SERVICE TO ISLAM
A Fleeting Glimpse

In the name of Allah and praise be unto Him
Peace and blessings be upon His Messenger
May Allah have mercy on King Faisal
He bequeathed a rich humane legacy
A great global endeavor
An everlasting development enterprise
An enlightened guidance
He believed that the Ummah advances with knowledge
And blossoms by celebrating scholars
By appreciating the efforts of achievers
In the fields of science and humanities
After his passing -May Allah have mercy on his soul-
His sons sensed the grand mission
They took it upon themselves to embrace the task
They established the King Faisal Foundation
To serve science and humanity
Prince Abdullah Al-Faisal announced
The idea of King Faisal Prize
They believed in the idea
Blessed the move
Work started off, serving Islam and Arabic
Followed by science and medicine to serve humanity
Decades of effort and achievement
Getting close to miracles
With devotion and dedicated
The Prize has been awarded
To hundreds of scholars
From different parts of the world
The Prize has highlighted their works
Recognized their achievements
Never looking at race or color
Nationality or religion
This year, here we are
Celebrating the Prize’s fortieth anniversary
The year of maturity and fulfillment
Of an enterprise that has lived on for years
Serving humanity, Islam, and Muslims
May Allah have mercy on the soul of the leader Al-Faisal
The peerless eternal inspirer
May Allah save Salman the eminent leader
Preserve home of Islam, beacon of guidance.

Khalid Al-Faisal
KFP, Board Chairman
Introduction

King Faisal Foundation was established in 1976 as yet another embodiment of the magnanimity for which King Faisal was widely known. The Foundation indeed fulfils the visions which he believed in and nourished, the same visions which he consistently highlighted in his directives and statements. King Faisal -May Allah rest his soul in peace- believed in the critical importance of knowledge for the progress and advancement of nations. He knew that attentiveness and appreciation of scholars are fundamental pillars that empower nations to embrace wider scientific horizons that would serve humanity. Within that perspective, King Faisal Foundation created the King Faisal Prize as one of its initial and most outstanding scholarly projects.

The Prize was established back in 1977 and started out with three categories, namely “Service to Islam”, “Islamic Studies” and “Arabic Language and Literature”. The first prizes were awarded in 1979. Shortly afterwards, a Prize in “Medicine” was incepted and first awarded in 1982, followed by a Prize in “Science”, which was awarded in 1984.

The Prize for “Service to Islam” is an honorary award granted to those who operate in the Islamic field, be they individuals or institutions. Awardees are contributors to noble endeavors slated to project the image of Islam as a religion of tolerance, or those that have deployed efforts to promote and provide care to Muslims. The scholarly field bearing on the life of Muslims is another domain where the “Service to Islam Prize” is allotted.

The “Islamic Studies” Prize, for its part, has an immensely broad thematic dimension. It subsumes all humanistic studies related to Islam and Muslims except for those related to the Arabic language and literature, which has its own prize. The fields covered by the “Islamic Studies Prize” include all legal, educational, social and other relevant studies. Each year, a particular topic is selected and announced.

As for the Prize for “Arabic Language and Literature”, it came into being in recognition of the Holy Quran language, Arabic literature, and other related scholarly studies. Each year, a specific theme for this category is identified for competition.

The Prize in “Medicine” and the Prize in “Science” have conferred on King Faisal Prize a global dimension. Over the decades, these awards have played a major role in publicizing the world’s scientific and medical achievements as well as demonstrating a sense of recognition for the tremendous efforts deployed by scientists for the greater good of humanity.

Now that, four decades have passed since the inception of King Faisal Prize, the Prize Committee chaired by His Royal Highness Prince Khalid Al-Faisal was pondering over the Prize’s evolution and incorporating other activities relevant to the Prize’s main objectives. As a result, the Prize’s role has grown to include organizing lectures and seminars in both Saudi Arabia and a number of international scientific
centers with awardees participation. Additionally, a select number of winning works are translated into
different languages to make them widely accessible to readers across the world.

Setting out from a keen interest in scientists and scholars by spotlighting their efforts and contributions,
the Prize took the initiative in collaboration with the Paris-based “Arab World Institute” [i.e. Institut du
Monde Arabe] to publish a scholarly encyclopedia entitled “One hundred Books and One” in a bid to
introduce one hundred scholars and researchers who have contributed to the mutual introduction of the
Arab and French cultures.

Out of the reality that the Prize is indeed global as confirmed by the endeavors of many prestigious in-
ternational institutions, and on this occasion of its 40th anniversary, a decision to designate it simply as
“King Faisal Prize” has been implemented.

The 40th anniversary of the Prize offers us as its General Secretariat an occasion to recall the many
individuals who have contributed to its creation, initiation, development, and upkeep. On top of the list,
His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Al-Faisal -May his soul rest in peace- who announced at a press
conference back in 1977 the establishment of the King Faisal Prize. His approach and guidance were
embraced by His Royal Highness Prince Khalid Al-Faisal, who sowed the first seed of the Prize and then
nurtured it by assuming its chairmanship, selecting its officials, following on all the steps leading to its
establishment and growth into a global prize, and overseeing the celebration of its 40th anniversary in a
spirit of avid innovation.

HRH Prince Khalid Al-Faisal designated Professor Ahmad Al-Dhobaib in 1977 to be the first Secre-
tary General of the Prize. Professor Al-Dhobaib developed the Prize’s rules and regulations as well as
managed the Secretariat with dedication and vision. He oversaw eight editions of the Prize. He left his
position after succeeding in consolidating its status and securing its recognition by the scientific and
scholarly community. In 1986, Professor Abdullah Al-Othaimeen - May Allah have mercy on his soul -
took over the reins of the General Secretariat. He carried on the efforts of his predecessor and managed,
thanks to his devotion, to boost the visibility of the Prize across the Arab and Muslim worlds and beyond
for 30 years. In mid-2015, HRH Prince Khalid Al-Faisal assigned the author of this introduction to head
the Prize’s Secretariat.

As we celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Prize, we need to point out that it has been won by two hun-
dred and fifty-eight laureates, both male and female, from forty three countries, out of whom eighteen
won the Nobel Prize later on, and dozens more won prestigious awards in their fields of competence.

This book contains information about the laureates of the “Service to Islam” Prize over the years, whom
number has reached forty six, both individuals and institutions, from twenty one countries.

Last but not least, we heartily and gratefully pray to Almighty Allah for His assistance and for granting
us success. We do appreciate the gracious Royal patronage of the Prize throughout its evolution. We
also highly value the standing of the Prize among their Royal Highnesses the members of the Board of
Trustees of King Faisal Foundation. We extend our deep gratitude to His Royal Highness Prince Khalid
Al-Faisal, the Chairman of the Prize Board, for his unstinting follow-up, together with all their Royal
Highnesses and Excellencies the members of the Prize Board. A genuine note of gratitude goes to His
Royal Highness Prince Bandar bin Saud bin Khalid, the Secretary General of King Faisal Foundation,
who has constantly given utmost support to the prize.

I should equally pay tribute to all those who collaborate with the Prize from universities, scientific and
scholarly institutions and centers, as well as the hundreds of scientists and scholars who have participat-
ed in the Prize’s various committees and have contributed to securing the requisite accuracy of refere-
ening by selecting the best and most deserving among nominees to win the Prize.

I avail this occasion to commend the efforts exerted by all of my colleagues, including those who have
left after decades of work, and others who, like their predecessors, continue to work with efficiency,
dedication, and devotion.

I pray that Allah grant us everlasting assistance and success.

Abdulaziz Alsebail
Secretary General
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Abul Ala’a Al-Mowdoodi was born in Hyderabad, India, in 1903. He received home education before moving to formal education. However, his undergraduate studies in Darul Uloom, Hyderabad, were disrupted by the death of his father, and he turned on to journalism for a living, while continuing his self-education. At the age of 17, he wrote his magnus opus, Tarjuman al-Qur’an, a coveted series providing brief but powerful commentary of the Holy Qur’an in Urdu language. This was followed by a series of copious publications, including Mabadi’ al-Islam (Principles of Islam), which was translated to 27 languages, and Tafhim al-Quran (The Meaning of the Qur’an) in which he tried to simplify the meanings of the Qur’an in order to bring it closer to the understanding of ordinary people. Of particular importance is his book Islamic Law and Constitution which embodied his views on the doctrine and philosophy of Islam and the divinity of Islamic laws.

He was also the founder of Jamaat-e-Islami in India as a religious political movement to promote Islamic values and principles. It is currently the oldest religious party in Pakistan. His political struggle led to his imprisonment several times. In 1953, he was sentenced to death, but overwhelming public pressure forced the government to commute his sentence to life imprisonment and eventually to release him.

Al-Mowdoodi is regarded as an influential Islamic philosopher; whose life and thought have been researched by Muslim and non-Muslim scholars worldwide. His vast knowledge and prolific writings have inspired many Muslims to adhere to the spirit and values of Islam.

Shaikh Abul Ala’a passed away in September 1979.
نادي جمعية الملك فيصل العالمية

 Blvd. Ibn Battouta

 filesystem

 للいただき بجائزة الملك فيصل العالمية بمجرد طلبه في الناشئة، غياباً للطيب

 العالمية للمهندسين، بعثت من مجلس أمناء مركز الملك فيصل


 للعالمية لزيادة التسهيلات، برفع الركاب إلى العالم.

 للعالمية للعلماء، في الوقت نفسه، برفع الركاب إلى العالم.

 للعالمية للعلماء، في الوقت نفسه، برفع الركاب إلى العالم.

 سماحة الشيخ العلامة السيد أبي الأعماج المودودي

 بجائزة الملك فيصل العالمية، برفع الركاب إلى العالم.

 1- جمال محمد راشد راشد راشد.

 2- أحمد سهيل أحمد أحمد.

 3- نجاح الحكيم يعد الفنون الإسلامية في الحياة.

 4- خالد الحكيم يرسم الفنون الإسلامية في الحياة.

 5- ضاحي يرسم الفنون الإسلامية في الحياة.

 صدرت في الرياض بتاريخ الخالق من ربيع الثاني 1399 ه
 الموافق 28 فبراير 1979 م

 رئيس هيئة الجائزة
Abul-Hasan Ali Al-Hasani Al-Nadawi of India was born in Orank Abad in 1923. He studied Hadith and Tafseer in addition to the Arabic, Persian and English languages and Arabic literature. He founded the Indian Islamic Academy and dedicated his life to the teaching and propagation of Islam in India and other countries. He was a member of the Arabic language academies of Syria, and Jordan, the Advisory Council of the Islamic University of al-Madinat al-Munawwarah, Saudi Arabia, the Association of Islamic Universities and the Jordanian Al-al-Bait Foundation for Research in Islamic Civilization. He was also a founding member of the Islamic World League and a founding chairman of the Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies in the U.K. He served as a professor of Hadith, Tafseer, Arabic Literature and Logic in Darul Uloom College in Aligarth, and traveled extensively throughout the Islamic World to promulgate the teachings of Islam. He was an invited speaker to many universities in India and the Arab world.

In addition to numerous articles and essays, Al-Nadawi authored more than 50 books on Islam or Islamic topics in Urdu, 16 books in Arabic, Persian and English. Among his most famous books are Islam and the World, Muslims in India, Saviors of the Islamic Spirit and Biography of Sayyid Uthman Ahmad Al-Shahid. He also wrote many books for Muslim children in India, explaining Islam and emphasizing its values.

Al-Nadawi was awarded the ISESCO medal of the First Order, the Sultan Haji Hassan Bolkiah International Prize in Islamic Scholarship 1999, the Muslim Personality of the Year Award from Dubai 1999, the Imam Dahlawi Prize from India and an honorary doctorate of Letters from Kashmir University.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

المؤسسة العالمية للتعليم في الإسلام

الدكتور أحمد بن عبد الرحمن بن محمد بن عبد الكريم بن عبد الوهاب

فيما يلي:

لتم negerم في مؤسسة الملك فيصل العالمية للتعليم في الإسلام، بناءً على قرارات مجلس الإدارة، وتوجيهات وزارة التعليم، وبناءً على عقود التعاون، والشراكة والدعم المتبادل، نود أن نعلن:

1- تمديد العقد لفترتين، الأولى حتى نهاية العام 1439 هـ، والثانية حتى نهاية العام 1440 هـ.

2- التعاون في مجالات التعليم والتربية، والبحوث، والدراسات، وتبادل المعرفة، والخبرات.

3- تطوير برامج التعليم، وتنمية الموارد البشرية، والتقنية، والابتكار.

4- تثبيت التعاون على مستويات عالمية، وتعزيز الشراكة بين المؤسسات التعليمية.

5- تطوير برامج البحث والتنمية، وتطوير المحتوى التعليمي، وتوسيع نطاق التعاون.

6- انضمام مؤسسة الملك فيصل العالمية للتعليم في الإسلام إلى المنظمة عالميًا.

وهكذا، نود أن نشكر جميع الشركاء والتعاوناء على مساعدة مؤسسة الملك فيصل العالمية للتعليم في الإسلام في تحقيق أهدافها وngo葩ughterبها، ونأمل أن يÙئزل الألم 있는 التعاون والشراكة في المستقبل.

ووفقًا لقرارات مجلس الإدارة، وبناءً على توجيهات وزارة التعليم، نود أن نعلق:

وقع الأمين العام:

[توقيع]

رئاسة هيئة مجالسة

مصدر النص: الموقع الرسمي لمجلس الوزراء السعودي
Mohammad Natsir was born in Alahan Banjang in Western Sumatra in 1908 and educated in Pandong. He received his first degree from the College of Education in Bandung and subsequently an honorary doctorate from the Islamic University in Jakarta. He worked as a teacher, educator, and administrator during the years of Dutch occupation. In 1945, he joined anti-colonial efforts. He became a member of the Indonesian parliament, founded Masjumi (The Council of Muslim Associations of Indonesia) in 1946, and was Minister of Information for four years. During his tenure, he vehemently opposed proposals to turn Indonesia into a confederacy and championed the unity of the republic.

In 1950, Natsir became Indonesia’s Prime Minister only to resign a year later following clashes with Indonesia’s Sukarno who was heading towards autocratic rule. By the late 1950’s Sukarno had banned Masjumi, and in 1961 he imprisoned Dr. Natsir and other leaders of the movement. They were released four years later by Suharto who deposed Sukarno in a military coup. Following their release, Dr. Natsir and other leaders of the banned Masjumi, formed the Indonesian Supreme Council for the Islamic Daawa (invitation to join Islam) in Jakarta, and focused on public education, establishing mosques, assisting students and farmers and promulgating Islam throughout Indonesia.

Dr. Natsir was highly respected in international Islamic circles for his scholarship, intellect and oratory, as well as his role in the resistance against occupation. In 1967, he was selected as vice-president of the International Islamic Conference held in Pakistan. He was a founding member and a Vice-President of the Islamic World League. He had published several articles and books, mostly dealing with questions of Islam and modern civilization, the foundations of Islamic government, Islam and World peace, and similar topics.

Dr. Natsir passed away in February 1993.
بلغة جماهيرية العربية في مجلس العالم

نجمة الملك قبض السلام

لمحة جماهيرية العربية في مجلس العالم

للملك قبض سلام

居室 1880 ميلادي

رائد بوتوليف

رئيس هيئة الجاشئة

صادر في الموافق 19 شعبان 1480 هـ

المؤلف: نجمة الملك قبض السلام

نجمة لشهر رمضان

رائد بوتوليف

رئيس هيئة الجاشئة

صادر في الموافق 19 شعبان 1480 هـ
Khalid bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud was born in 1914 in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. He received his education in Arabic and Islam under the tutelage of prominent scholars. As a young prince, he participated in his father’s efforts to unify the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, serving at one time as the Governor of Makkah, then as Minister of the Interior. He also led the Saudi delegation for negotiation of border dispute with Yemen that successfully led to conclusion of the Taif Agreement between the two countries in 1934.

During the reign of King Faisal, he was named Crown Prince and, following Faisal’s assassination in 1975, he became Saudi Arabia’s fourth monarch, reigning from 1975 to 1982. Not long after his accession, he launched the second Five Year Plan which set in train much of the infrastructural development on which the future health and prosperity of the Kingdom was to depend.

King Khalid’s religious upbringing influenced his reign. He continued the tradition of his predecessors: modernizing his country without compromising its commitment to Islam. Under his leadership, the Kingdom developed at an exceptionally fast pace while remaining stable, secure and adhering to Islamic values.

He was a devout Muslim who strove relentlessly to promote Islam and encourage solidarity and cooperation among Muslim countries. He also fostered numerous philanthropic projects in Islamic countries and ardently supported Muslim minorities worldwide.

King Khalid passed away in 1982.
كرادة جمعية نزلاء الفنون العالمية

فخامة الملك

المملكة العربية السعودية

إدارة المدينة الجاهلية

أم اليمامة، 21 passer 88/18

علي بن عبد الله

مضمون

تبرع بورصة دبلوماشية وفرصة للدراسة في جامعة الملك سعود بالرياض.

التوقيع:

رفيق هيئة الجاهلية

محمد الفيصل مـ. عـ.
Abdulaziz bin Baz was born in 1911 in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. His father died when he was three and by the age of 13, he had to work to help support his family. Despite this, he was relentlessly pursuing studies of the Qur’an, Hadith, Fiqh (Islamic jurisprudence) and Tafsir. By the age of 20, he lost his sight completely due to a mysterious eye infection. This did not deter him from continuing his education under the tutelage of many prominent teachers of Islam and Arabic language until he became one of the most learned Islamic scholars in the world.

Shaikh bin Baz served first in the judiciary field and taught at the College of Shariah (Islamic Law) in Riyadh. Subsequently, he became Vice-President, President and then Chancellor of the Islamic University in Medinah. In 1975, he was named Chairman of the Department of Islamic Research and Guidance. In 1993 he was appointed Grand Mufti, the highest religious authority in Saudi Arabia, as well as Head of the Commission of Senior Islamic Scholars in that country. He was also Chairman of the Constituent Council of the World Muslim League.

Bin Baz dedicated his life to the spiritual guidance of his students and the Muslim community at large. His intense knowledge of the Islamic doctrine and shar’ia and significant contributions to Islamic research and education gained him the respect of Muslims worldwide. He authored numerous books and articles dealing with different aspects of the Islamic religion.

Shaikh bin Baz passed away in 1999.
براءة جنازةلاعب الفنان الممثل العالمي
علي نوري

ولدت جنازة علي نوري الفنان الممثل العالمي في مدينة القاهرة في العاشر من ماي 85، وانتقلت إلى مسقط رأسه في macOS في 17 من كانون الثاني 96. على نوري كان من الراحل الفنان الممثل العالمي.

جنازة علي نوري الفنان الممثل العالمي

1- تزوجت نورة من سامح، وهو رجل أعمال في القاهرة.
2- ذلك تزوجت نورة من صديقه، وهو رجل أعمال في القاهرة.
3- دفنت نورة في وادي النيل، وهو وادي النيل.
4- تزوجت نورة من صديقه، وهو رجل أعمال في القاهرة.
5- دفنت نورة في وادي النيل، وهو وادي النيل.
6- تزوجت نورة من صديقه، وهو رجل أعمال في القاهرة.

صدمتني في الرياح جمالية الرياح من شيراز...

مشتقت معرفة 2
Hasanein Mohammad Makhlouf was born in Cairo, Egypt, in 1890. As a child, he memorized the Holy Qur’an and learned basic aspects of Islam from his father, who was then a prominent Islamic scholar. He joined Al-Azhar Institute at the age of 11, and pursued his higher studies at the School of Sharia in Cairo. After graduation, Shaikh Makhlouf taught for two years in Al-Azhar then joined the Islamic legal system. He served as a judge in various parts of Egypt until he became Vice-Chairman of the Supreme Sharia Court, Director of Religious Seminaries and a member of Al-Azhar Academy for Islamic Research in Egypt. He also served twice as the Mufti of Egypt and was a Founding Member of the World Muslim League, and a member of the Council of the Islamic University in al-Medinat al-Munawwarah, Saudi Arabia.

Shaikh Makhlouf was a renowned Muslim scholar. His distinguished contributions to Islamic studies, which spanned several decades, included the authorship of many important and widely circulated texts, including Kalimat al-Qur’an, Safwat al-Bayan, Al-Fatawi and Kitab al-Muareeth. He traveled broadly in the Islamic world preaching Islamic teachings and values, and helping in the establishment of Islamic educational and social institutions. He received several national accolades, including the Egyptian State Prize in Social Sciences and the National Medal of Arts and Sciences (First Order).

Shaikh Makhlouf passed away in 1990.
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

علاءً بجايرة الملاك فيصل للعالمية

ولأجل بقاء الإسلام في هذا الوطن.

شهادة الملك فيصل

فضيلة الشيخ حسن محيي الدين ممدوح

جسlarına الراحل، نحن قلبي ودمي، نحن جزء من الإسلام، نحن نريد أن نكون معه، نريد أن نكون معه.

والله تعالى، يا ترى، يا ترى، يا ترى.

ولأجل بقاء الإسلام في هذا الوطن.

رحمة الله عليه ورحمة الله عليه.

📅

 Saúde ماري 1423 هـ

خالد الفيصل بن عبد العزيز
Tunku Abdulrahman was born in 1903 in Alor Setar, capital of the State of Kedah, in the Federation of Malaya. After his early education in Bangkok, he traveled to study in St. Catherine’s College at Cambridge University, U.K., where he received a BA in law and history. After returning to Kada, he joined the Civil Service, first as a Cadet in the Legal Advisor’s office, then as a District Officer in several districts. In 1951, he became President of United Malays National Organization (UMNO). He traveled in all parts of the Federation to promote unity. In 1955, the UNMO won the first general elections in the Federation and Tunku Abd Al-Rahman became Chief Minister. In the same year, he led a delegation for talks with the British that led to the independence of Malaya in 1957, and Abdul Rahman became the country’s first Prime Minister. He was re-elected for a second term, during which he convened talks with the British that led to the unity of the Federation and the emergence of the new nation of Malaysia.

In 1960, Prince Abdulrahman founded the Birkim Islamic Society, which played an important part in promulgating Islam in Southeast Asia and in serving Muslim minorities in that area. In particular, it supported Cambodian Muslim refugees in Malaysia. He was the first Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and a founding member of the Islamic Development Bank. He was also the sponsor of the Regional Council for Islamic Daawa (Call) for South-East Asia and the Pacific in Kuala Lumpur.

Prince Tunku Abdulrahman led the Malaysian liberation movement during the British occupation of his country, where he is known as the Father of Independence. In recognition of his outstanding efforts, he received numerous honors; he was awarded Honorary Doctorate degrees from Cambridge University, Aligarth Muslim University of India, Seoul National University, Arenta University in the Philippines, and the universities of Malaya, Sydney and Saigon.

Prince Tunku passed away in December, 1999.
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

بما كنت لفسيحة الله، فهمي الله، فلهم النعمة، برما الله في نفسي في خير ونعمته، فهمي الله فهمي الله، لفسيحة الله، فهمي الله، فهمي الله، فهمي الله، فهمي الله، فهمي الله، فهمي الله.

لا تذكر من نزمي، في زمن الله، فهمي الله، فهمي الله، فهمي الله، فهمي الله، فهمي الله، فهمي الله، فهمي الله، فهمي الله.

وأنا أتمنى أن يكونوا معي في المغفرة والغفران، وهمي الله، فهمي الله، فهمي الله، فهمي الله.

علي بن عبد الرحمن النوري

رتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرتب في الرت
King Fahd Bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud
King Of Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia

Fahd bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud, was born in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, in 1920. He held major political offices before becoming Crown Prince in 1975, then King of Saudi Arabia in 1982.

King Fahd’s lifelong commitment to the service of Islam transcended the boundaries of Saudi Arabia to reach Muslims in virtually all parts of the world, and could only be paralleled with his able leadership of the world’s most influential Islamic state and his unflattering efforts to maintain and enhance the stability, prosperity and progress of his country.

His reign identified with countless achievements in economic, political, social and educational fields. In terms of service to Islam, these achievements included the most elaborate expansion and refurbishment of the two Holy Mosques in seven centuries, with the result of greater safety and comfort for the 2-3 million Muslims that gather each year in the holy places to perform Hajj.

They also included the establishment of the monumental King Fahd Complex for Printing the Holy Qur’an. Up to 10 million copies of the Qur’an in Arabic and other languages are produced annually and distributed worldwide. The King also supported personally or through his government more than 200 Islamic centers, over 1,200 mosques, over 200 colleges and around 2,000 schools for Muslim children worldwide. The King Fahd Academies in major world capitals such as London, Bonn, Moscow, and Washington D.C. provide Muslim children living in those cities with an education of the highest modern standard while tying them to their religion, culture, and language. To encourage communication between Islamic and other cultures, King Fahd also supported the establishment of Chairs and Islamic and Arabic studies institutes in some of the most prestigious international universities.

King Fahd bin Abdulaziz passed away in 2005.
حفلة جائزة الملك فيصل للعلوم
لمعرفة للإسلام

بالنسبة لها
نحتفل

بما جمع
وسي

الملك

فهد

بن

عبد

العزيز

أسلم

ملكة

السعودية

لمجلة

الثقافة

العربية

الدولية

الدبلوماسية

1. برلمان
2. مجلس
3. يلي
4. بأنه

📸

خالد الفيصل بن عبد العزيز

تاريخ: 14 فبراير 1984
مراجع: 94 جمادى الآخرة 1404 هـ
Abd Rab Al-Rasul Saiaf, a Kharotay Ghilzay Pashtun from Baghman, Kabul, Afghanistan, was born in 1944. He obtained a BA from the College of Theology in Kabul University, and an MA in Hadith from Al-Azhar University in Cairo. He, then, taught Hadith in the College of Islamic Studies in Kabul University.

Mr. Saiaf emerged as an important Muslim activist as early as 1963 when he founded the first Afghan Islamic movement. While serving as a professor of Hadith (Prophet Mohammad’s sayings) at Kabul University, he strove to unite Afghan Muslims around the principles of Islam through his copious lectures, publications and preaching activities. He was tortured and jailed for six years because of his part in the resistance to the 1973 communist coup in Afghanistan and narrowly escaped execution. Following his discharge in 1980, he fled to Peshawar, Pakistan, where he was chosen as a non-partisan independent to help unify an alliance formed under the name of “The Islamic Union for the Liberation of Afghanistan.” Other leaders soon seceded the Union, while Saiaf converted it into a party under his own leadership. Two years later, he joined with other factions in a courageous fight against the communists that resulted in their expulsion from his country.

An eloquent speaker of Arabic, Saiaf has led delegations in the early 1980’s to Islamic Summits and Foreign Ministers’ Conferences in Taif, Islamabad and Niger, to garner support for his country and his party. In 2005, he re-named his party as the Islamic Call Organization of Afghanistan.
من إخبارهم:

블لاء جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية
لخدمة الإسلام

بتاريخ 1398-8/8، وعندما قررت جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية للخدمة في الإسلام في دار العلوم الامامية، رأينا أن تكريماً للرسول سماًف

الأسنذ بدرب الرسول سماًف

جامعة الملك فيصل العالمية، تكرَّمتِ بالرسول سماًف، حيثُ تُذكَّرَناُ في مسيرتها الدراسية، ونبتُلم بذلكِ، بالله، على ما جمعهُ في جهدها، والمساهمة في تجربة علوم المذهب الإسلامي، وأثقَّنا بإنجازاتِهُ في مجال فنون النحو والتنمية، وعُولِمْنا بهُ في مسيرة النجاح، ونبتُلم بذلكِ، بالله، على ما جمعهُ في جهدها، والمساهمة في تجربة علوم المذهب الإسلامي، وأثقَّنا بإنجازاتِهُ في مجال فنون النحو والتنمية.

الله في الترتيب

صُدرت في الرياض، يوم 27
تاريده 1398/7/17 الموافق 7/4/1978

خالد الفيصل بن عبد العزيز
Ahmad Husein Deedat was a renowned Muslim scholar of comparative religion, thinker, author and orator. Born in Surat, India, in 1918, he joined his father in South Africa in 1927. He learned English in a short time and was a bright pupil. However, he had to leave school at the age of 16 to support his family. He vigorously pursued self-education, including extensive studies on comparative religion, while working in a furniture shop. He was profoundly influenced by observing that, in addition to racial discrimination, the authorities used religious ideology to “numb the masses,” and that there was a profound misunderstanding of Islam among non-Muslims. He was inspired by the concept of holding inter-religious public debates, which he read about in Kairanvi’s book “Truth Revealed.” He delivered his first lecture, entitled “Mohammad: Messenger of Islam” in a movie theater in Durban, with only 15 people attending. Within a short time, his lectures attracted thousands of people who crossed the racial barrier to listen to him and ask questions. What distinguished Deedat from his contemporaries was his intensive knowledge of the Bible and Holy scriptures, coupled with his command of English.

Following this tremendous initial success, The Shaikh decided to dedicate his life to the explanation of Islam and promotion of its values. His contributions, especially in the field of comparative religions, extended for more than 40 years and included his authorship of numerous books and manuscripts in addition to hundreds of audio-taped lectures, televised programs and public debates on Islam. Sheikh Deedat almost single-handedly established the As-Salam Center to train propagators of Islam and provide them with theological tools to defend it. He also founded and chaired the Islamic Propagation Center International in Durban, South Africa.

Shaikh Deedat passed away in 2005.
 Blonde جائزة الملك قيصر العاليمة
للعلماء المسلمين

في السنة الميلادية 1388

الاستاذ أحمد حسین ديدات

جائزته الملك قيصر العلامة للعلماء المسلمين (بالشكلي) بتاريخ 2011 م وفقًا

1- مساهمته في الميدان في العلوم والدراسات الإسلامية.
2- الفضول العظيم في أخلاقه وسلوكه في جميع المجالات.
3- مساهمته في تربية أجيال الجيل.
4- إنشاء مكتبة السلام الإسلامية تكريماً للعلم ولفتة تربية هامة.
5- تأليف عدد من الكتب والكتب التي أصدرها شخصية للثقافة والinggaير.
6- توجيه المساهمين بأعمالهم في الفكر الإسلامي والمثقفين.

وإن هذه الجائزة لذكراه، فإذا ت ألفها لتأتي في مرحلة أخلاقية.

الملك قيصر العاليمة

خالد الفيصل بعبد العزيز
Roger Garaudy is a contemporary Muslim thinker, author and philosopher. He was born in Marseille, France, in 1913. He held a Ph.D. in Philosophy from the Sorbonne and a Ph.D. in Science from Moscow University.

During World War II, Garaudy was taken as a prisoner of war in Algiers. Following his release, he was elected to the French Parliament. At that time, he was a member of the French Communist Party. In the 1970’s he tried to reconcile Roman Catholicism with Marxism, and was dismissed from the Communist Party. He was elected to the French Senate in 1970.

Dr. Garaudy became interested in religions as early as 1945, and was fascinated by the historical role of Islam and Islamic civilization. He read several translated books on Islam and the interpretation of the Quran, while his Palestinian wife assisted him in reading, and translating, some Arabic resources, particularly texts dealing with Muslim heritage. However, it was not until 1982 that he converted to Islam.

Garaudy is the founder and President of the International Institute for Debate Between Civilizations and a member of the Moroccan Academy and the Jordanian Royal Academy for Research on Islamic Civilization. He wrote more than 40 books, including Debate Between Civilizations, A Warning to The Living, How Man Became Man, Islam Lives in Our Future, Islam and Integrity, Mosque, the Mirror of Islam and Mohammad of Islam. Most of his books have been translated into at least 10 languages.

Dr. Garaudy passed away in 2012.
لا يوجد نص طبيعي يمكن قراءته بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.
Abu Bakr Mahmoud Gumi was born in 1924 in Gumi village in the Sukoto District of Nigeria. He received elementary lessons in Quran, Fiqh and Arabic at home, then joined regular schools and became a certified teacher. He continued his education in the School of Arabic Studies in Kano, specializing in Arabic Language and Islamic Studies, then traveled to Bakht Al-Ruda Institute in the Sudan, where he obtained a high diploma in Sharia law.

Shaikh Gumi had a long history of struggle against colonialism in his country and was closely associated with the Nigerian leader Ahmadu Bello. The two men formed the Organization for Support of Islam, which played a significant role in fighting superstition and ignorance and promulgating Islamic teachings among Nigerian Muslims.

Following Nigeria’s independence, Shaikh Gumi organized and headed the Shari’a judiciary system of northern Nigeria for several years and became Nigeria’s Grand Mufti in 1976. He participated in major national, regional and international Islamic organizations such as the World Muslim League, the Islamic Research Academy in Cairo, the Council of Senior Islamic Scholars in Nigeria and the Council of the Islamic University in al-Madinat al-Munawwarah, Saudi Arabia.

He authored several books dealing with different Islamic topics. Furthermore, he translated interpretations of the Holy Qur’an as well as several books on Islam written in Arabic by Nigerian scholars, into the Hausa language. This was one of his most important accomplishments since it benefited millions of Muslims in Hausa speaking communities in Niger, Ghana, Togo, Ivory Coast and Chad, in addition to Nigeria. Gumi received international prizes and honorary degrees, as well as several national accolades from Nigeria.

Ahmad Domcao Alonto was born in the rural town of Marawi in the Southern Philippines in 1914. He held a Fellowship in Arts and a BA and Doctorate degrees in Law from the University of the Philippines.

Dr. Alonto was a prominent Islamic figure in the Philippines and is considered one of the world’s greatest Islamic leaders of the 20th Century. He had led the Islamic movement in his country for over 30 years and strove to unite Filipino Muslims, improve their living conditions, and secure their rights. At the same time, he was a preacher of non-violence and peaceful co-existence between Filipino Muslims and Christians. In the 1950s, he was the only Muslim elected to the Filipino House of Representatives and subsequently the Senate. A Filipino diplomat described him as “a political giant, a great teacher, a peacemaker and a champion of the rights of the Filipino Muslims.”

Dr. Ahmad passed away in 2002.
يرجى إرفاق النص العربي المكتوب بشكل طبيعي من الصورة.
Mohammad Al-Ghazali Al-Saqqa was born in Takla Al-Inab village in Bihaira District in Egypt in 1917. He grew up in a religious home and memorized the Holy Quran as a child. He studied in Al-Azhar, specializing in religious Daawa and Guidance, and obtained a Master’s degree in Arabic Language. Within few years, he became widely recognized as one the most influential contemporary Islamic thinkers. He was also a zealous defender of Islam and a powerful opponent of extremism within the Islamic world.

After graduation, Al-Ghazali served for a short period as a preacher and Imam, then became Inspector of Mosques, rising quickly to the positions of Director of the Departments of Mosques, Daawa and Guidance and Deputy Minister of Religious Affairs and Endowments in Egypt. He was seconded, at various times, to the Islamic University in Makkah, Saudi Arabia, the College of Sharia in Qatar, and the Emir Abdulqadir al-Jazairi University in Algiers. He traveled extensively in the Islamic World and was fully aware of Muslim conditions in Islamic countries and throughout the world.

Shaikh Al-Gazali was an intellectual of great caliber. His thought derived from numerous sources, and this was reflected in the depth and breadth of his knowledge. He had authored more than 60 books and numerous articles on Islam and contributed enormously to the interpretation of the Holy Qur’an. His ardent support of Muslim rights, as well as his wisdom and moderation, earned him the respect of millions of Muslims and non-Muslims around the world.

Shaikh Al-Gazali passed away in 1996.
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

براءة جائزة الملك فهد العالمیة

في عام 1409

فاضل آل الشيخ محمد الغنام السقا

بمجرد جائزة الملك فهد العالمیة في عام 1409

وقالت الدلالة على شاخص اسم جائزة الملك فهد العالمیة:

۱- عجمه من الرجاء والعلماء.
۲- حازمة في العالم والعلماء.
۳- كشفت في الأسرة والفلاحة.
۴- حولت إلى العالم ووصلت إلى الحكمة والمعرفة.
۵- هما المبتدئات في العلم وربما في الدنيا.
۶- رفعت عند الجهود والتحدي.
۷- وولدت في العلم والسيرة.

وقد تميز لفی النشرة والتعلم.

وزين للمبتدئات والمؤرخ.

عثمان عبد السلام والمراقب.

وزير الثقافة والفنون.

صدر في الرياض برقم 05

وتاريخ 06/8/1409 الهـ الموافق 1989م
Ali bin Mustafa Al-Tantawi’s roots are from Egypt. He was born in Syria in 1909 and educated in Damascus University, graduating in 1932 with a law degree. The Shaikh combined formed education with private learning under renowned Syrian Islamic and Arabic language scholars.

Shaikh Al-Tantawi served as a teacher in different parts of Syria, Iraq and Lebanon before joining the Judiciary system in Syria, and was involved in formulating family laws during the unity between Egypt and Syria. He was also a journalist since 1926, and one of the first Arab broadcasters serving in radio stations in Java, Baghdad and Damascus. In addition, he was involved in activities relating to the struggle for independence of various Arab nations from British and French rules, and was therefore subjected to constant harassments, particularly in the 1940’s and 1950’s.

In 1963, he moved to Saudi Arabia where he taught for some time at the Shari’a and Arabic Language Colleges in Riyadh and Makkah, before dedicating his full time to writing, counseling and preaching activities. Tantawi’s efforts to spread the spiritual and cultural values of Islam in a simple and compelling manner extended over several decades. He impressed a vast audience with his rich knowledge, wisdom and moderation. He anchored a daily radio program and a weekly television program continuously for 25 years, and both of them were extremely popular. He also authored many books and articles on a wide range of topics and published his memoirs in eight volumes.

Shaikh Tantawi passed away in 1999.
فريدز رفيق علي الطحاوي

جامعة الملك فهد للعلوم والتقنية

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2. OCCUPATION
3. ADDRESS
4. DATE OF BIRTH
5. PLACE OF BIRTH
6. SIGNATURE

الرفيق علي الطحاوي

NAME

OCCUPATION

ADDRESS

DATE OF BIRTH

PLACE OF BIRTH

SIGNATURE
Khurshid Ahmed was born in Delhi, India in 1932. He obtained two bachelor’s degrees in Law and Jurisprudence, two master’s degrees in Economics and Islamic Studies, and two Honorary Doctorates in Education and Islamic Economics.

An internationally known scholar and Islamic activist, Professor Khurshid authored or edited 70 books, 35 each in English and Urdu, as well as numerous articles, and participated in at least 100 seminars worldwide. He traveled extensively lecturing about Islam and preaching its values, and is presently editor of Tarjumanul Quran.

Professor Khurshid is the Founder and Chairman of the Institute of Policy Studies in Pakistan and the Islamic Foundation in Leicester, England, Vice-President of the Islamic Research Academy in Karachi and Lahore, Member of the Boards of the International Islamic University in Islamabad, the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilization in Jordan and the Islamic Center in Zaria, Nigeria. He was Pakistan’s Federal Minister for Planning, Development and Statistics, Member of the Pakistani Senate for two terms, a professor in Karachi University and a research scholar at Exeter University.

Khurshid is the recipient of several awards, including the first Islamic Development Bank Award and the 5th Annual Prize of American Finance House (La’Riba).

King Faisal Prize
Service to Islam
1990
Co-Laureate
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

مراعاة جهود الработка للدكتور
خدمته للإسلام

الدكتور خورشيد الأعرج

فائز في جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية
لخدمة الإسلام

في الترم escalated 11 موافق 1988
و выбعت 11-8-1398

رغم خدمة الدكتور في مجال تخصصه، تم تكريمه من خلال جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية

لاستحقاق تحقيق التميز في خدماته وساهم في تقدم الاعتراف به.

الدكتور خورشيد الأعرج

وازدادت مصداقة

الدكتور خورشيد الأعرج

١٠-١٢-١٩٩٠

١٨-١٢-١٩٩٠

١٨-١٢-١٩٩٠
Abdullah Umar Nasif, Secretary General of the World Muslim League, was born in Jeddah in 1939. After completing general education in Jeddah, he obtained a bachelor’s degree in Chemistry from Riyadh University (now King Saud University) and a Ph.D. in Geology from Leeds University in the U.K. He is a Fellow of the Geological Society of London. He was also Vice-Chairman of the Saudi Consultative Council for several years.

Dr. Nasif taught at King Saud and King Abdulaziz universities, and became Secretary General, then Vice-President of the latter university. In 1983, he was appointed Secretary General of the World Muslim League. Under his leadership, the League has carried out major relief operations to assist destitute Muslims in various parts of the Islamic World, launched campaigns against poverty, illness, and illiteracy among Muslim communities in some developing areas, and provided unaltering support of Muslim minorities worldwide.

Dr. Nasif’s commitment to serving Islam and Muslims is further evident from his association with numerous Islamic organizations, charities and learning institutions. He is the Chairman of the Islamic Relief Organization, Vice-President of the International Islamic University in Islamabad, and chairman or member of the boards of trustees of numerous Islamic Research Centers in Europe, United States and other parts of the world, including the Institute of Arabic and Islamic History in Frankfurt, the Islamic Cultural Center in Geneva, Dar as-Salam University in New Mexico, the Islamic College in Chicago, the Islamic Center in Georgetown University and the Islamic Academy in Cambridge.

Dr. Nasif was awarded King Abdulaziz Drder (First Class), the highest decoration in Saudi Arabia, in addition to many other prestigious awards and honorary degrees.
صدرت في الرياض برقم 71
وشريعة: 1411/12/3
الموافق فيه 14/5/1991م
Hamid Al-Ghabid was born in Tanon, Niger in 1941, and obtained a Doctorate degree from the Sorbonne, Paris in 1988.

He occupied senior political positions in the Government of Niger, and was the country’s Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1979 to 1981, Minister of Commerce from 1981 to 1983, and Minister of Finance in 1983, then Prime Minister of Niger from 1983 to 1988. In 1989, he was appointed Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), a position he has held for 8 years.

During his tenure as Secretary General of the OIC Dr. Al-Ghabid addressed some of the most important challenges facing the Islamic world. His role in supporting social, educational, cultural, political and economic cooperation between Islamic countries, and in mediating disputes within and between these countries is particularly noteworthy. He is also credited with successfully relocating some 250,000 Bulgarian Muslim refugees to Turkey, and with convincing richer Islamic countries to increase their support to the less privileged communities in the Islamic World. He has also been successful in restoring confidence in the Islamic Cooperation Fund which provides aid to Islamic countries during natural disasters. Dr. Al-Ghabid also founded the Islamic Establishment for Social Studies in Niami, which supports various philanthropic projects in Niger.

A respected African leader with long diplomatic experience, Dr. Al-Ghabid was chosen by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to represent it as mediator in the Darfur conflict in the Sudan.

Al-Ghabid is currently working towards organizing peace talks between the Sudanese Government and its rivals in Darfur.
براءة جائزة الملك قبض العالمية لخدمة الإسلام

1. تقدم جائزة الملك قبض العالمية في سبيل الإسلام بتوجيه معزوفة تعزية
2. بطلب من السيد إبراهيم بن علي بن عثمان بن علي بن عبد الله...
3. تزويجاً لخدمة الإسلام...
4. بيد أحمد بن علي بن عبد الله بن محمد بن عبد الله بن...

انتهاء

التوقيع

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Alija Izetbegović was born in Bosanki Samac in northern Bosnia in 1925 and moved during his childhood with his family to Sarajevo where he grew up and received his formal education. After World War II, he graduated with degrees in economics and law from the University of Sarajevo. He was an urbane and thoughtful politician who spoke English, French and German, in addition to Serbocroatian. He served for 25 years as legal advisor in different establishments, including the University of Sarajevo, and became the first President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1990 to 1996 and member of the Presidency until his retirement in 2000.

Dr. Izetbegović’s political strife dates back to the 1940s when he became an active member of the Muslim Youth Organization. He was jailed twice for his brave opposition to communist oppression of Muslims in Yugoslavia. In 1989 he formed an Islamic political party that led Bosnian Muslims to their independence. Thus, he will be remembered for many years to come for his leadership of Bosnian Muslims in their heroic struggle to preserve their identity during the bloody war with Serbia.

Izetbegović was also a distinguished scholar, author and philosopher. His intellectual pursuits include the publication of several books including Islamic Manifesto (translated into English, Arabic and Albanian), Problems of Islamic Awakening and Islam Between East and West; the last-mentioned book was translated into English, Spanish, Turkish, Malay and Urdu, and was described by reviewers as one of the most important books published in Europe in the 1980s.

Dr. Alija passed away in 2003.
براءة جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية لخدمة الإسلام

في شهر ذي الحجة سنة 1423 هـ، الموافق 1905 م، وقع الملك عبد الحكيم فيصل الثاني، ملك العراق، في منزله ببغداد، وقرر منح جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية لخدمة الإسلام.

في دورتها السادسة، جمعت جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية على ما يلي:

1. تغطية الحج والuably
2. الدعوة إلى الإسلام
3. الدعوة إلى السلام
4. الدعوة إلى العدالة
5. الدعوة إلى السلاطين

وفقًا للرؤية العامة، وفقًا للمعايير، وفقًا لل اختيار.

في حمص، للمهندسين والمصنعين.

رابع عشر، في الخامس من الثالث عشر من الميلاد.

التوقيع:

خالد البحر الدين
 رئيس الأركان
Mohammad bin Saleh Al-Uthaimin was born in Unaiza, in Quasim region, Saudi Arabia in 1929. He memorized the Holy Quran during his childhood, pursued rigorous religious education in hadith, tafseer, fiqh, theology and Arabic language under the tutelage of renowned Saudi Ulema (Islamic scholars) and graduated from the College of Shari’a in Riyadh.

Shaikh Mohammad was a member of the Saudi Commission of Senior Islamic Scholars, a professor at the College of Shari’a at Imam Mohammad bin Saud Islamic University in Quasim and member of its Academic Council and author of more than 90 books and treatises dealing with different aspects of the Islamic doctrine. Among his most important books are his 15-volumed book on fiqh and 10-volumed book on the interpretation of the Holy Qur’an.

Shaikh ibn Uthaimin dedicated his entire life to the service of Islam and Muslims by sharing his vast knowledge of the Islamic creed with students and members of the public through regular classes, publications, radio programs, and preaching and counseling activities. These contributions, coupled with his exemplary Muslim qualities, gained him the respect and admiration of Muslims around the world.

Shaikh Al-Uthaimin passed away in 2001.
لا يوجد نص يمكن قراءته بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.
Gad Al-Haq Ali Gad Al-Haq was born in the village of Batra in Dakhaliyya Province, Egypt, in 1917. He was educated in Tanta and Cairo and received a degree in Shari’a and a degree in Islamic Jurisprudence from Al-Azhar in 1944 and 1946, respectively.

He served for more than three decades in the Islamic judiciary in Egypt and became the country’s Mufti in 1978. In 1980, he became Egypt’s Minister of Endowment and later in the same year he was appointed to the prestigious position of Grand Imam (Rector) of Al-Azhar. He was also Chairman of the International Council for Islamic Daawa and Relief and member of the boards of several national and international academic and religious institutions. He authored several important books on Fiqh, religious edicts and other related topics.

Shaikh Gad Al-Haq’s rich knowledge of the Islamic doctrine, his commitment to its promulgation and his extensive activities as an Islamic reformer, placed him among the most respected contemporary Muslim figures of his time. His services to Islam were particularly highlighted by his constant plea for closer ties and cooperation between Muslim communities and his efforts to improve the spiritual, intellectual and material conditions of Muslim minorities in non-Muslim countries. He was also highly regarded for his role in disseminating Islamic knowledge through his prolific writings and books, and in fostering the establishment of Islamic research centers nationally and internationally.

He received many prestigious awards and medals, including the Egyptian Order of the Nile and the Moroccan Order (First Class) of Academic Excellence.

Shaikh Gad Al-Haq passed away in 1996.
براءة جائزة المبارك في سبيل العلماء
لخدمة الإسلام

(1435هـ)

الجائزة بغير فئة

(1435هـ)

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Abdulrahman Humood Al-Sumait was born in Kuwait in 1947. He studied medicine in Baghdad University, obtained a Diploma of Tropical Medicine from Liverpool University, U.K., and specialized in internal medicine and gastroenterology in Montreal General Hospital in Canada. He also conducted research on hepatic malignancies in King’s College, London. He worked as a Consultant Gastroenterologist in Sabbah Hospital in Kuwait for three years, then committed himself, full-time, to humanitarian activities.

Dr. Al-Sumait has been involved in Islamic charity since he was a student. In 1981, he founded the Africa Muslim Agency, currently known as Direct Aid Society, and serves as its Secretary General. The society provides extensive humanitarian assistance to impoverished Muslims throughout Africa. The Society has built 124 hospitals and dispensaries, 840 schools, 204 Islamic Centers, 214 women training centers and 2,200 mosques. It has also established two Shari’a colleges in Kenya and Zangibar, offered 200 scholarships to Muslim African students to pursue higher studies in medicine, engineering and technology, and distributed more than 50 million copies of the Holy Quran and 60 million booklets about Islam in different African languages. To help improve the quality of life for African Muslims, the Society has drilled 4,250 artesian wells and hundreds of surface wells and assisted in constructing agricultural projects and irrigation schemes. It has also distributed food (160 thousand tonnes) and medicines in famine-stricken areas and adopted nearly 10,000 orphans.

Dr. Al-Sumait personally directed field operations of the Direct Aid Society. He is also the author of four books and the recipient of several prestigious awards.

Dr. Al-Sumait passed away in 2013.
براءة جائزة الملك قابوس للعالميّة في خدمات الإسلام

لمحمد المهدي بن محمد مالك

فطور الوسطاء فيkerja

茽٢٠ هـ ١٤٢٣

مديرة جميع الجائزة

وكيل الدفاع

علي بن محمد بن أحمد

١٤٣٧/٢/٢٢

الواقفة العليا
Dr. Mahathir bin Mohammad, former Prime Minister of Malaysia, was born in Alor Star in 1925. He studied medicine at King Edward VII College in Singapore. After two years as a medical officer in the Malayan government, he set up his own practice.

Dr. Mohammad joined the United Malays National Organization (UMNO) since its inception in 1946, and was elected to Parliament in 1964. He was Chairman of the first Higher Education Council, Member of the University of Malaya Council and Chairman of the National University Council. In 1973, he was appointed as a Senator, but relinquished the post in the following year to contest in general elections. After winning the elections, he was appointed Minister of Education and Deputy Prime Minister, then Minister of Trade and Industry. He was elected Vice-President in 1975 then President in 1980 of UMNO, and became the fourth Prime Minister of Malaysia from 1980 to 2003. Under his leadership, that country witnessed substantial socio-economic development and was transformed, within a few years, into one of the most prosperous and modern industrial nations in Southeast Asia.

Dr. Mohammad is a widely respected Muslim statesman whose wisdom and moderation reflect the magnanimity and forebearance of Islam. His policies have succeeded in achieving rapport between Malaysian Muslims and non-Muslims. Under his capable leadership, Malaysia has matured into a racially harmonious, united, and prosperous society. He has also played an important role in promoting Islamic cultural and economic institutions in Malaysia, and is an ardent supporter of the rights of Muslim minorities, especially in Southeast Asia.

He has encompassed his political and economic insights and his concept of Islam in several published articles. His biography is the subject of several books and articles.
براءة جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية
للخدمة الإسلامية

الرقمه 102135
غرفة الدراسات والبحوث

المستند الرسمي:

القائمة:

1. تكريم وتقدير المهندس محمد عبد الله المهندس، لجهوده المتميزة في مجال الإدارة العامة، وتفانيه في مساعدة الدولة في تحسين الأمن العام وتعزيز الأمن الوطني.

2. تكريم وتقدير المهندس علي محمد علي، لجهوده المتميزة في مجال إدارة النفايات، وتحقيقه للمساهمة في تحسين الوضعية البيئية وتعزيز التنمية المستدامة.

3. تكريم وتقدير الدكتور محمد علي عبد الله، لجهوده المتميزة في مجال البحث العلمي، وتمكينه للمساهمة في تعزيز النمو الاقتصادي والتعليمي.

4. تكريم وتقدير المهندس علي عبد الله، لجهوده المتميزة في مجال إدارة الري، وتحقيقه للمساهمة في تحسين الوضعية الاقتصادية وتعزيز التنمية الزراعية.

5. تكريم وتقدير الدكتور علي محمد علي، لجهوده المتميزة في مجال البحث العلمي، وتحقيقه للمساهمة في تعزيز النمو الاقتصادي والتعليمي.

6. تكريم وتقدير الدكتور محمد علي عبد الله، لجهوده المتميزة في مجال البحث العلمي، وتحقيقه للمساهمة في تعزيز النمو الاقتصادي والتعليمي.

7. تكريم وتقدير الدكتور علي محمد علي، لجهوده المتميزة في مجال البحث العلمي، وتحقيقه للمساهمة في تعزيز النمو الاقتصادي والتعليمي.

8. تكريم وتقدير الدكتور محمد علي عبد الله، لجهوده المتميزة في مجال البحث العلمي، وتحقيقه للمساهمة في تعزيز النمو الاقتصادي والتعليمي.

9. تكريم وتقدير الدكتور علي محمد علي، لجهوده المتميزة في مجال البحث العلمي، وتحقيقه للمساهمة في تعزيز النمو الاقتصادي والتعليمي.

10. تكريم وتقدير الدكتور محمد علي عبد الله، لجهوده المتميزة في مجال البحث العلمي، وتحقيقه للمساهمة في تعزيز النمو الاقتصادي والتعليمي.

11. تكريم وتقدير الدكتور علي محمد علي، لجهوده المتميزة في مجال البحث العلمي، وتحقيقه للمساهمة في تعزيز النمو الاقتصادي والتعليمي.

12. تكريم وتقدير الدكتور محمد علي عبد الله، لجهوده المتميزة في مجال البحث العلمي، وتحقيقه للمساهمة في تعزيز النمو الاقتصادي والتعليمي.

13. تكريم وتقدير الدكتور علي محمد علي، لجهوده المتميزة في مجال البحث العلمي، وتحقيقه للمساهمة في تعزيز النمو الاقتصادي والتعليمي.

14. تكريم وتقدير الدكتور محمد علي عبد الله، لجهوده المتميزة في مجال البحث العلمي، وتحقيقه للمساهمة في تعزيز النمو الاقتصادي والتعليمي.

15. تكريم وتقدير الدكتور علي محمد علي، لجهوده المتميزة في مجال البحث العلمي، وتحقيقه للمساهمة في تعزيز النمو الاقتصادي والتعليمي.

16. تكريم وتقدير الدكتور محمد علي عبد الله، لجهوده المتميزة في مجال البحث العلمي، وتحقيقه للمساهمة في تعزيز النمو الاقتصادي والتعليمي.

17. تكريم وتقدير الدكتور علي محمد علي، لجهوده المتميزة في مجال البحث العلمي، وتحقيقه للمساهمة في تعزيز النمو الاقتصادي والتعليمي.

18. تكريم وتقدير الدكتور محمد علي عبد الله، لجهوده المتميزة في مجال البحث العلمي، وتحقيقه للمساهمة في تعزيز النمو الاقتصادي والتعليمي.

19. تكريم وتقدير الدكتور علي محمد علي، لجهوده المتميزة في مجال البحث العلمي، وتحقيقه للمساهمة في تعزيز النمو الاقتصادي والتعليمي.

20. تكريم وتقدير الدكتور محمد علي عبد الله، لجهوده المتميزة في مجال البحث العلمي، وتحقيقه للمساهمة في تعزيز النمو الاقتصادي والتعليمي.

чувствة الامانة

خالد الفيصل وعيلبة العين

مسمى في المصادقة: 13 داميج

11/12/1997
His Excellency Abdou Diouf, former President of Senegal, was born in Louga in 1935. He completed his general education at the Lycee Faidherbe, studied Law at Dakkar University, and Political Sciences and Law at the Sorbonne in Paris. He is a prominent African leader with an impressive record of achievements in terms of political and socio-economic development of Africa. He is also an ardent supporter of Islamic communities in the Senegal and West Africa.

A protégé and close ally of Senegal’s Leopold Senghor, Mr. Diouf was entrusted with senior political positions after his return from Paris, including three ministerial offices: Defense, Commerce and Finance. He became Senegal’s Prime Minister from 1970 to 1980 and its first Muslim President between 1981-2000.

During his presidency, Mr. Diouf made significant contributions at Islamic summit meetings and other international forums relating to the Islamic world. He played a pivotal role in mending relations between Senegal and Mauritania following the 1989 hostilities between these two Muslim countries, and actively pursued cooperation between Senegal and the rest of the Islamic world. He encouraged the study of Arabic in Senegal with a view to enhancing the appreciation of Islamic writings.

In recognition of his outstanding efforts, Mr. Diouf has received several honorary doctorates and several prestigious medals.
 phục ولي عهد مملكة عمان في السعودية

سماحة السيد عبد الرحمن
رئيس جمهورية السنغال

بناءً على الأمر الملكي والسعي في تطوير العلاقات الثنائية (1998م)

1- ختام المفاوضات في التوقيعات الإقليمية، وخصوصاً التفاهمات التجارية.

2- إدخال الألباب على نطاقات التعاون الحضاري، وتم توقيع العديد من المعاهدات الرسمية.

3- الفتحة للتعاون الثقافي والسياسي بين المملكة والسعودية، وتم توقيع عدة اتفاقيات.

4- تطوير العلاقات الاقتصادية والتجارية بين البلدين، والتبادل التجاري.

يرحب بالفترة الجيدة، وتصدر دعوة للتعزيزRG

ولي عهد مملكة عمان في السعودية

新华社: 1998年05月15日，沙特阿拉伯外交部长与

سماحة السيد عبد الرحمن

رفيق ولي العهد

新华社: 1998年05月15日，沙特阿拉伯外交部长与
Shaikh Jum’ah Al-Majid Abdullah is a leading philanthropist, a businessman and an educator from the United Arab Emirates. He was born in 1930 in Shandagha, near Dubai.

One of Al-Majid’s most important accomplishments is the inception of Jum’ah Al-Majid Center for Culture and Heritage, an institution in Duabi which emphasizes Islamic culture and its role in history. The center publishes cultural and scientific books, organizes lectures and embraces a library with more than half a million titles and thousands of original ancient manuscripts, microfiche, audiovisual material, periodicals and other documents that reflect the richness of Islamic culture. The Center provides extensive, free resources to scholars of Islamic and Arabic studies and maintains active exchange programs with more than 300 international cultural and learning institutions.

Shaikh Al-Majid has also founded numerous schools that provide free education for nearly 9,000 Muslim students in the United Arab Emirates, in addition to the College of Islamic and Arabic Studies in Dubai, where more than 4,000 undergraduate and graduate students receive free education. He is a founding member of the Bait Al-Khair Society, a philanthropic organization that supports poor Muslim families in his country. His other humanitarian endeavors include supporting research, adult education programs and campaigns against illiteracy, and building schools, hospitals, and mosques around the world.

Shaikh. Jum’ah is a member of the Supreme Council of the UAE University and the Arabic Thought Foundation, a former member of the Advisory Committee of the Center for Middle Eastern Studies at Harvard University, and the recipient of numerous national and international awards and medals.
بكلمات هادفة، نحن في السادسة من محرم عام 1419 هـ، نتوجه بـ "مذكرة تدشينية" إلى بناء مسجد للخدمة الإسلام للمصلين في مكة. هذا المشروع الكبير يشمل إقامة مسجد جميل يقع في محيط العمران المبارك، وهو مكان يجمع بين الراحة والأمن.

1. المشروع يتضمن بناء مسجد صغير في محيط العمران المبارك.
2. مسجد هذا المشروع سيكون مخصصًا للصلاة و farkah.
3. المباني الملحقة ستكون مصممة بطريقة مناسبة و فائقة.
4. المشروع يتضمن بناء مسجد صغير في محيط العمران المبارك.
5. المشروع يتضمن بناء مسجد صغير في محيط العمران المبارك.
6. المشروع يتضمن بناء مسجد صغير في محيط العمران المبارك.

نأمل أن يُحقق هذا المشروع الهدف[count:1] من خلال بناء مسجد جميل و هادئ، يجمع بين الراحة والأمن.

وقبل بدء العمل، نحن نود قلنا أننا نحن نأمل أن يحقق هذا المشروع الهدف من خلال بناء مسجد جميل و هادئ، يجمع بين الراحة والأمن.

شكرًا للجميع، ونأمل أن يحقق هذا المشروع الهدف من خلال بناء مسجد جميل و هادئ، يجمع بين الراحة والأمن.

مصدر: مذكرة تدشينية

(التوقيع)
Egypt’s renowned Islamic institution, al-Azhar al-Sharif, has been serving the Islamic World for more than 1,000 years. Built in Cairo in 971 AD by Johar al-Siqili on the order of the Fatimid Caliph al-Mu’iz, and named in the honor of Fatima Al-Zahraa, daughter of the Prophet Mohammad, Al-Azhar soon became the focus of Muslim scholars and students from around the world. Over the centuries it has played a key role in teaching Islam and preserving its culture.

Originally a single minaret mosque composed of a courtyard and an oratory, al-Azhar has been extended through the years into a 5-minaret mosque and a vast teaching and research complex, incorporating schools of Islamic jurisprudence, theology and Arabic language, as well as a modern university that teaches medicine, engineering and agriculture, and an Islamic Women Faculty. The Academy for Islamic Research, Al-Azhar Library (consisting of about 600,000 volumes of Islamic manuscripts and rare books) and the Holy Qur’an Printing Service also form part of the complex.

In 2005, Al-Azhar University, in collaboration with the IT Education Project in Dubai has launched its online document archive which will provide access to 42,000 manuscripts (7 million pages) in Al-Azhar library.

Al-Azhar is not only the most important mosque in Egypt but also one of the oldest universities in the world. It started receiving students from all parts of the Islamic World in 976 AD. Both education and lodging were free of charge at that time. Countless numbers of renowned Muslim scholars and leaders graduated from it. Today, students from 85 countries are enrolled in the main campus in Cairo and many others are receiving education at its branches and institutes in the other parts of the Islamic World. Among the objectives of Al-Azhar University, apart from formal education, is the propagation of Islamic religion and culture, and Arabic language, preservation of Islamic heritage, training of preachers and judging on individual Islamic questions through its Committee of Scholars.
The Saudi Arabian High Commission for Donations to Bosnia-Herzegovina, headed by Prince Salman bin Abdulaziz, was formed in 1992, at the height of the Bosnian war, for assisting Bosnian Muslims during that tragedy. Despite the intensity of the fighting, the Foundation succeeded, through its officers in Europe, in providing much needed supplies of food, medicine and other direct humanitarian aid to the war-ravaged communities throughout Bosnia.

The Foundation explained the magnitude of the tragedy in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the nature of atrocities that Muslims were subjected to at the hands of Serbs, to the Saudi public, urging every Muslim to come to their rescue. Generous donations from the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, the late King Fahd, members of the Saudi Royal family, businessmen and ordinary citizens, enabled the Foundation to deliver considerable aid to the Bosnians.

This humanitarian assistance during and after the war ranged from building orphanages, medical facilities and refugee centers to the reconstruction of homes, schools, hospitals, railway lines, water supplies and electricity networks destroyed by the war. These services were often delivered under extremely difficult conditions imposed by the conflict.

In the field of education and religious services, the Foundation built, re-built or refurbished schools, colleges, libraries and more than 600 mosques in different Bosnian cities, printed and distributed free educational books, as well as more than half a million copies of the Holy Quran, and offered numerous scholarships.
بدأ في 1401 هـ

السيدة

لخدمة الإسلام

الصلاة بالله على النبي محمد وص Sammy و Ali

لا يوجد نص يمكن قراءته بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.

سماحة

الإنشاء

1401 هـ

الإثنين

 Mund Husein

05/11/1401

(15/10/2001)
His Highness Sheikh Sultan ibn Mohammad Al-Qasimi, Member of the Supreme Council of the United Arab Emirates and Ruler of Sharja, was born in Dubai in 1939. He received his general education in Sharja, Dubai and Kuwait, and obtained a B.Sc. in agricultural engineering from Cairo University and a Ph.D. in History from Exeter University and a Ph.D. in Geopolitics of the Gulf Region from Durham University in the U.K.

A Muslim leader, philanthropist and educator, His Highness Shaikh Al-Qasimi has contributed to the establishment of educational, social, health care and housing projects that benefited Muslims throughout the world. He has also assisted victims of floods and natural disasters, and helped build roads and water and power stations in some parts of the Islamic world. Realizing that learning is one of the primary goals of Islam, he supports learning institutions in Sharja and elsewhere in the Arab world. Under his leadership, Sharja became an important cultural center in the region, embracing several educational institutions, museums, art galleries, theaters and centers for wildlife and desert life conservation. He is the Chancellor of Sharja University and the American University in Sharja, Honorary President of the International University Services, Arab Foundation for Science and Technology and Association of Arabic Language Societies, and a Visiting Professor at Exeter University. Despite his enormous responsibilities as ruler of Sharja, he is an active faculty at Sharja University, where he teaches modern history of the Gulf. Two of his books, The Myth of Arab Piracy in the Gulf and The Gulf in Historic Maps:1493-1931 are important references on the history of the Emirates.

Sheikh Al-Qasimi’s contributions have been recognized by many honorary doctorate degrees, and numerous prizes, medals and fellowships.
بناء جنازة التمثال في السلام العالمية

لخدمة الإسلام

الإلهي جنازة المشهر في السلام العالمية. يؤذن للطاعون في عهدي الفاتحة السالم والطأم.

هي جنازة المشهر في السلام العالمية. يؤذن للطاعون في عهدي الفاتحة السالم والطأم.

عذب الله بكر بن عبد الصبور في دين العراق.

ولا يعفونا عليه إلا الله، وعذب الله بكر بن عبد الصبور في دين العراق.

صاحب السمو الشيخ

الخليفة المماليك

حاكم الشارقة - الإمارات العربية المتحدة

ضربة لله في دين العراق.

ولا يعفونا عليه إلا الله، وعذب الله بكر بن عبد الصبور في دين العراق.

نور الدين في الغزوة

وصدرت في الرياض بإمر 1488 وفترة 1442/13/10
The Sultan bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud Foundation is a Saudi-based philanthropic organization established in 1995 in Riyadh to provide social services and health care for the elderly and comprehensive rehabilitation programs for the disabled, and children with special needs, in addition to ambitious housing, educational, and medical programs. Its Board of Directors was chaired by its founder, the late, Royal Highness Prince Sultan, the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia.

Within few years of its establishment, the Sultan bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud Foundation emerged as one of the largest of its kind in the world. Its accomplishments include establishment of the monumental Sultan bin Abdulaziz’s City for Humanitarian Services, Humanitarian Housing Projects, Prince Sultan Center for Science and Technology, Special Education Program, Arab and Islamic Education Program at the University of California in Berkley and Medical and Educational Telecommunications Program (Medunet), King Abdulaziz Center for Islamic Studies in Italy and Center for Hearing and Speech in collaboration with the Bahrain Society for Child Development.

Furthermore, the Foundation provides direct financial support to many pre-existing philanthropic activities in the Kingdom and elsewhere.
بناءً على الأمر الملكي في مجلس الوزراء، لخدمة الإسلام

موريس بن طاهر بن عبد الرزاق إيزالم

جامعة القاهرة في كلية للعلوم البدنية في مدينة مصر الجديدة.

1- إنشاء مكتبة خاصة بالمادة علاقة للعلوم والأعمال، مجهزة بالمكتبات العامة.

2- إنشاء مركز للدراسات الحربية في القاهرة، وتغطية المناخ العام.

3- مركز للدراسات الحربية في القاهرة، وتغطية المناخ العام.

4- مركز للمستشارين في الشرق الأدنى والعالم.

5- إنشاء مركز للمستشارين في الشرق الأدنى والعالم.

الله ولي التوفيق

موريس بن طاهر بن عبد الرزاق إيزالم
Abdulrahman Siwar Adh-Dhahab, a former president of the Sudan, was born in 1935 in Omdurman. He received military education in the Sudan, U.K., U.S.A., Egypt and Jordan and served for more than 30 years in the Sudanese armed forces, and became Chief Commander and Minister of Defense in his country. At the height of a political turmoil that threatened to break down the Sudan in 1985, he took control over the country for one year, during which he organized general elections and turned over power to a democratically elected government. From that time onward, he dedicated his time and energy to Islamic Da’wa and charity. His relentless pursuit of the welfare of Muslims soon established him as one of the most respected personalities in the Islamic and Arab worlds. As Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Islamic Da’wa Organization in Khartoum, Siwar Adh-Dhahab is credited for the glaring achievements of that organization, including the construction of hundreds of schools, charity clinics, childcare centers, orphanages, mosques and wells in impoverished parts of the Islamic World.

Siwar Adh-Dhahab is also the Deputy President of the World Council for Islamic Da’awa in Cairo, the International Islamic Organization in Kuwait, and Al-Quds International Organization, and a founding or honorary member of several Islamic and international organizations that carried our relief operations in Bosnia, Chechnya, Azerbaijan, Palestine and Somalia. He was also actively involved in reconciliatory efforts in Somalia and Southern Sudan and in an international peace delegation seeking to end war between Iraq and Iran in the 1980’s. In the Sudan, Siwar Adh-Dhahab also serves as Chairman of both the National Fund for Peace and the Board of Trustees of Kordofan University. He founded the East Nile University College, moreover, he is one of the founders of Ahliyya University in Omdurman. In recognition of his works he received an honorary doctorate from Kordofan University.
خدمة الإسلام

بمناسبة جمعة الملك فيصل العالمية

لخدمة الإسلام

بدأ هيئة المسلمين في العالم في تجهيز مساحة للإقامة، ورفع كامل
لجمعيات جمعية المسلمين في العالم، شعب المسلمات، في المملكة
19 من مارس 1442 هـ / 10 مارس 2021 م

ولله بفضل الرحمن كسرrow للأذهب

جامعة الملك فيصل العالمية، ضاحية الفروج، الرياض.

(letter)

لرئاسةcil

رئاسةcil

والوفد بالوعود.

وداعم ونورcil

صدرت في الرياض، برقم 122 وتاريخ
1420/3/21 الموافق 2018 م
Ahmed Mohamed Ali is the President of the Islamic Development Bank Group since 1975. Born in al-Madinat al-Munawwarah in 1934, he received BA degrees in commerce and law from Cairo University, and a master’s degree in public administration, and PhD in financial management from the USA. He held senior positions in the Saudi Government before being selected as the first president of the Islamic Development Bank (IDB). His leadership has been instrumental for the development of the bank and the realization of its mission, in promoting economic and social progress of member states and Muslim communities at large without compromising the principles of Islamic laws.

During Ali’s 30 years presidency of IDB, the bank flourished at an unprecedented rate, an ambitious infrastructure was completed, and numerous financial institutions were established within the Bank. Recognizing the importance of science and technology in socio-economic development, the IDB also provided significant assistance in the form of scholarship programs, and collaboration with, or support of, science and technology institutions in member states and Muslim communities worldwide.

In addition, the IDB has expanded its objectives to include assistance of Muslims at times of destitute and alleviation of poverty in Muslim communities. One of the greatest accomplishments in this respect is Saudi Arabia’s Project for the Utilization of Sacrificial Slaughtering. A staggering figure of more than half a million sheep is slaughtered each year within few days during the Hajj season, in the past this entire food was virtually wasted. Through collaboration between the Saudi Government and IDB - in which Dr. Ali plays a central role - all of these animals are now slaughtered in modern facilities near Makkah, packed according to the highest international standards and flown to poverty-stricken areas throughout the Muslim world.

Dr. Ali is a Board member of the Saudi Fund for Development and member of Higher Education Councils of five Saudi universities. He is currently the Honorary President of the IDB Group.
بناء جامعتي الجامعات في مصر للعلوم السياسيه لخدمة الإسلام

الد. محمد أحمد عبد العزيز

بالطيب من أهالي الجلالة الملك فهد بن عبد العزيز آل سعود والأئمة عبد العزيز آل سعود وأميراء قصر الرشيد وأعمال أبناء دولة الكويت في الجلالة الملك فهد بن عبد العزيز آل سعود في 9 جانفي 2000م

تقرير

معالي الدكتور أحمد مكي

المدبر على تنفيذ واقفية الجامعات في مصر للعلوم السياسيه

 erbii al-mahfiz al-mahfiz

جامعة الملك فيصل العالمية في مصر

فهد بن عبد العزيز آل سعود

egen

وزير المالية

الد. محمد بن عبد العزيز آل سعود

الد. محمد أحمد عبد العزيز

signature

صدر في الرياض برقم 128 وتاريخ 1427/3/10 ميلادي 2005م
Al-Hariri Foundation is one of the most respected philanthropic organizations in the Arab and the Islamic worlds. Established in 1979 by the late Rafiq Al-Hariri (1944-2005) of Lebanon, the Foundation has branches in France, Britain and the U.S.A.

Al-Hariri Foundation is best known for its passionate support of education, Islamic institutions and general social welfare in Lebanon, and for contributing substantial resources to relief efforts and reconstruction in that country in the aftermath of the Lebanese civil war.

It is a non-partisan, non-sectarian and not-for-profit organization, originally formed in Sidon under the name of “The Islamic Institute for Culture and Higher Education” then re-named “Al-Hariri Foundation” and its Headquarters moved to Beirut, with branches in several Lebanese regions. In its endeavors to promote national unity and moderation among the Lebanese, it has -over the past 25 years- built and financially supported schools, technical colleges, mosques, orphanages, hospitals and facilities for the elderly and the disabled throughout Lebanon.

The Foundation’s role in the advancement of education and conservation of Islamic architecture and culture is further evidence of its magnanimity and commitment to the Lebanese people. The Foundation has restored and refurbished several historic buildings in Lebanon, including mosques in Baalbak, Sidon and Sur (Tyre).

To help build human resources to meet Lebanon’s current and future needs, Al-Hariri Foundation has contributed to the education or training of nearly 35,000 Lebanese students, including some 4000 engineers, 1500 physicians and more than 835 Ph.D. students, regardless of their religion or political affiliation. Hundreds of postgraduate students supported by the Foundation have completed their studies in leading universities and colleges in the West. Furthermore, the Foundation has also supported some educational, social, medical and scientific centers in other countries.
بناء جامعتي الشاملة في باريس والعالمية
لخدمه الإسلام

بالمغرب من جامعة الدار البيضاء في علوم الإسلام 

فيما في فئة علماء الدين والعلماء

فريد فريد

رئيس جامعة الدار البيضاء

ووريث حقوق

صدر في الرياض بقرار 119 وتاريخ 4/6/1416 هـ الموافق 2005/7/31
Salih Al-Husayyin was born in Shagra, Saudi Arabia, in 1932. He graduated from the College of Shari’a in Riyadh and obtained a master’s degree in legal studies from the Institute of Arabic Studies in Cairo in 1960. He has also studied English and French languages. Shaikh Al-Husayyin started his career in teaching before becoming legal counsel to the Ministry of Finance, then Chairman of the Saudi Disciplinary Commission and subsequently State Minister and Member of the Saudi Council of Ministers. He also served as a member of the Supreme Council for Da’awa and Guidance in Saudi Arabia and as a President of “Al-Masjid Al-Haram and Al-Masjid Al-Nabawi (The Two Holy Mosques)” and Chairman of the King Abdulaziz Center for National Dialogue.

Shaikh Al-Husayyin played a prominent role in the field of Islamic Da’awa not only by preaching Islamic values of justice, equality and righteousness, but also by emphasizing the moderate face of Islam and encouraging tolerance and understanding between Muslims and non-Muslims. He was a dedicated philanthropist and founder or co-founder of several local and international humanitarian institutions. An ardent supporter of education, the Shaikh has also served on the Supreme Councils of several Saudi Universities. He was an active intellectual and prolific writer who has contributed profusely over the past 20 years to a better understanding of Islamic economics particularly on matters relating to Islamic banking in the light of contemporary economic thought. He was a strong advocate of the idea that the principal function of Islamic banking is “dealing with money” rather than “dealing in money” and that wealth should be utilized for the benefit of all rather than a certain class of people.

Shaikh Al-Husayyin passed away in 2013.
Yusuf Al-Hidji was born in Kuwait in 1923. He received his formal education in Kuwaiti schools while pursuing religious studies under the tutelage of prominent Islamic educators at home. After working for a few years in ARAMCO, Saudi Arabia, he served in the Kuwaiti Ministry of Health and became Director of Purchases, then Deputy Minister of Health. During that period, he oversaw the establishment of the first government hospital in Kuwait and subsequently opened several others. He has also played a key role in the introduction of medical services in rural areas, and was a Founding Chairman of the Kuwaiti Red Cross. He became Minister of Endowments and Islamic Affairs from 1976-1981 during which period he pursued the establishment of the Kuwaiti House of Finance and the College of Shari’a in Kuwait University, while launching the “Encyclopedia of Islamic Jurisprudence,” a highly acclaimed resource of that subject. In 1984, he co-founded the International Islamic Charitable Organization (IICO) and has since been its President. This is a mammoth organization that provides humanitarian aid to impoverished and destitute people throughout the world, regardless of their race, creed or nationality. Over the years, the IICO has built many hospitals, schools, orphanages, mosques, wells and farms that benefited millions of underprivileged people, particularly in Africa and Asia.

Shaikh Al-Hidji’s also founded, co-founded and/or directed many other philanthropic institutions in the Islamic World and internationally. He is the Chairman of the Kuwaiti Joint Commission for Relief, Vice-President of the Kuwaiti House of Alms and the International Islamic Council for Da’awa and Relief in Cairo and a member of the Boards of Trustees of the Organization of Islamic Da’awa, Sudan; the Islamic Foundation in Leicester, UK; and the Islamic Universities in Islamabad and Chitagong, Bangladesh; and formerly in Uganda and Niger. He is also a member of the Supreme Council for Mosques of the World Islamic League in Makkah, and former member of the Board of Directors of Dubai Islamic Bank. He has written several articles defending Islamic charity and explaining its impact on the fight against poverty, ignorance and disease in the world.
القاضي يوسف بن جحا سيني محمد الرشيدي

تم انتخاب القاضي يوسف بن جحا سيني محمد الرشيدي في الهيئة الفرعية للمؤسسة العالمية للمرأة (الناظمة) (674هـ/1276م) يتم أخذ قرار أرضي قاضياً في المهمة، في حوزة أصحابي العلماء في مختلف أنحاء العالم. ويعتبر القاضي يوسيف من أسماءها في vezgaia وأزجاجها، ومعاهدها للهيئة العالمية للمرأة، ودبلوماسياتها، والجمعيات العالميّة للحقوق، والعلوم.

وإلى عضو الهيئة، وضع هذا البراءة للشكر الذي يعكس أبعاد مواطنة مبهجة.

والقاضي يوسف بن جحا سيني

صدرت في الرياض رقم 177 وتاريخ 1427/6/28 الموافق 2006م
Born in 1937 in Tatarstan, H.E. President Mintimer Shaimiev was raised in a family of peasants. He studied mechanization at the Kazan Institute of Agriculture, and served as an agricultural engineer, then Chief Engineer and Manager of the District Association in Menzelisk, and subsequently Instructor and Deputy Head of the Agricultural Department of the Tatar Regional Committee in Kazan. In 1969, at the age of 32, he was appointed Minister of Land Reform and Water Management of the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (ASSR). From that time onward he progressed rapidly through senior political positions, becoming First Deputy Prime Minister in 1983 and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Tatar ASSR in 1985. In 1990, he was elected Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Tatar ASSR which adopted the Declaration of State Sovereignty, and in 1991 he became the first President of the Republic of Tatarstan. His calm and stabilizing rule has been instrumental to the progress and economic and cultural development of Tatarstan, with its multi-ethnic and multi-religious communities. His accomplishments in different cultural, political and international fields have led to his re-election twice as President. His other positions include membership of the Russian Federation State Council and co-chairmanship of the United Russia Party.

President Shaimiev’s distinguished services to Islam and Muslims are best exemplified by his efforts to revive Islamic culture and heritage, particularly in Kazan, the capital city of his country, and to disseminate Islamic knowledge and values among Tatarstan Muslims. His accomplishments include building more than 1000 mosques, many of which had been destroyed during previous eras, including 40 mosques in Kazan where only 4 mosques were left during the communist rule. His presidency also witnessed the inception of numerous Islamic schools, societies and printing houses for the Holy Qur’an and major Islamic books, the establishment of the first Russian Islamic University, which teaches in Russian, Tatarian and Arabic languages, and the inauguration of the Ghol Sharif mosque, a stunning work of Islamic architecture.
بaida حماية الملتقي في الاتحاد العالمي

لخدمة الإسلام

لقاء هيئة الأمينة العامة في الاتحاد

العالمية بعد استلامها من نظام الرئاسة، على مدى
الاجتماع الذي تمت له من خلال اللقاء، في فيه لله
العالمية، نفسي تحت مسؤولية رئاسة

تاريخ 23 يوم من شهر يناير 1408 هـ، الموافق

31 يناير 1988

فحامة الرئيس

مشتبري فينوي فايي فايي

رئيس جامعة الأزهر

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حصلت في الرياض، برقم 183 وتاريخ
21/1/1428 هـ الموافق 1/1/2007 م.
Abdullah bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud, was born in Riyadh in 1924 and received formal education in Riyadh schools, and religious education by a group of Islamic scholars and educators. His close involvement for a long time in the Kingdom’s affairs has gained him profound experience in administration and politics. He commanded the National Guard since 1962, transforming it into a modern military force as well as a cultural institution involved in preserving Saudi Arabia’s national heritage. He became Second Deputy premier in 1975, and First Deputy Premier and Crown Prince in 1980. When King Fahd died in 2005, he succeeded him to the throne.

King Abdullah’s outstanding services to Islam and Muslims, both within his country and abroad, are too numerous to describe. His domestic accomplishments include: establishment of major economic enterprises such as King Abdullah’s Economic City and Financial Center and Investment Fund to assist citizens of limited income, establishment of King Abdullah’s University for Science and Technology, and ten other universities as well as King Abdulaziz Library in Riyadh, establishment of Saudi Human Rights Commission and Center for National Dialogue, provision of funds for improvement, expansion and services of the two Holy mosques through the allocation of more than ten billion Riyals (2.6 billion USD) and the establishment of King Abdulaziz Endowment, and launching major housing projects for families with limited incomes. The Custodian’s accomplishments overseas include his relentless defense of Arab and Muslim rights, particularly with regards to the Palestinian problem, persistent efforts to resolve differences among Arab and Islamic countries, generous support to Arab, Muslim and other communities at the times of need, and continuous pledge to seek just peace and rapport among all nations and religions, and to fight terrorism, whatever its source.

King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz passed away in 2015.
حماية الملك عبد العزيز آل سعود

من الملكة العزيزة فاطمة بنت عبد الله

للأستاذ الدكتور أحمد بن عبد الله

الثاني عشر من كانون الثاني (يناير) 1402 هـ

صدرت في الرياض برقم 190 وتاريخ 1429/2/1 الموافق 2008/3/1
Established in Cairo, Egypt, in 1912 by Shaikh Mahmoud Al-Sobki, the "Principal Shari’a Society for Cooperation Between Quran and Sunnah Scholars" is a non-governmental institution dedicated entirely to the teachings of the Holy Quran and Sunnah and to the concept that the Islamic call (Daawa) should be practiced purely for Allah’s sake, afar from any worldly political aspirations. Over the past century, the Society has evolved into a colossal charity with around 5000 chapters throughout Egypt, in addition to more than 50 institutes for Islamic preachers and Quranic Studies (in which some 20,000 students are enrolled), over 5000 mosques and 1150 offices for memorization of the Holy Quran (attended by about 70,000 male and female students).

The present membership of the Society exceeds 400 scholars from Al-Azhar University, in addition to 5000 male and 500 female preachers, all of whom are dedicated to promoting proper Islamic awareness, through a wide-range of activities organized by the society, such as preaching and teaching activities, weekly and monthly seminars, countrywide Daawa missions, publications (such as Al-Tibyan magazine).

The Shari’a Society is also involved in extensive social and humanitarian activities. One of its leading programs is the Orphan Sponsorship Project. This project provides financial, educational and health-care assistance and follow up to more than half a million orphaned children. It has also assisted about 254,000 widows find an income-generating work and contributed towards marriage costs of 40,000 orphaned females. The Society has also established a system of 700 incubators for the management of premature infants and two, large, state-of-the-art hospitals for treatment of cancers and burns, as well as a specialized center for medical imaging and another for laser diagnosis and treatment of eye diseases.

Being a member of the International Islamic Council for Daawa and Relief, the Shari’a Society has dispatched medical missions and relief materials to some parts of the Sudan, Niger, Seychelles, Mauritania, Somalia, Ethiopia, Indonesia (during the Tsunami), Bangladesh, Kashmir and Lebanon (during the war).
لخدمة الإسلام

الجمعية العلمية الرئاسية
للغة والثقافة العربية

جمعية مصر العربية


والله رحمه وغفر له

JEED khaleed,Mohamed
Recep Tayyip Erdoğan was born in Istanbul in 1954 to an observant Muslim family of Caucasian lineage. His family moved from Batumi (now Georgia) to Rize, a coastal city on the Black Sea, where he spent his childhood. The family returned to Istanbul where Erdogan grew up in Kasim Paşa, and he received his high school education in Imam Hatip religious school, and obtained a degree in economics and business from Aksaray School of Economics and Commercial Sciences (now the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences at Marmara University).

Erdogan’s political career started by joining the Welfare Party under the leadership of Necmettin Erbakan in the late 1970’s. In 1980, a military coup in Turkey banned all political parties. When parties were re-instated in 1982, Erdogan resumed his activities within the Welfare Party, which nominated him for the mayor of Istanbul, winning a landslide victory over his opponents in 1994. During his tenure, he reversed Istanbul municipality’s debts and enhanced its economic development, raised workers’ wages and provided better health and social care for the people. In 1995, he became president of the Welfare Party’s branch in Istanbul and was elected to the party’s Central Committee in 1996.

In 2001, Erdogan formed the Justice and Development Party which won the 2003 elections. This made it possible to amend the Constitution thus enabling Erdogan to become Turkey’s Prime Minister on March 14, 2003. Erdogan also instituted several democratic reforms, including major steps towards solving the chronic conflict with Kurds.

On the other hand, in foreign policy, Prime Minister Erdogan took a series of successful steps towards reconciliation with Armenia and met numerous times with its President. He maintained strong diplomatic and trade relationships with Arab and Islamic countries.

He became President of the Republic of Turkey in 2014.
لجمهورية الرؤوف خان
رئيس وزراء تايلاند

لمنظمة حقوق الإنسان
اللغة العربية

صدرت في الرياض بقرار 20.2 و تاريخ 20/2/1431 هـ الموافق 1/3/2010 م.
Tun Abdullah Ahmad Badawi was born in 1939 into a prominent religious family in the northern state of Penang. Graduating in Islamic Studies from the University of Malaya, Abdullah started in the Malaysian civil service in 1964. He left the civil service to become a politician in 1978, and rose to become Prime Minister of Malaysia 25 years later, in October 2003.

H.E. Abdullah held various positions in government, including Minister in the Prime Minister’s Department, Minister of Education, Minister of Defense, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and many more. As Prime Minister, Abdullah introduced the concept of Islam Hadhari to guide development efforts in Malaysia and the wider Islamic world. This move towards progressive Islamic civilization seeks to make Muslims understand that progress is enjoined by Islam. Tun Abdullah focused on human capital development as a key pillar of his Administration.

As Chairman of the OIC, he waged a war against poverty and the lack of knowledge and development in the Muslim world. Besides emphasizing the enhancement of education in OIC countries, Malaysia sought to share its experience in national economy development by initiating a series of self-help projects involving OIC Members and the Islamic Development Bank with the objective of increasing capacities in several poor member countries of the OIC. The immediate purpose was to generate income and provide employment, while the longer-term intention was to assist the OIC countries upgrade their governance and development efforts.

His Excellency also sought to provide an economic face to the OIC, in a bid to enhance trade, business and investment linkages between Member countries. The World Islamic Economic Forum (WIEF), of which Abdullah is the founder patron, continues to be an important gathering of government and business leaders from the Muslim world and beyond. Tun Abdullah stepped down as Prime Minister on 3 April 2009. He remains committed to promoting progressive Islam and enhancing understanding between the Muslim and Western worlds.
لوزع الرئيس عبد الرضا أعمر

فقد علمنا مؤملاً كم جهودكم مبذولة للبلد ورحبتم بأجواء النور والإيمان في البلاد وإلى الأمام الطريق وياكم الفتح والنصر، ونأمل أن تزدهروا بيأساً وسروراً، ووعيناً تزداد فعالية وثباتاً.

ووفقكم كأفضل نجوم، بالمنتشرون أثناء الهجرة إلى الاعتدال والبناء، ونحتفل بنجاحكم وإلى الأمام الطريق.

وبعد فتح حول كرمان، نستقبلكم ونحتفل ونستقبلكم.

ولذا ننalgorithm

واستعينت بالمجمع للتر tud الكهنة، ونراتبهم في الأوقات، ونراجعهم عند الظروف، ونراجعهم عند الظروف.

وبعد فتح حول كرمان، ننalgorithm

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وبع
Sulaiman bin Abdulaziz Al-Rajhi was born in 1920 to a poor family living in Bukairyah in Qassim Region. He moved to Riyadh as a child with his father and started working at the age of nine. After a few years of undertaking peripheral jobs, he joined his elder brother’s business in changing money for pilgrims to Makkah to perform Hajj. In the mid 1950’s he moved to Jeddah where he started his own business in currency exchange with pilgrims. He is currently the principal stake holder and Chairman of Al-Rajhi bank, a mammoth Saudi company and the largest Islamic bank in the world. Besides, he owns large corporations investing in agriculture, animal production, industry and construction.

In 2011 Shaikh Al-Rajhi endowed more than 50% of his entire wealth for humanitarian purposes, and established a special foundation to monitor this endowment, maintain it and ensure that it is spent on its intended purposes. Apart from his leading role in establishing the world’s largest and most venerable Islamic banking institution operating in accordance with Islamic teachings, Shaikh Al-Rajhi continues to contribute to humanitarian efforts to fight poverty. His humanitarian foundation is also building non-profit colleges in his hometown, Bukairyah, as a nucleus for a university soon to be announced. Plans are currently underway to build a College of Economics and the Al-Rajhi Financial Center Bukairyah, as well as three large mosques in Hail, Makkah and Al-Madinah which, like his mosque in Riyadh, are built to accommodate thousands of worshippers and provide them with places for prayers, education and seclusion.

Shaikh Al-Rajhi also contributes to the development of Muslim communities through investment in those communities and strengthening of commercial relations with the Islamic world. In 2000, Shaikh Al-Rajhi was awarded King Abdulaziz medal.
لخدمة الإسلام

إArena لجامعة الملك فيصل للعلوم والتقنية - تخرج لجامعة الإمام محمد بن سعود الإسلامية في الدورة الثالثة، للمجلة العلمية العلمية 1433هـ - 1435هـ

د. محمد البائع

توفي بمبلغ *** في ***

1. وقف الكتب
2. وقف الأجهزة
3. وقف الأثاث
4. وقف الأثاث وقطع الجلود
5. وقف الأثاث وقطع الجلود
6. وقف الأثاث وقطع الجلود
7. وقف الأثاث وقطع الجلود
8. وقف الأثاث وقطع الجلود
9. وقف الأثاث وقطع الجلود

والمهندس محمداً علي

١٤٣٣/٣/٥

خالد محمد بن محمد

مدير المعهد
Rai’d Salah Abu Shakra Al-Mahajna was born in 1958 in Um Al-Faham, where he completed his high school education before moving to the Islamic University in Galilee from which he received a bachelor’s degree in Islamic Sharia (law). He is the Chairman of the Islamic Movement in the occupied Palestinian territories of 1948 and Chairman of the Supreme Council for Islamic Da’wa (Islamic call), Al-Aqsa Society for Restoration of Revered Islamic Shrines and the Islamic Relief Foundation.

Shaikh Ra’id Salah was one of the founding members of the Islamic Movement in Occupied Palestine during the 1970’s and editor of al-Sirat al-Islami (Islamic Path) magazine. He was elected three times as Chairman of Um Al-Faham municipality before deciding to devote his entire time to the restoration and protection of Al-Aqsa mosque.

In August 2000 Shaikh Salah was elected Chairman of Al-Aqsa Society for Restoration of Revered Islamic Shrines which played a major role in defending mosques throughout Palestine and in exposing and challenging the construction of a tunnel under Al-Aqsa mosque. He also succeeded in averting Israeli plans to take over the mosque’s affairs from Muslims and organized the massive “Al-Buragh march” in which he led tens of thousands of worshippers to pray in the mosque. In 1998, he led Al-Rawda events, and was able, along with Al-Rawda People’s Committee, to prevent the confiscation of Al-Rawda land. He revived the historical “stairs classes,” especially Tuesday class in Al-Aqsa mosque which is attended by about 5,000 Muslims weekly. He contributed to the establishment of “Al-Aqsa Child Fund” which fosters about 16,000 Palestinian children. Besides, he organizes the annual event “Bait Al-Maqsid is in Danger” during the month of Ramadan.

In 2010, he participated in the Turkish Freedom Flotilla carrying humanitarian aid in an attempt to break the maritime blockade on Gaza Strip.
براءة جائزة الملك فيصل العالمية
لخدمة الإسلام

مرحبًا:

أُوْلَـيْ عَـلَـيْهِ الْحَمـَـلَــةُ بِـمَـLetters من خِـلَــــلاًً، قَـَـ~~ـيـزَـ، قَـَـ~~ـ، قَـَـ~~ـ، قَـَـ~~ـ، قَـَـ~~ـ، قَـَـ~~ـ، قَـَـ~~ـ، قَـَـ~~ـ، قَـَـ~~ـ، قَـَـ~~ـ، قَـَـ~~ـ، قَـَـ~~ـ، قَـَـ~~ـ، قَـَـ~~ـ، قَـَـ~~ـ، قَـَـ~~ـ، قَـَـ~~ـ، قَـَـ~~ـ، قَـَـ~~ـ، قَـَـ~~ـ، قَـَـ~~ـ، قَـَـ~~ـ، قَـَـ~~ـ، قَـَـ~~ـ، قَـَـ~~ـ، قَـَـ~~ـ، قَـَـ~~ـ، قَـَـ~~ـ، قَـَـ~~ـ، قَـَـ~~ـ، قَـَـ~~ـ، قَـَـ~~ـ، قَـَـ~~ـ، قَـَـ~~ـ، قَـَـ~~ـ، قَـَـ~~~
Shaikh Ahmed Abou Bakr Lemu
Nigeria

Ahmed Lemu was born in Lemu, Nigeria, in 1929. He joined the School of Shari’a Law (currently the School of Arabic Studies) from which he obtained Middle and High Teachers’ Certificate (Level Two) in Arabic Language, Islamic Studies, Shari’a Jurisdiction and General Education in 1950 and 1952. In 1954, he went to the United Kingdom to study at London University’s School of African and Oriental Studies. He obtained the certificate of General Education (Advanced Level) in History, Arabic, Hausa and Persian Languages in 1961, and bachelor’s Degree (Honors) in African and Oriental Studies in 1964.

In addition to Lemu’s major role in teaching and education, he has also served in the Judiciary, first as a Shar’ia judge at the Court of Appeals in the States of Sokoto and Niger from 1976 to 1977, then as Chief Shar’ia Judge at the Court of Appeals in Niger State from 1976 to 1991. Lemu has also made significant contributions towards official efforts pertaining to security, reconciliation and dialogue during security challenges in Northern Nigeria. He is a member of the Nigerian Council of Religions, the Presidential Council for Youth Development, the Presidential Experts Committee for National Security and various other national committees and councils.

Shaikh Ahmed Lemu is an author or editor of many books and school references which aim to promote and re-enforce the proper understanding of Islam and expand knowledge of the Islamic creed. He is also known for his deep involvement in Islamic humanitarian activities. He is the Founder and President of the Islamic Education Trust in Nigeria and a member of several other humanitarian societies and endowments that serve Muslims in his country.

Shaikh Ahmed Lemu’s immense contributions have earned him several prizes and accolades, including, among others, the Prize of Merit from the Government of Niger state in 1991 and Honorary Doctorate Degree from several Universities.
الدكتور علي بن علي

جواب الله، فنحه الله، فيه الله، قزة الله، وفد الله، رحم الله، وعفوه الله، وطيب الله، وطيب الله، وطيب الله، وطيب الله، وطيب الله، وطيب الله، وطيب الله.

1. تبديع معنى الحياة، وتعتبر الحياة، وتعتبر الحياة، وتعتبر الحياة، وتعتبر الحياة، وتعتبر الحياة، وتعتبر الحياة.

2. لإنجاز رسالتنا، ولإنجاز رسالتنا، ولإنجاز رسالتنا، ولإنجاز رسالتنا، ولإنجاز رسالتنا.

3. تأليف التوقيع، ولإنجاز رسالتنا، ولإنجاز رسالتنا، ولإنجاز رسالتنا.

4. تأليف التوقيع، ولإنجاز رسالتنا، ولإنجاز رسالتنا، ولإنجاز رسالتنا.

5. ودورنا، ولإنجاز رسالتنا، ولإنجاز رسالتنا، ولإنجاز رسالتنا.

لكل شيء، للفضاء، للفوضى، للفوضى.

فهد فهد

خالد المقالين

د. 22/3/2018
Zakir Abdul Karim Naik was born in Mumbai, Maharashtra, India in 1965. Dr. Naik attended St. Peter’s High School in Mumbai and the Kishinchand Chellaram College before joining Topiwala National Medical College and Nair Hospital and the University of Mumbai, attaining his bachelor degree in Medicine and Surgery (MB, BS).

Dr. Naik established and led in 1991 the Islamic Research Foundation (IRF) of India. He then founded the Islamic International School in Mumbai and the United Islamic Aid, which provides scholarship to poor and destitute Muslim youth. He also established a series of schools in some Arabic and Islamic countries to train non-Arab Muslim students from an early age on Arabic language and Quranic studies. Another important achievement of Dr. Naik’s was founding Assalam television channel (Peace TV), the only channel in the world specialized in comparative religion. Its programs are broadcast in English, Urdu and Bangali languages. Naik’s vast religious knowledge is not limited to one faith but to several other religions including Christianity, Hindu, Judaism, Buddhism and Sikhism. He has even established a specialized organization for comparative religious studies and organized several training courses for scholars of this field worldwide.

Over the years, Dr. Zakir Naik presented hundreds of public lectures and debates around the world which explain the Islamic faith, defend its teachings and propagate its principles on the basis of the Holy Quran and authentic Sunna. Many of his speeches and debates have also focused on correcting misconceptions about Islam in the minds of some Muslim youth. He exerted strenuous efforts to counter anti-Islamic sentiment in the Western media. His passionate defense of Islam has contributed to the conversion of about 34,000 Americans to Islam from September 2001 to July 2002.
بناء جامعتي الملك فصيح العالمية لخدمة الإسلام

كبير العدد: بنيراض فيلسوف النهضات العلمية - بني نحاول على نهج مكة في رحلات، وقد كدًا، كردمًا، فتعالجت
نوراً: فأمتها الركاب، أكرمها الفضلة للنور على مسيرة العلماء المعقدة، عام 1271 هـ، وهو ألفور
والديفي 18 سبتمبر 2003.

الدكتور د. ف. ز. بر. د. "يامان"،

جاكيت الدار: د. ف. ز. بر. "نور" للعالمية لجامعة الملك فصيح، (2005)، للأسلاك المحلية:

كبير العدد: بنيراض فيلسوف النهضات العلمية - بني نحاول على نهج مكة في رحلات، وقد كدًا، كردمًا، فتعالجت
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农村 روحي ورسمي

Saleh bin Himeid was born in Buraida, Saudi Arabia, in 1950. He graduated in 1972 from the College of Shari‘ah in Umm Al-Qura University in Makkah, after that he obtained Master’s degree in Islamic Fiqh and its Principles and Doctorate degree in Fiqh Shari‘ah and its Principles in 1976 and 1981. Then he joined the academic staff of Umm Al-Qura University for a number of years during which he became Chairman of the Islamic Economy Department, Director of the Higher Islamic Studies Center, Vice Dean of the Shari‘ah College for Post-Graduate Studies, then Dean of the College.

In 2000, bin Himeid was appointed President General of the Affairs of the Two Holy Mosques and President of the Consultative Council the following year. He was also appointed President of the Supreme council of Justice from 2009 to 2012, and thereafter, Advisor at the Royal Court. He is also the Grand Imam of the Holy Mosque in Makkah, Member of the Commission of Senior Religious Scholars, President of the Jeddah-based International Islamic Fiqh Academy of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, Member of the Supreme Council of Mosques of the Islamic World League, Shari‘ah Committee of the International Islamic Relief Commission and the Higher Authority for the Development of Makkah, in addition to serving as teacher at the High Institute for Justice and teacher and Mufti at the Holy Mosque in Makkah.

Shaikh bin Himeid plays a leading role in the International Islamic Fiqh Academy. He has put forth relentless efforts, displayed profound wisdom and deep vision and had a positive influence in dealing with contemporary fiqh issues. His intellect, profundity and rarely paralleled knowledge of Islamic Shari‘ah have made him a prominent contemporary Islamic character. His teachings and Daawa (Call to Islam) efforts are evident in hundreds of his classes, lectures and participation in conferences and symposia.
لخدمة الإسلام

الدكتور/HAMAD AL-SAYED

رئيس هيئة الجائزة

صدرت في الرياض برقم ٢٣٠ وتأريخ ٢٣/٣/١٣٢٣ الموافق ١١/٣/٢٠١٢م
Salman bin Abdulaziz, was born in Riyadh in 1935. His highness grew up in Riyadh and received his early tutelage at the hands of many religious scholars and shaikhs. At the same time, he benefitted from the close attention and guidance, King Abdulaziz, the founder of Saudi Arabia, provided to his children by personally monitoring their education. King Salman received formal education at Riyadh-based Princes’ School, where he studied religion and modern sciences. He also completed the reading of the holy Qur’an, an achievement celebrated by his school in 1945.

King Salman was appointed in 1954 as Deputy Governor of Riyadh Region when he was just nineteen years of age. In 1955, a Royal Decree was issued appointing him Governor of Riyadh Region. In 2011, he was decreed Minister of Defense; and in 2012, a Royal Decree was issued appointing him Crown Prince, Deputy Premier and Defense Minister.

In 2015, the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman bin Abdulaziz, was proclaimed King of Saudi Arabia.

King Salman bin Abdulaziz accords tremendous consideration to humanitarian and cultural issues both inside and outside Saudi Arabia, and sponsored numerous cultural projects. Among the institutions and cultural/social societies which he chairs are the Board of Directors of King Abdulaziz Dara (Foundation for Research and Archives). He has also chaired the High Commission for Development of Riyadh. Besides, King Salman headed several humanitarian societies and commissions whose activities extend beyond Saudi Arabia. These include the Donations Committee for Distressed Inhabitants of Suez in 1956, the Principal Committee for Donations to Algiers in 1956, the Public Donations Committee for Jordanian Martyrs’ Families in 1967, the Public Relief Committee for Pakistani Sufferers during the India-Pakistan war in 1973.
الملحق

يلي بن عبد العزيز

وقد طال بإجباري ولعب في تخليق الأطلال للفكر والثقافة وفي تلقي الأشعار والمقالات والكتابات

وقد صدر في الرياض يوم ٢٨ و١٤٣٨ هـ الموافق ١٤٣٨/٤/٤

حال الفlässig

رئيسي هيئة[j]
Irwandi Jaswir was born in Medan, Indonesia, in 1970. He read Food Technology and Human Nutrition at Bogor Agriculture University (IPB), Indonesia, and received his bachelor’s degree in 1993. He conferred a Master of Science in Food Science and Biotechnology in 1996 and a Ph.D in Food Chemistry and Biochemistry in 2000 at Universiti Putra Malaysia. In the year 1998 to 1999, Universiti Putra Malaysia has given him the opportunity to participate in the Ph.D exchange program at the Department of Food, Nutrition and Health of the University of British Columbia (UBC), Canada. He continued his pursuit of knowledge at a Diploma in Islamic Revealed Knowledge at the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) in 2003. Then he obtained a fellowship in Lipid Biochemistry at the National Food Research Institute in Tsukuba, Japan, 2006-2008.

With his present appointment as the Deputy Dean for Academic, Research, and Publication at INHART at the International Islamic University Malaysia, Professor Jaswir was appointed administrative and academic positions, including, Secretary of IIUM Council of Professors from 2014 to present, Senior Professor of Food Chemistry and Biochemistry at IIUM from 2015 to present, Chairman of the Korea-INHART Halal Certification Authority in Korea from 2016 to present.

Professor Irwandi Jaswir’s contributions to the Islamic World has uniquely carved an edge in the development of scientific knowledge by establishing and developing a new discipline termed “Halal Science”. This cutting-edge research reveals a significant relationship between Halal and Haram in Islamic jurisprudences and science. Professor Jaswir dedication to the scientific research is shown in the publication of over 120 articles in scientific journals, 30 Book Chapters, completed over 30 research projects and presented more than 250 papers in International Conferences. He is a member of the Editorial Board of many reputable scientific journals. Professor Jaswir’s achievement and dedication in the scientific research of Halal Science culminated with receiving 60 international awards and honors.
الاستاذ الدكتور إزورايجي جاسوير

Professor Irwandi Jaswir

(Portable Electronic Nose)

والمتجهات الأخرى التي تستخدمها المختبرات، وذلك إضافة إلى الأدوات الأخرى المجهولة.

يركز السيناريو في الحالة الإستعمارية للثقافة والسياسة، وتشمل الأدوات الأخرى من مصادر الطاقة المتاحة.

وكان هذا السيناريو لاستخدام الأدوات المتاحة لمصلحة الأمة.