



DR HUSSAIN MOHI-UD-DIN QADRI

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Author: Dr Hussain Mohi-ud-Din Qadri

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PREFACE

HIS BOOK AIMS TO ILLUSTRATE THAT ISLAM IS NOT antithesis to science, philosophy, education and the pursuit of knowledge. Rather, throughout the history of Islam, education has been made a primary objective of every Muslim. This led to a flourishing and rich civilization that lasted 1000 years, bountiful with thought, philosophies and wisdom that still influences millions today.

The evolution of philosophy in Islamic thought is discussed in depth, beginning with the Greek influence, and then the post-Imam al-Ghazali post-Greek Islamic philosophy focusing on the foundations and principle of Islam. This book looks at various debates between various schools and Muslim philosophers on time and space, causality, knowledge and the beginnings of the universe, showing the vast and rich history of knowledge within Islam.

Wahdat al-Wujud (Unity of Being), Wahdat al-Shuhud (Unity of Witness), the need for philosophy, the differences and reconciliation of philosophy and religion, and the role of the intellect and the soul are discussed in the next section. This is examined through the works of Imam al-Ghazali, Shaykh al-Akbar Ibn al-Arabi, Ibn Rushd, Ibn Sina and Ibn Tufayl are discussed, to understand how their ideas formed, where there were differences and the impact it had on society.

The book transitions into the post-1500 modern era, and seeks to understand the various philosophies, approaches and problems philosophers and social reformers faced. Exploring the works of Mujaddid Alf Thani, Shah Muhadith Dehlavi and Allama Dr Muhammad Iqbal, to name but a few, the evolution

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of Islamic philosophy can be visibly seen. Analyzing themes on the 'self', collective consciousness, education, pedagogy, unification and separatism.

This then leads into the contemporary era, exploring the works of Shaykh-ul-Islam Dr Muhammad Tahir-ul-Qadri. His philosophical approach to education, change, counter-extremism, economics, political philosophy and social welfare.





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