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DARK-SKINNED



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E-MORE

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Siyāĥ Fām Ghulām

SLAVE

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SOUTH AFRICA: 163 – 7th Avenue, Mayfair, Johannesburg, South Africa. Contact: 0027-82699-1168 ٱلۡحَمۡ لُلِلَّهِ رَبِّ الۡعَلَمِيۡنَ وَالصَّلُوةُ وَالسَّلَامُ حَلٰى سَيِّ بِالۡمُرۡسَلِيۡنَ ٱمَّابَعُدُ فَاَحُوۡذُبِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيۡطُنِ الرَّحِيۡمِ ۡ بِسۡمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِيۡمِ

Du'ā for Reading the Book

Read the following Du'ā (supplication) before you study a religious book or an Islamic lesson, you will remember whatever you study, النُسَاءَ الله عنَّوَجالًا:

ٱللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ عَلَيْنَا حِكْمَتَكَ وَانْشُرْ عَلَيْنَا رَحْمَتَكَ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَام

<u>Iranslation</u>

Yā Allah عَتَوَجَلً Open the door of knowledge and wisdom for us, and have mercy on us! O the One Who is the Most Honourable and Glorious!

(Al-Mustatraf, vol. 1, pp. 40)

Note: Recite Ṣalāt-'Alan-Nabī 🚧 once before and after the Du'ā.

Transliteration Chart

ع	A/a	ڑ	Ř/ř	J	L/l
1	A/a	ز	Z/z	٩	M/m
ب	B/b	ژ	X/x	ن	N/n
پ	P/p	س	S/s		V/v,
ت	T/t	ش	Sh/sh	و	W/w
ٹ	Τ̈́/ṫ	ص	Ş/ş	ه / ه /ه	Ĥ/ĥ
ث	Š/š	ض	₽/ḍ	ى	Y/y
う	J/j	ط	Ţ/ţ	2	Y/y
چ	Ch	ظ	Ż/ż	ó	A/a
5	Ĥ∕ḥ	٤	٢	ీ	U/u
ż	Kh/kh	ė	Gh/gh	्	I/i
2	D/d	ف	F/f	و مدّہ	Ū/ū
٢	Ď/ḋ	ق	Q/q	ی مدّہ	Ī/ī
ડં	Ż/ż	ك	K/k	ا مدّہ	Ā/ā
ر	R/r	گ	G/g		A/a

ٱلْحَمْدُلِلَّهِ رَبِّالْعُلَمِيْنَ وَالصَّلُوةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِالْمُرْسَلِيْنَ آمَّابَعُدُفَاَحُوْذُبِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيُطْنِ الرَّحِيْمِ بِسُمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمِنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

DARK-SKINNED SLAVE^{*}

Though Satan will make you feel lazy, read this booklet completely. You will go into raptures, النَّه عَزَوَجَلَ.

Excellence of Reciting Ṣalāt-'Alan-Nabī 禅說

The Beloved and Blessed Prophet حَنَّى اللَّعْتَالَى عَلَيُووَ الْمِحَتَّالَى عَلَيُووَ الْمِحَتَّالَ عَلَيُوهُ المَّعْتَالَى عَلَيُووَ الْمُحَتَّالَ مَعْزَمُ مَعْزَمُ أَنْ الْمُعْتَعَانَ عَلَيُوهُ الْمُعْتَعَانَ عَلَيُوهُ الْمُعْتَعَانَ عَلَيُوهُ الْمُعْتَعَانَ عَلَيْوَ الْمُعْتَعَانَ عَلَيْوَ الْمُعْتَعَانَ عَلَيْوَ الْمُعْتَعَانَ مَعْزَمُ أَنْ الْمُعْتَعَانَ عَلَيْوَ الْمُعْتَعَانَ مَعْزَمُ أَنْ الْمُعْتَعَانَ عَلَيْوَ الْمُعْتَعَانَ عَلَيْوَ الْمُعْتَعَانَ عَلَيْوَ الْمُعْتَعَانَ مَعْزَمُ أَنْ الْمُعْتَعَانَ مَعْزَمُ أَنْ الْمُعْتَعَانَ مَعْزَمُونَ الْمُعْتَعَانَ الْمُعْتَعَانَ مَعْزَمُ اللَّهُ مُعْذَعُ الْمُعْتَعَانَ الْمُعْتَعَانَ الْمُعْتَعَانَ الْمُعْتَعَانَ الْعُنْعُ مَعْذَمُ اللَّهُ مُعْذَعُ مُعْذَمُ اللَّهُ مَعْذَمُ الْمُعْتَعَانَ مَعْذَمُهُ مَعْذَمُ اللَّهُ مَعْذَمُ مُعْذَعُ مَعْذَعُ مُعْذَمُ اللَّهُ مُعْذَعُ مُعْذَعُ الْعُنْعُ عَلَيْهُ مُعْذَعُ مُعْذَعُ مُعْذَعُ مُعْتَعُونَ الْعُنْعُنَا مُعْتَعَانَ الْعُنْتَعَانَ الْعُنْعُ مُعْذَعُ مُعْذَعُ مُعْتَعَانَ الْعُنْتَعَانَ الْعُنْعُنَا الْعُنْكُ الْعُعْنَى الْمُعْتَعَانَ الْعُنْعُالُعُونَ الْمُعْتَعَانَ الْعُنْعُ الْمُعْتَعَانَ الْعُنْعُنَا الْعُنْعُنَا الْعُنْتَا الْعُنْتُ الْعُنْتَعَانَ الْعُنْعُنَا الْعُنْعُ الْمُعْتَعَانَ الْعَا وَعُنَا مُعْتَعَانَ الْعَامَةُ اللَّا عَامَةُ مَعْتَعَانَ الْعَانَا الْعَامَةُ الْعَامَةُ مَعْتَعَانَ الْعُنْعُ لَعَامَ الْعَالَ الْعَامَةُ الْعَامَةُ الْعَامَةُ مُعْتَعَانَ الْعُنْعُ مُعْتَعَانَ الْعُنْعُا الْعُنْعُا الْعُنَا الْعُنْعُانَا الْعُنْعَانَ الْعَامَةُ الْعُالَيْنَا الْعُنْعُا الْعُامِ الْ

A renowned exegetist Muftī Aḥmad Yār Khān Na'īmī مَحْمَدُاللهِ تَعَالى عَلَيْهِ has said, "Allah's sending Salām means either making angels

^{*} Amīr-e-Aĥl-e-Sunnat راتعت تَوَكَاتُهُو التكاليّة delivered this speech on 12 Rabī'-ul-Awwal (1430 AH) in the Mīlād Ijtimā' of Dawat-e-Islami, a global and non-political movement for the propagation of Quran and Sunnaĥ. It is being presented in writing with necessary amendments.

convey Salām to him or protecting him from troubles and calamities." (*Mirāt-ul-Manājī*, vol. 2, pp. 102)

Mustafa jān-e-raḥmat pay lākĥaun Salām Sham'-e-bazm-e-ĥidāyat pay lākĥaun Salām

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيْبِ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالٰى عَلٰى مُحَمَّد

1. Dark-skinned slave

There was a caravan travelling in the Arabian Desert. The travellers ran out of water on the way. Exhausted by raging thirst, they were on the verge of death but were fortunately blessed. All of a sudden, the Beloved Prophet حَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيُهِ وَاللَّهُ وَسَلَّمُ came to help them and all the travellers took a sigh of relief. The Ghayb-knowing Rasūl, the Embodiment of Nūr حَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهُ وَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهُ وَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهُ وَعَالَى عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّهُ مَعْنَا عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّهُ مَعْنَا عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّهُ مَعْنَا لَعْنَا عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّهُ عَالَى عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّهُ مَعْنَا عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّهُ مُعْنَا عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّهُ مَعْنَا عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّهُ مُعْنَا عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّهُ مُعْنَا عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّهُ مُعْنَا عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّهُ مُعْنَا عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّهُ عَالَى عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّهُ مُعْنَا عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّهُ وَعَالَى عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّهُ مُعْنَا عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّهُ مُعْنَا عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّهُ مُعْنَا عَلَيْهُ مُعْنَا عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّهُ عَالَى عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّهُ مُعْنَا عَلَيْهُ مُعْنَا عَالَيْهُ مُعْنَا عَالَيْ عَالَيْ عَالَيْ عَالَيْ عَالَيْ عَلَيْهُ مُعْنَا عَالَيْ عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّهُ مُعْنَا عَالَيْ عَالَيْ عَالَيْ عَالَيْ عَالَيْ عَالَيْ عَالَهُ مُعْنَا عَالَيْهُ مُعْنَا عَالَيْ عَالَيْ عَالَيْ عَالَيْ عَلَيْ عَالَيْ عَالَى عَالَيْ عَالِيْ عَالِيْ عَالَيْ عَالَيْ عَانَا عَالَيْ عَالَيْ

Thus, some of them reached across the mound where they saw that a dark-skinned slave was really riding on a she-camel. They brought him before the Holy Prophet حَنَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالى عَلَيُو دَاللَّهِ مَعَالى عَلَيُو وَاللَّهِ وَسَلَّهُ . He صَلَى اللَّهُ تَعَالى عَلَيُو وَاللَّهِ وَسَلَّهُ took the water skin from him, passed his blessed hand over it and said whilst opening it, "Come O thirsty people! Quench your thirst." Thus all of them drank water, quenching their thirst and also filled their pots. Seeing this miracle, the darkskinned slave kissed the blessed hand of the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالى عَلَيْهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَّم The Holy Prophet صَلَّى الله تَعَالى عَلَيْهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَّم blessed hand over the face of the slave.

The dark face of the dark-skinned slave turned as white as a full moon which shines in the dark night like daylight. Impressed, the dark-skinned slave recited Kalimaĥ Shaĥādaĥ and embraced Islam. In this way, his heart was also brightened. When he reached his master after becoming a Muslim, his master was unable to recognize him. The slave said, "I am your slave." The master said, "He was a dark-skinned slave." The slave said, "You are right, but I have become a Muslim and have accepted the slavery of Prophet Muhammad مَتَلَ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ become a full moon. In his blessed company, all ill colors fade and the darkness of unbelief and sins is also removed. It is no wonder that the dark colour of my face is replaced with bright white." (Derived from Mašnawī translated, pp. 262)

Jo gadā daykĥo liye jātā ĥay tawřā nūr kā Nūr kī Sarkār ĥay kyā is mayn tawřā nūr kā

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيْبِ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى مُحَمَّد

 the mound was black and was riding on a camel with a water skin. Then, by the bestowment of Allah صَلَّ اللهُ تَعَالى عَلَيْهِ وَالهِ وَالهِ وَالمُعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَالهِ وَسَلَّم did such a favour that the water sufficed for all travellers without any reduction, and the water skin remained full. Moreover, he صَلَّ اللهُ تَعَالى عَلَيْهِ وَالهِ وَسَلَّم bassed his luminous hand over the face of the dark-skinned slave, brightening not only his black face but also his heart and inspiring him to embrace Islam.

> Nūr wālā āyā ĥay Nūr lay ker āyā ĥay Sāray 'ālam mayn yeĥ daykĥo kaysā Nūr cĥāyā ĥay

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيْبِ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالى عَلى مُحَمَّد

2. Luminous face

Sayyidunā Asīd Bin Abī Anās حقى الله تعالى عنه has said, "The Holy Prophet حقى الله تعالى عليه واله وسلّم once passed his blessed hand over my face and chest. By its blessing, whenever I entered any dark house, it would become bright.' (*Al-Khaşāis-ul-Kubrā lis-Suyūţī,* vol. 2, pp. 142)

> Chamak tujĥ say pātay ĥayn sab pānay wālay Mayrā dil bĥī chamkā day chamkānay wālay

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيْبِ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى مُحَمَّد

3. Light of the Embodiment of Nūr

Dear Islamic brothers! When the Holy Prophet حَنَّى اللهُ تَعَالى علَيُهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَّم can make the face and the chest of a person luminous just by passing his blessed hand over them, so how greatly luminous he حَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالى علَيْهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَّم himself would be! It is stated in *Dārimī* that Sayyidunā 'Abdullāĥ Bin 'Abbās حَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالى عَنَهُمَ has said, "When the Holy Prophet حَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالى علَيْهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَّم himself would be! it is stated in *Dārimī* that Sayyidunā 'Abdullāĥ Bin 'Abbās حَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالى عَنَهُمَ has said, "When the Holy Prophet حَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالى علَيْهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَّم (Sunan Dārimī, vol. 1, pp. 44, Raqm 58)

Ĥaybat-e-'āriz say tĥarrātā ĥay shu'laĥ nūr kā Kafsh-e-pā per gir kay ban jātā ĥay guppĥā nūr kā

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحُبِيْبِ (صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى مُحَمَّد

4. Walls illuminated

It is stated in *Shifā*: All the doors and walls would illuminate whenever the Beloved and Blessed Prophet صَلَّى الله تَعَالى عَلَيْهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَّم smiled. (*Ash-Shifā*, pp. 61)

Ab muskurātay āyiye sū-ay gunāĥgār Āqā andĥayrī qabr mayn 'Aṭṭār ā gayā

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيْبِ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى مُحَمَّد

Dark-Skinned Slave

5. Lost needle

Sayyidatunā 'Āishaĥ Ṣiddīqaĥ مَحْى الللهُ تَعَالى عَنْهَا has narrated, "Once I was sewing clothes at home at the time of Saḥarī; suddenly the needle dropped from my hand and the oil lamp also blew out. At the same time, the Ghayb-knowing Rasūl, the Embodiment of Nūr حَلَّ الللهُ تَعَالى عَلَيْهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَّم entered home, so the entire home became luminous with the Nūr of the luminous face of the Beloved Prophet حَلَّ اللهُ تَعَالى عَلَيْهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَّم and the lost needle also turned up.' (*Al-Qaul-ul-Badī*', pp. 302)

Sūzan-e-gumshudaĥ miltī ĥay tabassum say tayray Shām ko şubḥ banātā ĥay ujālā tayrā

(Żauq-e-Na'at)

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيْبِ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى مُحَمَّد

اسْبَحْنَ اللَّه عَذَوَجَلَ What a glory of the Nūr of the Holy Prophet ! سَلَى اللهُ تَعَالى عَلَيْهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَم عَلَى اللهُ تَعَالى عَلَيْهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَم is Bashar (human being) as well as Nūr, i.e. he عَلَيْهِ وَحُمَّةُ الْحَتَّان is Nūrī Bashar. In terms of his blessed body, he مَنَى اللهُ تَعَالى عَلَيْهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَم is Bashar, but in fact, he مَنَى عَلَيْهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَم *ma' Rasāil-e-Na'īmiyyaĥ, pp. 39-40*)

How is it to deny the humanness of the Beloved Prophet صَلَى الله تَعَالى عَلَيُودَ الله وَسَلَّى

Dear Islamic brothers! Undoubtedly, the reality of the Holy Prophet حَمَّى الله تَعَالى عَلَيْهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَّم not allowed to deny (his) humanness. Imām Aḥmad Razā Khān مَلَيْهِ مَعْدَة الرَّحْمَن has said, "An outright denial of the humanness of the Holy Prophet حَمَّى اللهُ تَعَالى عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّم *Razawiyyaĥ*, vol. 14, pp. 358) But his humanness is not like that of common people, he is superior, better and greater than all humans.

Allah عَرَّدَجَلَّ says in the Holy Quran:

قَدْ جَآءَكُمْ مِّنَ اللهِ نُوْرٌ وَكِتْبٌ مُّبِيْنٌ ٢

Indeed towards you has come a light from Allah, and a clear Book.

[Kanz-ul-Īmān (Translation of Quran)] (Part 6, Sūraĥ Al-Māidaĥ, verse 15)

In the above-mentioned verse, Nūr signifies the Beloved and Blessed Prophet حَمَّ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَالِهِ وَسَلَّم Sayyidunā Imām Muhammad Bin Jarīr Ṭabarī عَلَيْهِ مَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ القَوْى أَحْمَةًا (صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَأَلِهِ وَسَلَّم) has said: (عَعْنِي بِالنُّوْرِ مُحَمَّدًا (صَلَى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَأَلِهِ وَسَلَّم) Beloved Prophet مَلَى عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهِ وَاللَّهُ وَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَاللَهِ وَسَلَم)

Imām Abū Bakr 'Abdur Razzāq حَمَّةُ اللهِ تَعَالى عَلَيْه, a renowned scholar of Ḥadīš has narrated in his book "*Al-Muṣannaf*" from

Sayyidunā Jābir Bin 'Abdullāĥ Anṣārī رَحْيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنَيْمَا عَلَيْهِ وَالَّهِ وَسَلَّمَ)! May my stated: I said, "Yā Rasūlallāĥ (صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَالَّهِ وَسَلَّم)! May my parents be sacrificed for you! Please tell me the very first thing Allah صَلَى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَالَهِ وَسَلَّم ? replied, "O Jābir! Undoubtedly, Allah عَدَوَجَدَ created the Nūr of your Beloved Prophet (صَلَى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَالَهِ وَسَلَّم) from His own Nūr before the entire creation.' (*Fatāwā Razawiyyaĥ, vol. 30, pp. 658*)

Dear Islamic brothers! In order to get detailed knowledge about 'Nūr', study '*Risālaĥ Nūr*' written by a renowned exegetist Muftī Aḥmad Yār Khān المتلقين مختلفات .

Marḥabā āyā ĥay kyā mausim suĥānā nūr kā Bulbulayn gātīn ĥayn gulshan mayn tarānaĥ nūr kā Nūr kī bārish cĥamā-cĥam ĥotī ātī ĥay Asīr Lo Razā kay sātĥ bařĥ ker tum bĥī ḥiṣṣaĥ nūr kā

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيْبِ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى مُحَمَّد

6. Good memory was granted

Sayyidunā Abū Ĥurayraĥ على عَنْهُ has said, "I said to the Holy Prophet إَصَلَ اللهُ تَعَالى عَلَيُودَ المِوَسَلَّم أَلهُ Rasūlallāĥ إَصَلَ اللهُ تَعَالى عَلَيُودَ المِوَسَلَم I listen to what you say but I tend to forget." He صَلَ اللهُ تَعَالى عَلَيُوا لمُوَسَلَم replied, "Abū Ĥurayraĥ (رَحْيَ اللهُ تَعَالى عَنْهُ) Spread your shawl." I spread it; the Prophet of Raḥmaĥ, the Intercessor of Ummaĥ, the Owner of Jannaĥ مَلَى اللهُ تَعَالى عَلَيُودَ اللهُ وَالمُوا مَعْنَا اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ الله المُعَالِية وَاللهُ عَالَيْهِ وَاللهُ مُعَالى عَنْهُ اللهُ اللهُ مُعَالى عَنْهُ عَالَى عَنْهُ اللهُ اللهُ عَالَى عَنْهُ اللهُ عَالَى عَنْهُ اللهُ عَالَى عَنْهُ اللهُ عَالَى عَنْهُ مُعَالى عَنْهُ اللهُ عَالَ اللهُ عَالَ مُعَالَى عَنْهُ اللهُ عَالَى عَنْهُ اللهُ عَالَ اللهُ عَالَ عَنْهُ اللهُ عَالَى عَنْهُ اللهُ عَالَى عَنْهُ عَالَى عَنْهُ اللهُ عَالَى عَنْهُ اللهُ عَالَى عَنْهُ عَالَى عَنْهُ اللهُ عَالَى عَنْهُ اللهُ عَالَى عَنْهُ اللهُ عَالَى عَنْهُ اللهُ اللهُ عَالَى عَنْهُ اللهُ عَالَى عَالَهُ عَالَى عَالَهُ عَالَى عَالَهُ عَالَى عَالَهُ عَالَهُ عَالَى عَالَهُ عَالَى عَنْهُ اللهُ عَالَى عَالَهُ عَالَى عَالَهُ اللهُ عَالَى عَالَهُ عَالَى عَالَيُوا لَهُ عَالَى عَالَهُ عَالَى عَالَهُ عَالَى عَالَى عَالَهُ عَالَى عَالَهُ عَالَى عَالَهُ عَالَى عَالَهُ عَالَى عَالَهُ عَالَهُ عَالَى عَالَهُ عَالَى عَالَهُ عَالَى عَالَهُ عَالَى عَالَهُ عَالَهُ عَالَى عَالَهُ عَالَهُ عَالَهُ عَالَهُ عَالَهُ عَالَهُ عَالَهُ عَالَى عَالَهُ عَالَهُ عَالَهُ عَالَهُ عَالَهُ عَالَى عَالَهُ عَالَ his blessed hand and said, "O Abū Ĥurayraĥ (مَعْنَ اللَّعْنَانِ عَنْكُ)! Pick it up and embrace it." I obeyed the order. Since then (my memory has become so strong that) I have never forgotten anything. (*Şahīḥ Bukhārī, vol. 1, pp. 62, 94, Ḥadīš 2350*)

> Mālik-e-kaunayn ĥayn go pās kuch rakhtay nahīn Dau jahān kī na'matayn hayn un kay khālī hāth mayn

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيْبِ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى مُحَمَّد

Keep listening to Sunnaĥ-inspiring speeches

Dear Islamic brothers! We have come to know that Allah عَدَّوَ عَدَّ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهِ وَسَلَّم with enormous powers. Besides granting tangible things, undoubtedly, our Beloved Prophet صَلَّى الله تَعَالى عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهِ وَسَلَّم also granted an intangible thing i.e. a strong memory power to his slave and our master Sayyidunā Abū Ĥurayraĥ

In order to listen to such faith-refreshing speeches, it is my Madanī request to remain associated with the fragrant Madanī environment of Dawat-e-Islami, which is full of love for the Beloved Rasūl مَتَلَ اللهُ تَعَالَ عَلَيْهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَّم. You will be listening to blessed and Sunnaĥ-inspiring speeches, النَّ شَاللهُ تَعَالَ عَدَوَمَعَالَ عَلَيْهِ وَاللهِ مَعَالَى اللهُ الل

Maktaba-tul-Madīnaĥ and also listen to one Sunnaĥ-Inspiring audio or video cassette, الله عزَّة عالله عنز you will receive countless religious and worldly blessings.

How I got rid of my corrupt beliefs!

For your persuasion, here is a Madanī parable in my own style regarding the blessing of cassettes and VCDs: It is an account of an Islamic brother from Malkapur, a city of 'Hind Baghdādī' (India), as per official line, "I spent almost five years out of country, in the company of people with corrupt beliefs whose evil influence started corrupting my correct Islamic beliefs. I then returned to India and brought with me 30 audio and video cassettes of false beliefs. By the grace of Allah تَرْدَجَلَ , I happened to meet an Islamic brother wearing green turban. He made his individual effort upon me in his elegant style and gifted me a VCD¹ released by Maktaba-tul-Madīnaĥ of Dawat-e-Islami.

After reaching home, I played the VCD. ٱلْحَمْدُ لِلْه عَنْوَبَهَا, I kept watching it and it kept on washing the blackness of corrupt beliefs. When the VCD ended, my heart spontaneously voiced that the people shown in the VCD are indeed the rightly-guided ones; their faces did not reflect any lies. I promised myself that I

¹ The title of this VCD is 'Dīdār-e-Amīr-e-Aĥl-e-Sunnat'. Buy it from Maktaba-tul-Madīnaĥ or read it online on www.dawateislami.net.

would never abandon the true beliefs of the people I had seen in the VCD. I vigorously destroyed all 30 audio and video cassettes I had brought with me, lest any other Muslim is misled by listening to or watching them."

> Sūnā jungle rāt andĥayrī, chāī badlī kālī hay Saunay wālon jāgtay raĥiyo, chauron kī rakĥ-wālī ĥay

By divinely bestowed powers, the Ghayb-knowing Rasūl, the Embodiment of Nūr حَلَّى الله تتال عليه واله وسلَم has the knowledge of Ghayb and also reveals it to others. Here is a faith-reviving parable in this context. Read it and rejoice.

7. Unseen knowledge

Sayyidatunā Unaysaĥ تو الله تعالى عنه has stated: My father told me: When I fell ill, the Beloved Prophet حَلَى الله تعالى عليه والله وتسلّم visited me and said, "This disease will not cause you any harm; but what will be your condition when you go blind having spent a long life after my apparent demise?" Upon hearing this, I humbly replied, "Yā Rasūlallāĥ اصلّم الله تعالى عليه وتله وتسلّم Sayudatumā I will remain patient for reaping reward." He أصلى الله تعالى عليه وتاله وتسلّم "You will enter Paradise without any accountability if you do so." Thus, he lost his vision after the apparent demise of the Holy Prophet عَلَيه واله وتله فتالى عليه واله وتسلّم. After a long period of time, Allah عَدَوَمَعَلَ blessed him with his vision again until he passed away. (*Dalāil-un-Nubūwwaĥ lil-Bayĥaqī, vol. 6, pp. 479*) Ay Arab kay chānd chamkā day mayrī lauḥ-e-jabīn Ĥo Ziyā ko pĥir Madīnay mayn nazāraĥ Nūr kā

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيْبِ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى مُحَمَّد

Dear Islamic brothers! Have you noticed! By the bestowment of Allah حَلَّ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَّم knows how long his slaves would remain alive and what in store for them is. Many verses of the Holy Quran have proved his knowledge of Ghayb. Stated here is only a single verse from chapter 30, Sūraĥ At-Takwīr, verse 24, in which Allah عَدَوَجَلَ says:

وَمَا هُوَ عَلَى الْغَيْبِ بِضَنِيْنٍ ٢

And this Prophet is not miserly upon the hidden.

[Kanz-ul-Īmān (Translation of Quran)] (Part 30, Sūraĥ At-Takwīr, verse 24)

Sar-e-'Arsh per ĥay tayrī guzar dil-e-farsh per ĥay tayrī nazar Malakūt-o-mulk mayn koī shay naĥīn woĥ jo tujĥ pay 'iyān naĥīn (Ḥadāiq-e-Bakhshish)

It is also evident from the foregoing narration that a Muslim when confronted with some trouble or disability should remain patient, getting deserving of rewards. Sayyidunā Anas متلى المفتتالى عليه واله وسلّم has narrated: The Holy Prophet حتلَّ المفتتالى عليَه واله وسلّم Allah عرَّوَ جلّ when I take the eyes from any of my bondmen, [and] he remains patient, so I will make him enter Paradise in exchange for his eyes." (*Saḥīḥ Bukhārī, vol. 4, pp. 6, Ḥadīš 5653*)

Ĥay şabr to khazānaĥ-e-Firdaus bhāīyon! Shikwaĥ na 'āshiqaun kī zabāno pay ā sakay

8. Monstrous camel

Once a trader visited the holy Makkah. Abū Jahl bought some merchandise from him but stalled on payment. The trader got deeply upset and went to the people of Quraysh and said, "Is there anyone who could take pity on me and get Abū Jaĥl to pay me?" Pointing towards a person sitting at a corner of Masjid, people said, "Talk to him, he will certainly help you." The Quraysh had sent him to that person so that Abū Jaĥl would insult that person if he approached him and they would enjoy. The merchant approached the person and narrated the whole story. He stood up, approached the house of Abū Jaĥl and knocked at the door. Abū Jaĥl asked from the inside, "Who is it?" The reply came, "Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالى عَلَيْهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَّمه)." Abū Jaĥl came, and was aghast. He asked, صلّى اللهُ تَعَالى عَلَيْهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَّم What brings you here?" The Beloved Prophet said, "Why do you not pay his money?" He replied, "I am just paying him." Then, he went inside, brought the money, handed it over to the traveller and went in. People seeing him asked, "Abū Jaĥl, you acted really strange. Didn't you?" He replied, "When Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالى عَلَيْهِ وَالهِ وَسَلَّم) called my name out, I got frightened at once. As I got out, a horrifying sight was there. I

saw a monstrous camel standing, which I had never seen before. So, I felt safe in obeying him quietly, otherwise that camel would have swallowed me." (*Al-Khaşāis-ul-Kubrā lis-Suyūţī, vol. 1, pp. 212*)

> اَوَاللَّه! Woĥ sun layn gey faryād ko poĥanchay gey Itnā bĥī to ĥo koī jo "Āĥ" karay dil say

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيْبِ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى مُحَمَّد

Dear Islamic brothers! الكَحَمَّنُ لِللَّه عَزَدَمِنَ How amazing the majestic support of my Beloved and Blessed Prophet متلى عليهواله وسلّم. is! The Prophet of mankind, the Peace of our heart and mind, the most Generous and Kind متلك عليهواله وتسلّم would help the grief-stricken and helpless people, and stand up for the rights of the oppressed. Furthermore, Allah عَرَدَ نَعَدَ اللهُ تَعَالى عَلَيْهِ وَالهِ وَسَلّم to His Prophet of the other hand, Abū Jaĥl, who was a born unbeliever and deprived of the belief forever, remained unbeliever despite seeing such a great miracle with his own eyes.

Koī āyā pā ker chalā gayā koī 'umar bĥar bĥī na pā sakā Yeĥ bařay karam kay ĥayn fayşlay yeĥ bařay naşīb kī bāt ĥay

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيْبِ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى مُحَمَّد

9. Lions arrived

Listen to one more parable describing another miracle of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالى عَلَيْهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَّم and the blindness of the inner being of Abū Jaĥl. Since the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالى عَلَيْهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَّم called people towards righteousness, the unbelievers of Quraysh became his enemy and were hurting him in many different ways.

The Holy Prophet مَتَى الله تَعَالى عَلَيُو وَالله وَسَلَّم once went to Hajūn valley. Intending to use this opportunity, one of his enemies, named Nadr stepped forward to martyr him. As he approached the Prophet مَتَى الله تعالى عليه و اله وسلّم Nadr got frightened, turned around at once and rushed towards the city. Abū Jaĥl, seeing the entire scene, asked its reason. He replied, "Today I followed Muhammad (صَلَى الله تعالى عليه و اله و مسلّم) to murder him. When I approached him, I saw some lions coming towards me with their mouths open growling and grinding their teeth so there was no way to escape other than running away." Despite listening to such a great miracle, the unfortunate Abū Jaĥl said, "It is also the magical trick of Muhammad (صَلَى الله تَعَالى عليه و اله و مسلّم)." (Allah عَزَوَ جَلَه وَاله (Al-Khaşāis-ul-Kubrā lis-Suyūțī, vol. 1, pp. 215)

> Uff ray munkir yeĥ bařĥā josh-e-ta'aṣṣub ākhir Bĥīř mayn ĥātĥ say kam-bakht kay Īmān gayā (Ḥadāiq-e-Bakhshish)

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيْبِ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى مُحَمَّد

Dark-Skinned Slave

10. Parents were resurrected

Everyone loves their parents so why not our Beloved Prophet حَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَالهِ وَسَلَّم would love his parents! Through the powers bestowed by Allah حَلَّى جَدَعَهُ المُعْتَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَالهِ وَسَلَّم عَلَى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَالهِ وَسَلَّم berformed a great miracle in order to include his parents in his Ummaĥ. Read the following miracle and rejoice, "Imām Abul Qāsim 'Abdur Raḥmān Suhaylī (who died in 581 AH) has quoted in "Ar-Raud-ul-Unuf" that Umm-ul-Mu 'minīn Sayyidatunā 'Āishaĥ Şiddīqaĥ تَحْقَى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَالهِ وَسَلَّم has narrated that the Beloved and Blessed Prophet (عَزَوَجَلَ has narrated that the Beloved and Blessed Prophet (عَزَوَجَلَ Allah تَحَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَالهِ وَسَلَّم of His Beloved Prophet مَعَلَى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَالهِ وَسَلَّم of His قَدَوَلَهُ وَسَلَّم and made his parents rise from the dead. Both of them believed in the Holy Prophet مَعَلَى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَالهِ وَسَلَّم and moved back to their sacred tombs." (Ar-Raud-ul-Unuf, vol. 1, pp. 299)

Ijābat kā saĥrā 'ināyat kā jořā Dulĥan ban kay niklī Du'ā-e-Muhammad Ijābat nay jĥuk ker galay say lagāyā Bařĥī nāz say jab Du'ā -e-Muhammad

Honourable parents were monotheist

While our Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالى عَلَيْهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَّم was in the blessed womb of his mother, Sayyidatunā Āminaĥ (مَضِى اللهُ تَعَالى عَنْهَا أَhis father Sayyidunā 'Abdullāĥ مَضِى اللهُ تَعَالى عَنْهُ passed away. When he مَحْيَ اللهُ تَعَالى عَنْيَهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَّم was only 5 or 6 years old, his mother سَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالى عَلَيْهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَّم also passed away, whereas he سَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالى عَلَيْهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَّم declared his Prophethood at the age of 40. Here no one should get under the impression that his parents passed away in the state of unbelief and were being tormented in the grave, so the Holy Prophet سَلَى اللهُ تَعَالى عَلَيْهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَّم made them Muslims by making them recite Kalimaĥ, protecting them from torment. It is not true. In fact they never worshipped any idols throughout their lives, but rather they believed in monotheism (the Oneness of Allah عَرَّه). The Beloved Prophet سَلَى اللهُ تَعَالى عَلَيْهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَّم from the dead and recite the Kalimaĥ just to include them in his Ummaĥ.

> Mujĥ ko ab Kalimaĥ pařĥā jā mayray Madanī Āqā Tayrā mujrim Shaĥā dunyā say chalā jātā ĥay

The fish relating to Yūnus علَيُوالسَّلَاه will enter Paradise

Sayyidunā Ismā'īl Ḥaqqī مَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيَهِ has quoted in "*Tafsīr Rūḥ-ul-Bayān*", "Sayyidunā Yūnus عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامِ remained in the abdomen of a fish for three days or seven days or forty days; therefore, that fish will enter Paradise." (*Rūḥ-ul-Bayān, vol. 5, pp. 226, 518*)

Respectable Parents are destined to Jannaĥ

Dear Islamic brothers! Just ponder over it! Allah's Prophet, Sayyidunā Yūnus عَلَيُوالسَّلَام remained in the abdomen of a fish for a few days so it will enter Paradise. So how can it be possible that Bībī Āminaĥ مَحْيَ اللهُ تَعَالى عَنْهَا مَعْنَا لَمْ عَالَى عَنْهَا مَعْنَا لَمْ تَعَالى عَنْهَا مَعْنَا لَمْ تَعَالى عَلَيْهِ اللهُ مَعْنَا لَمْ مَعْنَا لَمْ مَعْنَا لَمْ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ مَعْنَا لَمْ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ مَعْنَا لَمْ عَنْهَ مَعْنَا لَمْ عَنْهَ مَعْنَا لَمْ عَنْهُ مَعْنَا لَمْ عَنْهُ مَعْنَا لَمْ مَعْنَا لَمْ عَنْهُ مَعْنَا لَمْ عَنْهُ مَعْنَا لَمْ مَعْنَا لَمْ عَنْهُ مَعْنَا لَمْ عَنَا لَمْ عَنْهُ مَعْنَا لَمْ عَنْهُ مَعْنَا لَمْ عَنْهُ مُعْنَا لَمْ عَنْهُ مَعْنَا لَمْ عَنْهُ مَعْنَا لَمْ عَنْهُ مَعْنَا لَعْنَ عَنْهُ مَعْنَا لَمْ عَنْهُ مَعْنَا لَمْ مَعْنَا لَهُ مَعْنَا لَمْ عَنْ الْمُعْتَعَالَ عَنْهُ مَعْنَا لَمْ عَنْهُ مَعْنَا لَمْ عَنْهُ مَعْنَا الْمُعْتَعَالَ عَنْهُ مَعْنَا لَيْ

> Khudā nay kiyā in ko bay-mišl paydā Naĥīn dau jaĥān mayn mišāl-e-Muhammad Khudā aur Nabī kā ĥay us pay to sāyaĥ Jisay ĥar gĥařī ĥay khayāl-e-Muhammad

صَلُّوْا عَلَى الْحَبِيْبِ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى مُحَمَّد

11. Dead goat rose twitching its ears

Sayyidunā Ka'b Bin Mālik بخين الله تعالى عنه has narrated, 'Sayyidunā Jābir Bin 'Abdullāĥ بخين الله تعالى عنه has narrated, 'Sayyidunā Holy Prophet حَتَى الله تعالى عليه واله وسَلَم . He noticed weakness from his facial expressions. He immediately went home where he told his wife, 'Today I have noticed a change on the blessed face of the Noble Prophet حَتَى عَلَيْهِ وَالله وَسَلَم , and I think it is because of hunger. Do you have anything?' She replied, 'By Allah ترقیبی الله تعالی عنه nothing except for this goat and a little flour.' He متوال عنه immediately slaughtered the goat and ordered his wife to cook the meat and bread. When the food was prepared, he brought it in the court of the Holy Prophet متواليه وتعالى عليه واليه وتعالى عليه and served it in a large bowl.

The Holy Prophet حَنَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيُو الْهِ وَسَلَّمُ said, 'O Jābir! Take your goat back.' I then returned the goat to my wife. Astonished, she asked, 'What is this!' I replied, 'By Allah عَنَوَ جَلَّهُ this is the same goat that we slaughtered. Allah عَنَوَ جَلَ has resurrected it by the blessing of the Du'ā of the Beloved and Blessed Prophet .' 'The narrator goes on to say that his wife said spontaneously, 'I testify that he مَنَ عَلَيُو وَالمُوتَسَلَّمُ is indeed the Beloved of Allah عَنَو عَلَي عَلَيْو وَالمُوتَسَلَّمُ is indeed the Beloved of Allah عَنَو عَلَي عَلَيْو وَالمُوتَسَلَّمُ اللَّهُ عَلَي عَلَيْو وَالمُوتَسَلَّمُ عَلَي عَلَيْو مَالمُعُمَّعَالَى عَلَيْو وَالمُوتَسَلَّمُ عَلَي عَلَيْو وَالمُوتَسَلَّمُ عَلَي عَلَيْو وَالمُوتَسَلَّمُ اللَّهُ عَلَي عَلَيْو وَالمُوتَسَلَّمُ عَلَي عَلَيْو وَالمُوتَسَلَّمُ عَلَي عَلَيْو وَالمُوتَسَلَّمُ عَلَيْ مَلْ عَلَيْو وَالمُوتَسَلَّمُ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ وَالمُوتَسَلَّمُ عَلَي عَلَيْ عَلَيْ

Aīk dil ĥamārā kyā ĥay āzār us kā kitnā Tum nay to chaltay pĥirtay murday jilā diye ĥayn

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيْبِ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى مُحَمَّد

12. Children rose from the dead

A well known devotee and admirer of the Beloved Prophet, a great scholar, 'Allāmaĥ 'Abdur Rahmān Jāmī مَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالى عَلَيْهُ has narrated, 'Sayyidunā Jābir تخي الله تتعالى عنه had sacrificed the goat in the presence of his children. When he finished and left, his children took a knife and went on to the roof of the house where the elder brother told his younger brother, 'Let's imitate our father', I will do with you what our father did with the goat.' The elder brother then tied the younger brother's hands together, ran the knife over his throat and beheaded him, holding the head in his hands. When their mother became aware of what had happened, she ran after the elder son who ran away from his mother in fear, fell down from the roof and died. Despite losing her two sons, she did not weep and wail as she did not want to disturb her honourable guest مَتَى التَّفتَعَالى عَلَيْهِ وَالمهوتسلَّم . With resoluteness she covered the dead bodies of her sons with a piece of cloth, not telling anyone including even her husband, Sayyidunā Jābir ، يَضِيَ اللهُ تتعالى عَنْهُ.

Though her heart was shedding tears of blood, she still maintained a bold face; fresh and glimmering. In these trying

moments she still managed to prepare food. The Beloved and Blessed Prophet حَلَّى الله تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَالهِ وَسَلَّمُ then arrived and the food was served. The very same moment, Angel Jibrāīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامِ السَّلَامِ السَّلَامِ العَالِي وَالهِ وَسَلَّم) Allah عَزَوَجَلَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَالهِ وَسَلَّم) Allah المع عند مع مع عند المع مع عند الله تعالى عليه واله وصلح (حَلَى اللهُ تعالى عَلَيْهِ وَالهِ وَسَلَّم) to bring his children so that they may also be privileged to eat food with you.' The Noble Prophet حَلَى اللهُ تعالى عَلَيْهِ وَالهِ وَسَلَمَ ordered Sayyidunā Jābir مَحْيَى اللهُ تعَالى عَلَيْهِ وَالهِ وَسَلَمَ to bring his children مَحْيَى اللهُ تعَالى عَلَيْهِ وَالهِ وَسَلَمَ to bring his children veve. She asked him to inform the Holy Prophet حَلَى عَلَيْهِ وَالهُ وَسَلَمَ

Rasūlullāĥ مَتَلَّ وَاللَّهِ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَعَلَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَعَلَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَعَلَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَعَلَيْهُ وَعَلَيْ وَعَلَيْهُ وَعَلَيْهُ وَعَلَيْهُ وَعَلَيْهُ وَعَلَيْهُ وَعَلَيْهُ وَعَلَيْهُ وَعَلَيْ وَعَلَيْهُ وَعَلَيْهُ وَعَلَيْ وَعَلَيْهُ وَعَلَيْ وَعَلَيْهُ وَعَلَيْهُ وَعَلَيْهُ وَعَلَيْهُ وَعَلَيْ وَعَلَيْهُ وَعَلَيْهُ وَعَلَيْهُ وَعَلَيْ وَعَلَيْهُ وَعَلَيْ وَعَلَيْ وَعَلَيْهُ وَعَلَيْهُ وَعَلَيْ وَعَلَيْهُ وَعَلَيْ وَعَلَيْ وَعَلَيْ وَعَلَيْ وَعَلَيْ وَعَلَيْهُ وَعَلَيْ وَعَالَيْ وَعَلَيْ وَعَلَيْ وَعَلَيْ وَعَلَيْ وَعَلَيْ وَعَلَيْ وَعَلَيْ وَعَالَيْ وَعَلَيْ وَعَالَيْ وَعَالَى وَعَالَيْ وَعَالَيْ وَعَالَيْ وَعَالَى وَعَالَيْ وَعَالَيْ وَعَالَيْ وَعَالَيْ وَعَالَى وَعَالَيْ وَعَالَيْ وَعَالَيْ وَعَا وَعَالَيْ مَنْ مَعَالَيْ وَعَالَيْ وَعَالَيْ وَعَالَيْ وَعَالَيْ وَعَالَيْ وَعَالَيْ وَعَالَيْ وَعَالَيْ وَعَالَيْ وَعَالًى وَعَالَيْ وَعَالَيْ وَعَالَيْ وَعَالَيْ وَعَالَيْ وَعَالَيْ وَالْوَ وَعَالَيْ وَعَالَيْ وَعَالَيْ وَعَالَيْ وَعَالَيْ و Dark-Skinned Slave

of mankind, the Peace of our heart and mind, the most Generous and Kind مَنَلَ الله تعالى عليه والبه وَسَلَّم made Du'ā and both children rose from the dead with the command of Allah نعقد.

(Shawāĥid-un-Nubūwwaĥ, pp. 105; Madārij-un-Nubūwwaĥ, vol. 1, pp. 199)

May Allah عَوَّدَعِلَ have mercy on them and forgive us without accountability for their sake!

آمِيْن بِجَاهِ النَّبِيّ الْأَمِيْنِ صَلَّ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهِ وَسَلَّم ٢

Qalb-e-murdaĥ ko mayray ab to jilā do Āqā Jām ulfat kā mujĥay apnī pilā do Āqā صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيْبِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى مُحَمَّد

Dear Islamic brothers! How great and glorious the status of our Beloved and Blessed Rasūl مَتَلَ اللهُ تَعَالى علَيْهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَّم is! He fed a large number of people with a little amount of food that did not reduce even after all the people ate. Further, he made the goat rise from the dead twitching its ears by reciting blessed words and resurrected Sayyidunā Jābir's children with the command of Allah عَرَوَجَلَ.

> Sarkār kĥilātay ĥayn Sarkār pilātay ĥayn Sultān-o-gadā sab ko Sarkār nibĥātay ĥayn

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيْبِ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى مُحَمَّد

Blasphemer was not accepted by earth

Dear Islamic brothers! Now read an admonitory parable of misfortune of an unfortunate person who denied the excellence of the Prophethood. You will also get to know how Allah عَرَدَعَلَ wreaks revenge on the enemies of His Beloved and Blessed Prophet مَنْ الله تعالى عليه واله وسلّم Anas مَنْ الله تعالى عليه واله وسلّم. Sayyidunā Anas مَنْ الله تعالى عليه واله وسلّم and Sūraĥ Āl-e-'Imrān. He used to work as a scribe for the Holy Prophet مَنْ الله تعالى عليه واله وسلّم . Later on, he became apostate (Murtad) and converted to Christianity again, and started saying nonsense: مَنْ الله تعالى عليه واله وسلّم i.e. Muhammad (مَلْ مَا كَتَبْتُ لَهُ عَالى عليه واله وسلّم) knows only what I have written for him. After a few days, Allah

His companions dug a grave and buried him, but in the morning, the grave threw him out. They said Muhammad (حَفَى المُعْتَعَالَى عَنَهُم) and his companions (حَفَى المُعْتَعَالَى عَنَهُم) may have done it because he had fled away from them. Anyway, they dug a deeper grave this time and buried him into it but he was thrown out again in the morning. They said again that Muhammad (حَفَى المُعْتَعَالَى عَنَهُم) and his companions (حَفَى المُعْتَعَانَى عَنَهُم) out again in the morning. They said again that Muhammad (حَفَى المُعْتَعَانَى عَنَهُم) and his companions (حَفَى المُعْتَعَانَى عَنَهُم) may have done it, as he had left them all. Third time, they dug the grave as deep as they could and buried him but once again found his dead body lying on the ground in the next morning. Then, they realized that it was not a human intervention, and left his dead

body lying in the same state on the ground. (*Ṣaḥīḥ Bukhārī*, vol. 2, pp. 506, Ḥadīš 3617)

Na utĥ sakay gā qiyāmat talak Khudā kī qasam Kay jis ko tū nay nazar say girā kay cĥor diyā

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيْبِ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى مُحَمَّد

Objection to the knowledge of the Prophet causes violent death

Dear Islamic brothers! Did you notice! That unfortunate person did not value the company of the Beloved and Blessed Prophet مَنَّى اللهُ تَعَالى عَلَيهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَّم , the best company of the universe indeed. He became apostate due to his misfortune and objected to the blessed knowledge of the Beloved Prophet مَنَى اللهُ تَعَالى عَلَيهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَّم . As a result, he died a violent death and even the earth did not accept him. This shows that objecting to the blessed knowledge of the Holy Prophet مَنَى اللهُ تَعَالى عَلَيهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَّم to ruin in the world and the Hereafter. A Muslim can never object to the glory of and knowledge of the Noble Prophet مَنَ اللهُ تَعَالى عَلَيهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَّم Someone has rightly said 'الرَّعْتِرَاض' Hypocrisy causes objection.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيْبِ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى مُحَمَّد

Dear Islamic brothers! At the end of my speech, I would like to have the honour of mentioning the excellence of Sunnaĥ as well as some Islamic manners. The Prophet of Raḥmaĥ, the Intercessor of the Ummaĥ, the Owner of Jannaĥ متَى اللهُ تَعَالى عَلَيَهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَّمُ who loved my Sunnaĥ loved me and he who loved me will be with me in Paradise.' (*Mishkāt-ul-Maṣābīḥ, vol. 1, pp 55, Ḥadīš 175*)

> Sīnaĥ tayrī Sunnat kā Madīnaĥ banay Āqā Jannat mayn pařausī mujĥay tum apnā banānā

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيْبِ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالى عَلى مُحَمَّد

14 Madanī pearls regarding handshake

- 1. It is a Sunnaĥ for two Muslims who greet each other with a handshake using both the hands.
- 2. Also make Salām when you depart and a handshake is also permissible.
- 3. The Most Dignified Prophet حَنَّى اللهُ تَعَالى عَلَيْهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَّم has stated, 'When two Muslims greet each other with a handshake and ask about each other's well-being, then Allah عَدَدَ عَدَدَ عَدَدَ فَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَالله وَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَالله وَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَالله وَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَالله وَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَعَالَى وَعَالَيْنَا وَعَالَى وَعَاعَالَى وَعَالَى وَعَال

Dark-Skinned Slave

- 4. When two friends greet each other with a handshake, and recite Ṣalāt-ʿAlan-Nabī upon the Holy Prophet (حَلَّى الله تَعَالى عَلَيْهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَّه), then their sins of the future and the past will be forgiven before they move apart. (Shu'ab-ul-Imān lil-Bayĥaqī, vol. 6, pp. 471, Hadīš 8944)
- If possible, recite the following supplication also during a handshake having recited Ṣalāt-ʿAlan-Nabī: يَغْفِرُ اللهُ لَنَا وَلَكُمْ
 i.e. May Allah عَرَيتها forgive you and me!
- 6. The supplication that two Muslims make during a handshake will be answered, اِنْ شَاءَاللَه عَنَوَجَلَ and they will be forgiven before the hands separate, اِنْ شَاءَاللَه عَنَوَجَلَ. (Musnad Imām Aḥmad Bin Ḥanbal, vol. 4, pp. 286, Ḥadīš 12454)
- 7. To shake hands with each other eliminates enmity.
- 8. The Beloved and Blessed Prophet تَسَلَ الله عَنَوْدَ عَلَى الله عَنَوْدَ الله عَنوَدَ الله عَنوَدَ عَلَى الله عَنوَدَ عَنوَ عَنوَ عَنوَ الله عَنوَدَ عَنوَ عَنوَ الله عَنوَدَ عَنوَ الله عنوَ الله عنوَدَ عَنوَ الله عنوَ عَنوَ الله عنوَ عَنوَ عَنوْدَ عَنوَ الله عنوَ عَنوَ الله عنوَ الله عنوَ الله عنوَ الله عنوان الله عنون الله عنون الله عنون الله عنوان اله عنوان الله عنوان الله عنوان الله عنوان الله عنوان الله عنوان الله عنوان اله عنوان الله عنوان الله عنوان الله عنواني
- 9. One can shake hands no matter how many times he meets [the other].

- It is not a Sunnaĥ to do a handshake with only one hand, but rather Sunnaĥ is to use both hands to do a handshake.
- 11. Some people do a handshake by just touching the fingers; this is not a Sunnaĥ as well.
- It is Makrūĥ to kiss one's own hand after a handshake. Islamic brothers should abstain from kissing their own palms after a handshake. (Baĥār-e-Sharī'at, vol. 16, pp. 115 Mulakhkhaṣan)
- 13. If a handshake with an Amrad (an attractive lad) or with any person breeds lust, then it is not permissible to shake hands with him. If the sight also breeds lust, then looking at him is also a sin. (*Durr-e-Mukhtār, vol. 6, pp. 98*)
- 14. The Sunnaĥ method of shaking hands is that there should be no hindrance of a handkerchief etc. in between; both hands should be bare and the palm of one should make contact with that of the other. (*Baĥār-e-Sharī'at, vol. 16, pp. 98*

In order to learn thousands of Sunnaĥs, buy the two books published by Maktaba-tul-Madīnaĥ, 'Bahār-e-Sharī'at', Part 16 (312 pages) and 'Sunnatayn aur $\bar{A}d\bar{a}b$ ' (120 pages). One effective method for learning the Sunnaĥ is to travel in the Sunnaĥ-inspiring Madanī Qāfilaĥ with the devotees of the Holy Prophet.

Sacred vision of the Holy Prophet

Dawat-e-Islami is a global and non-political movement for the preaching of Quran and Sunnaĥ. At the end of its 3-day Sunnaĥ-inspiring international Ijtimā' held at Multan, countless Madanī Qāfilaĥs of devotees of Rasūl travel to villages and cities for teaching Sunnaĥ. After the Ijtimā' held in 1426, a Madanī Qāfilaĥ from Agra Taj Colony (Bāb-ul-Madīnaĥ, Karachi) travelled to some area and stayed in a Masjid as per the Qafila schedule. At night, when all travellers fell asleep, a new Islamic brother's fortune smiled on him and he had the sacred vision of the Holy Prophet حتى الله تقال عليه وداله ودستر. Delighted, he realized that Dawat-e-Islami is the Sunnaĥ-inspiring movement of the rightly-guided people and associated himself with the Madanī environment with his heart and soul.

Koī āyā pā ker chalā gayā koī 'umar bĥar bĥī na pā sakā Yeĥ bařay karam kay ĥayn fayşlay yeĥ bařay naşīb kī bāt ĥay

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيْبِ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى مُحَمَّد

Dear Islamic brothers! Have you noticed! A fortunate Islamic brother had the sacred vision of the Beloved and Blessed Prophet حَتَّى الله تَعَالى عَلَيْهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَّم in his dream by the blessing of the company of devotees of Rasūl. The company of the devotees of Rasūl is marvellous! Now read another Madanī parable of the blessings of such company and rejoice:

I was fond of foreign-movies

An Islamic brother from army has stated: I was leading a sinful life and had hundreds of cassettes of songs. Many of the songs were blasphemous. مَعَاذَ اللَّه عَزَوَجَلّ, watching foreign movies was my favourite pastime and listening to songs, funny jokes, playing cards etc were my daily routine. I was not a serious person at all and was very disobedient to my parents. There would hardly be any evil habit I did not have. Then I joined army and transferred from Rawalpindi to Quetta. On the way, I kept irritating all the travellers in the train. ٱلْحَمْدُالِلْه عَزَدَجَلَ, as soon as I reached there I met an Islamic brother of Dawat-e-Islami. He was wearing a green turban and belonged to Gulzar-e-Taybah (Sargodha). He made an individual effort on me and began to take me to the weekly Sunnaĥ-inspiring Ijtimā'. Inspired by their beautiful manners and Sunnah-inspiring advice, I repented of all my past sins and associated myself with the Madanī environment, ٱلْحَمْدُ لِللَّه عَزَّدَجَلّ. Moreover, I got the privilege of travelling with the devotees of Rasūl in a 30-day Madanī Qāfilaĥ. While stating this, as a Nigran of an area in a department, I am making efforts to inspire people to adopt Sunnah and offer Salāh, ٱلْحَمْدُلِلْه عَزَّدَجَلَ

When devotion to pious people brings reward!

Dear Islamic brothers! Have you noticed! The company of the devotees of Rasūl and the devotion to pious people brought a

tremendously positive change in the life of a wicked man. Thus, you also develop the mindset of keeping the company of the good and having affection for them forever. Fortunate travellers of Madanī Qāfilaĥ are blessed with reaping these two blessings. The devotion to pious people is quite amazing! But the aim of this devotion should only be to please Allah عَرَّوَجَلَّ. The love due to some worldly or financial benefits or someone's endearing qualities, interesting talks, wealth, beauty and grace is not the love for the sake of Allah عَدَوَجَل. Even the love for parents, children, or any other relatives due to blood relations does not bring reward until one does not have the intention of pleasing Allah عَرَّدَجَلّ. While elaborating "the love for Allah's sake", a renowned exegetist Mufti Ahmad Yar Khan عَلَيْهِ مَحْمَةُ الرَّحْمَن has said, "One should love a person only to please Allah عَزَّوَجَلّ, not for any worldly benefits, and it should be free from ostentation. It includes the love for parents, children, relatives and all Muslims provided one loves them for the pleasure of Allah عَزَّدَجَلّ. As for the love for saints (عَلَيْهِمُ اللَّهُ تَعَالى) and Prophets (عَمَهُمُ اللَّهُ تَعَالى), it is the highest standard of love (for the sake of شبّخنّ اللَّه عزَّدِعلّ Allah عَزَّدَجَلَّ bless us with it!" (Mirāt, vol. 6, pp. 584)

8 Virtues to have love for sake of Allah عَزَّقَجَلَّ

 Allah عَنْوَجَلَ will say on the Day of Judgment, "Where are those who loved each other due to my Jalāl (majesty). Today I will keep them under My shelter. There is no other shelter today except for Mine." (Muslim, pp. 1388, Hadīš 2566)

- Allah عَدَوَجَلَ says, "My love will be Wājib (mandatory) for those who love each other for Me and sit together for Me and meet with each other and spend their money." (Al-Muwațtā, vol. 2, pp. 439, Hadīš 1828)
- Allah عَدَوَجَلَ has said, "Those who love each other due to My Jalāl (majesty), there will be pulpit of Nūr for them. The Prophets and martyrs will feel admiration for them." (*Tirmižī, vol. 4, pp. 174, Hadīš 2397*)
- 4. If two persons love each other for Allah عَدَوَعَلَى مَعْدَدُ and one of them is in the east while the other in the west, Allah عَرَّدَعَلَى will gather both of them on the Judgment Day and will say, "He is the one you loved for Me." (*Shu'ab-ul-Iman, vol. 6, pp. 492, Hadīš 9022*)
- 5. There are pillars of ruby in Paradise, which has rooms made of emerald with their doors open. These rooms are as bright as the shining stars. People asked humbly, "Yā Rasūlallāĥ اصلَى الله تتعالى عليه واله وسلّم الله تعالى عليه واله وسلّم. Who will dwell there? He مملّ الله تعالى عليه واله وسلّم. sit together and meet each other." (Shu'ab-ul-Īmān, vol. 6, pp. 487, Hadīš 9022)
- 6. Those who love for the sake of Allah عَرْدَجَلَ will be on the chair made of ruby around the 'Arsh. (*Al-Mu'jam-ul-Kabīr*, vol. 4, pp. 150, Ḥadīš 3973)

- 7. Whoever loves for the sake of Allah عَدَدَجَلَ , keeps enmity for the sake of Allah عَدَدَجَلَ , gives for the sake of Allah عَدَدَجَلَ and forbids for the sake of Allah عَدَدَجَلَ , has perfected his faith. (*Abū Dāwūd, vol. 4, pp. 290, Hadīš 4681*)
- 8. If two persons love each other for the sake of Allah عَدَوَجَلَ , separation takes place between them only when one of them commits a sin. (*Al-Adab Al-Mufrid, pp. 121, Hadīš 406*) It is a sign of love for Allah عَدَوَجَلَ that if any one commits a sin the other should leave him.

(In order to get detailed knowledge, read *Baĥār-e-Sharī'at* volume 16, page 217 to 222 published by Maktaba-tul-Madīnaĥ.)

Writing [₱] instead of Ṣalāt is Harām

Ṣadr-ush-Sharī'aĥ, Badr-uṭ-Ṭarīqaĥ, 'Allāmaĥ Muftī Muhammad Amjad 'Alī A'ẓamī عَلَيَهِ مَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ القَعْوِى has stated, 'It is Farḍ (for a Muslim) to recite Ṣalāt-'Alan-Nabī once in his life. In a congregation, it is Wājib to recite Ṣalāt whether he mentions the blessed name of the Holy Prophet حَلَّ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهِ وَاللَّهِ اللَّهُ الْعُالَةُ اللَّهُ الْعُالَةُ عَلَيْ اللَّهُ الْعُلَمُ اللَّهُ اللَّ

Even if one hears the blessed name a hundred times in a gathering, he should recite Ṣalāt each time. If someone mentions or hears the blessed name and did not recite Ṣalāt at that time, he should recite it any other time. When a person writes the blessed name of the Holy Prophet حَمَّى اللهُ تَعَالى عَلَيْهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَّمَ, according to some scholars, it is Wājib to write Ṣalāt with the blessed name.



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