

Editorial

In Issue 2, Volume 42, readers will find a collection of outstanding research papers in Arabic and English. It comprises eight articles, four in Arabic and the others in English, authored by researchers from diverse countries worldwide, including Russia, Kenya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Kuwait and Jordan. The articles featured in this edition encompass various disciplines within Islamic studies. For instance, in their “**Christian Trinity in the Writings of Quranic Exegetes: A Comparison with Islamic Polemicists,**” Khaled b. Mansour Almutlaq and Khaled b. Muhammad Alshunyber (both from Saudi Arabia) compare the perspectives of sixteen Quranic exegetes with those of Islamic polemicists who specialise in Christian studies, particularly in their treatment of the Christian concept of the Trinity. Their study concludes that Islamic polemicists demonstrate remarkable precision and methodological coherence in elucidating the concept of the Christian Trinity when compared to the interpretations offered by the exegetes. The discrepancy between the assertions of the exegetes underscores the advantage of polemicists’ specialisation within the realm of religious studies.

In his article “**Manifestations of Infringement on the Public Authority’s General Jurisdiction in Currency Issuance and Management from an Islamic Perspective,**” Abduljabbar Al-Sabhani (Jordan) examines the effects of such infringements within the monetary system, particularly in light of the effectiveness of the fractional reserve banking system and the technological advancements facilitated by globalisation, which have favoured the creation and promotion of virtual currencies. The study concludes that safeguarding public authority’s exclusive and disinterested right in currency issuance and management is a priority in Islamic legal policy, underscoring the necessity of vigilance against any infringement violating this right due to its impact on the fairness and efficiency of the monetary system.

In their article “**Common Provisions between Preventive Measures and Bankruptcy Declaration in Kuwaiti Law (71/2020): A Comparative Study with Islamic Jurisprudence,**” Abdulhadi Alajmi and Mohammad Khaled Mansour (both from Kuwait) present a critical review of major provisions common to preventive measures against bankruptcy (preventive settlement and restructuring) and the declaration of bankruptcy in the Kuwaiti Bankruptcy Law (71/2020), comparing them with Islamic jurisprudence. The authors conclude that numerous shared provisions within the law exhibit alignment with Islamic jurisprudence, while others differ. The application of these provisions may vary depending on the debtor’s situation. This article embodies the first legal study of the shared provisions between bankruptcy and its preventive measures in Kuwaiti Bankruptcy Law. It includes several recommendations to harmonise this law’s provisions with Islamic jurisprudence.

In his “**Kitāb al-Jadal of Abū Bakr ‘Imād al-Dīn ‘Abdallāh b. Muḥammad al-Nūqānī al-Baghdādī al-Shāfi‘ī (A Scholar of the Sixth Century): A Study and Critical Edition,**” Mohsin Al-Zerwaly (Saudi Arabia) presents a critical first edition of a text in the fields of Uṣūl al-Fiḥ (Principles of Islamic Jurisprudence) and Jadal (Islamic Dialectics) by ‘Imād al-Nūqānī, a prominent Shāfi‘ī scholar in these domains. Besides, he also delves into the author’s elusive biography. This

study's value lies in its critical edition of a previously unedited text, refuting its previous attribution to Fakhr al- Nūqānī and its survey of 'Imād al- Nūqānī's biography (fl. second half 6th and possibly early 7th cent.). The article includes essential discussions on the objections to analogical reasoning (*qiyās*), the conditions for there being a *qiyās al- 'illa* (analogical reasoning based on the efficient cause), the organisation of objections in a debate, and the types of rational and transmitted evidence.

In his article **“Paying Tribute: Returning to the Story of the ‘Qur‘ān of ‘Uthmān’,”** Efim Rezvan (Russian Federation) elucidates the pivotal role of the Holy Quran and its impact on Russian-Arab studies. The Uthmanic Codex, of which there are copies in St. Petersburg and Uzbekistan, played an essential role in those studies. He explains how Islam resisted the communist regime in the Islamic republics of the Soviet Union, allowing the Russian school of Arab studies to persist after the 1917 revolution, focussing on priority research areas such as studying Arab sources on the history of Soviet republics and the Arabic dialects of the Central Asian republics. Such led to the publication of significant works concerning the language, ethnography, and history of the Arabs of Qashqadarya, whose ancestors brought the Uthmanic Codex from the Arabian Peninsula to Uzbekistan via the Silk Road. The author calls on researchers to thoroughly examine the manuscripts of the Uthmanic Codex according to the latest contemporary technologies to understand the origin, culture and dialects of the Arab population in Qashqadarya, Uzbekistan.

In his **“The Mālikī School of Law in Andalusia and Its Impact on the Development of European Legal Systems,”** Rachid Barada (Morocco) explores the history of the Mālikī school of law in Andalusia and its influence on European laws since the Muslim conquest of Andalusia, predating the emergence and spread of this school. He illustrates how the Mālikī school influenced modern European laws in their development, blending into Europe's legal systems, as with the French Civil Code, due to intensive contact between Muslims and non-Muslims after the Islamic conquest of Andalusia. The article concludes that the entry of the Mālikī school into Andalusia significantly impacted European laws and legal systems.

In his article **“Ilm al-ikhtilāf in Modern Western and Muslim Studies of Juristic Disagreement—A Critical Analysis,”** Mourad Laabdi (Qatar) presents a critical reading of recent Western studies on juristic disagreement, whether from a doctrinal perspective or generally, focusing on the conceptual and methodological understanding of disagreement among Western researchers in Islamic studies in general and specialists in jurisprudence and its history. In this way, the author could identify two main flaws in these studies, namely the conceptual and terminological confusion between “disagreement” (*ikhtilāf*) and “dispute” (*khilāf*) and the methodological confusion between jurisprudential disagreement and jurisprudential debate. The study concludes that the approach to disagreement should draw on distinguishing between “theoretical disagreement,” related to the principles of jurisprudence and reflecting its theoretical and procedural concerns, and “practical disagreement,” which is fundamentally associated with jurisprudence as an applied field.

In his **“Marijuana Uses and its Implications in the Perspective of Islamic Law,”** Manswab Mohsen Abdul Rahman (Kenya) tackles the prohibited and permissible cases of marijuana use through

a qualitative approach. The study examines data from various sources, shedding light on the distinctions between cannabis and marijuana sativa, each associated with varying levels of caution. The study identifies the use of marijuana for recreational, medical, and industrial purposes. The author concludes that rulings on the use of marijuana vary between *halal* and *haram*, permissibility and prohibition, depending on the purpose of its use.

In the section of book review, the following book was reviewed by Owais Manzoor Dar (India): ***Vicegerency in Islamic Thought and Scripture: Towards a Qur'anic Theory of Human Existential Function***, by Chauki Lazhar.

This issue marks the conclusion of an effort I have been privileged to lead since 2018, during which our reputable journal reached significant milestones. As a testimony to our endeavours, our journal has entered prestigious international indexes such as the Web of Science platform, and it holds the second rank in the Arab world, according to the ARCIF. All praise is due first and foremost to Allah the Almighty and then to the steadfast support of the esteemed deans who support the journal wholeheartedly. Our special gratitude goes to the former Dean of the College, Prof. Yousuf Al-Siddiqi, and the current Dean, Dr. Ibrahim Al-Ansari. Additionally, heartfelt appreciation goes to the dedicated efforts of the editorial staff, who meticulously selected the finest and most noteworthy studies for publication in our journal. Finally, my gratitude goes to the QU Press staff who supported us and worked mitecously to achieve the highest international standars in their work with us.

We implore Almighty God to continue bestowing His blessings upon our journal and guiding it for the betterment of our nation. May He accept our efforts and grant us forgiveness for our shortcomings.

All praise be to Allah,

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