

MAULANA MUFTI MAHMOOD
(1919 - 1980)



First Day Of Issue



MAULANA MUFTI MAHMOOD
(1919 - 1980)
COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP
OCTOBER 14, 2017
SALIENT FEATURES

Size of Stamp	:	32.3 x 44.5 mm
Size of Print	:	28.3 x 41.5 mm
Number of Stamps in a sheet	:	6 x 4 = 24 stamps
Perforation	:	13 C
Denomination	:	Rs. 8/-
Colours	:	Multi Colour
Printing Technology	:	Litho Offset
Paper	:	100 GSM Crescent and Star Water Mark Paper
Gum	:	PVA
Quantity	:	0.2 Million (2 Lac)
Designer	:	Naveed Awan
Printer	:	Pakistan Security Printing Corporation, Karachi.



MAULANA MUFTI MAHMOOD
(1919 - 1980)
COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP
OCTOBER 14, 2017

Maulana Mufti Mehmoos is a unique personality in our Political, religious and national history. He was born on January 9, 1919 at village Penniala, district Dera Ismail Khan. He started his schooling at the age of six. He passed his middle examination with high marks in 1933. He received his basic religious education at home and took admission in Madrasa Shahi, Murradabad (India) for further education. He received his final degree after six years in 1940. The same year, he performed his duty as a teacher in Madrasa Moeen-ul-Islam Esa Kheil (Mianwali) and performed his duties as Imam and teacher at Abdul khel, Dera Ismail Khan in 1947 and appointed in Madrasa Qasim-ul-uloom, Multan in 1950 and graced the chair of Tadrees and Afta. He personally wrote twenty-two thousand Fatawa which have been published under the title of "Fatawa-e-Mufti Mehmoos".

Apart from tafseer-e-Mahmoos based on his commentary gains, the treatise titled Almotanabi Al-Qadiani Mun Howa? Al-tas'heel-ul Ahkam-ul-Tarteel and Zubdat-ul-Maqal Fi roya tul- Hilal magazine are the masterpieces of his authorial craftsmanship and keenness. It was the result of his great approach and sound knowledge of Hadith that he compiled the Arabic commentary of Jamae-Tirmazi titled Almuntahi. He enjoyed special zeal for Islamic Jurisprudence. He deployed the power of logic and exercised moderation in the matter of Fatwa. he never tried to politicize the religious matters. The Egyptian Mufti Muhammad Abduhu gave Fatwa regarding the legality of machine slaughtering.

Mulana Mufti Mehmoos proved with solid reasons that an animal slaughtered through a machine could not be treated as "Halal". Thus he saved the entire nation from eating 'haram' meat. Beside being a great 'Mohadith', exegetist or commentator of the Holy Quran and jurist, he was an excellent author also. Religious scholars of Egypt and Hijaz' too acknowledged his command of eloquence in the Arabic language. Along with Persian, he wrote several laudatory poems in Arabic also. He was a renowned poet as well as a notable prose writer. As an editor of the weekly "Khuddamuddin", Lahore, he wrote several editoials for about three years.

In 1953, during Khatam-e-Nabuwwat movenment, Mufti Mahmood (RH) was arrested and during Ramzan-ul-Mubbark and eid he remained there in jail. He summoned a convention of the learned Ulma from across the whole country in Multan on October, 8-9 1956 in which 500 Ulma participated and elected Maulana Ahmed Ali Lahore (RH) as President (Ameer) Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam, Maulana Ghulam Ghaus Hazarvi (RH) as General Secretary and Maulana Mufti Mahmood (RH) as Vice President (Naib Ameer). He prepared a learned report by pointing out the un-Islamic provisions of the constitution of 1956 which was published under the title of "Criticisms and amendments".

Maulana Mufti Mahmood had a Keen understanding of the state of affairs. Religious seminaries were his chief preoccupation. He assembled them and played a central role in the establishment of "Wifaq-ul Madaris Al-Arabic" which was meant to reform and organize the seminaries. He became its first general organizer. He was elected as the President after the demise of Hazrat Binori and held the office till his death. The certificate of Wafaq-ul-Madaris was for the first time issued during his term. Afterwards, he formally tabled a resolution on the floor of the National Assembly also to make this certificate equivalent to the degree of MA Islamiat. President Ayub Khan established Family commission in 1960 and promulgated an Ordinance to incorporate its recommendations into the constitution which were contradictory to the Islamic principles. At that point of time, Maulana Mufti Mahmood appealed to the general public to oppose the steps as well as

protest against them. When he was elected as member of the National Assembly in 1962 for the first time, he convinced the majority of the House through his address in Dhaka to revoke the Family Laws.

On 8th March, 1963, a bill titled "Human Right" was introduced in the National Assembly. He pointed out those sections of the bill which might have opened the gate of apostasy.

Having heard about the fame and the role of Maulana Mufti Mahmood, the Rector of Al-Azhar university invited him in 1964 to participate in the millennium celebrations of the Jamia. He was invited in 1965 to participate in Majma-ul-joas Islami being held under the administration of the Govt. of Egypt. On this occasion, he presented the Kashmir issue while mentioning conspiracies against the Muslim countries. The newspapers of Cairo published his speech under headline. He visited Egypt, Libya, Sudan, Syria, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia along-with a delegation on 12 July 1971. He got invitation from the scholars (Ulma) of Russia to attend the Islamic Conference in 1971. In January, 1972, he travelled to Saudi Arabia with the official hajj delegation to check the arrangements made for Pakistan Hujjaj. He boarded on a tour of six Arab countries in October, 1977. He performed the duties of judge/Jury in the international ceremony of the competition of recitation of Holy Quran on Saudi Government's invitation in July, 79. He visited Kuwait on the invitation of Ministry of Aqaf of Kuwait in May, 79 and during the same tour he also visited South Africa. In 1980, alongwith a delegation, he visited Iran on the invitation of the Government of Iran. He went to India to attend the centenary celebrations of DAR-UL-Uloom Deoband in March 80. He whole heartedly supported the Arab alliance movement of Jamal Abdu-ul-Nasir of Egypt. When Israel attacked Egypt in 1967, he held demonstrations in support of president of Egypt, Jamal Abdul Nasir and responded to the imperial propaganda against Nasir in a befitting manner.

In 1970, he decided to contest election from Dera Ismail Khan. Mr. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto announced to compete against Maulana Mufti Mahmood. The election was won by Mufti Mahmood. After elections, as a result of agreement between the National Awami party (NAP) and Jamiat, Mufti Mahmood became the Chief Minister of NWFP. On 1st May 1972, he took oath of the Chief Ministership and immediately banned alcohol in the Province. Each and every type of gambling was declared legally a crime; ban was imposed on (usury) and orders were issued to provide interest-free loans. Ehteram-e-Ramzan-ul-Mubbarik ordinance was promulgated. Friday was declared as closed holiday and Urdu declared as official language along with enforcement of educational reforms. A five-member the board of scholars and legal experts was constituted to bring legislation in line with the Quran and the Sunnah, Sugar, Textile, Cement, Fertilizer and steel factories were approved to be set-up for the development and the welfare of general public. A number of irrigation projects were initiated. After nine months in office, he resigned from the Chief Ministership of NWFP in protest against the sacking of Baluchistan government and thereby he set a healthy precedent in the politics of Pakistan.

Maulana Mufti Mahmood struggled unprecedentedly to make the constitution Islamic. Definition of Muslim, condition for the President and the Prime Minister to be Muslims, guarantee for not enacting laws contrary to the Quran and the Sunnah, the formation of the council of Islamic Ideology, along with the clause relating to the Islamization of the prevailing laws necessarily within seven years were the result of his efforts. Nationwide movement commenced against Qadianiyat in 1974. This case was presented in the Parliament. All the Muslim Parliamentarians were one and united under the Chairmanship of Maulana Mufti Mahmood. Opposition moved a resolution in the National Assembly on

30th June, 1974 to declare Qadianis a non-Muslim minority. On 7th September, 1974, the House declared Qadianis as non-muslim minority by making unanimous amendment in the constitution.

In order to resolve the issue of the sighting of moon, he summoned a meeting of the Country's Ulema and Mufti in Qasim-ul-uloom Multan, in September, 1954 so that unanimous stand could be taken. Afterwards when Committees were constituted for making the Constitution, he not only succeeded in making Islamic provisions, a part of the Constitution but also succeeded in making formation of central Ruwait-e-Hilal Committee and its rules and regulations, a part of the Constitution.

In February 1975, Maulana Mufti Mahmood was elected the officiating Opposition Leader in the National Assembly.

He taught daura-e-tafseer in Madrasa Qasim-ul-uloom, Sheranwala Gate Lahore during Ramadan in August, 1976. He also attended Assembly sessions during this very period. The National Assembly was dissolved on 10th January, 1977 and elections were announced to be held on 7th March. The Opposition formed Pakistan National Alliance and Mufti Mahmood was made its President. Elections held on 7th March were alleged to be rigged, so countrywide protests and strikes were announced by the National Alliance. At one stage, through negotiations Mr. Bhutto agreed that elections would be held again but on 5th July, 1977 Zia-ul-Haq took over the reins and announced that elections would be held within 90 days but afterwards he backed out of his words, Maulana Mufti Mahmood strongly opposed that move.

Zia-ul-Haq promulgated the Zakat Ordinance on 30th June, 1980. Maulana Mufti Mahmood didn't agree with this initiative. He was having a discussion on the issue with prominent religious scholars of Karachi in Dar-ul-Hadis of Jamaia Banori Town when suffered a Cardiac arrest and breathed his last on 14th October, 1980. Three funeral prayers were held for Maulana Mufti Mahmood. First in Karachi by Maulana Abdul Hai, Second, in Multan, by Maulana Abdullah Darkhwasti and the third funeral prayer was lead by his son, Maulana Fazal-ur-Rehman in Abdul Khel and he was laid to rest in his native graveyard at Abdul Khel.

On Maulana Mufti Mahmood (1919 -1980), a Commemorative Postage Stamp of Rs.8/- denomination is being issued by Pakistan Post on October 14, 2017.

TERMS OF SALE

The Commemorative Postage Stamps will be available for sale from October 14, 2017. at all important Post Offices in the country.

Overseas orders for Stamps, First Day of Issue Covers and Leaflets should be addressed to the Manager, Philatelic Bureau, Karachi GPO or Manager, National Philatelic Bureau, Islamabad GPO, accompanied by a Bank Draft or Crossed Cheque encashable in Pakistan.

Issued by
THE DIRECTOR GENERAL, PAKISTAN POST, ISLAMABAD.
www.pakpost.gov.pk