

Editorial

The 70th issue of the quarterly research journal “*Noor-e-Ma'rfat*” is here. Its first article, titled 'An Analytical Study of the Factors of Production in the Context of Islamic Economic Education,' presents a comprehensive, analytical, and educational study of the factors of production in light of the economic teachings of Islam. The primary focus of the article is to highlight the divine nature of the fundamental resources of economic production and emphasize their full but appropriate use. According to the article, the proper and optimal utilization of God-given economic resources is a religious and moral responsibility of humans, and individuals are accountable for fulfilling this responsibility. The article also clarifies that -in the light of Islamic teachings- a person utilizes the means of economic production in such a way that results in moderation, self-sufficiency, and social welfare in his economic life. This paper presents, in the light of Islamic teachings, a framework of education through which a student can make the proper use of the means of production a part of his moral and monotheistic life.

The second article of this issue, titled 'Rebuilding Islamic Civilization in the Modern Era: Challenges, Opportunities, and an Action Plan,' highlights the historical significance of Islamic civilization while examining the factors behind its decline. According to the author, on one hand, internal strife among Muslims, intellectual stagnation, and political deterioration, and on the other hand, the effects of the colonial era, pushed this great civilization into the valleys of decline. However, like every era, it is equally necessary today to revive this great civilization. The article also presents a comprehensive roadmap for the restoration of this civilization while examining the obstacles in the path of the revival of Islamic civilization.

The third article in this issue, titled 'The historical-political background of the hadiths narrated against the Qadariyyah up to 4th Century,' examines the emergence and history of the

movement known as 'Qadariyyah.' According to the author, while this movement arose primarily as a reaction against the authoritarian policies of the rulers of the time, the authorities also took extensive and organized measures to limit its influence, which severely affected the corpus of Hadith formed in the first four centuries of Islamic history. Therefore, the conflict between the Qadariyyah and the Umayyad rulers essentially reflected an ideological and political struggle between the Qadariyyah's justice-oriented discourse and the coercive structure of the government, resulting in the distortion of Muslims' Hadith heritage. If we wish to distinguish the authentic from the flawed in our Hadith heritage, we must take into account the history of the first four centuries.

The fourth article of this issue, titled 'Blending the Two Languages as a Mechanism for Poetic Creativity: An Analytical Study with Practical Examples from the Collection 'Ajnās-ul Jinās',' examines the use of 'bilingual poetry' in the art of poetry by presenting verses from Mufti Muhammad Abbas Shustari's Divan "Ajnās al-Jinās" as examples. By showcasing samples of poetry created through the interplay of Persian and Arabic, this article demonstrates that if this art is employed with full skill, it not only enhances the aesthetic appeal of the poetry but also significantly strengthens its rhetorical impact. Additionally, this article affirms Mufti Muhammad Abbas Shustari's mastery in the art of poetry while demonstrating his command over Persian and Arabic, leaving a message for contemporary poets about how essential proficiency in multiple languages is for excellence in the art of poetry.

The fifth article of this issue, titled "The Role of Women's Political Activity in Promoting Islamic Values and Services to Society: Ms. Farakh Khan-a Practical Example," highlights the role of women in the preservation and promotion of Islamic values, as well as in providing social services. This article presents, in general, the socio-political services of some renowned women in the Islamic world, and, in particular, the

contributions of Ms. Farakh Khan in promoting Islamic values and her socio-political role in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, emphasizing that Muslim women, while performing their family duties in the best possible manner, should not shy away from social and political activities. In fact, the article focuses on developing the inherent potential in women, which Allah has entrusted to them, in terms of promoting Islamic moral values and carrying out social services.

Certainly, this issue of the journal “*Noor-e-Ma'rfat*” will also bring the gift of knowledge and insight to those eager for learning and understanding.

Editor “*Noor-e-Ma'rfat*”,

Dr. Muhammad Hasnain.