

Rule Of Minerals And Conservation Of Nature: According To Hinduism, Judaism: Analytical Study

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Abstract:

From the start Minerals and Natural resources play a vital role in development of the Country. But due to growth of population, law of demand and supply and law of nature is changed. Minerals and natural resources are halting day by day. Is man-made law and religious law, both laws provide protection to Minerals and Natural resources?. Hinduism is the oldest religion of the world. It has a large number of religious books and rules as well. With this Judaism is the first religion in sematic category. This religion has a lot of spikes in history but today to some extent they follow their rules and mostly historian says that Jewish are more conservative about religion. But the question is how much sematic and non-Semitic religions have rules about minerals and for conservation of nature. And which religions pay much attention to these rules. However, for this purpose we select first two religions Hinduism and Judaism.

Key Words: Hinduism, Judaism, rules of Minerals and conservation of Nature.

Introduction:

Any naturally occurring chemical or compound is called a mineral, but petroleum and coal formed from the decomposition of organic matter are not minerals in the truest sense of the term. Sometimes other inorganic substances are also called minerals. From a practical point of view, only the outer shell of the planet is the only source of minerals. Of course, there are minerals deep in the earth and space, but currently it is not possible to reach them and use them. Generally, plants, animals, minerals Sustainable use and conservation of natural resources, including reservoirs, fertilizers, clean water, clean air and fossil fuels, has been given special importance in every era, but conflicts are arising in view of the

demand for resources to meet the needs of the growing population. Because industrial development in the modern era has been made possible due to mineral resources. Therefore, mineral resources are considered an important source of development not only in the old times but also in this modern era. Along with the worldly laws, it is also necessary for man to Religious laws should also be observed. Minerals, which plays an important role in the development of the country, if we consider it necessary to observe religious laws along with worldly laws in this development, then it becomes not only development but also a form of worship. Therefore, almost every religion Legislation has been made for mining.

Literal and Terminological Definition of the Word "Mineral":

According to the Arabic dictionary, *Lasan-al-Arab* (لسان العرب) minerals (mineral mines) refer to the places from which the gems of the earth are extracted. (Manzur 2003, 138) As if the meaning of mine is defined as a place, the center of every object will be called its mine, as the word "Eden(عدن)" (T. Quran 20,) is used in the Qur'an in the sense of staying.

That is, the things that Allah Almighty has concentrated in the earth since the creation of the earth. According to the Urdu dictionary, this word is used in the meaning of the masculine noun. From which it can be the place of origin of metals or minerals. Adjective mineral and related to mineral, i.e. metals extracted from a mine, while its plural mineral which is a noun that refers to minerals can be metals or minerals. (Sheikh 2004) Therefore, terminologically, *Maa'dan* means (Mineral Mines) those places from which precious metals such as gold, silver and brass are extracted. (Alauddin Abi Bakar bin Mas 2000)

Types of minerals:

Minerals can be divided into several types including:

- 1 *Kanz* (كنز)(treasure) is the wealth that man himself has buried in the ground. (Mas'ud 2001)
- 2 *fossils* (ركاز) is a word consisting of both *kanz*(كنز) and *madan*(معدن), which means to bring down to the bottom, whether it is brought down by Allah or by humans. (Ibid 2001) However, the interpretation of fossils is based on the sayings of Iraqi jurists. In the famous book "*Al-Mughni*", the definition of minerals is restricted to coming out of the earth. Therefore, the things that come out of the sea are excluded from the definition of minerals. Similarly, "produced" With the words "gone", that treasure was removed What man has hidden in the ground. While the words "besides" avoid mud and mud and by saying "valuable item" it is known that that item is rich and people's rights are associated with it. (Al-

Maqdisi, Al-Mughni 2004) Therefore, examples of minerals are gold, silver, lead, iron, rubies, etc., (Al-Maqdisi, 2004) while liquid minerals include oil, sulfur, etc.

The procedure and law of minerals and natural resources are not the same in different religions. What are minerals? What should be their distribution? And what are the differences in their distribution? These are the questions that can arise in the mind of every human being. In this context, it is important to study the laws about minerals and natural resources in Hinduism and Judaism.

Minerals and Natural Resources in Hinduism:

Importance of Natural Resources and Minerals in Hinduism:

A study of the religious rules of Hinduism reveals that this religion contains a great deal of detail about minerals and natural resources. Hardly any other religion lays much emphasis on minerals and natural resources from the beginning in the earliest books (the Vedas). The followers of the Hinduism religion from the beginning were aware of the importance and use of water, forests (plants) and precious stones etc, from a religious point of view they give respect to stones (precious stones) or plants . *Atharva Veda* emphasis to cure various diseases through plants. For example, the use of plants (medicines) to cure fever, cough and other such diseases is emphasized. (Mullers, Hymns of the *atharva veda* 1963) On the other hand, using plants against the enemy is considered an important means of success. (Mullers, Hymns of the *atharva veda* 1963) While on various occasions there is an exhortation to take advantage of the development and use of fields, water and other natural resources, while organizing special prayers on these occasions has been going on in Hinduism since the beginning. (Mullers, Hymns Of The *Atharva Veda* 1963)

1.1: Protecting minerals and natural resources while keeping in mind the ethical aspect:

Hinduism has a lot of legislation on natural resources. In addition to using plants for spiritual cleansing, their use for healing has been around since the beginning of Hinduism. On the other hand, plants are considered an important source of food. Therefore, these natural resources are highly valued in Hinduism. (M. Muller, *The sacred books of the east* 1965)

1.2: Creating a Pollution Free Environment for Resource Development:

Apart from the Vedas, we find most of the rules of mineral resources and their distribution in other books, *Arthashastra* and *Manusmṛiti*. Religious rules emphasize the importance and order the King to arrange and build a hunting forest with a wide lake where all kinds of animals and natural resources available." (M. Muller, *Artha Shastra* 1965)

On the other hand, keeping in mind the importance of forest and natural resources, it has also been pointed out that Brahmins should be given a part of the forest for cultivation of Soma, where they can also do penance and austerity, because for worship Clean and peaceful environment is needed. (M. Muller, *Ibid* 1965) On the other hand, emphasizing the importance of using natural resources for the benefit of the people, it has been made mandatory for the king to establish forests and hunting grounds etc. for the recreation of other people, where all kinds of animals can be found and the breeding and health of these animals are well taken care of so that the benefits of natural resources reach the common man easily. (M. Muller 1965)

An initiative to protect minerals and natural resources in Hinduism has also been taken that in the construction of forts, warehouses should be built to preserve minerals and forests (oil, grains, metals, coal and stones etc.) so that the natural

resources can be stored and must be stored in sufficient quantity to last for years. (M. Muller, *Artha Shastra* 1965)

1.3: Development of Minerals and Natural Resources:

In addition to usage, Hindu laws also emphasize the promotion of minerals and natural resources. It is mandatory for the custodian of the treasury to keep track of the accounts of the production of minerals and natural resources and to take significant steps over time to expand and improve. (M. Muller, *Artha Shastra*, 1965) Forests are an important source of natural resources because these forests produce iron, copper, bronze, lead, mercury, tin, brass, coal, straw and other types of products, so the forest manager is responsible for utilizing these natural resources. He will appoint a supervisor for their safety so that they are well taken care of and their factories will be installed inside the city or outside the city. (M. Muller, *Artha Shastra*, 1965) Along with this, it has been declared necessary to determine the fine for the protection of these minerals and natural resources, while in case of non-compliance with the law, it has been emphasized to establish the penalty based on the nature of the crime (M. Muller, *Artha Shastra*, 1965) So that the natural resources can be expanded. (M. Muller, *Artha Shastra*, 1965)

On the other hand, the expansion of natural resources and the benefit from it can also be estimated from the fact that it has been declared necessary for the king to reside where there is water and cool air around and where there are many trees. (M. Muller, *Manu Smṛiti* 1965) While in the laws of *Manusmṛiti*, jewel and pearl cases are also considered as land cases. (M. Muller, *Manu Smṛiti*, 1965) Because the death penalty has been established for the thief of gold, silver and jewels or on the other hand there is an order to give punish according to the time,

country, nationality and status of the thief and the owner. (M. Muller, Manu Smriti 1965)

1.4: Responsibilities of Custodian Mines:

It has been included in the duties of the incharge that they should take good care of the forests and mineral and not be negligent in the performance of their duties. (M. Muller, The Law of Manu 1886) With this, Hinduism emphasizes the collection of revenue from these minerals and natural resources. (M. Muller, The Law of Manu 1965) Hinduism puts so much emphasis on mining expansion and reform that laws even state that anyone caught stealing minerals from the government treasury will be punished with death. (M. Muller, The Law of Manu 1965)

1.5: Gems considered as minerals:

Hinduism religious law considered all gems as minerals. Therefore, from the beginning, the gems have been formally classified. For example, the good types of pearls are considered to be those which are Parni (Name of pond in Pardesh)Attak(Hill name in Panda Pradesh) Pashka(Near to patliputra) etc. (M. Muller, Artha Sastra 1965).Religious laws show protection to all these gems.

1.6: Details of Income from Minerals and Natural Resources:

Hinduism has emphasized the establishment of a formal mining industry for the expansion and improvement of minerals and natural resources and it has been prescribed that the manager of the mines should be familiar with the knowledge of metals as well as the knowledge of mining. (M. Muller, Artha Shastra, 1965) Similarly Gold, silver, lead, copper, mercury, brass, bronze etc ,the administrator should be well aware of the benefits of its use. Because according to the laws of Hinduism, there are about ten types of revenue from minerals and natural resources to the state, which are,

1: Production value

2: Share in production

3: Five percent (tax)

4: Examination fee fixed at 1/8 will be charged.

5: Penalties announced

6: Chungi tax

7: compensation for the loss which the king may have to bear,

8: Further penalties which will depend on the nature of the offence

9: 8 per cent state ownership

10: Mines are the source of revenue to the public treasury and on the treasury rests the power of the state, and the land which is adorned with the treasury is acquired with the help of the army and wealth. (M. Muller, ibid 1965)

1.7: Recovery of Penalty and Dowry:

From the beginning, Hinduism insists on levying a fine of 25 pence on violators of mineral laws. (M. Muller, ibid 1965) On the other hand, salt, which is considered to be an important mineral, has been mandated to collect 5 percent of the original price in cash on its sale. (M. Muller, ibid, 1965).While government duty on imported salt is recognized as 6/1, while it will be accompanied by 5% duty or 8% state ownership. (M. Muller, ibid 1965) On the other hand, this law also states that the buyer will not only give compensation but also compensate the public treasury, while in case of non-compensation; a fine of 600 will be received. (M. Muller, ibid 1965)

The laws of Hinduism also emphasize that the mining industry should be set up in one place and if any person (in setting up the industry) is found outside that fixed place, fine will be imposed. Theft of any produce will be fined eightfold and anyone who starts mining without the permission of the state will be punished. (M. Muller, Ibid 1965) On the other hand, in order to utilize the minerals and resources, Hinduism makes it necessary that in order to utilize the gold and silver obtained from the mine; it becomes the responsibility of the concerned officer to establish a market where all the facilities (e.g.

scales, dyeing equipment etc.) availability should be ensured (Ibid, 1965)

Along with these facilities, the exchange officer is also required to ensure the appointment of skilled persons to take legal action against those who steal coins or jewelry. (Ibid, 1965)

For this reason, in Hinduism, there has been a discussion on the utilization of minerals and natural resources and obtaining benefits from them, and efforts have been made to present a complete and comprehensive process for their development, because minerals and natural resources are play important role in the development of the country and nation

Minerals and Natural Resources in Judaism:

2.1: Importance of minerals and natural resources in Judaism:

If we examine Judaism's laws after Hinduism, we find many religious laws about mining and natural resources. Therefore, it is clear that the Jewish people were aware of minerals and their use from the start. The Holy Torah mentioning natural resources, a statement of Moses (AS) is mentioned as follows:

"In that country you will find bread in abundance and you will not lack anything, because the stones of this country are iron and from the mountains of that country you can dig and extract copper". (Bible, Deuteronomy 2001)

On the other hand, the importance shows that a regular committee was established to look after all the minerals and natural resources. (Ibid, Chronicles 1, 2001).in case of disobedience of the laws, the penal law will be applicable. (Ibid, Exodus 2001)

Therefore, the Judaism Religion were very familiar with the use of metals from the beginning, that's why they were experts in making different types of artifacts from stones, such as the use of gold in crowns, or the use of brass in the crown (Ibid, Exodus 2001).with this

these people were also very familiar with the use of various methods of ruby, topaz, emerald, sapphire, and diamond. (Ibid, Exodus 2001)

2.2: Steps taken initially for exploitation and expansion of mineral and natural resources:

It is clear from the start that there were good artisans who were skilled in their art to utilize the minerals and natural resources in the Jewish nation. (Ibid, Exodus 2001) These people were considered quite expert in making different types of things like boxes, tables etc. from wood which is an important source of natural resources (forests). (Ibid, Exodus 2001)

On the other hand, from the study of the Old Testament, we also know that these people were considered to be quite skilled in making various vessels from metals in connection with the use of minerals. (Ibid, Kings,1 2001)Therefore, extensive reforms were implemented to make these minerals useful, including the establishment of furnaces to make these minerals pure and unique. (Ibid, Proverbs 2001)

Ancient Egypt was quite famous for the development of iron work. (Ibid, Deuteronomy 2001) The study of the Old Testament shows that these people were always engrossed in the development of natural resources. (Ibid, Isaiah 2001) Therefore, they were the ones who had the knowledge and understanding of silver and various kinds of industries and were the inventors of skilled works. They ware skilled in making various brass objects or using stone and wood as well as understanding metals very well. (Ibid, Kings 1, 2001) But along with this we also find that people skilled in these metals were also came here from other countries. (Ibid, Samuel 1, 2001)However, we also find some traces of the time of the captivity (in Babylon) from which it can be inferred to a considerable extent.It is said that at that time, many people of the Jewish nation were experts in mining and its use. (Ibid, Kings 2, 2001) Therefore, these people were aware of

such matters as the use of minerals for the purpose of trade and the location of minerals. (Ibid, Job, 2001).cooking oil made from olives is mentioned on many occasions in the Old Testament. (Ibid, Book of Deuteronomy, 2001)The verse is also described in a way that is noteworthy in which it is mentioned that "the rock pours out rivers of oil for me". (Ibid, Job, 2001) Therefore, the Jewish nation was very capable of expanding and reforming the laws of minerals and natural resources. (Ibid, Kings 1, 2001) These people were also familiar with making bricks and using furnaces for them. Along with this taxes obtained from stone cutting and mining, we find the reforms from the study of the Old Testament to the initiation of large projects and the construction of large buildings for the protection of treasures etc. (Ibid, Book of Ezekiel, 2001) But on the other hand, along with being convinced of these laws, there were also the biggest ungrateful people and Allah Ta'ala beware them on every occasion through the Prophet. They were often warned against depleting these minerals and natural resources as these people depended heavily on these minerals and natural resources. (Alexander 1978)

2.3: Setting laws for natural resources keeping ethics in mind:

In Judaism, there is legislation regarding minerals found in various forms and their use. This makes it clear that the Jewish people were aware of the use of minerals and its expansion from the beginning (Blackman, Mishnayoth NEZIKIN, Tractate, BABA METZIA, 1963).The development had reached its peak during the reign of Hazrat Sulaman(AS). In the laws of the Mishnah, many laws are mentioned regarding the expansion and improvement of mines. For example, if the mine is found in such a place that the building is old, and then it will be considered the building owner. While paying for it is required. It has been announced. (Philip Blackman 1963) On the other hand, keeping in

view the expansion of minerals, many laws have been enacted, the main purpose of which is to distribute minerals or the rights of others in minerals, i.e., general minerals and special minerals, and many other laws have been made so that at every point in life All kinds of problems related to minerals can be solved. (Ibid, Mishnayoth ZERAIM 1963) Referring to a law regarding the ownership of minerals, it is said that those minerals (gems etc.) which are hidden and people are rushing to get them, the first to get them will be considered. If these minerals are in someone's field and people are running in a disorderly manner (with speed) in order to get them, while there is no possibility of a bird flying from the ground while running, then the mineral to be taken into consideration for those who will arrive first Gets. If the field is fenced, the miners will be considered as the owner of the field. (Ibid, Mishnayoth, Nezikin, Tractate, BABA METZIA 1963) While on the other side, it has also been explained that if the people who get minerals etc. They are under the care of their parents, then the minerals will be considered as the property of the parents. (Ibid, BABA METZIA, 1963) While any documents related to natural resources and minerals have been found by a person, it has been urged to return them to the original owner. (Ibid, Mishnayoth, Nezikin, Tractate, BABA METZIA 1963) .And if the mineral is found in its original place (i.e. where it was obtained, such as a mine or forest, etc.), the finder will be deemed to be the owner. (Ibid, BABA METZIA, 1963) Similarly, if the ore is found stacked on top of each other, then a claim can be made and, if proven true, will be returned to the original owner (Ibid, BABA METZIA, 1963) .in returning the ore, it is necessary that the owner correctly reports the signs of the lost thing, if there is some uncertainty then it is necessary not to hand over the ore to him until it is ascertained about the person that he Is the person telling the truth or lying?. (Ibid, , BABA METZIA, 1963) On the other hand, considering the purposes and objectives of use, it

has been emphasized that if the ore is silver or copper vessels, the finder can use these vessels until the owner is found, but be careful in using them. If the same utensils etc. are made of gold or glass, then it is prohibited to use them in the same case. (Ibid, BABA METZIA, 1963)

2.4: Forests and other natural resources:

Judaic law emphasizes the importance of forests in natural resources and their expansion. For example, there are various laws regarding forests and fruit trees. The original purpose of the first fruit that is collected in Jerusalem is also stated that this tree will grow and its roots will become very strong. (Bible, Book of Leviticus, 2001). With this the right of all people to forests has been recognized and it has been formally identified which forests will be considered general and which forests will be considered special. (Blackman, Mishnayoth ZERAIM ,Tractate ,ORLAH 1964)

Therefore, the forests owned by someone are included in the private clause. On the other hand, the agreements will be strictly followed in selling these forests. Therefore, if after selling the private forests, if the fruits etc. are ready, then according to the agreement it is necessary to solve the problem. (Ibid, Nezikin, Tractate, BABA METZIA 1963). But along with this, most of the local customs are also considered in the laws of natural resources so that natural resources can be protected in every case. (Ibid, , BABA METZIA, 1963)

2.5: Creating a Pollution Free Environment for Resource Development:

To protect forests as a natural resource, legislation states that forests should generally be planted about 12 yards away from city limits so that the trees are not damaged by pollution or construction in the city. If it contains bushes, there should be a distance of 25 yards, so no compensation will be given for the felling of the tree due to the plantation of private forests within

these limits. (Ibid, BABA BATHRA, 1963) On the other hand, in order to protect the natural resources, the thresher site has been ordered to be built far away from the trees so that the environment can be kept clean. (Ibid, BABA BATHRA, 1963) In order to keep the environment clean and tidy, it has been emphasized to eliminate the dirty pond from around, along with this keeping in mind the rights of the neighbors in planting trees, in which the distance from the neighbor's boundaries is about 6 feet. Special care will be taken. (Ibid, BABA BATHRA, 1963).

2.6: Concept of penalty in case of damage or theft of natural resources and minerals:

Jewish religious law explains law of fines about natural resources in great detail and has always emphasized the reparation of damages. Regarding natural resources, which include fields, forests, etc., this law is found. If the owner of the resource is a person ,when an animal is the one that did the damage, then the compensation for the damage must be paid in full. While in certain situations animals and humans have been given the right to exception in case of damage to natural resources (Ibid, BABA KAMMA, 1963) Apart from this, the law also states that a bull without an owner that damages natural resources, etc., will be killed, while another group of Religious scholar opinion is that this bull will not be killed because of its No owner. (Ibid, BABA KAMMA, 1963) On the other hand, it is also indicated that if the damage to the resource is caused by a person, then the full payment will be made. (Ibid, BABA KAMMA, 1963).

Therefore, individuals who harm trees , agricultural products, etc. through fire will be responsible for paying their own damages. Similarly, regarding the theft of natural resources and minerals, there is law that if it is proved against a person in the presence of two witnesses that such and such a person has stolen or sold this

thing, then that person shall be fined four or five times. A fine must be paid if the witnesses are declared false; the witnesses will have to pay a fine. (Ibid, BABA KAMMA, 1963) Similarly, in natural resources and minerals, owner's statement is highly appreciated. On the other hand, payment is demanded in accordance with the worth at the time of the theft in cases where natural resources or minerals are used after being stolen. (Ibid, BABA KAMMA, 1963) If the mineral (gems etc.) is not usable after the passage of time (i.e. its value is negligible, the same thing has to be paid for), then the payment will be made in the same way after the passage of time. (Ibid, BABA KAMMA, 1963) On the other hand, if the thief used false testimony to obtain payment, he must pay five times the punishment and face five charges. (Mishnayoth, BABA KAMMA, 1963) When the ore etc. has been stolen and handed over to the priest, the priest cannot be asked to pay for it. (Mishnayoth, BABA KAMMA, 1963) In fact, it is proven that there have been many reforms in Judaism regarding the use and expansion of minerals and natural resources. The purpose of which is to solve all kinds of problems from a religious point of view in the coming times. That is the cause. The Old Testament has several references to minerals and their applications.

Conclusion:

People are aware of the value of minerals and natural resources since they play a significant part in the nation's growth, and it is abundantly obvious that religion has not been actively promoted in this awareness. Its conceivable Natural resources and minerals are highly valued in both religions. There are some common laws in these two religions (Hinduism and Judaism), yet each religion has created its own laws as well. If observed in common laws. Minerals and natural resources have so been highlighted in both religions. It has been determined that creating a clean environment is essential for the

development of resources. On the other hand, laws governing fines or compensation are also present in cases of damage. However, a lot of laws can be recorded in non-communal laws. For instance, whereas Judaism lacks this legislation, Hinduism has caste-based regulations and grants religious privileges to Brahmins. While in Judaism the emphasis is on wellbeing, it places considerable stress on the topic of riches. Judaism's regulations are also a little unclear; for instance, the rules governing the repatriation of minerals are not always well stated.

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