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Classification of the Scientific Heritage of Sheikh Muhammad Sadik Muhammad Yusuf

Tukhtanazarov Abduvakhob
Researcher of the International Academy of Islamic Studies of Uzbekistan
Email: stounblack832@gmail.com Tel: 91.114 20 94
Scientific supervisor: Yusupova Nigora
Doctor of Legal Sciences, Professor

Annotation: This article analyzes the scientific heritage of Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf. His works are analyzed in the direction of creed, jurisprudence, hadith science, Quranic sciences, translation, and socio-educational direction. Within the framework of the article, the significance of Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq's works and their comparative analysis with other works are also presented.

Keywords: Islam, Quran, Hadith, Fiqh, Aqidah, Science, Translation, Sufism, Ethics, Tafsir, Upbringing, Social Justice, Family Sacredness, Acquisition of Knowledge, Patience, Gratitude, Honesty, Law



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Introduction

Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf is one of Uzbekistan's prominent Islamic scholars who made unprecedented contributions to the religious and educational sphere and is considered one of the leading scholars of his time. He gained high recognition not only as a national but also as a recognized mujtahid and enlightened figure throughout the Muslim world. His life, scientific activity, and rich legacy play an invaluable role in the formation of modern Muslim society and its religious, moral, and cultural development. The Sheikh's scientific heritage is extremely extensive and multifaceted, encompassing almost all major sciences related to Islam - aqidah (belief), fiqh (Islamic law), hadith (words and deeds of our Prophet), tafsir (commentary on Quranic verses), Sufism (spiritual purity and spiritual perfection), ethics (manners and customs), da'wah (propaganda of Islam), and Islamic approach to contemporary issues. Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq not only wrote books on each of these scientific directions, but also developed his own scientific style, approach, and methodology of tafsir. For example, in his works on the science of creed, he combined

traditional Sunni creed with modern scientific thought and gave clear and understandable answers to questions existing in the modern Muslim consciousness. In his jurisprudential heritage, he deeply analyzed important practical issues covering every aspect of human life, such as family life, commerce, economics, labor, and social relations.[1]

Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf not only developed classical religious sciences, but also approached the pressing problems of the modern era. He constantly called on young people to protect them from negative trends, proving with rigorous scientific evidence that Islam has nothing to do with threats such as terrorism, extremism, and fanaticism. In particular, his works on the harmony of national and religious values, the connection between science and religious thought, have not lost their relevance even today. His Sufi views are focused on the inner beauty of Islam - the purity of the heart, the cultivation of the soul, love for Allah, and the deep roots of faith. At the same time, moral and spiritual education, social justice, the sanctity of the family, the pursuit of knowledge, patience, gratitude, honesty, and kindness occupy a central place in the Sheikh's works. The scientific heritage of Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf is so comprehensive and deeply substantiated that this heritage is a reliable source, moral compass, and pillar of faith for present and future generations. Every work he wrote is not just a religious text, but an invaluable educational treasure that can serve as a guide for finding oneself as a person and achieving spiritual perfection.[2]

Classification of books of Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq's scientific heritage in the direction of Quranic translations and tafsir: The Holy Qur'an, which is considered the most basic and important link of Islamic sources, is a set of divine laws that form the basis of all social, legal, moral and cultural systems of Muslim society. The Quran is a sacred book that comprehensively covers various aspects of human life, from religious foundations to moral norms, legal procedures, family relations, economic activity, and education, offering a perfect lifestyle.

"The Holy Quran and Translation of Its Meanings in the Uzbek Language" - this book is an abridged, special edition of "Tafsiri Hilol," which contains only the original verses and the Uzbek translation of their meanings. This allows Quran reciters to familiarize themselves with the meaning of verses during recitation [3].

The work "Tafsir Hilal" is one of the important and major achievements in modern tafsir science. Today, this tafsir serves as an extremely important guide for the general public who wish to understand the meanings of the Qur'an in the Uzbek language. In this six-volume tafsir, the sheikh explained the subtle meanings of Quranic verses in simple, popular, but scientifically based language. The Sheikh wrote the work in Mecca between 1991 and 1993. Currently, this work serves as the most reliable translation and interpretation of the Holy Quran not only for the Uzbek people but also for the brotherly Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Turkmen peoples and the Muslim population of European and Asian countries, for this reason, the processes of translating this book into English, Russian, and other languages have been established. Previously, there was an Arabic translation by Altinkhan Tura in the Uzbek language and an explanatory translation of the verses of the Holy Quran in Uzbek by Sheikh Alauddin Mansur. The distinguishing feature of the six-volume "Tafsir Hilal" from other books is that although its writing began in the homeland, most of it was written in Mecca, near the Baytullah, where the Quran was revealed [4].

Methodology.

Within the framework of Islamic science in the regions of our country, a new science called "Quranic Sciences" has been formed. The founder of this science is Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf. This scientific field is aimed at the systematic study of various aspects of the Qur'an and includes tafsir, qira'at, sabab an-nuzul, naskh and manukh, ijaz and many other fields. It makes it possible to study the Quran not only at the text level, but also with its historical and cultural context and deep layers of meaning.

Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq's work "Quranic Sciences" serves as the foundation for a new scientific direction that was introduced relatively later in traditional religious educational institutions in Uzbekistan [5]. It is noted that the author did not have knowledge about the subject of "Ulumi Qur'an" in his primary religious education process - at the "Mir Arab" madrasah in Bukhara and the Imam Bukhari Islamic Institute in Tashkent. A deep acquaintance with it as a scientific discipline dates back to his education in Libya. This science, along with other Islamic sciences, was taught in the curriculum, and through it, the importance and value of the science were understood. It is noted that as a result of the Sheikh's interest in the science of "Ulumul Quran," scientific research and studies, he also defended his thesis in this field. After returning from Libya, he began revising and improving religious education programs while working at the Imam Bukhari Islamic Institute. The head of the Council for Religious Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other officials actively participated in this work. As a result, the subject "Ulumul Quran" was included in the religious education programs of Uzbekistan. Therefore, he developed his work "Quranic Sciences" based on famous scholars who held a significant place in the history of world Islamic science and their important works. This book extensively utilizes more than fifty important treatises such as Abu Ja'far Muhammad ibn Jarir at-Tabari's "Jami'ul bayan an ta'vili ayatil Quran," Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Ahmad al-Ansari Al-Qurtubi's "Al-Jami' li ahkamil Quran," as well as one of the most authoritative sources of hadith science, Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Ismail al-Bukhari's "Sahih al-Bukhari" and Muhammad ibn Isa at-Termizi's "Sunan at-Termizi." [6]. Through this approach, the Sheikh thoroughly and systematically analyzed the scientific views on the Quran and succeeded in preparing the book in a perfect form. As a result, the work "Quranic Sciences" has become an important scientific source that is not only theoretically rich, but also convenient for practical use.

Classification of Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq's scientific heritage books on "Aqida (Belief) ":

The matter of aqida is the way of life of a Muslim person, the order of life, and is the foundation that determines the essence of our religion and the basis of our faith. The book "Sunni Beliefs" was written to convey this fundamental truth to people in a simple, concise, and understandable way. The book reveals the essence of the Ahl as-Sunnah wal-Jama'ah religious school. This main work provides extensive information about the goals of the science of aqeedah, religious schools of thought, and it analyzes in detail the main directions of the science of aqeedah - theology (issues related to Allah), prophethood (prophecy), existence (being) and the unseen (metaphysical issues). In this, an attempt was made to combine the knowledge and methods of narration taken from ancient and modern sources of creed such as Imamuddin Ismail ibn Kathir's "Tafsirul Qur'anil Azim," Muhammad Ali as-Sabuni's "Rovai'ul Bayon tafsiru Ayatil Ahkam minal Quran," Muhammad Ghazali's "Aqydatul Muslim," and Muhammad Said Ramadan al-Buti's "Kubral yaqiynyat alkavniyya" [7].

Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf's work "Iman" is dedicated to the essence of faith, which is considered the cornerstone of Islam. It also includes several topics such as "Sunnah," "Sunnah and scientific miracles," "Sharia," "Islam against terror," "Islam against drug addiction," "Islam and environmental protection," "Islam is the religion of moderation," "Human rights in Islam," "Islam and representatives of other religions," "Women's rights in Islam," "Women and equality." This book provides comprehensive information about what Islam is, its Sharia meaning, the matter of knowledge in Islam, what faith is, about faith and scientific evidence, belief in angels and prophets, and the Holy Quran and Sunnah [8].

Classification of the works of Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq on "Fiqh (Islamic Law) ": The science of Fiqh is a system of Sharia-legal knowledge that regulates the daily life of Muslims, studies, analyzes the rulings developed on the basis of the Quran and Sunnah, and shows ways to apply them in practice. Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf's book "Usulul fiqh" is one of the most delicate and significant sources teaching the rules of deriving Sharia rulings. In the work, first of all, the science of usul al-fiqh is defined, which is presented as a system of theoretical criteria used

in the derivation of jurisprudential rulings. Then, Sharia rulings are divided into types such as fard, wajib, mandub, haram, makruh, mubah, and their main characteristics are explained [9].

Result and discussion.

While the theoretical foundations of jurisprudence were explained through "Usulul fiqh," Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf's work "Kifoya" deserves special attention as its practical and practical continuation. This book is a simple but scientifically based jurisprudential guide that offers Shariah solutions to matters of worship and interaction that Muslims constantly encounter in their lives. The full title of this 3-volume book is "Kifoya sharhi Mukhtasarul Viqoya." The book is a translation and commentary of the famous "Mukhtasarul Viqoya." The original name of "Mukhtasarul Viqoya" is "Niqoya," and its author is the famous faqih Sadrush-sharia Ubaydullah ibn Mas'ud al-Bukhari, who died in 747 Hijri [10]. Ubaydullah ibn Mas'ud created this book by abbreviating his grandfather Mahmud ibn Sadrush-sharia's book "Viqoyatur Rivoya fi masailil Hidoya," but it became famous among scholars and our people as "Mukhtasarul Viqoya." "Mukhtasar al-Wiqaya" is considered one of the most respected books in the Hanafi school. Indeed, it is a summary of "Viqoya," one of the four main texts of the Hanafi school of thought. Additionally, this book contains information about the definition, history, sources, and importance of fiqh science, as well as about jurisprudential schools and their differences.

The first volume of "Kifoya" consists of the books "Purity" and "Prayer." It also includes the theoretical foundations of the science of fiqh and practical issues related to worship. Initially, extensive information is provided about the definition of fiqh science, its sources, historical development, four schools, especially the Hanafi school and its founder Imam A'zam Abu Hanifa, as well as his scientific school [11]. Most of the work is dedicated to purity and prayer rituals, extensively covering conditions such as ablution, ghusl, tayammum, menstruation-nephros, impurity, types of water, and rules of cleanliness [12]. Additionally, within the science of prayer, important matters such as prayer times, conditions, types (obligatory, recommended, voluntary), congregational prayer, rulings in travel and illness situations, imamate, sutra, prostration of forgetfulness, and recitation prostration are explained simply and clearly [13].

The second volume of "Kifoya" is devoted to the issues of zakat, fasting, hajj, marriage, and divorce, which are the main parts of Islamic worship. This volume extensively and thoroughly covers religious practices and their Sharia rules. The obligation, importance, and virtues of Zakat worship are explained in detail. The types of zakat - such as livestock, gold and silver, cash, commercial goods, underground and underwater resources - their nisabs and procedures for paying zakat are clearly indicated. Complete information is also provided about those entitled to zakat, the consequences of incorrect zakat payments, and the etiquettes of giving charity-i fitr and zakat [14]. The types and conditions of fasting, reasons and conditions for breaking it, matters of making up the fast and expiation, makruh and mustahab practices in fasting, and conditions that do not break the fast are explained. The permissible conditions for fasting and the Sharia foundations of belief worship were also examined [15]. The fard, wajib and sunnahs of Hajj worship, the importance of Hajj months, Umrah and Hajj rituals - miqat, ehtirom, talbiya, minagh, arafat and muzdalifah, tawaf of pilgrimage, rituals of tashriq days, women's Hajj and possible conflicts during Hajj are covered in detail. Additionally, information is provided about ifrad, permissible and forbidden things during Hajj [16]. Important concepts are given about the conditions of marriage, forbidden and valid marriages, matters of guardianship and kufa' (equality) in marriage, mahr, marriage of slaves and people of other religions, mahramhood achieved through breastfeeding, and incorrect forms of marriage [17]. The types of divorce (sunnah, bid'ah, clear, ironic), specialized cases of divorce such as ta'liq, raj'at, khulu', zihar, li'on, sexual weakness, iddah and child custody are explained in a broad and understandable way. Additionally, rulings regarding lineage and maintenance are presented appropriately [18].

The third volume of "Kifoya" covers civil relations, commerce, contracts, criminal liability, testimony, and many other issues of Islamic law. This section outlines comprehensive and thorough

Sharia rules related to practical life. Issues of enslavement and oath-taking, expiation of oath, type of oath and conditions of oath-taking, rules related to oath-taking are explained [19]. The terms of trade contracts, beneficial and harmful terms, types of trade such as hiyari (abandonment of trade), riba (interest) and salam, cancellation of trade, fuzuli trade, and various trade issues are considered. Shared property rights (shuf'a), reasons that invalidate them, distribution rules, and gift matters are explained [20]. There are explanations about the terms of lease, its cancellation, and workers' rights. Detailed information is provided on the pledge of property, the management of the pledged item, encroachment on the pledge, guarantee, and referral rights. Various types of partnerships (muwafaza, workers' and vujuh partnerships), their conditions, their invalidity and matters of zakat, rulings regarding muzara'ah and musoqat (trade partnership) are explained. There are opinions about the occupation of abandoned lands, waqf property and its rules, clothing, drinks, games, prices, and various everyday matters. Rules of sacrifice and hunting, found items, abandoned children, missing persons, and other everyday legal matters are described. Issues of judiciary, acceptance and return of testimony, bilateral oath-taking, peace, criminal liability are extensively covered [21].

Contemporary issues such as coercion, will, restriction of offspring, artificial insemination, cesarean section, sexual change, abortion, and cosmetic surgery have been given a Sharia-based assessment.

The work explains complex legal issues based on clear, well-founded, and Islamic sources and serves as an important guide for practical application.

When discussing fiqh and fiqh schools and books written in this regard, the work "Fiqh Directions and Books" is also noteworthy. This work specifically addresses the ranks of books in the Hanafi school and their levels. Under the title "Fiqh books being written now," books such as "Al-fiqhul islamiyyu va adillatuhu," "E'lous-sunan," "Al-fiqhul Hanafiyyu va adillatuhu," "Mavsu'atul fiqhil islamiy," "Al-mavsu'a al-fiqhiyya," "Majmu'atu al-fataviy ash-shar'iyya," "Fiqhus-sunna," "Al-Muomalat al-moliya" are discussed.

The Muslims of our country lived under the anti-religious policy of the totalitarian regime for almost seventy years. The effects of ignorance and atheism emerged, and various conflicts began to arise among Muslims. When various conflicts began to emerge among Muslims living in the same land and following the same madhhab, there was a strong need to find the causes of these conflicts and their solutions.

The book "Disputes: Causes, Solutions" consists of comprehensive analyses of jurisprudential and doctrinal disputes that arose among Islamic scholars, their history, causes, types, and appropriate attitudes towards these disputes. The book is written in a scientific and logical style and is mainly aimed at describing, analyzing, and revealing the scientific foundations of various opinions and views on issues encountered in Muslim society. The first chapters of the book provide information about how the first conflicts in Islamic history emerged, their development process, causes and consequences. Also, special attention is paid to the types of conflicts between Muslims, their classification from a jurisprudential and doctrinal point of view. The author analyzes in more detail some controversial issues related to worship such as prayer, ablution, supplication, and remembrance. For example, on topics such as saying "Amen" aloud or silently, raising hands in prayer, collective prayer after prayer, wiping socks, the opinions and arguments of scholars of various schools of thought and their debates are presented. In this regard, a comparative analysis was conducted based on the sources of the Hanafi, Shafi'i, and other schools of thought. The book also reflects modern fatwas and decisions about the authenticity of jurisprudential schools and the necessity of following them. In particular, information about religious schools such as Ash'ari and Moturidi, their differences and common points are highlighted based on scientific sources. At the same time, separate chapters are devoted to historically controversial topics such as superficiality, the distinction between metaphorical and true meaning, the relationship between narration and reason, Quranic recitation and dedication of prayers to the dead, Mawlid and innovations [22].

Every person constantly encounters financial transactions in their life and participates in these transactions due to life's necessities. It is these transactions that involve a lot of people's time and activity. For this reason, since ancient times, our jurists have authored books called "Kitabul bay'i" - "Book of Trade" to systematize the rulings derived from verses and hadiths on this topic and to facilitate and explain them to Muslims who haven't reached the level of ijtihad.

Such books cover the issues that arise in our book "Market and Related Issues." If financial transactions are not regulated and there are no rules for them, disagreements among people will clearly increase. That is why Allah the Almighty has taken this task upon Himself and explained the general teachings. Then, through our Prophet (peace be upon him), he established the details of these matters. Thus, Islamic rules regarding trade were applied to Muslim life. The incorrect rulings formed in this regard in the pre-Islamic period began to be abolished one after another [23].

It is no secret to any of us that the issue of debt has been one of the issues that has been constantly bothering people since time immemorial. The book "Debt and Related Issues" serves to properly study the rulings regarding how a Muslim should conduct themselves in this matter. Indeed, regardless of who a person is, they inevitably encounter debt transactions throughout their life: some borrow, others lend. Both the borrower, the lender, and the witness to the debt must know the existing Sharia teachings on this matter and the rulings of debt in Sharia [24].

Classification of works on "Hadith Studies" of the scientific heritage of Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq: Hadiths, which are the second sacred source of Islam, are texts that contain the words, deeds, and confirmations of our Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). Hadiths play an important role in the formation of Islamic laws, moral values, and social norms. Therefore, the correct understanding of hadiths, determining their reliability and correct interpretation is one of the most urgent scientific tasks for Muslim scholars.

After completing the writing of "Tafsiri Hilol," the next task was to convey the hadith to our people. As the author himself noted in the introduction to the collection "Hadith and Life," he first chose a book for this work and began writing it. This multi-volume collection consists of a translation and detailed commentary of Sheikh Mansur Ali Nasif's hadith book "At-Tajul jome' lil usul fiy ahadisir-Rasul" [25]. By Allah's grace, this book was written next to the Prophet's (peace be upon him) Rawdah, just as Imam Bukhari wrote "Jami' as-Sahih," after receiving special permission from our Prophet. This book first presents the hadith itself, then its translation, then its commentary based on our madhhab, brief information about the narrators, then the benefits and rulings derived from this hadith are presented in order. A distinctive feature of this book is that the hadiths are not repeated and are divided into chapters according to the topic [26].

Scholars have recognized Imam Bukhari's book "Al-Jami as-Sahih" as the most reliable collection among hadith collections. Scholars of the Islamic world have emphasized that this collection is the most reliable book after the Holy Quran, which Allah the Almighty revealed to guide humanity. The Uzbek translation of this authoritative source is the "Golden Chain" series. The series is the first major scientific work on its topic in Uzbekistan and has global significance. In this regard, reviews about this scientific movement have been received from major Islamic organizations and prominent figures worldwide, including the World Council of Muslim Scholars, Abdullah Muslih, Secretary General of the "Committee of Scientific Miracles on Quran and Sunnah" in Mecca, Dr. Yusuf Juma Saloma (Qudus Sharif), Imam-Khatib of the Blessed Mosque of Aqsa, renowned scholar and member of international Islamic organizations Sheikh Muhammad Said Ramadan Al-Buti (Syrian Arab Republic), Doctor Wahba Mustafa Zuhayli (Syrian Arab Republic), member of Islamic Fiqh Academies, Sheikh Qazi Muhammad Taqi Usmani (Pakistan Islamic Republic), member of Islamic Fiqh Academies, Mufti of Egypt Dr. Ali Juma (Egyptian Arab Republic) [27].

The work "Mustalahul Hadith" is one of the major and relevant sources in the field of hadith terminology (mustalah al-hadith), which is one of the main directions of hadith science. This work has important scientific significance in illuminating the theoretical foundations of hadith science,

classifying types of hadith, explaining the system of isnad and sanad, determining the categories of narrators, and describing the methods of narration. The work "Mustalahul Hadith" is originally a translation and commentary of Dr. Mahmud Tahhan's book "Taysiru Mustalahil Hadith." In the book, the sheikh explains complex terms and concepts related to the hadith method with clear, logical, and systematic explanations, in a way close to the people's language and understandable. This approach serves to popularize the scientific foundations of hadith science, especially for the class of readers who do not have religious knowledge to be aware of this subject [28].

Another work dedicated to the science of hadith is called "Treasury of Manners." This book is a commentary on Imam Bukhari's second major work, "Al-adab Al-Mufrad." The "Treasury of Manners" consists of four volumes and contains 1,322 hadiths.

The book "Treasury of Manners," which promotes adherence to the Sunnah of the Prophet (peace be upon him) not only in religious worship but in all aspects of human life - at home, in society, on journeys, in the marketplace, during sleep, in letters, during circumcision, in child-rearing, and in dealing with living beings, serves as a practical guide not only for scholars but for every Muslim. Every hadith contains life wisdom, spiritual education, and a call for good character [29].

The collection titled "Ask the People of Remembrance" by Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf is a comprehensive commentary work in the form of questions and answers on religious, religious, moral, and socio-legal issues in Islam. This collection aims to increase religious literacy, popularize Sharia knowledge, and eliminate various misunderstandings among the people. Religious issues, which are widespread among Muslims and frequently encountered in life, are answered with transparency, validity, and reliance on Sharia sources. The author answered the questions not based on his personal opinion or sectarian considerations, but relying on Sharia sources such as the Quran, Sunnah, ijma, and qiyas. In this respect, the work is a reliable source not only for the general public, but also for students, imams, and Islamic scholars. The work consists of 4 volumes, each of which contains answers to hundreds of questions. The questions are summarized according to the topics, and logical consistency is maintained in the structure.

Classification of Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq's works on Sufism and spiritual education:

The book "Vision of Sufism" contains important information about Sufi orders, true Sufism, that is, what Sufism should be like when it approaches the Quran and Sunnah scientifically, the tasks of Sufism, the chain of orders, and the life and activities of famous order sheikhs. Additionally, the book comprehensively explains the concept of karamat and its types, Allah's saints and the karamat given to them, the origin and essence of the concepts of shahada and wahdat al-wujud in Sufism [30].

As known, our physical and financial acts of worship, that is, our outward actions, are regulated by our Sharia, and their details are explained based on the science of fiqh, the Holy Quran, and Sunnah. The spiritual-moral and moral teachings of our religion are explained by the science of spiritual education based on the Holy Quran and Sunnah. The work "Spiritual Education" is dedicated to the issues of self-discipline, which is one of the cornerstones of our religion. This work includes issues related to the stages of spiritual maturity, such as purification of the soul and refinement of morality, provides valuable information about the description of various diseases in the soul and heart and ways of purification from them, and the stages of spiritual maturity. The work "Spiritual Education" consists of 3 volumes, the first part of which is called "Purification." It primarily provided as much information as possible about the factors necessary for continuous purification. Then, information about negative states, qualities, and behaviors that cause pollution, and ways to cleanse oneself from them were explained. The second part was called "Revival." It discussed the realization of certain statuses that a believing Muslim should possess. In other words, it described how to restore a Muslim's identity. The third part was called "Behavior." This section primarily provides information about characterizing oneself with Allah's beautiful names and following the Prophet peace be upon

him in this regard. Then we talked about the effects of behavior. The meanings of each quality and status in the dictionary and scholars' definitions were presented".

The book "Commentary on Virtuous Wisdoms," which serves as a guide for implementing the theoretical ideas presented in the work "Spiritual Education," is a translation and commentary on the book "Hikamul-Atoiyya" by Sheikh Ibn Ataullah Al-Iskandari. This work consists of 5 parts and is not only a source of Sufi knowledge, but also a spiritual program that purifies the soul.

Classification of the works of Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf in the field of socio-spiritual, family, and national values: In the book "Social Etiquette," which is an important guide for everyone who wants to form a culture of communication and establish Islamic morality in personal and collective life, the comprehensive aspects of Islamic etiquette, its importance in life, and sources are deeply analyzed. The work details the social etiquettes that every Muslim should follow in their daily lifestyle - speech, greetings, eating, hospitality, dressing, traffic, internet use, mosque, neighborhood, knowledge, profession, travel, illness, and funeral etiquettes based on the Quran and Sunnah.

The book "Happy Family" is a comprehensive and detailed commentary on Islamic rulings regarding family relationships, encompassing all matters that a Muslim should know about family life. Through the teachings of Islam, which has shown people the path to happiness in both worlds, such as building a happy and prosperous family, husband and wife's rights, duties and obligations, relationships with parents and in-laws, choosing brides and grooms, aqeeqah, child-rearing, maintaining family ties, divorce, waiting period, and many other relevant topics, the book discusses a number of current problems, showing the Muslim's program of happy family life through verses, hadiths, and examples of the lives of the righteous predecessors.

Lies are strongly condemned in Islam and are considered one of the major spiritual crimes, and the Sheikh's book "Lies," written on this basis, analyzes the role of lies in divine teachings, its doctrinal, moral, and social consequences based on the Quran and Sunnah. Allah the Almighty has forbidden lying, and our Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) described it as a sign of hypocrisy. The work firmly emphasizes the harm that lies inflict not only on individuals but on society as a whole, that it leads to material crimes, and that there is no place for lies in the life of a faithful person. The book will serve as a useful resource for the general public, especially young people, educators, and those working in the spiritual and educational sphere.

Classification of Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf's works on religious tolerance and pure Islamic enlightenment: History is the life madrasa of all past generations. Through history, the living learn what is beneficial for them, act upon it, and are aware of things that harm them and stay away from them. Islamic history usually refers to the history of Islamic states and Muslim peoples from the early period when revelation was revealed to the present day. However, in reality, this history encompasses the period from the beginning of the world to the present time, when we live. Indeed, this history begins with the first man, the first prophet - Adam (peace be upon him). Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf's The work "History of Islam" is a two-volume summary of the history of Islam explanation and is one of the authors' last books .

Another work of the Sheikh, "The Path to Perfect Happiness," is presented as a perfect life order of Islam, emphasizing that it is a path that leads a person to happiness and happiness through the norms of creed, Sharia, and morality. This methodological approach forms the entire artistic and scientific basis of the work. The role of faith in human life, its doctrinal aspects, and Islamic thought based on reason and knowledge are explained. The work is a source of complete Islamic ideology, which harmoniously describes the doctrine, jurisprudence, morality, and order of life. The work "The Path to Perfect Happiness" is a high religious and spiritual program for every Muslim who wishes to build a happy family. It consists not only of religious knowledge, but also of in-depth analyses of life management, spiritual education, and social responsibility, and serves as an exemplary guide in the scientific style.

Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf participated in the World Islamic Scientific Conference "Vasatia (Moderation) - The Path of Life" held in Kuwait in May 2005. The purpose of choosing this topic for the conference was to discuss pressing issues such as youth taking wrong paths, extremism in religion, and religious fanaticism. The Sheikh's book "Vasatiya - the Path of Life" on this topic summarizes the issues raised at this conference and details the topics covered.

Conclusion.

To solve each problem, it is necessary to carefully study its causes and treat them one by one. Many emphasize that at the root of most of today's problems arising in the life of the Muslim world lie the injustices of non-religious and ignorant communities and individuals," says the author in his book "Open Letter." This book is about the historical trials of the Muslim world, their causes and solutions. It highlights difficulties such as rebellions, conquests, and colonialism, but each time it emphasizes that under the leadership of the government and scholars, problems were solved and there were aspirations for good. It is said that modern problems are mainly the result of internal conflicts and the influence of ignorant groups, but to overcome them, it is necessary to awaken through active actions. The book also emphasizes that Islam is a religion of peace and easy approach, and the importance of tolerance and moderation in Sharia.

The rich scientific and spiritual heritage left by Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf deeply and comprehensively encompasses the main branches of Islam. He presented works that were understandable to our people, based on evidence, and deeply meaningful in terms of life and education in many areas such as Quranic interpretation, hadith, creed, jurisprudence, methodology, Sufism, ethics, and social life.

The scientific heritage of Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf is a unique treasure that opened new pages of Islamic enlightenment in Uzbekistan and the entire Muslim world. His numerous works on the Quran and tafsir, hadith studies, doctrinal issues, fiqh, Sufism, spiritual education, ethics, and social life not only developed classical Islamic sciences but also offered moderate and scientific solutions to contemporary problems. This heritage is based on the principles of loyalty to the Quran and Sunnah, moderation (wasatiya), unity, and moral purity, and is a reliable source of guidance for the religious, spiritual, and social development of Muslim society. The Sheikh's works serve as a life guide for scholars, students, and the general public, protecting them from misguidance and encouraging spiritual elevation. Studying and applying this rich heritage serves to increase the spiritual wealth not only of the Uzbek people but of the entire ummah, as it perfectly reflects the true essence of Islam - peace, justice, and human perfection.

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