benefit of all humanity, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of the Prophet Muhammad's (PBUH) exemplary conduct as mandated in the Quran.

Keywords: Seerah Studies, Pakistani Universities, Research Journals, Islamic Education, Higher Education Commission (HEC)

Introduction:

The study of the Seerah (biography) of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is crucial for anyone— Muslim or non-Muslim—who wishes to understand, comprehend, and adhere to Islam. On this earth, after Allah, it is the life of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) that holds comprehensive guidance for all humanity. The personality of the Guide of Humanity, our Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), serves as the best model for all human beings until the Day of Judgment. Over the past fourteen centuries, thousands of books and millions of articles have been written on the Seerah and the persona of this perfect guide. Numerous institutions have been established solely to focus on Seerah writing. Throughout the Islamic world, annual conferences and seminars are held on various aspects of the Seerah, where scholars present their written research. This tradition continues unabated. Pakistani universities play a significant role in the dissemination and promotion of Seerah studies. They are involved in organizing conferences, seminars, and workshops focusing on various facets of the Prophet's life and teachings. These institutions encourage scholars to write research papers and articles on Seerah, contributing to the global body of knowledge on the subject. Moreover, dedicated Seerah study centers have been established in several universities, aimed at conducting in-depth research and publishing works that highlight the relevance of the Prophet's teachings in contemporary times.

Allah has declared the personality of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) as the best example in the Quran and commanded us to follow his exemplary conduct. Thus, understanding the Seerah is



essential. Allah has made following the Prophet obligatory in the Quran. Therefore, studying the Seerah is necessary to understand the Prophet's preferences and dislikes. Regarding preaching and propagation, studying the Seerah is indispensable so that every preacher can learn the Sunnah method of preaching, which the Prophet employed to revolutionize Arabia. Moreover, through this study, preachers can introduce their audience to the exemplary conduct of the Prophet and narrate relevant events from the Seerah to influence them.

Pakistani universities are also instrumental in integrating Seerah studies into their curricula, ensuring that students from various disciplines gain an understanding of the Prophet's life and teachings. This academic approach helps inculcate Islamic values and ethics among the younger generation, preparing them to contribute positively to society. Additionally, universities collaborate with international institutions to exchange knowledge and promote joint research projects on Seerah studies, thereby enhancing the global understanding of the Prophet's life and message.

Understanding the Quran is impossible without studying the Seerah, as the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is the living embodiment and complete interpretation of the Quran. Pakistani universities, through their dedicated efforts, are ensuring that the rich legacy of the Seerah is preserved, studied, and propagated for the benefit of all humanity.

Linguistic Meaning of Seerah:

The word "Seerah" is used in Urdu and Persian as "Seerat" and in Arabic as "Al-Seerah". The term has two possible origins:

- 1. It may be derived from "saar yassir," which means "to walk, take a path, adopt a way, proceed, act upon" (bab zaraba yadribu).¹
- 2. Alternatively, it is argued to be on the pattern of "fa'la" from "saar yassir," meaning "the manner or way of walking." Just as "dhabha" means "the manner of slaughtering," and "qatla" means "the manner of killing".²

Apart from these, it is used to convey meanings such as style, conduct, condition, behavior, character, and habit.

Although the term is general, it has become specifically associated with the life of Muhammad (**). The singular form is Seerah, and its plural is Siyar, as seen in Imam Muhammad's books: "Al-Seer al-Sagheer" and "Al-Seer al-Kabeer," among others. Due to its specific association, when the term Seerah is used alone, it refers specifically to the life events and circumstances of Muhammad (**).

However, sometimes it is also used to refer to the biographies of important personalities and significant historical events. For instance, books titled "Seerat Aisha (رضي الله تعالى عنها)," "Seer al-Sahabah," and "Seer al-Sahabiyat" are well-known. However, when the term is attributed to a book's author, it specifically refers to the Seerah of Muhammad (ﷺ), as seen in "Seerat Ibn Hisham" and "Seerat Ibn Ishaq," which detail the life of Muhammad (ﷺ) as written by Ibn Hisham and Ibn Ishaq.



The word Seerah can be used on its own or with terms like "Seerat Mustafa," "Seerat al-Nabi (*)," "Seerat al-Rasul (*)." Sometimes, it is also expressed with words of reverence and love, such as "Seerat Tayyiba," "Seerat Mutahhara," or "Seerat Paak."

Technical Definition of Seerah:

The technical definition of Seerah has been described in various ways as follows:

- 1. Seerah refers to the state in which a person, or others, exist, whether it is natural and involuntary or acquired.³
- 2. Life of the prophet Muhammad manner of dealing with others, conduct and biography.⁴
- 3. What is related to the existence of the Prophet Muhammad and his noble companions, from the beginning of his birth to the end of his death, is called Seerah.⁵
- 4. The real Seerah of Muhammad sis the entire collection of Hadith, but in the terminology of the early scholars, only the accounts and events of battles and military expeditions are referred to as Seerah.⁶

In summary, Seerah refers to the accounts and events of the blessed life of Muhammad .

The word Seerah is mentioned only once in the entire Quran. Allah Almighty says: "We will return it (the serpent that had turned from Moses's staff) to its former condition."⁷

In the early period, Seerah books were generally referred to as "Maghazi and Seerah" books. The word "Maghazi" is the plural of "Maghazi," which means the place or time of a battle or expedition. However, now Maghazi has become a part of Seerah.

Difference Between Seerah and Maghazi:

From a technical perspective, the following are the differences between Seerah and Maghazi:

• Maghazi is historical in nature, whereas Seerah has a legal aspect, especially when the term Seerah is used in Fiqh (Islamic jurisprudence). It refers to laws related to battles and combat, such as the rules for Dhimmis (non-Muslim citizens) and Musta'min (those seeking protection). For example, the famous books by Imam Muhammad: "Al-Seer al-Kabeer," "Al-Seer al-Sagheer," and "Al-Seer al-Awsat" discuss these laws and regulations.

Seerah According to the Hadith Scholars:

In the perspective of Hadith scholars, the term **Seerah** is used interchangeably with **Maghazi** (battles) and **Jihad** (struggle in the way of Allah). This is evidenced by the categorization in classic Hadith compilations, such as in Sahih Muslim where it is referred to as "Kitab al-Seer wal-Jihad" (Book of Biographies and Jihad), in Sahih Bukhari as "Kitab al-Jihad wal-Seer" (Book of Jihad and Biographies), and in "Fath al-Bari," the commentary on Sahih Bukhari, as "Kitab al-Maghazi wal-Seer" (Book of Battles and Biographies).



Difference Between Hadith and Seerah:

The distinction between **Hadith** and **Seerah** is nuanced and significant. Hadith encompasses the sayings, actions, and tacit approvals of the Prophet Muhammad , particularly in the context of what is permissible (Halal) and what is prohibited (Haram). Seerah, on the other hand, focuses on the life events, characteristics, and lifestyle of the Prophet , incorporating his sayings and actions within the broader narrative of his life.

A crucial point of differentiation is the acceptance of weaker narrations in Seerah, which are typically excluded in Hadith studies that require rigorously authenticated chains of transmission (Isnad). This broader inclusivity in Seerah allows for a comprehensive portrayal of the Prophet's life. For instance, Dr. Abdul Ghaffar's book, "Tajalliyat-e-Seerah," is highly regarded for its incorporation of authenticated narrations, enhancing the reliability of the Seerah accounts presented.

By maintaining these distinctions, the study of Seerah and Hadith together provides a holistic understanding of the Prophet Muhammad's ## teachings and life, offering guidance and insights into both his legal pronouncements and his exemplary conduct.

Sources of Seerah:

- **1. The Holy Quran:** The primary and most authentic source of Seerah is the Holy Quran. As Hazrat Aisha (RA) stated: His character was the Quran. Many Seerah scholars have written entire books on Seerah based on the verses of the Quran, such as Abu Kalam Azad's book "Rasool-e-Rahmat."⁸
- **2. Tafsir (Exegesis): Definition of Tafsir:** Al-Zarkashi said: "Tafsir is the knowledge through which the Book of Allah revealed to His Prophet Muhammad is understood, its meanings are explained, and its rulings and wisdom are derived." For example, the Quranic verse: Do not be an advocate for the deceitful. This verse clarifies that the Banu Ubairaq tribe committed theft and blamed a Jew, manipulating evidence to implicate him. The revelation of this verse vindicated the Jew. ¹⁰
- **3. Hadith:** After the Quran, Hadith is the most authentic source of Seerah. **Definition of Hadith:** Hadith refers to the sayings, actions, and tacit approvals of the Prophet Muhammad . Books such as Sahih Bukhari include chapters like "Book of Revelation," "Book of Battles," and "Book of Marriage," which are all related to Seerah. 11
- **4. Shamail (Characteristics of the Prophet ﷺ):** Books of Shamail detail the attributes of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. Imam Tirmidhi's "Shamail-e-Tirmidhi" and "Al-Shamail al-Nabawiyya wal-Khasail al-Mustafawiyya" are famous works in this genre. 12
- **5. Maghazi** (**Battles**): Initially, there was no distinction between Seerah and Maghazi, but now Maghazi is considered a part of Seerah.
- **6. Books of Tabaqat (Biographical Collections):** Books categorized under Tabaqat detail the lives of notable figures, making them important sources of Seerah. For example, "Tabaqat Ibn Sa'd" by Muhammad bin Sa'd includes biographies of the Sahabah and Tabi'un.



- **7. Historical Books:** Historical books serve as significant sources of Seerah. Many events and details of the Prophet's life are recorded in Islamic historical texts. Examples include:
 - "Tarikh al-Rusul wal-Muluk" (History of the Prophets and Kings) by Imam Tabari
 - "Al-Kamil fi al-Tarikh" by Ibn al-Athir
 - "Al-Bidaya wa'l-Nihaya" by Ibn Kathir
- **8. Books on Places and Reports:** Books detailing the history and conditions of Makkah and Madinah are also vital sources of Seerah. Key works include:
 - "Akhbar Makkah" by Al-Azraqi
 - "Akhbar al-Madinah" by Ibn Zubala
 - "Wafa al-Wafa bi Akhbar Dar al-Mustafa" by Al-Samhudi
 - "Tarikh al-Haramayn" by Ibrahim Rifaat Pasha
- **9. Literary Works and Contemporary Poetry:** The literary works and poetry from the Prophet's era are crucial sources of Seerah. This includes pre-Islamic and Islamic poetry, praises, language, and travelogues. Notable poets include:
 - Abu Talib
 - Al-A'sha
 - Ka'b ibn Zuhayr (RA)
 - Hassan ibn Thabit (RA)
 - Abdullah ibn Rawaha (RA)
 - Abdullah ibn Zubayr (RA)
 - Ka'b ibn Malik
 - Fudala Laythi (RA)
 - Abbas ibn Mirdas (RA)

The early Seerah writers like Ibn Ishaq and Ibn Hisham, and even scholars like Imam Bukhari and Imam Muslim, have used these poems for reference. Some notable literary works are:

- "Al-Bayan wa al-Tabyeen" and "Al-Hayawan" by Al-Jahiz
- "Al-Ma'arif" and "Al-Shi'r wal-Shu'ara" by Ibn Qutaybah
- "Al-Kamil fi al-Lugha wal-Adab" by Muhammad ibn Yazid
- "Al-Waqf wal-Ibtida" and "Al-Adad" by Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Al-Anbari

These literary works hold a prominent place in the study of Seerah.

The Beginning and Development of Seerah:



Initially, the compilation of Seerah was not done independently; rather, it was a part of the broader compilation of Hadith. The process of documenting Hadith began during the time of the Prophet Muhammad , resulting in a substantial collection of written Hadiths, such as "Al-Sahifah Al-Sadiqah," "Sahifah Hammam bin Munabbih," and other written collections by the Sahabah (companions) and Tabi'een (followers). However, the formal and official compilation of Hadith started under the directive of Caliph Umar bin Abdul Aziz (101 AH). He instructed the esteemed scholar Abu Bakr bin Muhammad bin Hazm (117 AH) to gather the Hadith of the Prophet Muhammad . Moreover, he also directed other scholars across the Islamic state to collect Hadith. Though Umar bin Abdul Aziz passed away, he laid the foundation for this significant task for the Muslim Ummah. Ibn Shihab al-Zuhri mentioned that Umar bin Abdul Aziz had ordered them to compile the Sunnah, and they documented it in separate registers, which were then disseminated throughout his realm. Is

Alongside the compilation of Hadith, there were scholars who specifically focused on collecting Seerah and Maghazi (military expeditions) and became known as the earliest Seerah writers. Therefore, before delving into Arabic sources, it is appropriate to briefly mention those Seerah scholars who made notable contributions to this important subject.

Categories of Seerah Writers:

The authors who have contributed to the compilation and writing of Seerah can be categorized into three types:

- 1. **First Category**: These are the authors who composed their works based on the writings of earlier scholars. This can be done in three ways:
 - o **First Method**: By providing commentary on earlier works.
 - o **Second Method**: By abridging and summarizing earlier works.
 - o **Third Method**: By presenting the works of earlier scholars in poetic form.

Examples of the First Method:

o Al-Suhayli and Abu Dhar, who wrote commentaries on Seerah Ibn Hisham.

Examples of the Second Method:

o Qasim bin Qutlubugha, who abridged the book of Hafiz Alauddin Maghlatai.

Examples of the Third Method:

- Abdul Aziz bin Ahmad, known as Sa'd al-Deiri (d. 607 AH), Abu al-Hasan Fath bin Musa al-Qusri (d. 608 AH), and Ibn Sa'id (d. 793 AH), who composed Seerah in poetic form.
- 2. **Second Category**: These are the authors who produced new books by synthesizing several Seerah books and creating a unique, independent work. Some notable authors in this category include:
 - o Ibn Faris al-Lughawi (d. 395 AH)



- o Muhammad bin Ali bin Yusuf al-Shafi'i (d. 600 AH)
- o Alauddin Ali bin Muhammad al-Khilati al-Hanafi (d. 708 AH)
- o Ali bin Burhan al-Din, author of "Seerah al-Halabiya" (d. 1044 AH)
- 3. **Third Category**: These are the authors who focused on summarizing specific parts of the Seerah, such as writing a book solely about the birth of the Prophet Muhammad . Such books can be referred to as "parts" or "sections."

Additionally, Seerah books can be categorized based on different styles of writing:

- 1. **Hadith-oriented Style**: Books written in a manner similar to Hadith compilations, such as the Seerah section of "Al-Bidaya wa'l-Nihaya."
- 2. **Fiqh-oriented Style**: Books organized according to jurisprudential issues, such as "Zad al-Ma'ad fi Hady Khayr al-'Ibad."
- 3. **Loving and Sufi Style**: Books written with a tone of devotion and mysticism, such as "Al-Shifa" by Qadi Iyad.
- 4. **Maghazi and Battles Focused**: Books focused on the military campaigns and battles of the Prophet Muhammad \$\mathscr{a}\$, such as "Seerah Ibn Hisham."
- 5. **Historian-oriented Style**: General Seerah books written in a historical narrative style.
- 6. **Combined Approach**: Books that integrate various aspects such as history, Hadith, and research, providing a comprehensive view, such as "Seerah Halabiyah" by Ali ibn Burhan al-Din al-Halabi.

Research Work on Seerah in Pakistani Universities

Education and research play a crucial role in the development of any nation or country. As Muslims, the Seerah (biography) of the Prophet Muhammad serves as our exemplary guide.

In addition to the publication of individual and institutional books and journals on the Seerah, national universities in Pakistan are playing a very important role in academic research. At the MA, MPhil, and PhD levels, research theses on the Seerah of the Prophet Muhammad , along with other topics, are regularly written in Pakistani universities. However, due to the lack of a well-organized and comprehensive list of these theses, similar topics are often repeated across different universities, which hinders the exploration of new dimensions in research.

There is a need for a comprehensive list that organizes all the theses from various universities by subject matter. This list should indicate how many theses have been written on specific topics and by whom, across all universities. Such an effort would not only highlight the research work being done in these universities but also reveal new topics for further research. Additionally, some of these theses could potentially be published.

In this context, a supportive research project is underway to compile an annotated bibliography of the theses written under the departments of Islamic Studies, Islamic History, Islamic Culture, Faculty of Islamic Knowledge, History, etc., in all universities of Pakistan. This bibliography



will provide preliminary information about the theses, including the supervisors, year of completion, and other relevant details.

A chapter of this ongoing list is dedicated to "Seerah of the Prophet." This list of theses is being presented to the readers in the monthly 'Muhaddith' to coincide with the month of Rabi' al-Awwal. This initiative aims to inform those working on the Seerah about the research being conducted in universities, facilitating further work on this topic and bringing new aspects of the Seerah to light.

List of Theses Written in Various Universities and Madaris

List of Theses Written in Various Universities and Seminaries

Asif Ali Chattha

Abdul Aziz Khalid Bator Na'at Gawa Urdu, Punjab

Amina Basheer

Martin Lings ki Kitab "Muhammad" ka Naqdana Jaiza Uloom-e-Islamiya, Punjab

Aima Tariq

Naeem Siddiqui Bator Seerat Nigar Uloom-e-Islamiya, Punjab

Ahmad Shakeeb

Arslan Management in Islam: Study of Holy Prophet Era Uloom-e-Islamiya, Punjab

Arum Ilyas

Nabi Kareem se Khawateen ki Islam ki Bai'at Uloom-e-Islamiya, Punjab

Ishaq Qureshi

Bar-e-Sagheer Pak o Hind mein Arabi Naatiya Shayari Uloom-e-Islamiya, Punjab

Asrar Hussain

Syed Al-Mada'eh Al-Nabawiyya fi She'er Al-Nabhani Arabi, Punjab

Asghari Arif

Aanhazrat ska Dushmanon se Sulook Uloom-e-Islamiya, Punjab

Akbar Malik

Ibn Kathir Bahesiyat-e-Seerat Nigar, Tehqeeqi wa Tanqeedi Jaiza Uloom-e-Islamiya, Bahawalpur

Umm-e-Oadir Hashmi

Islah wa Ta'meer-e-Mu'ashra ka Nabawi Tareeqa Uloom-e-Islamiya, Punjab

Imtiaz Ahmad

Khutbaat-e-Rasool ** ke Matoon wa Maqamat ki Tehqeeq Arabi, Punjab

Imtiaz Ahmad

Ahad-e-Nabawi # aur Khilafat-e-Rashida mein Fikr-e-Ruqba ka Tareekhi Jaiza Uloom-e-Islamiya, Bahawalpur



Ameer Nawab Khan

Urdu Seerat Nigari mein Maslaki Rujhanat ke Asraat aur Asri Taqaze Uloom-e-Islamiya, Punjab

Inam Ullah

Sikh Dharam par Seerat-e-Nabwi se ke Asraat Uloom-e-Islamiya, Peshawar

Anwar Hassan

Yahood-e-Madina Nabi Kareem se ke Zamane mein Uloom-e-Islamiya, Punjab

Anwar Mahmood Khalid

Urdu Nasr mein Seerat-e-Rasool # Urdu, Punjab

H.A. Rashid

Quran Kareem mein Mazkoor Muntakhab Ambiya ke Qasas se Fiqhi Ahkam wa Masail ka Istikhraaj Ma'arif-e-Islamiya, Karachi

M.A. Imran

Daur-e-Nabwi = mein Taleem ka Nasho-o-Irtqa aur iske Umrani Asraat Ma'arif-e-Islamiya, Karachi

Babar Baig

Mutali'ay Aulad-e-Rasool, Kutub Hadith wa Seerat ki Roshni mein Uloom-e-Islamiya, Punjab

Bacha Agha

Aqeeda Khatm-e-Nabuwwat Islamiyaat, Balochistan

Basheer Ahmad

Rasool Allah ***** ka Nizaam-e-Hukoomat Uloom-e-Islamiya, Punjab

Basheer Anjum

Kar'nel Rasool Akram si ki Siyasi Zindagi se Pakistan ki Kharja Policy ke liye Buniyadi Usoolon ka Istikhraaj Uloom-e-Islamiya, Open

Bilal Khan

Huzoor * ka Tamseeli Usloob-e-Bayan [Mishkat-ul-Masabih ki Roshni mein] Zakariya, Multan

Bilal Khan

Huzoor * ka Tamseeli Usloob-e-Bayan [Mishkat-ul-Masabih ki Roshni mein] Zakariya, Multan

Bahram Musa

Jazba-e-Faiz Rasani Seerat-e-Tayyiba ki Roshni mein Islamiyaat, Balochistan

Tabsum Mahmood

Safra-e-Rasool # - Ta'aruf wa Khasais Uloom-e-Islamiya, Punjab

Tanzeem Firdous

Urdu ki Naatiya Shayari mein Maulana Ahmad Raza Barelvi ki Infiradiyat wa Ahmiyat Urdu, Karachi

Tanveer Arif

Dabistan mein Na'at-e-Rasool ska Irtqa Urdu, Karachi



Suraya Khatoon

Nabi Akram ske Makarim-e-Akhlaq Uloom-e-Islamiya, Punjab

Sobia Arif

Toheen-e-Risalat - Aik Tareekhi Jaiza Uloom-e-Islamiya, Punjab

Jameel ur Rehman

Seerat-un-Nabi si ki Ahem Tawareekh ka Tehqeeqi Jaiza Uloom-e-Islamiya, Punjab

Jaweria Batool

Jama'a Quran Ahad-e-Nabwi 🛎 mein Uloom-e-Islamiya, Punjab

Jaweria Zia

Khatm-e-Nabuwwat ke Istidlalat ka Tajziya aur Ulama Pakistan Uloom-e-Islamiya, Punjab

Hassan, Syed

Qamoos Seerat: Asasi Makhaz ki Roshni mein [Huroof, Alif ta Ze] Uloom-e-Islamiya, Peshawar

Hassan Madani, Hafiz

Hussain

Ibn Aseer ki Tareekh Al-Kamil Bahesiyat-e-Makhaz-e-Seerat Uloom-e-Islamiya, Peshawar

Hussain Nahar Khan

Raja Rasheed Mahmood ki Naatiya Shayari ka Tanqeedi Mutala Urdu, Open

Hifz ur Rehman

Tabaqat Ibn Sa'ad Bahesiyat-e-Makhaz-e-Seerat Uloom-e-Islamiya, Peshawar

Hikmat al-Hariri

Sulh al-Hudaybiyah wa al-Mu'ahadat Bayn al-Muslimeen wa al-Kuffar Saqafat Islami, Sindh

Hina Safdar, Hafiza

Yahood wa Muslim Talaqat, Asr-e-Hazir aur Uswa-e-Hasana Uloom-e-Islamiya, Punjab

Khawar Khan

Khatam-un-Nabiyyin, the seal of the prophets Uloom-e-Islamiya, Puniab

Khuda Bakhsh Aasi

Islami Nizam-e-Taleem, Ahad-e-Nabwi se Khulafa-e-Rashideen tak Uloom-e-Islamiya, Punjab

Dilshad Ahmad Khan

Maulana Abul Hasan Ali Nadwi Bahesiyat-e-Seerat Nigar Zakariya, Multan

Dost Muhammad

Seerat-un-Nabwi aur Mustashriqeen Uloom-e-Islamiya, Peshawar

Raheela Iqbal

Hubb-e-Rasool aur Sahaba Karam Uloom-e-Islamiya, Punjab



Raheela Rahman

Seerat-e-Rasool ****** ke Khasais wa Infiradiyat Uloom-e-Islamiya, Punjab

Rashida Riaz

Iqbal aur Mohabbat-e-Rasool # Uloom-e-Islamiya, Punjab

Rukhsana Naheed

Azwaaj-e-Rasool # Kutub Ahadith aur Seerat ki Roshni mein Uloom-e-Islamiya, Punjab

Razia Sultana

Seerat-e-Rasool Akram 🛎 Quran ki Roshni mein Uloom-e-Islamiya, Punjab

Rizwana Kosar

Aanhazrat # ke Daur mein Huffaz Sahabiyat Uloom-e-Islamiya, Bahawalpur

Rifat Tahira

Rubina Khurshid

Ambiya-e-Kiram ke Mukalmat-e-Quraniya Minhaj wa Hikmat Uloom-e-Islamiya, Punjab

Rubina Shaheen

Ahad-e-Nabwi si ki Masajid ka Tehqeeqi Jaiza Uloom-e-Islamiya, Punjab

Riaz Begum

Aanhazrat ** ke Mutaddid Nikah karne ki Waja, Azwaj Mutahharat ki Sahih Tadad Uloom-e-Islamiya, Punjab

Riaz Karim

Rasool Kareem # ki Azwaaj Mutahharat Uloom-e-Islamiya, Punjab

Riaz Majeed

Urdu Na'at Urdu, Punjab

Zahid Muhammad Khan

Ahkam-e-Ashra, Khutba Koh aur Khutba Hujjat-ul-Wida, Falah-e-Insaniyat ke Hawale se Ma'arif-e-Islamiya, Karachi

Zubaida

Aanhazrat si ki Gharelu Zindagi Uloom-e-Islamiya, Punjab

Zubaida Jabeen

Aanhazrat iki Paighambari Zindagi aur Ummahat-ul-Momineen ka Kirdar Islamiyaat, Balochistan

Zaib-un-Nisa

Kalam-e-Iqbal mein Ambiya ka Tazkara Urdu, Open





Zeenat Rashid

Mawakhat wa Misaaq-e-Madina ke Tanazur mein Islah-e-Mu'ashra [Seerat-e-Nabi ke Hawale se] Ma'arif-e-Islamiya, Karachi

Sajida Jabeen

Nabi Kareem si ki Makki Zindagi ke Khasais Uloom-e-Islamiya, Punjab

Saadat Basheer

Rasool # ki Aaili Zindagi Uloom-e-Islamiya, Bahawalpur

Sadia Habib

Bahawalpur Division mein Urdu Naatiya Shayari ki Rawayat Urdu, Bahawalpur

Sadia Hanif

Aqeeda-e-Risalat - Maulana Ghulam Allah Khan ki Tozeehat Uloom-e-Islamiya, Punjab

Sadia Gondal

Taleemi Zabta Ikhlaq aur Uswa-e-Hasana Uloom-e-Islamiya, Punjab

Saeed Ahmad Wasir

Ahad-e-Nabwi sa ka Safarti Nizam Uloom-e-Islamiya, Bahawalpur

Saida Rasham

Punjabi vich Seerat-e-Rasool Punjabi, Punjab

Sultan Muhammad

Mutalia-e-Ahad-e-Nabwi: Ibn al-Kalbi ki Kitab al-Asnam ka Maqam aur iski Ahmiyat Uloom-e-Islamiya, Peshawar

Sultan Mahmood

Mutali'at-e-Seerat ke Hawale se Ibn Qayyim ki Zad al-Ma'ad ka Ilmi aur Taqabli Mutala Uloom-e-Islamiya, Peshawar

Salma

Irhasat-e-Nabwi sa Ka Tehqeeqi Mutala Uloom-e-Islamiya, Punjab

Suleman Qamar, Khwaja

Saraya Nabwi 3 - Maqasid wa Hikmaten Uloom-e-Islamiya, Punjab

Sanbal Jabeen

Bachon ke liye Seerat Nigari - Urdu Adab ka Mutala Uloom-e-Islamiya, Punjab

Shazia Imdad Hussain

Seerat Tayyiba - Ummahat-ul-Kutub ka Mutala Uloom-e-Islamiya, Punjab

Shazia Batool

Huzoor ****** ki Madani Zindagi aur Arab Mu'ashre par iske Asraat Islamiyaat, Balochistan

Shaista Shaheen

Tareekh-e-Hadith par Urdu Taleefat ka Jaiza [Kitabiyat] Uloom-e-Islamiya, Punjab



Shaista Qaiser

Faisalabad mein Urdu Na'at Urdu, Punjab

Shah Faisal

Seerat Nigari aur iske Manahij aur Rujhanat ki Tashkeel Tareekhi Tanazur mein Uloom-e-Islamiya, Peshawar

Shah Muhammad

Ahad-e-Nabwi si ki Naatiya Shayari Ma'arif-e-Islamiya, Karachi

Shahida Parveen

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