

Introduction

Maulana Abdul Qadir Siddiqui Hasrat has received the recognition of an educator, a seminary writer and a poet in the learned and religious circle, in the former Hyderabad State, India. Above all he got fame of a scholar and a Sufi mentor. For a considerable time, he was associated with the 'Uthmania University as Professor of Theology, and before that with Madrasa Darul Uloom, Hyderabad, where he was also a student. From here, he had completed the scholarship examinations of the Eastern Educations under the affiliation of the University of Punjab and got perfect expertise in Arabic and Persian languages. Among the contemporaries were Maulana Manazir Hassan Gilani, Maulana Ilyas Burney and Khalifah Abdul Hakim, who got benefited as well from him by joining his teaching classes. A large number of his students and followers have received his blessings and the people were continued to be the beneficiaries even after his death.

Although his reputation was due to his devotion to the religion and Sufism, yet he was not fond of living in any isolation, but he was really a practiced Muslim and a learned scholar, and was rightly called as the "Ocean of Knowledge" and the "Master of Masters". He was proficient in all the three languages, i.e. Arabic, Persian and Urdu. He used to do poetry as well. He used to spread knowledge through his writings. His poetry has a collection with the name "Kulliyat-e-Hasrat". Many books are memorable, including Quran's Tafseer, known as "Tafseer Siddiqui", which is more famous. In other books, "Ad-Deen" is a compilation of a number of Hadiths. On the topic of Tasawwuf his "Hikmat-e-Islamia" and "Al-Ma'arif" are very comprehensive books. On the logical knowledge, "Ilm-ul-Kalam" is very engaging book. The translation and elucidation of Ibn 'Arabi's work "Fusoos- al-Hikam" is also an important part of his scholarly and intellectual works. There are also books which were the part of University curriculum that include Ad-Deen, Hikmat-e-Islamia, Translation of Fusoos- al-Hikam, and some other books.

He was distinguished by the fields of theology, poetry and mysticism, but he was having varied taste too. On one hand, he was fascinated by the good hand writing, calligraphy and music, while on the other hand, he was fond of sword handling, archery and wrestling. Due to his knowledge, extensive study and ability, he was also a member of the Curriculum set up committee by the Department of Education, Government of Hyderabad. Allamah Shibli Nu'mani was the head of the Committee, that gave him the company of the Allamah. Due to the affiliation with the Darul Uloom and the 'Uthmania University, he spent his day and night in the promotion of education and many scholars were get benefited by him.

His writings are reminiscent of his taste and knowledge. Among them, "Tafseer Siddiqui" is unique in the sense that it is in understandable to the common people and it is of benefit to all the categories of readers. Besides, the translation and interpretation are given with such a balance that there are no grounds available for criticism for any belief or sect.

This Tafseer has been published more than once and is popular in a wide range of circles. The essence, interpretation, and analysis in the essay language itself is its distinguishing feature. So its ability to contain six volumes is an essential part of it, but for most of the readers and admirers in today's machined life feel an obstacle in getting its benefit. Nowadays, the tendency for compilation a brief of such voluminous texts is becoming more common. It is necessary as well, so that such useful authorship can be simplified and make them widespread. In the context of "Tafseer Siddiqui", this need was not only realized by the grandson of Maulana Sahib, Mr. Abdul Ahad Siddiqui, but he himself took the initiative and developed a comprehensive brief of this Tafseer, with the name "Tafseer Siddiqui- Its Fruits", which is an exemplary part of his efforts.

"Tafseer Siddiqui- Its Fruits" is unique and useful to the extent that the articles itself have not erased the essence of the main text, and all its demands are clear and the communication is complete. In this way, Abdul Ahad Sahib has actually presented to us a successful example of a "River in Kusa" (*A big river filled in a small pot*). It seems clear that this was not an easy task that he has gone through with ease. He has made a successful and effective effort to keep the language and style very simple and easy. And for the current educated readers, who find it difficult to understand

Persian and Arabic words and even the academic and lexical words of Urdu as well. Making the demand of fully understandable text by arranging special Urdu or English synonyms of such words is nothing but an accomplishment. Further, the new arrangement did not allow any deviations from the translation of the original verses and nature of the language used, by which the true paraphrase of Maulana Sahib's interpretation remained in all its color and intensity. In this way, Abdul Ahad Siddiqui has transferred all the essentials and interpretations of this voluminous Tafseer to the reader with meaning and usefulness. Moreover, in each location, the present text has been referenced in such a way that the original text may also be referred easily.

In view of all these merits, and in view of the increasing engagement and lack of time in our day-to-day activities, Mr. Abdul Ahad has presented "Tafseer Siddiqui - Its Fruits" to the present and future generations to their needs and their understanding and their linguistic ability. It has compiled a collection of articles that is convenient, comprehensive and useful as well as attentive and readable to all readers. On his efforts, he deserves to be thanked by the educated world.

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