

MAGAZINE

# FAIZAN-E MADINAH

*Special Rabi-ul-Annual Edition*  
December 2017

Rights of Mustafa ﷺ  
over the Ummah

Murjizat and their  
Types

Method of  
Becoming Pious

Human Life  
and Islam



# CONTENTS

	Hamd / Na'at	01-02
	Journey to Turkey and Ayyubi Monument	03
	Rights of Mustafa over the Ummah	05
	Allah Bestows and Mustafa Distributes	08
	The Noor of the Holy Nabi	09
	Questions and Answers of Madani Muzakarah	12
	Dar-ul-Ifta Ahl-e-Sunnat	14
	Mu'jizaat and their Types	16
	Explanation of Couplets	18
<b>The Noor of the Holy Nabi</b>	The Blessed Childhood of My Beloved Rasool	19
	Kindness of the Beloved Rasool towards Children	20
	Some Global Impacts of Endeavours of the Holy Nabi	21
	Horse Stayed Still	24
<b>Some Global Impacts of Endeavours of the Holy Nabi</b>	Harm of Mischief	25
	Children! Don't Do This!	26
	Method of Becoming Pious	27
	Introduction to Books	28
	Habits of Beloved Mustafa	30
<b>Love of Holy Rasool for Makkah and Madinah</b>	Medical Madani Pearls Bestowed by the Holy Rasool	31
	Love of Holy Rasool for Makkah and Madinah	35
	Maktoob (Letter)	36
<b>Maktoob (Letter)</b>	Hijrat-e-Madinah	37
	Biography of Sayyiduna Tufayl Bin 'Amr Dausee	39
	A Bouquet of 21 Madani Pearls	41
<b>The Best Trader</b>	The Best Trader	43
	Rulings of Trade	44
	Trader's Way of Conversation	46
<b>Some Voice Messages from Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat</b>	Hastiness in Buying and Selling	47
	Reward of Sadaqah without spending wealth	49
	Some Voice Messages from Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat	51
	Imam Zayn-ul-'Aabideen	53
<b>New Year's Eve</b>	Protection of the Human Life and Islam	55
	A Great Scholar of Hadees Shah 'Abdul Haq Muhaddis Dihlvi	56
	Mufti Muhammad Waqaruddin Qadiri Razavi	58
<b>Jashn-e-Wiladat</b>	Memories from Istanbul	59
	Sayyidatuna Bibi Aaminah, mother of our Glorious Rasool	61
	Shar'i Rulings Related to Islamic Sisters	63
<b>First Masjid of Islam</b>	Domestic Life of the Beloved Rasool	65
	News Pertaining to Condolence and Inquiring after Health	67
	The Princes and Princesses of Our Noblest Rasool	68
	Answers to Your Questions	69
<b>O Dawat-e-Islami, You are Blossomed!</b>	Reviews	71
	Remember Your Pious Predecessors	72
	Madani News of Shakhsiyat (VIPs)	75
	New Year's Eve	77
	Jashn-e-Wiladat	78
	The Blessed Maternal Grandson of the Beloved Rasool	79
	First Masjid of Islam	80
	Madani News of Islamic Sisters	81
	O Dawat-e-Islami, You are Blossomed!	83
	Overseas Madani News	88

Faizan-e-Madinah (Magazine)  
Special Rabi-ul-Awwal Edition

# HAMD / MUNAJAT

Ya Rab Mayray Dil mayn Hay Tamanna-e-Madinah  
By: Maulana Jameel-ur-Rahman Qadiri Razavi

Ya Rab mayray dil mayn hay tamanna-e-Madinah  
In ankhaun say dikhla mujhay sahra-e-Madinah

Niklay na kabhi dil say tamanna-e-Madinah  
Sar mayn rahay Ya Rab mayray sauda-e-Madinah

Aysa Mayri nazron mayn sama jaye Madinah  
Jab aankh uthaon to nazar aye Madinah

Is derjah hayn mushtaq-e-ziyarat mayri ankhayn  
Dil say yeh nikalti hay sada haye Madinah

Sar 'Arsh ka kham hay tayray rauzay kay maqabil  
Aflaak say aonchay hayn maka-nahaaye Madinah

Kyun gaur ka khatka ho qiyamat ka ho kya gham  
Shayda-e-Madinah haun mayn shayda-e-Madinah

Bulwa kay Madinay mayn Jameel-e-Razavi ko  
Sag apna bana lo isay Maula-e-Madinah

(Qabala-e-Bakhshish, pp. 131)

## Na'at / Istighaasah

Aamad Aamad Hay  
By: Maulana Jameel-ur-Rahman Qadiri Razavi

Machi hay dhoom Payamber ki aamad aamad hay  
Habib-e-Khaliq-e-Akbar ki aamad aamad hay

Kiya hay sabz 'alam nasb baam-e-Ka'bah per  
Kay dau jahan kay Sarwar ki aamad aamad hay

Na Kyun ho noor say tabdeel Kufr ki zulmat  
Khuda kay mah-e-munawwar ki aamad aamad hay

Hay Jibra'eel ko hukm-e-Khuda khabar ker do  
Kay aaj Haq kay Payamber ki aamad aamad hay

Khushi kay josh mayn hayn bulbulayn bhi naghmah-kuna  
Chaman mayn aaj Gul-e-Ter ki aamad aamad hay

Dau-zaano ho kay adab say perho Salat-o-Salam  
'Azeezo khalq kay Masder ki aamad aamad hay

Jameel-e-Qadiri keh day kharay haun ahl-e-Sunan  
Hamaray Haami-o-Yaawar ki aamad aamad hay

# JASHN-E-WILADAT

By: Shaykh-e-Tareeqat, Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat

Sarkar ki aamad Marhaba  
Sardar ki aamad Marhaba  
Salaar ki aamad Marhaba  
Mukhtar ki aamad Marhaba  
Ghamkhuwar ki aamad Marhaba  
Tajdar ki aamad Marhaba  
Shaheryar ki aamad Marhaba  
Aqa ki aamad Marhaba  
Daata ki aamad Marhaba  
Maula ki aamad Marhaba  
Pur-Noor ki aamad Marhaba  
Ghayoor ki aamad Marhaba  
Achchay ki aamad Marhaba  
Sachchay ki aamad Marhaba  
Aqa-e-'Attar ki aamad Marhaba  
(Wasail-e-Bakhshish, pp. 518)

# Journey to Turkey and Ayyubi Monument

## Blessed cave and curing water

During our journey to Sanliurfa - the city of Ambiya in Turkey - we reached a Masjid. In the courtyard of the Masjid was a small room and a well. We were informed that there were stairs in the room which lead to the cave beneath where the Nabi of Allah, Sayyiduna Ayyub عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام spent some years in the state of illness. Then upon the command of Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ, he struck the ground with his foot, which resulted in the emergence of a spring. He عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام recovered from his illness after drinking water of that spring. In order to make it easy for the visitors to drink Aab-e-shifa [curing water], a tap was fixed, through which the visitors were quenching their thirst. Participants of the Madani Qafilah also drank the curing water.

## Trial of Sayyiduna Ayyub

Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ blessed Sayyiduna Ayyub عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام with every type of bounty. As well as being exceptionally handsome, having abundance of wealth, children and cattle; he عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام was also the owner of various crops and gardens. When Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ tested him, his house collapsed and all of his children passed away under its debris. Hundreds of camels and thousands of goats died. Moreover, all crops and gardens also got destroyed. In short, nothing remained intact. Whenever he عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام was given the news about it, he would praise and thank Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ.

Moreover, he عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام would say: 'What was mine? And what is mine? The One Whom it belonged to has taken it away. I am content with His will in every state.' After this, Sayyiduna Ayyub عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام fell ill. His illness increased to such an extent that everyone left him alone. However, his blessed wife, Sayyidatuna Rahmat Bin Ifra'eem رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا stayed with him and served him devotedly. He عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام remained in the state of illness for several consecutive years. When his difficult period was over, Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ commanded him to strike his foot on the ground.

As soon as he عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام struck his foot on the ground, a spring emerged straightaway. He had a bath with that water and drank it. This is how he عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام was cured. His offspring were resurrected again and all his destroyed wealth, cattle and provisions were returned to him in a larger quantity than before. (Ajaab-ul-Quran, pp. 183-180)

## Necessary explanation

Regarding the illness of Sayyiduna Ayyub عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام, 'Allamah 'Abdul Mustafa A'zami رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ has stated: A widespread misconception among people is that Sayyiduna Ayyub عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام was مَعَاذَ اللهِ عَزَّوَجَلَّ suffering from vitiligo (white spots on skin). Some unauthentic books have also recorded fabricated stories about his leprosy. But remember that these tales



are completely incorrect and Sayyiduna Ayyub عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام or any other Nabi عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام has never been afflicted with leprosy. In this context, there is a unanimous ruling that the Ambiya عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَام وَالسَّلَام stay protected from all those diseases that are publically loathsome and detested.

#### Şanlıurfa – Madina-tul-Ambiya [city of Ambiya]

Madina-tul-Ambiya [city of Ambiya], Şanlıurfa, has affiliation with different blessed Ambiya عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَام وَالسَّلَام. Therefore, the paternal grandson of Sayyiduna Ibraheem عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام and the chief of Bani Israel [Israelites], Sayyiduna Ya'qoob's wedding also took place in this city, at a place called Harraan. Sayyiduna Ayyub عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام resided in this city and his blessed shrine is also situated in this city. It is also said that Sayyiduna Musa Kaleemullah عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام met Sayyiduna Shu'ayb عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام for the first time in this very city.

May Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ shower His mercy upon them and forgive us without accountability for their sake!

اٰمِيْن بِحَاوِي السَّجْدِ الْاَوَّلِيْنَ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ



# Rights of Mustafa ﷺ over the Ummah

Commentary of the Glorious Quran

Mufti Abu Saleh Muhammad Qasim

Allah ﷻ has stated:

إِنَّا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ شَاهِدًا وَمُبَشِّرًا وَنَذِيرًا (١)  
يُتُومِنُوا بِاللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ وَتُعَزِّرُوهُ وَتُوَقِّرُوهُ ۖ وَتُسَبِّحُوهُ بُكْرَةً وَأَصِيلًا (٩)

Translation: We have indeed sent you as a witness and a giver of glad tidings and a warner so that (i.e. O people) you may believe in Allah and His Rasool, and honour and revere the Rasool and glorify Allah in the morning and evening. (Part 26, Surah Al-Fath, Ayah 9 ,8)

## Commentary

The above-mentioned sacred Ayah shows the greatness and glory and the status and rank of the Greatest and Noblest Nabi ﷺ. It also contains the obligatory rights of the Holy Nabi ﷺ over the Ummah. Moreover, it also consists of motivation for the glorification and worship of Allah ﷻ. Mentioned here is its summary : O Nabi! We have sent you as a witness to the deeds of the Ummah, a giver of glad tidings to the believers and to the obedient ones and a warner of the Divine punishment for the disbelievers and the disobedient ones. So, O people! Believe in Allah ﷻ and His Rasool ﷺ and help and support the Rasool and honour and revere him and glorify Allah ﷻ in the morning and evening. (Khaazin, vol. 4, pp. 103)

If viewed in terms of the rights of the Beloved and Blessed Nabi ﷺ over the Ummah, this blessed Ayah consists of his three rights described by Allah ﷻ: (1) Faith, (2) help and support and (3) honour and reverence. Let me first interpret these three rights in some detail along with some other rights hoping that our knowledge will be increased and the ability to act accordingly will be granted.

### 1. Faith

It is absolutely obligatory to believe in the Nubuwwah and Risalah of Muhammad Mustafa ﷺ. Similarly, it is also essential and incumbent to accept everything he ﷺ has brought from the Divine court. The fulfilment of this right is obligatory not only for the Muslims but also for all human beings because he ﷺ is the Rasool of the mankind. His mercy is for all the worlds and his favours are for all humans and even for all creatures. The one not having this belief is not a Muslim, even if he has belief in all other Ambiya.



## 2. Help and support of the Holy Nabi ﷺ

On the day of Meesaaq, Allah ﷻ took the covenant of the help and support of His Beloved Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ from all Ambiya and Rusul. And now we have also been commanded to help and support him. The blessed companions رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ sacrificed their lives, wealth, homeland and relatives for the sake of helping and supporting him. During wars, they used to shield him with their bodies, endangering and sacrificing their lives. At the present time, protection of his honour and reverence and efforts to preserve and promote his teachings and religion are also included in helping and supporting him and are obligatory for the Muslims.

## 3. Honour and reverence of the Holy Nabi ﷺ

One of the immensely important rights includes honouring and revering him with heart and soul, deeply, wholeheartedly, apparently, innerly and in any other way. One must also honour everything related or connected with him. For instance, his attire, blessed slippers, Madinah Tayyibah, Masjid-un-Nabawi, the Green Dome, his family members, his blessed companions and every place touched by his blessed feet must all be respected and revered. Honour and reverence for him also includes showing reverence for him with one's tongue, body, words and actions. For example, reciting Salat-'Alan-Nabi when one hears his blessed name, keeping one's eyes lowered with one's heart free from all other thoughts when present in front of the Golden Grilles and presenting the gifts of Salat and Salam with one's hands folded reverently when one looks at the Green Dome. Likewise, respect and reverence for him also significantly requires that one must dislike those committing blasphemy and disrespect for him, even more than his own bitter enemies. One must refrain from their company, one must not even touch their books nor must one hear their conversation and speeches. In other words, one must avoid them completely. And if one notices anyone committing even the slightest blasphemy of the Revered and Renowned Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, one must push even his (blasphemer's) thought out of his mind and heart just like a hair is removed from the butter or a fly is thrown away from milk, no

matter the blasphemer is one's own father or teacher or so-called spiritual guide or scholar or any other awe-inspiring person.

In addition to the afore-mentioned rights, the Islamic scholars and Muhaddiseen have also included other rights of Mustafa in their books in great detail. Briefly stated here are six other rights.

### (1) Following the Seerah of Beloved Rasool ﷺ

The religion and faith of every Muslim require that he follows the blessed Seerah and Sunnah of the Beloved Mustafa صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. It is also a Divine commandment. The brightly shining stars of the sky of guidance, i.e. blessed companions رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ and pious predecessors used to follow in the footsteps of the Holy Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ on each and every occasion in their life. They would never deviate from following the Greatest and Noblest Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Following him includes the fulfilment of obligatory and compulsory acts as well as that of essential and preferable acts. Our pious predecessors رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ would perfectly follow him in both of these kinds of acts. This is the reason why the books of Ahadees and Seerah contain great information about obligatory and compulsory acts as well as about Sunnahs, preferable acts, manners, matters and social behaviour.

### (2) Obedience to the Holy Nabi ﷺ

It is also one of the rights of the Beloved and Blessed Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ that each and every command given by him be accepted and carried out. Whatever he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ commands be carried out; whatever he decides be accepted and whatever he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ prevents us from be avoided.

### (3) Real affection for the Holy Nabi ﷺ

It is a right over an Ummati that he must have affection for his Master - the Nabi of mankind, the Peace of our heart and mind, the most Generous and Kind صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ more than anything else in the world. Affection for him is the heart of faith, the core of faith and the essence of faith.



#### (4) Mentioning the Holy Nabi ﷺ and his Na'at

It is also a right over us that we like the praise and eulogy of Beloved Mustafa صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, his Na'at and Manqabat, his Seerah and Sunnah, his greatness and glory, his excellent and exemplary character and manners and his beauty with our heart and soul. We should also embellish our gatherings by mentioning him, making it a routine in our life. The Holy Quran also mentions his excellence and attributes and his glory and status. All Ambiya and Rusul عَلَيْهِمُ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ expressed his majesty and dignity. The blessed companions رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ very much liked and loved to mention and to praise Beloved Mustafa صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and this practice has existed since then. Those fortunate individuals who have praised the Revered and Renowned Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ have written so many Na'ats in prose and poetry that they will be contained in thousands of volumes, without exaggeration, if collected in the form of a book which will also be the thickest book of the world.

#### (5) Reciting Salat-'Alan-Nabi

Reciting Salat-'Alan-Nabi is also one of the requirements of our faith. By means of it, we pray for the Holy Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ to be blessed with further closeness in the Divine court and for the elevation of his ranks and status, expressing our thanks to him for his favours, as is contained in the Masnoon Du'a recited after Azan.

#### (6) Visiting the blessed tomb of the Holy Nabi ﷺ

Visiting the blessed tomb of the Holy Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ is also a proof that the visiting Ummati has affection for his Nabi. In particular, it is an important right over the Hajj-pilgrims to visit the court of Beloved Mustafa صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. This visit and presence in the blessed court of Mustafa is a Sunnat-ul-Muakkadah and is close to Wajib. Missing it is misfortune and unfairness.

May Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ grant us the ability to keep fulfilling all the rights of our Beloved and Blessed Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ!



# Allah Bestows and Mustafa Distributes

Mufti Hassaan

The Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has said:  
'إِنَّمَا أَنَا قَاسِمٌ وَاللَّهُ يُعْطِي' i.e. I am the only one who distributes and only Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ gives. (Sahih Bukhari, vol. 1, pp. 42, Hadees 71)

What the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ distributes has not been specified in this blessed Hadees. According to the rule, its meaning in this condition will be: The Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ is the only one who distributes every blessing and no one can get anything directly without his favour. 'Allamah Mufti Muhammad Shareef-ul-Haq Amjadi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ has stated: No one in the creation can get anything directly without the favour of the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. There is Sahih [authentic] Hadees in Bukhari and other books that the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: 'إِنَّمَا أَنَا قَاسِمٌ وَاللَّهُ يُعْطِي'. The grammatical relation of the words "قَاسِمٌ" and "يُعْطِي" shows that these words cover everything. It means that whatever Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ gives to anyone in the creation, whether that blessing is physical or spiritual, apparent or concealed, He عَزَّوَجَلَّ gives everything through the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

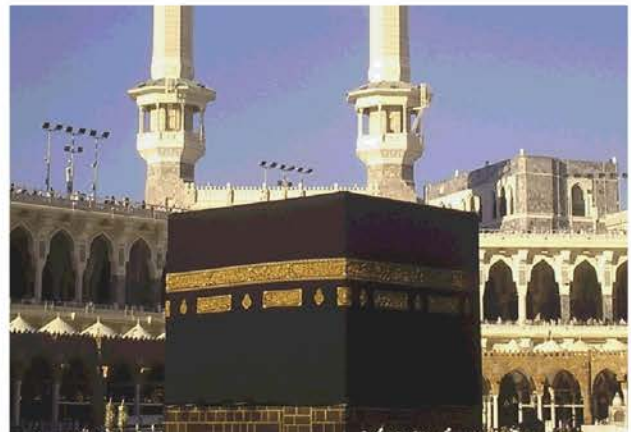
Commentator of Bukhari, 'Allamah Ahmad Khateeb Qastalani رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ has stated [the following point] in Al-Mawahib-ul-Ladunniyyah and 'Allamah Muhammad Bin 'Abdul Baaqi Zurqaani رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ also holds the same opinion:

هُوَ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ خِزَانَةُ السِّرِّ وَمَوْضِعُ نَفْوِذِ الْأَمْرِ فَلَا يَنْقُلُ خِزْرًا إِلَّا عَنْهُ وَلَا يَنْقُدُ أَمْرًا إِلَّا مِنْهُ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

i.e. the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ is 'خِزَانَةُ السِّرِّ' (i.e. hidden secret) and the central authority for the "enforcement of Divine orders". So, everything is given through the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and every order is enforced through the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. (Fatawa Sharh Bukhari, vol. 1, pp. 351)

Mufti Ahmad Yar Khan Na'eemi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ has stated: We came to know from it that Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ gives all the religious and worldly blessings such as knowledge, Iman [faith], wealth, children, etc.; and the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ distributes them. Whatever anyone got, he got it through Rasoolullah صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ because in the Hadees, neither it has been specified what Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ gives nor has it been specified what the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ distributes. Therefore, this opinion is wrong that the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ distributes only knowledge, or else it will imply that Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ also gives only knowledge. (Mirat-ul-Manajih, vol. 1, pp. 177)

While explaining the aspect of distribution as mentioned in this blessed Hadees, some 'Ulama [Islamic scholars] have mentioned only knowledge. However, this distribution is not specific to knowledge only. Many 'Ulama hold the opinion that this distribution is general; whether it is knowledge or wealth, the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ distributes every blessing. A 5th Hijri Islamic scholar, commentator of Bukhari, Imam Ibn Battaal Maliki رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ has stated: This saying of the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ "إِنَّمَا أَنَا قَاسِمٌ" implies that the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ would not keep any amount of wealth with him; instead, he would distribute it amongst the blessed Sahabah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ.



This saying of the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was for heartening people, that Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ bestows some people more and some people less. The person whom I am giving more, it is because Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ has specified it; and I am giving comparatively less to someone, it is also because Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ has specified it. (Sharh Ibn Battaal, vol. 1, pp. 141)

A great Muhaddis who passed away in 10th Hijri, Hafiz Ibn Hajar Haytami Makki رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ has stated: The Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ is the greatest Khalifah of Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ. Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ has bestowed His treasure and blessings upon the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ; the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ may give anything he wishes to anyone. (Al-Jauhar-ul-Munazzam, pp. 80)

For more detailed information, it is extremely beneficial to study the books Al-Amnu wal-'Ula [الْأَمْنُ وَالْأُولَى] and Tajalli-ul-Yaqeen [تَجَلَّى الْيَقِينِ], authored by Imam-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat Imam Ahmad Raza Khan رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ.

## The Noor of the Holy Nabi ﷺ

Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ has made the Beloved and Blessed Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ a matchless human and has also blessed him with physical and spiritual Noor. A great thinker of the Ummah, Mufti Ahmad Yar Khan رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ has stated: The Holy Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ is a human as well as Noor. He صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ is a human in visible and physical appearance but is Noor in reality. (Risalah Noor ma' Rasaail Na'eemiyyah, pp. 39)

### Noor of Muhammad, the very first creation

When Sayyiduna Jabir رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ asked about the very first creation, so the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ replied, declaring himself to be Noor, 'O Jabir! Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ created the Noor of your Nabi before all other creatures.' (Al-Musannaf, pp. 63, Hadees 18; Al-Mawahib-ul-Ladunniyyah, vol. 1, pp. 36)

Sayyiduna Imam Zayn-ul-'Aabideen رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ stated: The Greatest and Noblest Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: 'Fourteen thousand years before the creation of Aadam عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام, I was Noor in the court of Allah.' (Al-Mawahib-ul-Ladunniyyah, vol. 1, pp. 39)

He صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ further said: When Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ created Aadam, so He عَزَّوَجَلَّ granted superiority to his sons over his other sons. He (Sayyiduna Aadam عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام) observed their superiority over others. (The Revered and Renowned Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ then said) At the end, Aadam عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام saw me in the form of an elevated Noor, so he humbly asked in the Divine court, 'O my Lord! Who is he?' Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ said, 'He is your son, Ahmad. He is the first one as well as the last one. And he will be the first to make intercession.' (Dalaail-un-Nubuwwah lil-Bayhaqi, vol. 5, pp. 483)

Remarks of companions about Noor of Mustafa  
Blessed companions رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ witnessed the beautiful and blessed scenes of the Noor of the Holy Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, so they expressed them in their own manner.

1. Sayyiduna 'Abdullah Bin 'Abbas رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمَا said: There was space between the front blessed teeth of the Holy Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. When he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ talked, Noor would appear through them. (Al-Jami'-us-Sagheer, pp. 403, Hadees 6482)

Commenting on the above Hadees, Shaykh-ul-Islam 'Allamah 'Abdur Ra'oof Manaawi رَحِمَهُ اللهُ تَعَالَى has stated: This Noor was felt. And his entire blessed body was Noor apparently as well as innerly. He صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ would even bestow Noor upon companions whomever he wanted, as was bestowed upon Sayyiduna Tufayl Bin 'Amr Dausee رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ. (Fayd-ul-Qadeer, vol. 5, pp. 93, summarized)

2. Sayyidatuna 'Aishah Siddiqah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا stated: 'The needle that went missing at the time of Sahr was found in the ray of light from his

blessed face.' (Al-Qaul-ul-Badi', pp. 302, summarized)

3. Sayyiduna Abu Hurayrah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ stated: 'When the Greatest and Noblest Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ smiled, the surroundings would brighten.' (Musannaf 'Abdur Razzaq, vol. 10, pp. 242, Hadees 20657)

Noor as well as human

Remember! Noor and humanness are not opposite to each other and can go together. Sayyiduna Jibra'eel رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ has been created with Noor but he appeared in front of Sayyidatuna Maryam رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا in the form of a human. Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ said:

فَأَرْسَلْنَا إِلَيْهَا رُوحَنَا فَتَمَثَّلَ لَهَا بَشَرًا سَوِيًّا (١٤)

Translation from Kanz-ul-Iman: We therefore sent Our Spiritual One (Jibra'eel) towards her, he appeared before her in the form of a healthy man. (Part 16, Surah Maryam, Ayah 17)  
Furthermore, the angel of death came to Sayyiduna Musa رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ in the form of a human. (Sahih Bukhari, vol. 1, pp. 450, Hadees 1339)





### Belief of pious predecessors

Great commentators of the Holy Quran, leading scholars of Hadees and Islamic jurisprudence and prominent saints have also stated the fact that the Beloved and Blessed Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ is Noor. Commenting on the Ayah of the Quran 'قَدْ جَاءَكُمْ مِنَ اللَّهِ نُورٌ وَكِتَابٌ مُبِينٌ (٥٨)' (Nabi Muhammad) from Allah, and a clear Book (Quran)<sup>1</sup>. a large number of commentators including Imam Abu Ja'far Muhammad Bin Jareer Tabari (who passed away in 310 AH), Imam Abu Muhammad Husayn Baghawi (who passed away in 510 AH), Imam Fakhruddin Raazi (who passed away in 606 AH), Imam Naasiruddin 'Abdullah Bin 'Amr Baydawi (who passed away in 685 AH), 'Allamah Abul Barakaat 'Abdullah Nasafi (who passed away in 710 AH), 'Allamah Abul Hasan 'Ali Bin Muhammad Khaazin (who passed away in 741 AH), Imam Jalaluddin Suyuti Shaafi'i (who passed away in 911 AH) رَحِمَهُمُ اللهُ تَعَالَى have declared that the word "Noor" in the above blessed Ayah refers to the blessed being of the Holy Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Sayyiduna 'Allamah Qadi Iyaad Maliki رَحِمَهُ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ (who passed away in 544 AH) has stated, 'The shadow of the Holy Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ would not appear on the ground in the light of sun and moon because he is Noor.' (Ash-Shifa, vol. 1, pp. 368)

### Noor of Ambiya covered by Noor of Mustafa

The commentator of the book 'Bukhari', Imam Ahmad Bin Muhammad Qastalani رَحِمَهُ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ (who passed away in 923 AH) stated: When Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ created the Noor of our Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, so He عَزَّوَجَلَّ ordered it to see the Noor of all Ambiya. So Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ covered the Noor of all Ambiya with the Noor of our Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. They humbly said, 'O Lord! Whose Noor has covered us?' Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ said, 'هَذَا نُورُ مُحَمَّدِ ابْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ' this is the Noor of Muhammad (صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ) who is the son of 'Abdullah. (Al-Mawahib-ul-Ladunniyyah, vol. 1, pp. 33)

Dear Islamic brothers! In order to get detailed information about the Noor of Mustafa صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, it will be very useful to read the booklet 'صَلَاتُ الشُّعْرَاءِ فِي نُورِ الْمُصْطَفَى' contained in the 30th volume of Fatawa Razawiyyah authored by A'la Hadrat Imam Ahmad Raza Khan رَحِمَهُ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ, as well as the 64-page booklet 'Risala-e-Noor' contained in Rasaail Na'eemiyyah authored by a great thinker of the Ummah Mufti Ahmad Yar Khan رَحِمَهُ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ.

<sup>1</sup> (Part 6, Surah Al-Ma'idah, Ayah 15)

# QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS OF MADANI MUZAKARAH

During Madani Muzakarabs, Shaykh-e-Tareeqat, Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat, the founder of Dawat-e-Islami, 'Allamah Maulana Abu Bilal Muhammad Ilyas Attar Qadiri Razavi رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ give answers to the questions related to beliefs, worship and other topics. Some of these questions and answers are presented below with necessary amendments.

## How to please the Beloved Rasool ﷺ?

**Question:** What actions shall we carry out in the month of Rabi'-ul-Awwal, through which we can please our Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ?

**Answer:** We have to please the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ in the month of Rabi'-ul-Awwal as well as in other months. In fact, we need to always do such actions that would please Allah ﷻ and would also make Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ happy. If one was lazy in offering Salah, then this laziness should be avoided. If there are any previous Qada (missed) Salahs; then one should repent, make a calculation and start offering them without delay.

Similarly, one should observe Siyam, pay Zakah and fulfil other Fard and Wajib acts and should also celebrate the Jashn-e-Wiladat (the blessed birth of the Holy Nabi ﷺ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ).

Moreover, one should act upon Sunnahs thoroughly. For example; instead of keeping Western hairstyle, one should keep Sunnah following hairstyle; instead of roaming around bare-headed, one should adorn his head with the green blessed turban; if he has shaved his beard or trimmed it less than a fist length, then he should repent of it and adorn his face with a blessed beard in accordance with Sunnah; one should also wear Sunnah-following clothing, adopting complete "Madani appearance". Moreover, if one was lazy in acting upon certain Sunnahs, one should become steadfast in them. Furthermore, you should engage yourself in those tasks that would

please Allah ﷻ. A Madani transformation will take place in your heart, إِنَّ شَاءَ اللهُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ.

وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ



## Mom doesn't let me eat chocolates!

**Question:** I am fond of eating chocolates. But my mom says, 'do not eat chocolates. Eat food'. Please guide me what should I do?

**Answer:** Obeying your mother, you should eat food instead of chocolates. By eating food, you will gain energy which will also help you gain strength to perform worship. Whereas, chocolates are harmful and make you lose hunger. Moreover, chocolates also contain caffeine which is not good for health. Therefore, one should not eat chocolates. However, there is no harm in occasionally eating one or two pieces of chocolate.

(To know about the harm of candies and chocolates, please read Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat's booklet "Unique Son" (published by Maktabatul-Madinah).

وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

### Cause of lacking interest in religious gatherings

**Question:** We belong to showbiz. We remain seated for three to four consecutive hours in the theatre or during a show. We don't get bored. But when we attend a gathering of Meelad or any religious gathering, we start feeling boredom after only 30 to 45 minutes, and we leave. Why does this happen?

**Answer:** When the taste in the mouth of a patient turns bitter, he does not like to eat or drink anything. He feels only bitter taste in everything. However, when his disease is cured, he likes to eat and drink all things and no longer feels bitterness in anything. The same is the condition of those who are away from the garden of good deeds and are sinking into the mire of sins. Usually, those who stay away from religious gatherings, etc., feel boredom and leave it for the reason that they are not habitual of attending these types of religious gatherings. On the other hand, those who are used to attending religious gatherings, find it very enjoyable and pleasurable to attend Ijtima' of Zikr-o-Na'at and Madani Muzakarahs, etc., from beginning to end. Even if someone offers them a hundred thousand rupees for working for a theatre or showbiz or only for sitting on the stage during a show, they will not be prepared to lose their dignity by doing so.

In order to develop an interest in religious gatherings, etc., one should adopt the company of religious people and devotees of Rasool. A good company makes a person good and a bad company makes a person bad. If you keep the company of pious, Salah-offering and Sunnah-following Islamic brothers, then **إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ** you will also develop an interest in righteous deeds and religious gatherings, etc. And, by the grace of Allah **عَزَّوَجَلَّ**, you will succeed in becoming pious.

وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
 صَلَّى عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

### Illuminations with stolen electricity

**Question:** In the month of Rabi'-ul-Awwal, some people illuminate streets, etc., with stolen electricity. How is it for them to do this?

**Answer:** Illuminating roads and streets, etc. with stolen electricity is impermissible and Haraam. (Subh-e-Baharan, pp. 23, 27) No doubt, we should rejoice at the blessed birth of the Holy Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, but we do not have to use illegal and stolen electricity for illuminations. Instead, we have to use electricity legally by paying the bill. Similarly, it is impermissible and Haraam to steal electricity for other purposes such as marriage ceremonies, factories, mills, shops and homes, etc. Whosoever has done this in the past should repent, make a calculation of the amount of stolen electricity and pay its bill to the relevant department.

وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
 صَلَّى عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ



# DAR-UL-IFTA AHL-E-SUNNAT

## Illuminations with Masjid donations

Question: What do the Islamic scholars and Muftis say regarding buying lights with the donations of the Masjid for illuminating the Masjid? These days, buying lights is cheaper than hiring them and the lights bought once can be used on different occasions such as Shab-e-Bara'at and sacred nights of Ramadan-ul-Mubarak, which is very convenient. (Questioner: Muhammad Hasan Attari from the Light House area of Bab-ul-Madinah, Karachi.)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي هَدانا لِهَذَا وَمَا كُنَّا لِنَكُونَنَّ لَهُ شَاكِرِينَ

People give donations to the Masjid for its usual expenses such as construction, payment of utility bills, stipends of the Imam, the Muazzin and the servants and cleanliness of Masjid, etc.

The ruling on illuminating the Masjid with the same donations is as follows: If donors have given permission for it, either explicitly or implicitly, then this can be done, otherwise not. Explicit permission implies that the donation-collecting person has made it clear to the donor when receiving donations for the Masjid that the money the donor has given would also be used to illuminate the Masjid on the occasions of celebration of Milad and other sacred nights. If the donor has agreed, this would be considered explicit permission. Implicit permission is that donors are already aware that the Masjid is illuminated on the occasions of celebration of Milad, other sacred nights including

the nights of Ramadan-ul-Mubarak with the donations collected for the Masjid. Once the permission has been obtained either explicitly or implicitly, it is now allowed to buy lights as well as to hire them. Anyway, the method more beneficial to the Masjid should be adopted.

The best way is to collect separate donations for buying lights to be used for illuminating the Masjid in Rabi'-ul-Awwal as well as on different occasions. You may also request any benefactor to buy lights and give them to the Masjid.

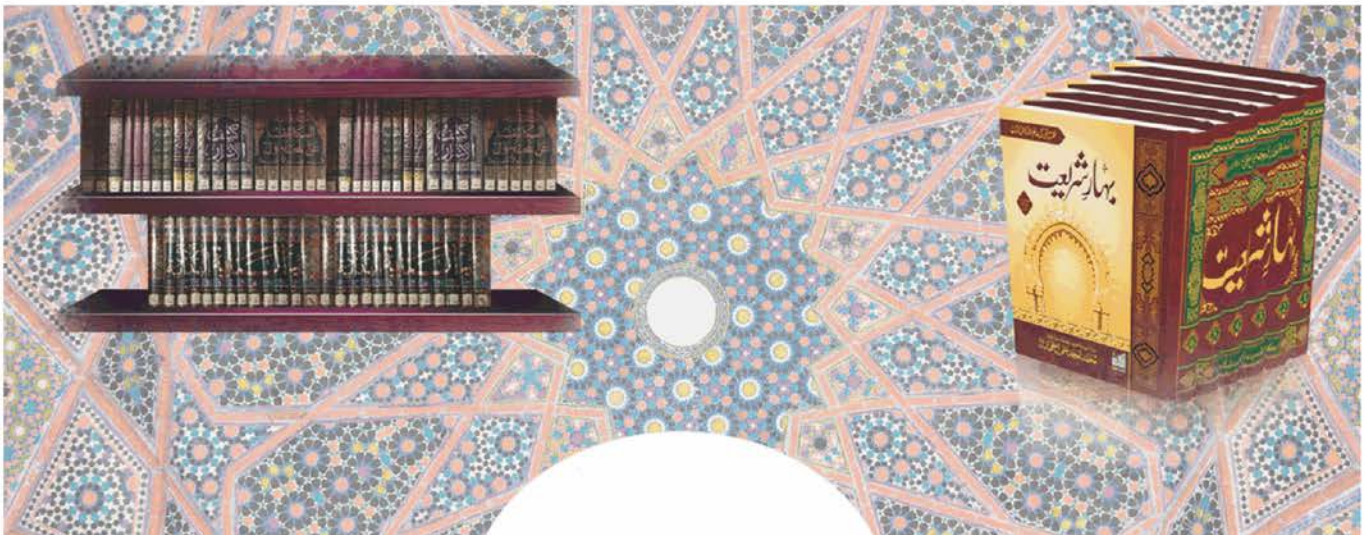
وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Answered by: Abu Huzaifa Muhammad Shafiq  
Al-Attari Al-Madani

Certified by: Abu Saleh Muhammad Qasim  
Qadiri

## Leftover donation collected for Milad gathering

Question: What do the blessed scholars say on the following issue? A Milad gathering is held every year in our village and was also held this year. Some of the donation collected for this gathering was left over. Now the question is, can pots and other necessary things for the Masjid such as the loud speaker, the sound system, mats, etc., be bought or not with the same leftover donations? (Questioner: Hafiz Naseer-ud-din from Pindi Gheb, Attock)





بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
الْحَوَابِ بِحَوْنِ الْمَلِكِ الْوَقَابِ الْمُهَيْدِ آيَةَ الْحَيِّ وَالْقَوَابِ

Answer: The donation collected for a blessed Milad gathering can be spent only on a Milad gathering. It is not allowed to use it for any other purpose and spending it on anything else is impermissible and a sin. Return the leftover money to each of the donors according to their shares or get permission from them. If they give permission, it will now be allowed to use it only for the permissible purpose they have given the permission for. If they give permission for buying pots, loud speakers or mats, then these things can also be bought in this case.

If the donors are not known, then spend it on any other similar Milad gathering. If this is not possible, spend it next year on the same Milad gathering or give it to Masakeen as charity like a Luqta (i.e. the thing found lying somewhere) or use it for any pious purpose.

وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Answered by: Muhammad Naveed Chishti  
Certified by: Abu Saleh Muhammad Qasim Qadiri

### Ruling on Na'at with tambourine and Zikr

Question: What do Islamic scholars say on the ruling of reciting and listening to Na'ats with tambourine being played with it? Furthermore, is it permissible or not to recite and listen to the Na'at with Zikr of Allah عَزَّ وَجَلَّ being made in the background? (Questioner: Zain-ul-Abidin from Gulistan Colony, Rawalpindi.)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
الْحَوَابِ بِحَوْنِ الْمَلِكِ الْوَقَابِ الْمُهَيْدِ آيَةَ الْحَيِّ وَالْقَوَابِ

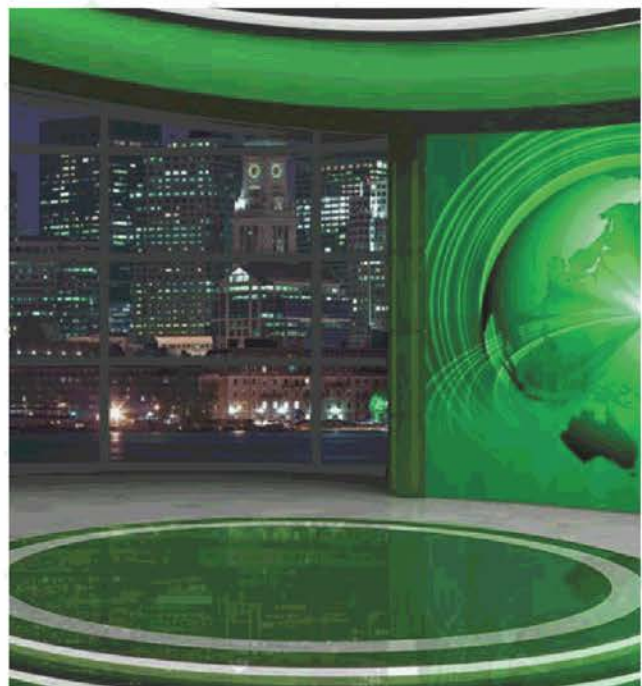
No doubt, reciting the Na'at of the Beloved and Blessed Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ is a means of gaining reward, blessing, Divine mercy and pleasure of the Holy Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. It also enhances our love and devotion to him. But, like all other matters, it must also be done within the bounds of Shari'ah. Here is now some detail. If the tambourine is of the kind that produces musical sound, it is absolutely impermissible to play it. To recite Na'at with such a tambourine is strictly forbidden and is a severe sin. If the tambourine does not produce musical sound, then permission for playing the tambourine is granted subject to the fulfilment of three conditions. If any of these three

conditions remains unfulfilled, then it is not allowed to play it. The first condition is, it must not be played according to the rules of music. The second is, it must not be played by men because it is absolutely Makruh for men to play the tambourine. And the third is, it must not be played by respectable ladies. It is permissible for the small girls etc., to play it only when there is no fear of mischief. The tambourine-playing mentioned in the blessed Hadees was of the same kind as mentioned here. But the way tambourine is played these days does not fulfil all the conditions and hence, it is not permissible to play such a tambourine as well as to recite Na'at with it.

As for reciting Na'at with Zikr being made in the background, producing a drum-like sound and making the Na'at attractive, as is customary these days; the leading Islamic scholars have forbidden it and we also give the same Fatwa. At some places, it is not actually the Zikr of Allah عَزَّ وَجَلَّ, rather its distorted form, producing complete music-like rhythm. This is severe disrespect and impermissible. It is also forbidden to listen to this type of Zikr.

وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Answered by: Muhammad Naveed Chishti  
Certified by: Abu Saleh Muhammad Qasim Qadiri



SERIES: KNOWLEDGE IS LIGHT

# MU'JIZAAAT AND THEIR TYPES

Allah ﷻ sent blessed Ambiya ﷺ for protecting the people from misguidance and for guiding them to the straight path. After seeing the excellent way of life and impeccable character of Ambiya ﷺ, the fortunate people accepted faith that this holy person is the Nabi of Allah ﷻ and have come to guide us. Allah ﷻ blessed the Ambiya ﷺ with countless great attributes and qualities. One of them is Mu'jizah [miracle].

## What is Mu'jizah?

An unusual and extraordinary action that occurs through a Nabi after the declaration of Nubuwwah and that is impossible to occur in usual circumstances is called a Mu'jizah. There are three types of Mu'jizah:

1. Mu'jizah that is always related to the blessed physical self, such as fragrant sweat.
2. Temporary intentional Mu'jizah, such as the staff getting converted into a serpent.
3. Temporary unintentional Mu'jizah, such as the revelation of the Ayahs of Quran.

(Mirat-ul-Manajih, vol. 8, pp. 53)  
Mu'jizah distinguishes a true Nabi from the false one. Therefore, anyone who falsely claims to be a Nabi cannot show Mu'jizah.

(Al-Mu'taqid-ul-Muntaqad, pp. 113)

## Mu'jizaat of the last Nabi, Muhammad Mustafa ﷺ

Since, the Beloved Rasool ﷺ is superior to all Ambiya, Allah ﷻ blessed him with all the Mu'jizaat of Ambiya. There are two types of Mu'jizaat of the Beloved Rasool ﷺ:

### 1. Mu'jizaat related to his blessed physical self

The "physical and inner self" of the Beloved Rasool ﷺ is completely a Mu'jizah. Mu'jizah of the blessed hair of the Beloved Rasool ﷺ: It remained in the Topi<sup>1</sup> of Sayyiduna Khalid Bin Waleed رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ, so he always achieved victory over the enemies. ('Umda-tul-Qaari, vol. 2, pp. 484, Taht-al-Hadees 170)

### Mu'jizah of the blessed saliva of the Beloved Rasool

In (the battle of) Khyber, the sore eyes of Sayyiduna 'Ali كَبُرَ اللهُ تَعَالَى وَجْهَهُ الْكَرِيمِ became well when the blessed saliva of the Beloved Rasool ﷺ was applied to them. (Sahih Bukhari, vol. 2, pp. 294, Hadees 2942) When the blessed saliva of the Beloved Rasool ﷺ was mixed with the water of the well, the water of the well started curing the people. (Tabqat Ibn Sa'd, vol. 1, pp. 392)

### Mu'jizah of the blessed fingers of the Beloved Rasool

Spring [of water] would spout from his blessed fingers. (Sahih Bukhari, vol. 2, pp. 493, Hadees 3573)

### Mu'jizah of the blessed sweat of the Beloved Rasool

It would be extremely fragrant. (Sahih Muslim, pp. 978, Hadees 6055)

### 2. Mu'jizaat other than those related to his blessed physical self

Allah ﷻ has blessed the Beloved Rasool ﷺ with countless such Mu'jizaat. Following are some of them:



<sup>1</sup> A type of hat worn especially by Muslims.

### Stone started to float

While standing near water before embracing Islam, Ikramah Bin Abi Jahl said to the Beloved Rasool ﷺ: 'If you are truthful, the stone lying at a distance should come to you while doing Tasbeeh without sinking into the water.' The Beloved Rasool ﷺ gestured [towards it], so the stone came in the court of Rasoolullah ﷺ without sinking and testified about the Nubuwwah. The Beloved Rasool ﷺ asked: 'Is it enough?' Ikramah replied: 'This stone should return to its place.' Therefore, that stone returned as ordered by the Beloved Rasool ﷺ. (Tafseer Kabeeer, vol. 12, pp. 314)

### A person's dead daughter revived

A person said that he would believe in the Beloved Rasool ﷺ on condition that his daughter become alive. So, the Beloved Rasool ﷺ went to the grave and revived that person's dead daughter. (Zurqaani 'alal Muwahib, vol. 7, pp. 61)

### Wood turned into sword

In the battle of Badr, sword of Sayyiduna 'Ukaashah Bin Muhsin رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ broke. He came in the blessed court of Rasoolullah ﷺ and humbly mentioned his problem; so, the Beloved Rasool ﷺ gave him a stick. When Sayyiduna 'Ukaashah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ held it in his hand and moved it, it turned into a white sword which was called "Awn". He رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ participated in Jihad with that sword in his entire life and achieved victory. (As-Seerat-un-Nabawiyah li Ibn Hishaam, pp. 263)

### Appearing taller than all

When Sayyiduna 'Abdur Rahman Bin Zayd رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ was born, he had a very low height. He was brought in the blessed court of the Beloved Rasool ﷺ; so the Beloved Rasool ﷺ put something into his mouth to eat [as is traditionally done so that the new-born baby will receive blessings], moved his hand [affectionately] over the head of Sayyiduna 'Abdur Rahman Bin Zayd رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ and made Du'a of blessing. It had such blessed effect that

Sayyiduna 'Abdur Rahman Bin Zayd رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ would appear to be taller in a crowd. (Al-Isaabah, vol. 5, pp. 30)

### The tree testified

The Beloved Rasool ﷺ has been blessed with such high status that not only living things but even non-living things obey him. Once the Beloved Rasool ﷺ was on a journey; a Bedouin came in the blessed court of Rasoolullah ﷺ, so he رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ invited him to Islam. That Bedouin asked: 'Is there any witness [who testifies] about your Nubuwwah?' The Beloved Rasool ﷺ responded: 'Yes! This tree which is at the corner of the plain will testify about my Nubuwwah.' So, the Beloved Rasool ﷺ ordered that tree to come to him. Surprisingly, that tree immediately moved from its place while tearing the land and came in the blessed court of Rasoolullah ﷺ; thereafter, it testified thrice about the Nubuwwah of the Beloved Rasool ﷺ loudly. Thereafter, the Beloved Rasool ﷺ gestured towards it; so that tree returned to its place. The Bedouin embraced Islam immediately after seeing this Mu'jizah and he also had the privilege of kissing the blessed hands and feet of the Beloved Rasool ﷺ with great devotion. (Zurqaani 'alal Muwahib, vol. 6, pp. 517)

### Mu'jizah that will exist till the Day of Judgement

The greatest Mu'jizah of the Beloved Rasool ﷺ is the Holy Quran because other Mu'jizaat of Rasoolullah ﷺ happened at a certain time and only the people of the blessed era of the Beloved Rasool

رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ saw those Mu'jizaat, but the "Holy Quran" is that Mu'jizah of the Beloved Rasool ﷺ which will exist until the Day of Judgement.

# EXPLANATION OF COUPLETS

پہلے سجدے پہ روزِ ازل سے درود یاد گاری امت پہ لاکھوں سلام

Pehlay Sajday pay rauz-e-azl say Durood  
Yadgaari-e-Ummat pay lakhaun Salam

(Hadaiq-e-Bakhshish, pp. 305)

Word and meaning: یاد گاری (Yadgaari):

To remember/remembrance

Explanation of the couplet of Raza

As soon as the Holy Rasool ﷺ came in the world, he ﷺ supplicated for the forgiveness of his Ummah while prostrating [performing Sajdah] in the court of Allah ﷻ. Moreover, he ﷺ shed tears remembering his sinful Ummah in his apparent life and kept supplicating for their forgiveness. May millions of Durood and Salam be upon such blessed manners!

Sayyidatuna Aaminah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا narrates that 'the Beloved Rasool ﷺ prostrated himself as soon as he ﷺ came to the world'. (Mawahib-ul-Laduniyyah, vol. 1, pp. 66) [While prostrating, he ﷺ requested in the court of Almighty]: 'رَبِّ هَبْ لِي أُمْمِي' i.e. 'O Lord! Forgive my Ummah for my sake.' Allah ﷻ said: 'وَهَبْتُكَ بِأَمَلِي هَيْبَتِكَ' i.e. 'I have forgiven your Ummah for the sake of your high courage.' Then angels were addressed:

إِشْهَدُوا يَا مَلَائِكَتِي أَنَّ حَبِيبِي لَمْ يَنْسَ أُمَّتَهُ عِنْدَ الْوِلَادَةِ فَكَيْفَ يَنْسَاهَا يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ i.e. 'O My angels! Be witness that My Beloved did not forget his Ummah at the time of his birth. Then how would he (ﷺ) forget them on the Day of Judgement?'

(Al-Kalam-ul-Awdah fi Tafseer Alam Nashrah, pp. 104)

Once the Holy Rasool ﷺ raised his hands for supplication during a journey and prostrated for a long time after supplicating for a little while. After repeating this action three times, he ﷺ said to those who were present: 'I asked my Lord for my Ummah and interceded for them. Upon this, He ﷻ blessed me with one third (1/3) of my Ummah. Upon this, I performed prostration of gratitude. Upon asking again, I was blessed with another one third part of my Ummah. I prostrated out of gratitude again. When I asked again for the third time, then Allah ﷻ granted the last remaining one third part of

my Ummah to me as well. To show gratitude and thankfulness for this, I prostrated in the court of Allah ﷻ. (Abu Dawood, vol. 3, pp. 117, Hadees 2775; summarized)

تیری آمد تھی کہ بیٹا اللہ مجھے کوجھکا

تیری ہیبت تھی کہ ہر بت تھرتھرا کر گر گیا

Tayri aamad thi kay Baytullah mujray ko jhuka

Tayri haybat thi kay her but thar thara ker gir gaya

(Hadaiq-e-Bakhshish, pp. 52)

Words and meanings:

کوجھکا (Mujray ko): For salutation (it should be remembered that in Urdu literature, the word 'Mujra' is used to present Salam. Poets often use this word in their poetry).

تھرتھرا (Thar tharana): To shiver, tremble

(Haybat): Awe

Explanation of the couplet of Raza

One of the miracles that took place at the time of the birth of the Holy Rasool ﷺ in the world is that the blessed Ka'bah performed the prostration of gratitude. Moreover, the idols that were around the blessed Ka'bah fell headfirst.

رَحْمَةُ اللهِ Hadrat, Mufti Naqi 'Ali Khan رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ states: When the Holy Rasool ﷺ was born, 'Abdul Muttalib was present in the blessed Ka'bah. He saw that Baytullah prostrated at the Maqaam-e-Ibraheem, and it eloquently said: 'الحمد لله! Lord Almighty has now purified me from the filth of idols.' Furthermore, an idol whose name was Hubal, placed inside the Ka'bah, and all other idols of the world fell flat on their faces, making it apparent that idol worshiping will vanish by the blessing of the Holy Rasool ﷺ and worship of the Almighty will commence. (Al-Kalam-ul-Awdah fi Tafseer Alam Nashrah, pp. 181)

But-khaano mayn woh qahar ka kuhraam para hay  
Mil mil kay galay rotay hayn Kuffar-o-sanam aaj

Full wrath has been unleashed on idol-temples  
Weeping and wailing today are disbelievers and  
idols (Zauq-e-Na'at, pp. 81)

# The Blessed Childhood of My Beloved Rasool ﷺ

Written by: Muhammad Bilal Raza Attari Madani

While describing the blessed childhood of the Beloved Rasool ﷺ, Sayyidatuna Halimah Sa'diyyah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا - the foster mother of the Holy Nabi ﷺ said:

## First sight of the blessed face

The very first time I saw him, he ﷺ dressed in woollen clothing was resting on blessed bedding. I gently awoke him; he ﷺ opened his blessed eyes, and glanced at me with a smile on his face. I witnessed a light emerged from his splendid blessed eyes, which rose to the heavens. Upon witnessing this glorious sight, with affection and devotion, I kissed his blessed forehead. (Mawahib-ul-Ladunniyyah, vol. 1, pp. 79)

## Relief from famine

My tribe 'Bani-Sa'd' suffered a famine. When I returned to my tribe with the Beloved Rasool ﷺ, the famine had vanished, there was lush greenery everywhere, trees became full with fruits and our livestock became healthier.

## Home remained illuminated

One day, a neighbouring lady enquired: Halimah! Your home remains illuminated all night long, what is the reason? I responded: The light is not from any candle, rather this light is from the luminous face of Muhammad ﷺ.

## 700 Goats

I had seven goats, I made the blessed hands of the Beloved Rasool ﷺ touch my goats, by its blessing, in just one day, they produced enough milk to last us for 40 days. Moreover, my goats were so blessed that they increased from seven to seven hundred.

## Pond got blessed

One day, my tribe remarked: Allow us to be blessed by him too! So I placed his blessed feet into a pond and made their goats drink water from it.

Subsequently the goats multiplied and through their milk my tribe became prosperous and rich.

## Prostration by a goat

One day, I was sitting with (Sayyiduna) Muhammad ﷺ on my lap, some goats passed by us, one of them approached us and prostrated to him and kissed his blessed forehead.

## Abstinence from playing

At the blessed age of 9 months, he ﷺ spoke properly. When other children invited him to play, he ﷺ responded: I am not created to play.

## Manifestation of various blessings

He ﷺ regularly visited the forest with my children and grazed my goats. One day, my son said to me: Mother! (Sayyiduna) Muhammad ﷺ is remarkably extraordinary, any forest he ﷺ enters, becomes lush with greenery, a cloud follows and shades him in the sunshine, we do not see any footmarks when he ﷺ walks on sand, stones become soft like dough beneath his blessed feet and we observe his footprints on them, and forest animals kiss his blessed feet. (Anwaar Jamal-e-Mustafa - Al-Kalam-ul-Awdah fi Tafseer Alam-Nashrah, pp. 107-109 paraphrased)  
"Allah Allah woh bachpanay ki phaban  
Us Khuda-bhaati soorat pay lakhaun Salam"  
(Hadaiq-e-Bakhshish, pp. 3)



# Kindness of the Beloved Rasool towards Children

Asif Jahanzayb

صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ The Rasool of mankind, the Peace of our heart and mind, the most Generous and Kind arrived as mercy for all the worlds. It wasn't just adults who reaped the benefits of this mercy, children did too.

صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ The Greatest and Noblest Rasool was very compassionate towards children. He صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ would call them to meet him, stroke their heads with his merciful palms and pray for blessings and bounties to be bestowed upon them.

1. Sayyiduna 'Abdullah Bin Hishaam's mother took him to the blessed court of our Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ; he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ stroked his head affectionately and prayed for him to be blessed. (Al-Isaabah, vol. 4, pp. 217)
2. The Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ would also delight the children and fill their heart with happiness. It is narrated that the younger brother of Sayyiduna Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ had a sparrow; that sparrow died. The Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ went to his house and said: 'What has happened to Abu 'Umayr?' [Someone] humbly replied: 'His sparrow has died.' The Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said it to him amusingly: 'O Abu 'Umayr! How is your sparrow? O Abu 'Umayr! How is your sparrow?' (Al-Mu'jam-ul-Awsat, vol. 5, pp. 13, Hadees 6429)
3. On his return from a journey, he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ allowed children to get on his mount [i.e. the animal he was riding]. (Sahih Muslim, pp. 1014, Hadees 6268; Sahih Bukhari, vol. 4, pp. 91, Hadees 5966, paraphrased)
4. When any child was born and brought to the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, he prayed for it to be blessed and did Tahneek (i.e. putting something sweet into the child's mouth after chewing it). (Sahih Muslim, pp. 134, Hadees 662)
5. The Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ shortened his congregational Salah whenever he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ heard the cry of a child during it. (Sahih Bukhari, vol. 1, pp. 253, Hadees 707, paraphrased)

Shafqat-e-Mustafa      Marhaba Marhaba  
Rahmat-e-Mujtaba      Marhaba Marhaba



# SOME GLOBAL IMPACTS OF ENDEAVOURS OF THE HOLY NABI ﷺ

Man lives his life according to some sort of system. The more efficient and effective the system is, the more facilities, comforts and successes he will gain. Through His Beloved Rasool ﷺ, Allah ﷻ has blessed us with a complete code of life in the form of Islam. The Beloved Rasool ﷺ provided us with the best curriculum in the shape of his valued sayings and actions, and created powerful laws to prevent the crimes and offences eating away society like termite. By establishing a system based on equality, the Beloved Rasool ﷺ perfectly balanced the deteriorating society through promoting justice, fairness, equality and impeccable morals. The matchless endeavours and achievements of the Beloved Rasool ﷺ had a great impact on the whole universe. Let's have a look at a few examples:

## Impacts of promoting knowledge

The Beloved Rasool ﷺ instilled the importance of knowledge in people and motivated them to acquire knowledge. It is narrated: For you to go to learn a chapter [from Islamic] knowledge in the morning is better than 100 Rak'at of Nafil Salah. (Sunan Ibn Majah, vol. 1, pp. 142, Hadees 219)

The Beloved Rasool ﷺ has also assigned the learned people with the responsibility of promoting knowledge, and has warned them of punishment in Hereafter if it is left unfulfilled due to any vested interest. The Beloved Rasool ﷺ has stated: Whoever learns knowledge by heart [and] then conceals [it] from the people, he will come on the Day of Judgement wearing a fire-made bridle. (Sunan Ibn Majah, vol. 1, pp. 170, Hadees 261)

It was the outcome of the massive impact of the blessed teachings and sayings of the Beloved Rasool ﷺ regarding acquisition of knowledge and its propagation that Muslims undertook long journeys just for this purpose and, after gaining knowledge, they rendered



valuable services in different fields such as Islamic Studies, Physics and Economics, etc., creating research laws for the generations to come until the Judgement Day. These devotees of Rasool did not confine this light of knowledge to just Islamic countries; rather, by spreading knowledge across the globe, they played a vital role in removing ignorance from the whole world.

## Effects of equality system

Division of society into upper and lower classes leads to imbalance in society which causes people to suffer horrible consequences such as violation of rights and killings, etc. The Beloved Rasool ﷺ, in order to root out this social class distinction and division, brought a system purely based on equality which ensured the protection of not only men and women but also gave security to the life and possessions of each class of society. Equality system established by the Beloved Rasool ﷺ is globally recognized as an ideal system.

## Impacts of justice and fairness

Justice and fairness is a basic right of a person. In the fair justice system provided by the Beloved Rasool ﷺ, there is no discrimination on the grounds of wealth, poverty or relationship. Rather, it provides justice to everyone equally, protecting their life and possessions. On one



occasion, the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, in his sermon, stated: O people! The people preceding you were destroyed for the reason that if any dignitary (such as a high-ranking officer) among them committed theft, he would go unpunished but if any poor person committed theft, so Divinely-declared punishment would be inflicted on him. By Almighty! If Fatimah Bint-e-Muhammad had committed theft, I would have cut off her hand. (Sahih Muslim, pp. 716, Hadees 4410) Wherever in the world the blessed teachings of the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ regarding justice were implemented, peace and prosperity prevailed there.

### Healthy society

In order to build a healthy society, it is essential that its individuals be free from physical and spiritual diseases. The Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has stated about the apparent cleanliness: 'Cleanliness is half of Iman (faith)'. (Sunan-ut-Tirmizi, vol. 5, pp. 308, Hadees 3530)

Cleanliness of a house reflects one's dignified life and good mindset. To motivate people about it, the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has stated: Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ is Pure and likes purity. Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ is Nazeef (Clean) and likes cleanliness, Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ is Kareem (Kind) and likes kindness, Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ is Jawwad (Generous) and likes generosity. So, keep the courtyard [of your homes] clean, and do not have similarity with the Jews. (Sunan-ut-Tirmizi, vol. 4, pp. 365 Hadees 2808)

Tree planting is also extremely important for a healthy society. Related to its significance, the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has stated: If a Muslim plants a tree [and] then anyone eats from it, there is a reward of Sadaqah [charity] for the person who planted it. (Sahih Muslim, pp. 646, Hadees 3968)

The global impacts of the blessed sayings of the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ regarding human health can be realized by looking at the fact that today the medical cures prescribed by the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ are the center of attention among the scientists all over the world.

### Impacts of rooting out usury

Since the ancient times, usury was considered to be a source of increase in wealth. The Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ cursed the one who consumes usury, the one who pays it, the one who writes it down and those who become witnesses of it, and he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said that they are all equal [in this sin]. (Sunan Ibn Majah, vol. 3, pp. 73, Hadees 2277) It is also narrated: Insanity breaks out amongst the people amongst whom usury spreads. (Al-Kaba'ir, liz-Zahabi, pp. 70)





The Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ even termed usury a source of destruction. (Al-Kaba`ir, liz-Zahabi, pp. 69) The trader or businessman who follows the blessed sayings of the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ preventing himself from usury, earns profit and his business or trade thrives by leaps and bounds.

#### Elimination of slavery

Enslavement of the defeated side at the hands of the conquerors and continuation of this enslavement from generation to generation was a global issue. The Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ took different steps to abolish slavery and gave this glad tidings to the one who frees a slave:

Whoever frees a slave, Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ will free a body part of the freeing person from Hell in return for every part of the body of the slave. (Musnad Ahmad, vol. 7, pp. 149, Hadees 19642)

Moreover, he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ led the slaves to the heights of dignity by educating them and teaching them manners. At the global level, it was the matchless outcome of the constant endeavours of the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ that slavery was gradually abolished and now the world is free from the shackles of slavery.

#### The impacts of establishment of peace

Peace is a very essential element for the survival and progress of man. The Beloved Rasool

صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has established such golden principles which ensure protection and security of one's life and possessions. Not only did he

صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ declare punishments for worsening the law and order situation so that these elements could be rooted out but he

صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ also warned authorities of being held accountable in the Hereafter so that they would avoid injustice while pronouncing punishment. Benefiting from the guidelines provided by the Beloved and Blessed Nabi

صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ about the establishment of peace, the world created perpetual laws for the protection of its survival.

# Horse Stayed Still

Shahzaib Attari Madani

During one of his journeys, when the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ intended for Salah, he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said to his horse: 'May Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ bless you! Do not move from your place until we complete the Salah.' Then Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ made that horse stand in front of him. Therefore, as long as the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ kept offering Salah, the horse did not move any part of its body. (Ash-Shifa, vol. 1, pp. 315)

Dear Madani children! Did you see that despite being an animal, how did that horse act upon the command of Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. He did not move until the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ completed his Salah. Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ and His Noble Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ have commanded us to carry out various activities too. For example, offering Salah, reciting the Holy Quran, obeying parents, respecting elders, speaking the truth, not causing harm to a Muslim brother without any reason, refraining from stealing, etc.

We must also perform all those deeds commanded by Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ; especially we should offer Salah regularly, and refrain from all the forbidden acts. May Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ bless us all with the privilege of spending the life according to the laws of Shari'ah.

اٰمِيْنُ بِجَاوِزِ النَّبِيِّ الْاَكْرَمِيْنَ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ



# HARM OF MISCHIEF

For Madani children  
(Zul-Qarnayn Attari Madani)

## Fictional parable

Seven-year-old Huzayfah and five-year-old Mariyah were two siblings with deep mutual love for each other. They'd come and go to school together, play together, and even do homework together. However, numerous complaints were received from School against Huzayfah, last month.

He would either push another child to the ground, hide someone's book, spill water on someone or pinch some child. His parents tried to make him understand for quite a long but the latest report wasn't very different from the previous month.

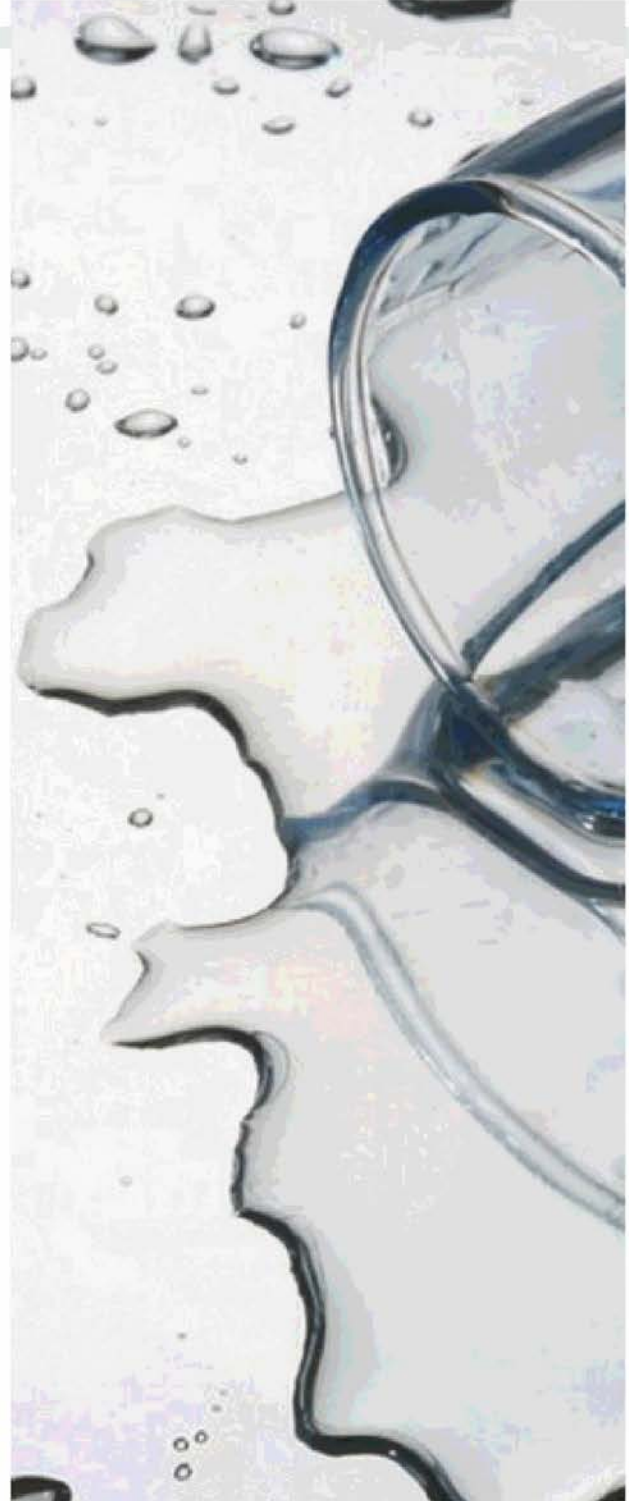
One day Huzayfah and Mariyah were doing their homework in a room. Huzayfah happened to be in a mischievous mood, he shouted; "Mariyah", and as soon as she turned to look at him, he threw a pen at her with force, striking her eye. With her hand on her eye, Mariyah screamed loudly and started crying.

Hearing Mariyah's voice, her mother rushed to the scene. After lifting Mariyah's hand and noticing blood beneath it, she panicked and instantly took her to a doctor.

After inspecting Mariyah's eye and applying medicine on the wound, the doctor remarked: You should be grateful that the pen hit the outside of her eye and that she only sustained a minor injury; if it had hit the inside of her eye it could have caused permanent damage.

Dear Madani children! Please control your hands and feet; avoid throwing pens, pencils, rulers, etc., at others; do not push other children, smack

them on their heads, or pinch them, since actions like these will hurt their feelings. A small mistake by you could cause terrible suffering for someone else.



# CHILDREN! DON'T DO THIS!

MAJLIS DAR-UL-MADINAH (AUTHOR: MUHAMMAD UMAR FAYYAZ ATTARI MADANI)

## Showing disrespect to parents

Dear Madani children! You should avoid walking ahead of your parents, sitting before them or making disrespectful remarks to them. The Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has said: Refrain from walking ahead of your parents, swearing at them, sitting before they do, or calling them by their names. (Kanz-ul-'Ummal, vol. 8, part 16, pp. 197, Hadees 45506)

## Eating from other people's side

To eat the food from other people's side during a collective meal is highly inappropriate and uncivil. Sayyiduna 'Umar Bin Abi Salamah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ says: As a child, I was in the care of the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. He صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ noticed my hand extending to all parts of a food pot so he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ remarked: O child, eat in the name of Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ, using your right hand, from the side closest to you. From then onwards, that is how I eat. (Sahih Bukhari, (vol. 3, pp. 521, Hadees 5376)

## Speaking in the presence of elders

When elders are talking, youngsters should refrain from intercepting in their conversations unnecessarily. In a similar way, juniors should refrain from initiating conversations in the presence of individuals who are senior in knowledge or age.

Once, Sayyiduna 'Abdur Rahman Bin Sahl, Sayyiduna Muhayyisah Bin Mas'ood and Sayyiduna Huwayyisah Bin Mas'ood رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ came in the blessed court of our Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Sayyiduna 'Abdur Rahman Bin Sahl (who was the youngest of those present) started a conversation. The Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ remarked: Let an elder speak. (Sahih Bukhari, vol. 2, pp. 368, Hadees 3173)



# METHOD OF BECOMING PIOUS<sup>12</sup> MADANI ACTIVITIES (MADANI IN'AMAAT)

It is totally harmful to struggle only for the improvement of worldly life and remain heedless of pondering and practising for the goodness of the Hereafter. Same is for not having the determination to avoid sins in future and perform good deeds while making self- accountability. Indeed, wise is he who performs self-assessment of his Nafs [inner-self], keeping in mind the accountability of the Judgement Day; because making self-accountability of one's own deeds not only brings about the mindset of pondering over Hereafter, but it will also be a means of developing the passion for refraining from sins and performing good deeds.

Ameer-ul-Mumineen, Sayyiduna Umar Farooq رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ would practice self-assessment of his own deeds. At night, he رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ would whip his feet asking himself, 'Tell me what deed you have done today?' (Ihya-ul-'Uloom, vol. 5, pp. 137)

It is stated in a narration: He رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ had a register in which he would write his weekly-performed deeds. He رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ would then analyse his deeds every Friday. For the deeds which were not performed for the pleasure of Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ (assuming himself) he رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ would whip himself, saying: 'Why did you perform this deed?' (Durra-tun-Nasiheen, pp.253) Sayyiduna Imam Ghazali رَحِمَهُ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ has said: Every person should have a copy in which all the harmful deeds [i.e. acts leading to destruction] as well as the attributes leading to salvation should be mentioned. Furthermore, sins and good deeds should also be

mentioned in it and one should perform self-accountability through it every day. (Ihya-ul-'Uloom, vol. 5, pp. 171)

So, according to the advice of Sayyiduna Imam Ghazali رَحِمَهُ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ, we should prepare a list of the required deeds on daily, weekly, monthly and yearly basis and then tick them. But it is also a fact that everyone cannot prepare such a list which consists of the deeds that makes his world and the Hereafter better. Therefore, we should get the booklet of 'Madani In'amaat' given to us by Shaykh-e-Tareeqat, Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat دَامَتْ بَرَكَاتُهُمُ الْعَالِيَهُ. It is an excellent and comprehensive system for practicing self accountability. There are 72 Madani In'amaat for Islamic brothers, 63 for Islamic sisters, 92 for male Islamic students, 83 for female Islamic students, 40 for Madani children and 27 for special Islamic brothers (i.e. blind, dumb and deaf). In order to become a practicing Muslim, everyone should fill in the booklet of Madani In'amaat daily while performing Fikr-e-Madinah. One should also make a habit of handing it to the local responsible Islamic brother of Madani In'amaat by the 1st of every Madani month, i.e. lunar month.

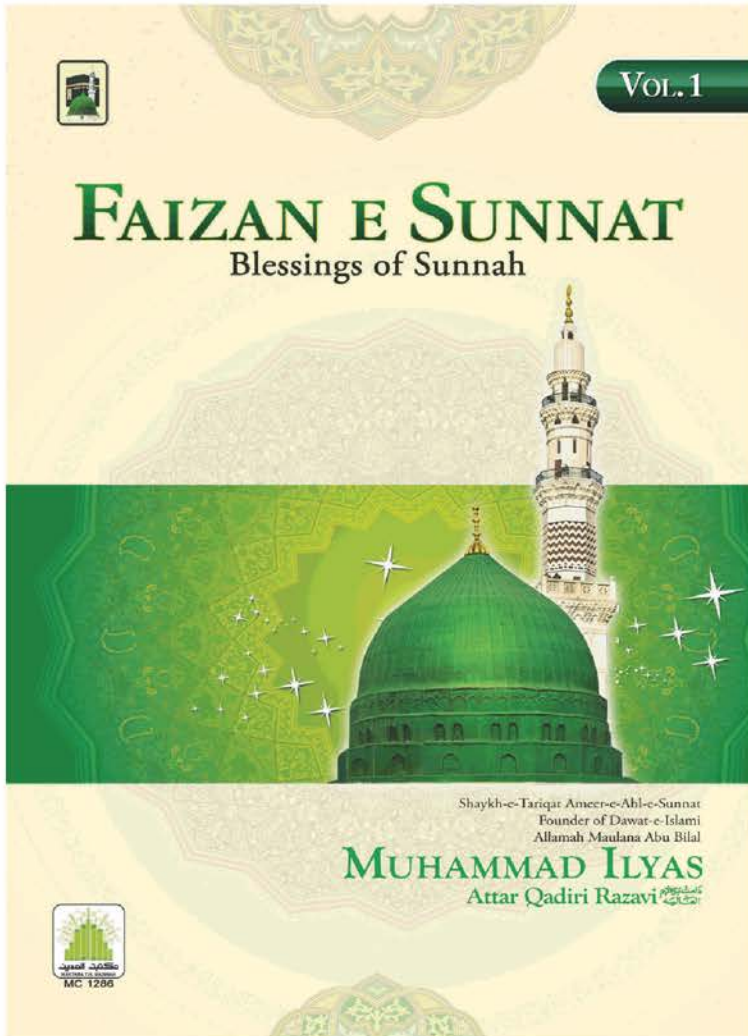
By the grace of Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ, hurdles in the path of becoming pious and avoiding sins are removed by the blessing of adopting Madani In'amaat. اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ عَزَّوَجَلَّ! By the blessing of Madani In'amaat, one will develop the mindset to adopt Sunnah, to avoid sins and to have a yearning to protect his faith.



Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat دَامَتْ بَرَكَاتُهُمْ الْعَالِيَةِ prays for the one who acts upon Madani In'amaat: O Rab عَزَّوَجَلَّ of Mustafa صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Whoever acts upon these Madani In'amaat for Your pleasure, don't let him die until he sees "Madinah".

"Tu wali Apna bana lay us ko Rab-e-Lam-Yazal"  
"Madani In'amaat per kerta hay jo koi 'amal"

Please download the "Madani In'amaat Application"  
from the website of Dawat-e-Islami:  
[www.dawateislami.net](http://www.dawateislami.net).



# Introduction to Books

Sayyidatuna 'Aishah Siddiqah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا narrates: 'مَنْ أَحَبَّ شَيْئًا أَكْثَرَ مِنْ ذِكْرِي' i.e. the one who loves someone speaks about him abundantly. (Al-Jami'-us-Sagheer, pp. 507, Hadees 8312)

Love of the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ demands us to talk about his miracles and blessed qualities so that after listening to them, our love for the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ keeps increasing and thus, we develop a passion for practicing the blessed Sunnahs.

Shaykh-e-Tareeqat, Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat, 'Allamah Maulana Abu Bilal, Muhammad Ilyas 'Attar Qadiri Razavi دَامَتْ بَرَكَاتُهُمْ الْعَالِيَةِ has authored many booklets on the topic of Seerat-e-Mustafa صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and has also delivered numerous Sunnah-inspiring speeches on this great topic. A brief introduction to 5 booklets out of his booklets and written speeches are presented below:

## 1. The Dawn of Blessings (Subh-e-Baharan)

On the blessed occasion of arrival of the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, Muslims are accustomed to rejoicing, decorating houses, organising religious gatherings and congregations, participating in Juloos-e-Milad (Milad procession) and giving charity. Evidences and excellence of these activities of Ahl-us-Sunnah are mentioned in an easy way in this booklet. It also contains Maktoob [letter] of Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat دَامَتْ بَرَكَاتُهُمْ الْعَالِيَةِ regarding Rabi'-ul-Awwal (especially, Shar'i and organisational cautions of Milad Ijtima' and Juloos-e-Milad).

Moreover, intentions for celebrating the blessed birth are also included in it. The height of popularity and acceptability of this booklet can be well judged from the fact that it has been translated into 27 languages of the world.



## 2. Dark Skinned Slave (Siyah Faam Ghulam)

This is a brief and concise booklet based on the miracles of the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. It contains the evidence regarding Nuraniyyat [being Noor] of the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, evidence of him being a matchless human and evidences regarding the Iman [belief] of the blessed parents of the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ are also mentioned in it. This booklet has been translated into 6 languages. At the end, Madani pearls regarding shaking hands are also inscribed in it.

## 3. Terrifying Camel (Bhayanak Aont)

This booklet details the sacrifices of the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ for the sake of the propagation of Islam. This booklet contains various Madani pearls for Muballighin [preachers] and devotees of Rasool, in relation to the hardships he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ faced after the proclamation of Prophethood and excellence of call towards righteousness. This booklet is also available in 5 different languages at the website of Dawat-e-Islami. 18 Madani pearls of sitting are also mentioned at the end of this booklet.

## 4. The Aged (Idol) Worshipper (Budha Pujari)

This booklet has been translated into 6 different languages. It mentions about the condition of the world before the blessed arrival of the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, it also details the blessed birth. Madani pearls regarding clipping nails are also the part of this booklet.

## 5. Luminous Face (Noor Wala Chehrah)

“Luminous face” is also one of those booklets which contain true stories of the children. In addition to the faith enlightening events of the blessed childhood of the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, this booklet also mentions 8 miracles of the blessed hand of the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Furthermore, destruction of video games has also been mentioned in it. Its translation is available in 14 languages.

As per situation, Madani parables pertaining to the Madani activities of Dawat-e-Islami are also mentioned in all the booklets. You can purchase these booklets from Maktaba-tul-Madinah. Moreover, you can read, download and can also take their printouts from Dawat-e-Islami’s website [www.dawateislami.net](http://www.dawateislami.net).

# Blessed Habits of Beloved Mustafa ﷺ

## Marhaba Marhaba!

Author: Abu Qurban Raza Attari

Each and every habit of our Greatest and Beloved Rasool ﷺ is unparalleled. Following are 8 such admirable traits:

### 1. Saying Labbayk

Whoever would call the Beloved Rasool ﷺ, he ﷺ would bless him with the reply by saying Labbayk [كَيْبِك]. (Ash-Shifa, vol. 1, pp. 121)

### 2. Listening till the end

Whenever anyone whispered anything in the blessed ear of Rasoolullah ﷺ, he ﷺ did not pull his blessed head away from the speaker's mouth until the speaker finished. (Ibid)

### 3. Never stretching legs

The Beloved Rasool ﷺ would never sit having his legs stretched when the blessed Sahabah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ would be present in his blessed court. (Ibid)

### 4. Laying down his shawl

If someone would visit the Beloved Rasool ﷺ, sometimes, he ﷺ would lay down his blessed shawl for him; in fact, he ﷺ would even offer his cushion [to the visitor]. (Ibid, vol. 1, pp. 122)

### 5. Calling people by Kunyahs

The Beloved Rasool ﷺ would call the blessed Sahabah by their Kunyahs [patronymic names] and by [their] names which they liked. (Ibid)

### 6. Dignified speech

He ﷺ would speak slowly and calmly with incredible dignity, allowing any listener to count the number of sentences if he wished to. (Ibid, vol. 1, pp. 139)

### 7. Dignified walk

He ﷺ would walk quickly, leaning forward slightly as though he ﷺ is walking downhill. (Shumaaail-ut-Tirmizi, pp. 87)

Sayyiduna Abu Hurayrah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ has narrated: He ﷺ would walk so fast as if the earth is being rolled beneath his blessed feet. We would get out of breath while walking with him but he ﷺ would keep on walking quickly and effortlessly. (Shumaaail-ut-Tirmizi, pp. 86)

### 8. Gift of fragrance

He ﷺ would never refuse the gift of fragrance, in fact, he ﷺ would say: Do not reject the gift of fragrance since it has come from Heaven. (Ibid, pp. 130)

May Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ help us to develop the blessed habits of our Beloved Rasool ﷺ.  
اِهْبِئِينَ بِحَابِ الْجَنَّةِ الْاَكْبَرِ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ





# MEDICAL MADANI PEARLS BESTOWED BY THE HOLY RASOOL

عَلَيْهِ  
وَسَلَّمَ

By: Kashif Shahzad Attari Madani

Dear Islamic brothers! Our Beloved Rasool

صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ not only told his Ummah the ways of attaining salvation in the Hereafter, but also guided them on how to lead a successful and healthy life. Below are the Madani pearls bestowed by the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ regarding medical science:

## Importance of stomach in a human body

The Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: Stomach is the pond of body and veins are connected to it. If stomach is fine, then veins return back fine too. And if the stomach is unwell, then they [i.e. veins] return back with an illness. (Shu'ab-ul-Iman, vol. 5, pp. 66, Hadees 5796)

Clarification: Veins carry healthy food and beneficial body fluids from stomach to other body parts, because of which, one remains healthy. This Hadees is the essence of medical science that 'If stomach is fine, then whole body is fine. And if stomach is unwell, then the whole body falls ill'. (Mirat-ul- Manajih, vol. 6, pp. 247)

## What things possess cure?

Those things which have been mentioned to be beneficial in blessed Ahadees; out of those, 12 things are mentioned below:

**1. Honey:** The one who licks honey in the morning for three days every month, no major calamity would befall him.

(Sunan Ibn Majah, vol. 4, pp. 94, Hadees 3450)

Honey sherbet [sweet drink] possesses such effectiveness which even experienced doctors are unaware of. Honey is extremely beneficial for phlegmy ailments. (Mirat-ul-Manajih, vol. 6, pp. 251)

**2. Cucumber:** Hold firm upon cucumber because Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ has kept [bestowed] cure for every ailment in it. (Kanz-ul-'Ummal, vol. 5, pp. 19, part 10, Hadees 28277)

**3. Date:**

- Eating seven 'Ajwah dates of Madinah



Munawwarah daily for seven days are beneficial for leprosy. (Al-Kamil li Ibn 'Adee, vol. 7, pp. 407)

- 'Ajwah date is from Paradise. It possesses cure from poison. (Sunan-ut-Tirmizi, vol. 4, pp. 17, Hadees 2073)

- If anyone eats seven 'Ajwah dates in the morning (before eating anything else), he will remain safe from magic spell and poison that day. (Sahih Bukhari, vol. 3, pp. 540, Hadees 5225)

- By eating date, one does not get afflicted with the ailment of colic (i.e. appendix pain). (Kanz-ul-'Ummal, vol. 5, pp. 12, part 10, Hadees 28191)

- Eating dates in the morning before eating anything else kills stomach worms. (Al-Jami'-us-Sagheer, pp. 398, Hadees 6394)

**4. Nigella seed:** Nigella seeds have cure for every ailment except death. (Sahih Bukhari, vol. 4, pp. 18, Hadees 5687)

5. Fenugreek: Attain cure from fenugreek. (Tanzeeh-ush-Shari'ah, vol. 2, pp. 246)
6. Large raisin: Eat it, as it [large raisin] is an excellent food. Large raisins strengthen blood vessels and muscles, eliminate weakness, calm down anger, eliminate phlegm, brighten up facial complexion, and make mouth fragrant. (Kashf-ul-Khifa, vol. 2, pp. 291, Hadees 2839)  
Small sized raisins are referred to as Kishmish [in Urdu] and big sized raisins are referred to as Munaqqa [in Urdu]. (Payt ka Qufl-e-Madinah, pp. 150)
7. Talbinah\*: There is cure for every ailment in Talbinah.  
(Kanz-ul-'Ummal, vol. 5, pp. 16, part 10, Hadees 28242)
  - A Talbinah comforts an ill heart and removes some grief. (Sahih Bukhari, vol. 4, pp. 19, Hadees 5689)  
Clarification: In 'Arab Sharif, they cook flour or chaff thinned. And put some milk and honey in it. In Urdu, it is called "Lapta" and in Punjab, they call it "Seirah".

Because it is thin and white like milk, that's why it is called Talbinah. It is very light food and it digests quickly. It is given to many patients. It is easy on stomach. It strengthens the heart. (Mirat-ul-Manajih, vol. 6, pp. 17)
8. Quince (a fruit like pear and apple): Eat quince in the morning (before eating anything else) because it removes heartburn. (Al-Jami'-us-Sagheer, pp. 398, Hadees 6404)
9. Eating watermelon before food washes stomach thoroughly and uproots the disease completely. (Kanz-ul-'Ummal, vol. 5, pp. 20, part 10, Hadees 28283)
10. Eat olive and use its oil, because it has cure for seventy (70) diseases. Out of which, leprosy is one of them. (Al-Jami'-us-Sagheer, pp. 398, Hadees 6392)
11. Miswak possesses cure for every disease except death. (Al-Jami'-us-Sagheer, pp. 297, Hadees 4840)
12. Aab-e-Zam Zam is a cure for every disease. (Jam'-ul-Jawami', vol. 6, pp. 190, Hadees 18373)

#### Prohibition from unwholesome things

The Holy Rasool ﷺ has pointed out those things as well that can cause harm to the human health. Two blessed Ahadees are mentioned below in this regard:

1. One who drinks water in the morning (before eating anything else), his strength decreases. (Majma'-uz-Zawaid, vol. 5, pp. 142, Hadees 8292)
2. The Holy Rasool ﷺ prohibited from using impure medicine. (Sunan-ut-Tirmizi, vol. 4, pp. 7, Hadees 2052)  
Clarification: Impure refers to 'Haraam or filthy medicines'. Few commentators are of the opinion that impure refers to unpleasant and smelly medicines. (Mirqat) i.e. do not feed patients the medicines that are extremely unpleasant or have foul odour. As there is a danger of one falling severely ill because of this. Especially, those who have sensitive nature. (Mirat-ul-Manajih, vol. 6, pp. 228)

\* Talbinah is a meal made from barley flour, formed by adding milk and honey to the dried barley powder.

Prevention advised by the Holy Rasool ﷺ  
Sayyidatuna Umm-e-Munzir رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا states:  
(One day), the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ came to my house with Sayyiduna 'Ali كَرَّمَ اللهُ وَجْهَهُ الْكَرِيمُ. We had bunches of dates hanging. The Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ started eating them. Sayyiduna 'Ali كَرَّمَ اللهُ وَجْهَهُ الْكَرِيمُ also joined him and started eating them. The Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said, 'O 'Ali! Stop, stop! (i.e. refrain from eating these dates), because you still have weakness (i.e. you have just recovered from the illness and sign of weakness is apparent on you. Therefore, prevention is important for you)'. Sayyidatuna Umm-e-Munzir رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا says: Then I cooked beetroot and barley for them. Then the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said, 'O 'Ali! Eat from it because this is beneficial and suitable for you.' (Sunan-ut-Tirmizi, vol. 4, pp. 3, Hadees 2013)  
In relation to this blessed Hadees, Hakeem-ul-Ummat, Mufti Ahmad Yar Khan رَحِمَهُ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ says: The Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ is also a great physician (in fact, he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ is the physician of all physicians). He صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ knows everything; medicines, prevention, unwholesome and beneficial diet. We also came to know that prevention is mandatory for an ill person; in fact, even for the one who has just recovered from an illness and is still weak. Doctors say that prevention is more important than medicine, as it is said, 'Prevention is better than cure'. Medicine without prevention is just like Salah without Wudu. (Mirat-ul-Manajih, vol. 6, pp. 37)

#### Do not compel [patients] to eat or drink

The Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: Do not compel your ailing people on eating and drinking because Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ feeds them. (Sunan Ibn Majah, vol. 4, pp. 91, Hadees 3444)

Clarification: Some patients hate eating and drinking. Those who go to visit them should refrain from compelling them to eat or drink. In this "not eating" of theirs, there is betterment for them. (Mirat-ul-Manajih, vol. 6, pp. 225)

#### Three miscellaneous blessed sayings of Beloved Mustafa ﷺ

1. If someone among you is sitting in shade and the shadow withdraws from him so that he is

partly in sun and partly in shade, he should get up from there. (Abu Dawood, vol. 4, pp. 338, Hadees 4821)

Clarification: He should either move in complete shade, or in complete sunlight. Because shade is cold and sunlight is warm; therefore, taking both coolness and warmth, at the same time on the body is harmful for health. Therefore, one should refrain from it. (Mirat-ul-Manajih, vol. 6, pp. 387)

2. Do not leave dinner. At least eat a fistful of dates (if you don't find anything). Because leaving dinner makes old age befall (quicker). (Sunan Ibn Majah, vol. 4, pp. 50, Hadees 3355)



3. سافروا تصحوا: Travel, you will become healthy. (Al-Jami'-us-Sagheer, pp. 284, Hadees 4624)

My dear Islamic brothers! By travelling, one's climate changes and he gains more experiences. Keep travelling with the Sunnah learning Madani Qafilahs of Dawat-e-Islami with the intention of gaining reward. *إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ* you will attain reward as well as there will be blessings in your health too. If you merely make the intention of becoming healthier, then the reward of Hereafter will not be gained.

(Gharaylu 'Ilaj, pp. 25)

Can everyone use the treatment mentioned in Hadees?

One should not carry out the treatments mentioned in the blessed Ahadees himself. Undoubtedly, blessed sayings of the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ are absolutely and certainly true. However, it is possible that the treatments that the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has advised, were for special occasions, in accordance with the suitability of the climate, and suitable for the nature of specific type of people. As in relation to the Hadees 'بِقِي الْحَبَّةِ السُّودَاءِ شِفَاءٌ مِنْ كُلِّ دَاءٍ إِلَّا الْمَوْتَ' (i.e. nigella seed has cure for everything except death), Mufti Ahmad Yar Khan رَحِمَهُ اللهُ تَعَالَى says: (Cure from) every disease refers to having cure from the diseases relating to phlegm and mucus. Because nigella seed is dry and has warm effect, that's why it is effective for the diseases relating to moistness and winter. (He رَحِمَهُ اللهُ تَعَالَى further states): Here, it is referred to the common 'diseases of' Arab. (Mirqat) Meaning that nigella seed is beneficial for the common Arab diseases. Be mindful that the medicines prescribed in the blessed Ahadees shall only be used after consulting with an experienced doctor. Do not use (the medicines prescribed to the people of Arab) merely based on your own judgement, as our physique and nature is different to the people of Arab. (Mirat-ul-Manajih, vol. 6, pp. 216 to 217)

Mareezaan-e-jahan ko tum shifa daytay ho dam bhar mayn

Khudara dard ka ho mayray darmaan Ya Rasoolallah

You grant cure to the ailing ones of the world instantly

Please cure my ailment as well, Ya Rasoolallah

(Qabala-e-Bakhshish, pp. 127)



# Love of Holy Rasool ﷺ for Makkah and Madinah



Whether it is Makkah Mukarramah or Madinah Munawwarah, both hold affiliation with the Beloved Nabi ﷺ of Allah ﷻ. One has the privilege of being the birth place of Holy Rasool ﷺ, while the other holds the honour of being the last resting place (shrine) of Holy Rasool ﷺ. Holy Rasool ﷺ himself held immense affection towards both cities. At the time of migrating from Makkah Mukarramah to Madinah Munawwarah, he ﷺ addressed the city of Makkah and said: 'You are the most beloved to me among all the cities. If my nation had not compelled me [to leave], I would not reside anywhere else other than you.'

(Sunan-ut-Tirmizi, vol. 5, pp. 487, Hadees 3952)

Whereas, Madinah Tayyibah is the place that Holy Rasool ﷺ blessed with staying at after migrating from Makkah Mukarramah. Some 'Muhajir Sahabah' [emigrants] would remember Makkah Mukarramah, so the Beloved Rasool ﷺ made Du'a: Ya Allah ﷻ! Make Madinah as beloved of us as Makkah was beloved [of us] or even more than that.

(Sahih Bukhari, vol. 1, pp. 621, Hadees 1889)

Upon returning from any journey, the Beloved Rasool ﷺ would ride the riding animal at the usual speed but when he ﷺ would observe the walls of Madinah, he ﷺ would increase the speed of the riding animal out of the love for Madinah.

(Sahih Bukhari, vol. 1, pp. 620, Hadees 1886)

"Wahan piyara Ka'bah yahan sabz Gumbad  
Woh Makkah bhi meetha to piyara Madinah"  
"The blessed Ka'bah is there, and here is the Green Dome  
Sweet is Makkah, and beautiful is Madinah too"

# Maktoob (Letter)



Remembering the journey of Hereafter during the journey of this world

Before travelling abroad on 4th October 2017, 13th Muharram-ul -Haraam 1439 AH, Shaykh -e - Tareeqat, Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat **دَامَتْ بَرَكَاتُهُمُ الْعَالِيَةِ** sent a message full of Fikr-e-Aakhirat (contemplation of Hereafter) in writing through social media to Islamic brothers:

**اَلْحَسْبُ لِيْهِ عَزَّوَجَلَّ** I am travelling abroad today. Alas! That day will soon arrive too when I will undertake the journey of 'عدم' [Adam] in the Hereafter (the place where spirits stay after death). Ah! Al-Maut [the death]. Bear witness that I have sought forgiveness for every sin after renewing my faith as a precaution. And I request you to make Du'a [supplication] for my forgiveness without accountability. If only I could have martyrdom in Madinah!

Khudaya buray khatimay say bachana  
Perhoon Kalimah jab niklay dam Ya Ilahi!  
O Almighty! Save me from a bad end  
May I recite Kalimah when I take my last breath

(Wasail-e-Bakhshish [amended version], pp. 110)

Du'a [supplication] for preventing evils of Nafs and Satan

After having reached abroad, Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat **دَامَتْ بَرَكَاتُهُمُ الْعَالِيَةِ** gave the news of reaching abroad to the devotees of Rasool in a written message through social media in this way:

**اَلْحَسْبُ لِيْهِ عَزَّوَجَلَّ** I have reached my destination abroad. Ah! Heedlessness and pleasure of Nafs have also accompanied me, being the part of my provisions of the journey! Make Du'a [supplication] that I am kept safe from the evils of Nafs and Satan. Alas! Otherwise, it will lead to destruction. O Rab **عَزَّوَجَلَّ** of Beloved Rasool **صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ** I am not hopeless from Your mercy.

Nafs-o-shaytan ho gaye ghalib  
Un kay chungal se Tu chhura Ya Rab!  
Nafs and Satan have dominated me  
Save me from their trap, Ya Rab!  
(Wasail-e-Bakhshish [amended version], pp. 79)

Give time to the travellers of Madani Qafilah

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

After Salam, it is humbly requested from Sag-e-Madinah Muhammad Ilyas Attar Qaadiri Razavi **رَضِيَ عَنْهُ**: Here, let me share the good news that a Sunnah-inspiring Madani Qafilah of Dawat-e-Islami, for the training of Sunnahs, has arrived in your city. These travellers in the way of Allah are now your guests. So, all Zimmahdar [responsible] Islamic brothers should cooperate with them fully. Yes! They neither ask you for food, nor do they ask for money; as the Islamic brothers associated with Dawat-e-Islami do not ask for anything from anyone. All they need is your precious time. It is emphasized from me to all Zimmahdaran [responsible Islamic brothers]; including Nigran, Madani Qafilah Nigran, Zayli Nigran and all other Zimmahdaran [responsible Islamic brothers] to spend more and more time with the travellers of the Madani Qafilah. Remember! Those who don't obey cannot obtain dignity.

# Hijrat-e-Madinah

(Migration to Madinah) By: Asif Iqbal Attari Madani

When the cruelties and oppressions of polytheists arose, then the believers migrated from Makkah to Madinah after getting the permission from the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. When the disbelievers wickedly planned to kill the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ out of the fear of Islam's dominance, then by the command of Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ, he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ also migrated with Sayyiduna Siddeeq-e-Akbar رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ. (Subul-ul-Huda War-Rishaad, vol: 3, pp. 224-231)

A very tight watch was laid down by the disbelievers. He صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ left his blessed house reciting the Ayahs of Surah Yaseen and putting soil over their heads. He صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ took Sayyiduna Abu Bakr Siddeeq رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ with him and stayed in the cave of Saur, situated 4 kilometres away at the right side of Makkah Mukarramah. (Seerah Ibn Hishaam, pp. 193)

On the way, Sayyiduna Siddeeq-e-Akbar رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ would at times walk at the right and left side of Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and at times, at the front and behind him, just to ascertain that he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ does not get ambushed by someone. While walking, when the blessed toes started aching, then he رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ picked him [i.e. Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ] up on his shoulders and carried him to the cave. First, he رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ himself entered [the cave] so that if there is any poisonous animal there, it will harm him and the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ will remain safe. (Lubab-ul-Ihya, pp. 160)

So, we came to know that even if one needs to sacrifice his life upon the love of Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, then he must not step back from it. Sayyiduna 'Abdullah Bin Abu Bakr, Sayyiduna Asma and 'Aamir Bin Faheerah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ performed the duties of bringing the outside news, food and milk for them in the cave of Saur. (Seerat Ibn Hishaam, pp. 194)

There is a lesson for young Islamic brothers in

this parable that they should render their services as much as possible for the propagation of Islam. (Fiqh-us-Seerah, pp. 241)

Unbelievers also reached the cave of Saur in search of Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, but Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ kept him safe. This has been mentioned in the 40th Ayah of Surah At-Taubah, part 10: Translation from Kanz-ul-Iman: *Allah has already helped him, when he had to go out (for migration) due to the mischief of the disbelievers, just as two souls, when they were in the cave, when he was saying to his friend 'do not grieve; indeed Allah is with us'; then Allah sent down His satisfaction upon him.* After staying there for three days, they left for Madinah.

## Journey of migration and the miracles of Holy Rasool ﷺ

1. When the snake bit the heel of Sayyiduna Siddeeq-e-Akbar رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ then it healed up after Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ applied his blessed saliva on it.
  2. For the safety from the unbelievers, a tree named 'Umm-e-Gheelaan' was planted at the mouth of the cave. Two pigeons made their nest and a spider spun a web there.
  3. When Suraqah Bin Maalik came to arrest them, the earth grabbed him.
  4. When he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ touched the weak goat of Umm-e-Ma'bad with his blessed hands, then all utensils got filled up with it [i.e. goat's) milk. (As-Seerat-un-Nabawiyah, vol. 1, pp. 386-390, 395-399)
- The journey of migration commenced on Monday 1st Rabi'-ul-Awwal, and they arrived in Quba on 12th Rabi'-ul-Awwal. They stayed at the house of Sayyiduna Kulsoom Bin Hidm رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ for a few days. (As-Seerat-ul-Halbiyyah, vol. 2, pp. 72)
- In the meanwhile, he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

constructed Masjid-e-Quba. Ayah No. 108 of Surah At-Taubah testifies the dignity and grandeur of this Masjid. He صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ offered first Jumu'ah in the tribe of Banu Saalim. (Fatawa Razawiyah, vol. 8, pp. 313)

Buraydah Aslami came to capture the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ but became captivated in the love of Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. He humbly said: 'Ya Rasoolallah صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ! Your entrance in Madinah would be with a flag.' Then he used his turban as a flag. (As-Seerat-ul-Halbiyyah, vol. 2, pp. 71)

People of Madinah would sit on the paths every day and wait for the blessed arrival of Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. When he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ blessed the plains of Madinah to kiss his blessed feet, then the people of Madinah instantly proclaimed while beholding him: 'الله أكبر، جاءنا رسول الله جاءاً مُحْتَدٍ' i.e. 'Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has blessed us with his arrival.' Furthermore; women, children and slave-girls recited Na'at in the following words:

طَلَعَتِ الْبَدْرُ عَلَيْنَا مِنْ فَيْثَاتِ الْوَدَاعِ، وَجَبَّ الشُّكْرُ عَلَيْنَا مَا دَعَا لِلَّهِ دَاعٍ

i.e. 'A moon has risen upon us from the valleys of Wada'. It is Wajib [obligatory] upon us to pay gratitude until the supplication-making people keep supplicating.' (Subul-ul-Huda War-Rishaad, vol. 3, pp. 271)

Furthermore; men and women from the rooftops, and children and slaves in the streets were proclaiming the following slogans: 'يَا مُحْتَدٍ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ، يَا مُحْتَدٍ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ'. (Sahih Muslim, pp. 1228, Hadees 7522)

Shah tum nay Madinah apnaya  
Wah! Kya baat hay Madinay ki  
Shah you adopted Madinah  
How wonderful is Madinah

Mayray Aqa Madinay jab aaye  
Bachchiyon nay taranay thay gaaye  
When my Master came to Madinah  
Little girls read the [welcoming] poems

Apna Rauzah isi mayn banwaya  
Wah! Kya baat hay Madinay ki  
You made your Rauzah [shrine] in it  
How wonderful is Madinah

Chaar soo khoob kaif tha chhaya  
Wah! Kya baat hay Madinay ki  
Amazing ecstasy had prevailed all around  
How wonderful is Madinah  
(Wasail-e-Bakhshish)





Illuminated Stars

## Biography of Sayyiduna Tufayl Bin

**'Amr Dausee** رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمَا

Adnan Ahmad Attari Madani

Sayyiduna Zun-Noor Tufayl Bin 'Amr Dausee رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمَا was the chief and leader of the famous tribe of Yemen, "Daus". He رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ possessed great wisdom and spiritual insight, and was an illustrious poet.

### How did he embrace Islam?

He رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ mentions the parable of his acceptance of Islam himself in the following words: It was only the mountains of Makkah Mukarramah that were shining with the illuminations of Islam yet. One day, I came to Makkah Mukarramah for some work. People from the tribe of Quraysh came and said to me while pointing at the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ: He has scattered our tribe. His conversation is like a magic spell. His way of conversation is like magic. After listening to him, father separates from his son, brother distances himself from his brother, husband and wife become each other's enemies. Safeguard yourself and your tribe from the difficulty that we have suffered. Neither speak to him, nor listen to anything he says.

### Enlightened speech of the Embodiment of Noor

He رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ says: After listening to the conversation of the disbelievers of Makkah, I made a firm intention of not listening to the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Therefore, whenever I would go in the Haram-e-Ka'bah, I would close my ears by putting cotton into them so that the blessed voice of Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ does not enter my ears. Once when I reached near Ka'bah, the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was offering Salah. When I approached him further, his attractive voice started inclining my heart towards him. Contrary to my desire, Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ still made me listen to some of his speech. At that time, I realised that his speech is extremely beautiful. I thought to myself: I am intelligent and sensible. Qualities and faults of someone's

speech cannot remain concealed from me. Why shall I listen to the disbelievers of Quraysh and not listen to the speech of such elegant and illuminated personality? If the speech is good, I will accept it. Or else, I will ignore it. When the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ left from there, I followed him and reached his home. I humbly said to him: I entered Haram-e-Ka'bah with cotton into my ears so that I don't get to hear your voice. But Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ had decided to make me listen to your speech. I have heard an extremely elegant and pure speech from you. Make me listen to the same speech again and tell me which religion's teaching do you preach? The Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ invited me towards Islam and recited the Holy Quran. I instantly accepted Islam. Then I humbly said: Ya Rasoolallah صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ! I am the chief of my tribe. Upon my return, I will also give them the invitation to Islam, so they can attain guidance too. Please supplicate for me that Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ bestows any such sign apparent for me. The Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ supplicated in the following way: 'اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْ لَهُ آيَةً' i.e. O Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ! Establish a sign for him.

### Noor (light) started shining

After this, I headed towards my tribe. At night time, when I reached the mountain near my house, a Noor started shining between both my eyes. I supplicated in the court of Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ: O Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ! Make this noor appear anywhere else than my face. Lest people do not get misled that my face has disfigured. As soon as I supplicated, that noor moved to the edge of my staff from my face. (Seerat Ibn Hishaam, pp. 151-152) That's why his title is "Zun-Noor". (Al-Istee'aab, vol. 2, pp. 312)

He رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ further states that 'my nation was watching the noor of my staff in such a way as if it was a lamp hung in the air'.

### Household were blessed with the treasure of Islam

When morning arrived, my aged father wanted to speak to me. Then I said: 'I have become Muslim,

and have embraced Islam at the blessed hands of Rasoolullah صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. He said: 'O beloved son! Whatever your religion is, same will be mine too now.' I told him about the sanctified teachings and illuminated principles of Islam. Upon this, he too embraced Islam. Then my wife became Muslim too.

### Invitation of Islam to the nation

After this, I presented the invitation of Islam to my nation. They rejected the invitation of Islam. Upon this, I became extremely disheartened.

I presented myself in the blessed court of Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and humbly said: 'My nation is not coming towards reformation at all. Therefore, supplicate for their destruction.' But the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ supplicated for their guidance: 'O Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ! Grant the treasure of guidance to the people of Daus.' Then he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said to me: 'Return back to your nation and spread the message of Islam. Moreover, adopt courteous behaviour with them.' (Seerat Ibn Hishaam, pp. 152)

Dear Islamic brothers! While acting upon the Madani pearls of wisdom bestowed by the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, when Sayyiduna Tufayl Bin 'Amr Dausee رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ presented the call towards righteousness again to his nation, then he impressed his own acquaintances and strangers in such a way that they became ardent devotees of Islam and the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ for ever.

### Blessings of invitation towards righteousness

In Muharram-ul-Haraam, 7 Hijri, he رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ arrived in blessed Madinah with 70 or 80 families of his tribe. But then he found out that Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has left towards the fort of Khyber. Therefore, he presented himself in the court of Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ along with everyone and made them all achieve the rank of Sahabi [companion]. It should be kept in mind that in this caravan, an illustrious personality such as Sayyiduna Abu Hurayrah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ was also present.

After this, Sayyiduna Tufayl Bin 'Amr Dausee

رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ resided permanently in Madinah Munawwarah and participated in all future battles. After the conquest of Makkah in 8 Hijri, he رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ left for his motherland "Daus" after seeking permission from the blessed court of Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. (Tabqat Ibn Sa'd, vol. 1, pp. 265; vol. 4, pp. 181, summarised) After a few days, he joined the Muslim army in the battle of Taif along with 400 riders (fighters) of his tribe. (Subul-ul-Huda war-Rishaad, vol. 6, pp. 210)

### One dream and its interpretation

He even remained at the forefronts in the battles that took place during the caliphate of Ameer-ul-Mu'mineen, Sayyiduna Abu Bakr Siddeeq رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ, and when the Fitnah of apostasy begin, he proved to be a solidified-wall to the enemies. Before participating in the battle of Yamamah in the month of Rabi'-ul-Awwal 12 Hijri, he saw a dream. Then he also interpreted the dream himself, saying that 'I will attain martyrdom in this battle and head towards my eternal destination'. After this, he رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ participated in the battle with a new courage and hope, and baffled the armies of the claimer of false Prophethood, Musailmah Kazzaab (liar). At the end, he adorned himself with the title of "Shaheed" [martyr] and inscribed his name among the list of martyrs. (Seerat Ibn Hishaam, pp. 153; Tareekh Ibn 'Asakir, vol. 11, pp. 113)

May Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ have mercy upon him and forgive us without accountability for his sake!

اٰمِيْن بِجَااِ النَّبِيِّ الْاَوْيْمِيْن صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ



# A Bouquet of 21 Madani Pearls

## Fragrance should Emanate from (One's) Speech

### 1. Hearts are like pots

Sayyiduna 'Abdullah Bin Mas'ood رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ says: Hearts are like pots. Therefore, do not fill them with anything else except the Holy Quran. (Az-Zuhd-ul-Ahmad, vol. 1, pp. 183, Raqm 891)

### 2. Long hopes

Sayyiduna 'Ali كَرَّمَ اللهُ تَعَالَى وَجْهَهُ الْكَرِيمُ says: I remain immensely scared of two things (1) obeying desires (2) and long hopes. (Az-Zuhd li Ibn Mubarak, vol. 1, pp. 86, Raqm 255)

### 3. The one Allah showers mercy upon

Sayyiduna Maymoon Bin Siyah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ says: When Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ intends to do good to a bondman, He makes His remembrance a favourite activity of the bondman. (Hilyat-ul-Awliya, vol. 3, pp. 127, Raqm 3419)

### 4. Man's conversation

Sayyiduna Yunus Bin 'Ubayd رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ says: A person's conversation reflects his piety and abstinence. (Sift-us-Safwah, vol. 3, pp. 205)

### 5. The foul-mouthed

Sayyiduna 'Abdullah Bin 'Amr Bin 'Aas رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمَا says: Entering Jannah is Haraam for every foul-mouthed person. (Hilyat-ul-Awliya, vol. 1, pp. 359, Raqm 982)

### 6. Do have consultation

Sayyiduna Sulayman عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام says: Before taking a final decision about anything, do consult with a [sincere and experienced] person. If you do so, then you will not regret your decision. (Musannaf Ibn Abi Shaybah, vol. 6, pp. 207)

### 7. Preferable to Nafl [optional] Hajj

Sayyiduna Jabir Bin Zayd رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ says: Giving one dirham to an orphan or a destitute as Sadaqah is more beloved by me than performing a Nafl Hajj. (Sift-us-Safwah, vol. 3, pp. 158)

### 8. Deed leading to Paradise

Sayyiduna Muhammad Bin Munkadir رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ

says: [The acts of] feeding people and good conversation will take you to the Paradise. (Mawsu'ah li Ibn Abid Dunya, vol. 7, pp. 193, Raqm 304)

## Ahmad Raza's Garden is Blossoming Today as well

### 1. Act of Satan

Congregation of Milad is (in fact) the blessed remembrance [Zikr] of the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and the remembrance [Zikr] of Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ is a kind of the Zikr of Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ and forbidding from the Zikr of Allah without a Shar'i reason is the act of Satan. (Fatawa Razawiyyah, vol. 14, pp. 668)

### 2. Number of rows of the Paradise dwellers

There will be 120 rows of the Paradise dwellers. Out of them, 80 رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ will be ours and 40 of all other Ummahs. (Fatawa Razawiyyah, vol. 15, pp. 649)

### 3. Meaning of Repentance

Taubah [repentance] means refraining from disobedience. The One Whose disobedience is committed, His pleasure should be sought by promising again to obey him. (Fatawa Razawiyyah, vol. 15, pp. 656)

### 4. Disbelieving in a Nabi

To disbelieve in one Nabi is disbelief in all the Ambiya of Allah. (Fatawa Razawiyyah, 15, pp. 626)

### 5. What is Milad?

Birth of the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ is the essence of all bounties. We have been commanded by the Nass-e-Qat'ee (Ayah) of the Holy Quran to publicize and celebrate it wholeheartedly. Moreover, its publicity and celebration will be duly performed among a large gathering. Therefore, one shall gather as many people as he can, and make them listen the narrations of the blessed birth. This is what is called the 'gathering of Milad'. (Fatawa Razawiyyah, vol. 26, pp. 530)

### 6. Deceased can hear

The hearing ability of the deceased is so powerful that they can even listen to the Zikr of plants without any problem which most of (alive) human beings cannot listen to. Moreover, they get tranquillity from it. (Fatawa Razawiyyah, vol. 9, pp. 760)

### 7. The base of guidance

Guidance is dependent on belief in the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. The one who does not believe in him, he does not get guidance. Hence, if there is no guidance, where is belief [Iman] then? (Fatawa Razawiyyah, vol. 14, pp. 703)

### Garden of Attar

#### 1. Harm of not comforting

There are two obvious disadvantages of keeping yourself deprived from comforting a depressed person: (1) One remains deprived of the reward. (2) The depressed Islamic brother may have negative thoughts in his heart and may distance himself from the Madani environment. (Shaytan kay Ba'az Hathiyyar, pp. 40)

#### 2. Acquiring knowledge properly is mandatory

Nobody can become a Mufti without acquiring knowledge properly. It is mandatory to acquire knowledge properly for it. ('Ilm-o-Hikmat kay 125 Madani Phool, pp. 51)

#### 3. Sinner should not be hated

Sin of the sinner is to be hated, but he himself [i.e. the sinner] deserves sympathy; and there is a need to guide him. (Madani Muzakarah, 1 Rabi'-ul-Awwal, 1438 AH)

#### 4. Remember your death

In order to remember death, write down 'الموت' [Al-Mawt] at such a place where your eye falls on it again and again. (Madani Muzakarah, 7 Muharram-ul-Haraam, 1436 AH)

#### 5. Destruction of sins

In sacred days and at reverential places, committing sins is more destructive. (Madani Muzakarah, 10 Muharram -ul - Haraam, 1436 AH)

#### 6. How to observe patience?

Try to develop endurance and forbearance, so that whenever anything happens contrary to your mood, you may control your anger and be successful in having patience. (Madani Muzakarah, 12 Rabi'-ul-Awwal, 1438 AH)

# The Best Trader

(Trade Conducted by the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ)

Written by: Muhammad Umar Fayaz Attari

Trading was the occupation of many people of Makkah Mukarramah. The Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ also travelled to Syria twice and once to Yemen for trading. He صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ made his first trade journey to Syria at the age of 12 with his uncle Abu Taalib. (Sunan-ut-Tirmizi, vol. 5, pp. 356, Hadees 3640; Seerat-e-Mustafa, pp. 86)

There isn't another example of the level of integrity, truth, honesty and trust that he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ showed while conducting trade. It is necessary for a successful trader to possess the great attributes of truthfulness, honesty, trustworthiness, fulfilling promises, and courtesy. The Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was the embodiment of all these admirable qualities.

## Trade and honouring promises

Sayyiduna 'Abdullah Bin Abil Hamsa رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ has narrated: Prior to his declaration of Nubuwwah, I made a business deal with the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. I already paid some amount of what I owed him but it was a considerable sum. I promised him that I would instantly go home and return with the remaining sum of money; but I forgot to return for three days. Then, when I [eventually remembered and] turned up at that place, I found him waiting at the same place. My failure to keep my promise did not infuriate him; he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ only remarked: 'Young man! You have troubled me; I have been waiting here for three days'. (Abu Dawood, vol. 4, pp. 388, Hadees 4996)

## Never argued

Likewise, another Sahabi [companion] Sayyiduna Saa'ib رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ has narrated: Before his declaration of Nubuwwah, the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was my business partner and he was a very good [business] partner; never did he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ fight or argue. (Abu Dawood, vol. 4, pp. 342, Hadees 4836)



## Trip to Syria

When the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was around 25 years old, Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا sent him a message due to his integrity and honesty, offering him double amount for taking her trade goods to Syria. The Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ accepted her offer and left for Syria with trade goods. In this journey, he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was accompanied by Maysarah, slave of Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا. This was the second trade journey of Rasoolullah صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ to Syria. After selling the trade goods quickly, he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ returned to Makkah Mukarramah. As his trade caravan entered Makkah Mukarramah, Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا saw the trade caravan arriving. From the upper room, she saw the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, she noticed that two angels were shading the blessed head of the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ from sunlight. (Madarij-un-Nubuwwah, vol. 2, pp. 27, paraphrased)

Dear Muslim traders! The success in this world and the Hereafter lies in conducting trade in accordance with the Sunnah. May Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ make us follow the Sunnah of the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ sincerely and wholeheartedly.

اٰمِيْنَ بِجَاوِزِ النَّبِيِّ الْاَوَّلِيْنَ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

# Rulings of Trade

Mufti Abu Muhammad Ali Asghar Attari Madani

What is the Islamic ruling on selling old [stocked] medicines at the new price?

Question: What do the Islamic scholars state regarding the following matter? I have a pharmacy. We keep some medicines in stock; sometimes, their prices increase. Can we sell these medicines at the new price or will we have to sell them only at the old price?



السَّوَابُ بِعَوْنِ الْمَلِكِ الْوَهَّابِ اللَّهُمَّ هِدَايَةَ الْحَقِّ وَالصَّوَابِ

Answer: When the shopkeeper purchases some goods, he becomes the owner of those goods. Now he can sell those goods as he wishes. According to the rule, he is the owner [of those goods] and can sell them at any price he wishes. However, the Islamic jurists have given this authority to the rulers that they can also fix the prices of the goods. Therefore, if the government fixes the price of anything and the person selling it at a higher price may have to face legal action as a result, then obviously, he will have to sell his goods according to the law as it will become Wajib [compulsory] according to Shari'ah as well

to avoid that permissible act which the law forbids.

Therefore, if the law does not state anything about the old stock or if there isn't any restriction on selling [the old stock] at the new price, then you can sell the old stock at the new price. If there is some legal restriction, then it is compulsory to follow the law. وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ وَرَسُولُهُ صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Laying down the condition at the time of selling the land that it should be sold only to me again

Question: What do the Islamic scholars state regarding the following matter?

Can I sell my land to anyone, stating it to the buyer, 'I sell this land to you for 6 lakhs for the period of eight months but you will not sell this land to anyone else; rather, you will sell it only to me for 6 lakhs and 50 thousand after eight months.' Is it correct to sell the land in this way?

السَّوَابُ بِعَوْنِ الْمَلِكِ الْوَهَّابِ اللَّهُمَّ هِدَايَةَ الْحَقِّ وَالصَّوَابِ

Answer: It is not permissible to sell the land in this way. The reason is that there are some purposes of buying and selling and the greatest of these purposes is the transfer of ownership, i.e. the seller no longer owns the property [being sold] and the buyer now becomes its owner. After buying the property, the buyer has full rights over it and has the right to use it in any way he wants. The conditions you have mentioned, 'I am selling it for eight months and you will have to sell it only to me again' is Shart-e-Faasid [invalid condition] which makes the contract defective. It is Wajib [compulsory] according to Shari'ah to refrain from such type of contract.

وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ وَرَسُولُهُ صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

It is not permissible to have the haircut without fixing its charge mutually

Question: What do the Islamic scholars state regarding the following matter? Zayd had a haircut by a non-Muslim barber but did not fix the charges. After having the haircut, Zayd gave some money to the barber who took it silently. Is it correct to do so?

الْجَوَابُ بِعَوْنِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ هَدَايَةُ الْحَقِّ وَالْقَوَابِ

Answer: It is not permissible to have the haircut without fixing the charges. According to the rule, when you avail yourself of such permissible services from someone that are paid for, for example, services of having a haircut, etc., then it is not permissible to avail oneself of such service without fixing the charges. If service is availed without fixing the charges then the person will have to pay Ujrat-e-Misl, i.e. the charges will be paid which are usually paid in the market for this specific service. However, if the charges are already known or the service provider and the one availing the service know the charges, then it will not be necessary to fix the charges each time. However, it is specified in the question that the contract has been made between [a Muslim and] a non-Muslim; this act will not be declared to be impermissible in any case as 'Uqood-e-Faasidah [defective contracts] are permissible between a Muslim and a Harbi non-Muslim.

وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

To fix a gift instead of salary for a job

Question: What do the Islamic scholars state regarding the following matter? Zayd sells the products of a company. The company sets a target; it does not offer any proper employment contract. For example, it states that if you achieve the target of one lakh-sale, you will be given 40 thousand as a gift. Is it correct to make a contract in this way?

الْجَوَابُ بِعَوْنِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ هَدَايَةُ الْحَقِّ وَالْقَوَابِ

Answer: The amount referred to as the gift in the question is actually the person's salary. In some cases, salary is fixed separately and commission is also given separately as a gift upon achieving the target. The Shar'i rule states: 'الإغْتِبَارُ لِلْمَعَانِي لَا لِلْأَقْسَادِ' It means that the words are not taken into account in such type of contracts; instead, purposes are taken into account. Therefore, in this condition when the salary has not been mentioned at all, the amount being referred to as gift is actually the salary.

وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Ruling on buying and selling prize bonds

Question: What do the Islamic scholars state regarding the following matter? The prize bonds that are purchased are kept, and if one does not win a prize, he cashes it. Is the prize one has won in this way Halal or Haraam?

الْجَوَابُ بِعَوْنِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ هَدَايَةُ الْحَقِّ وَالْقَوَابِ

Answer: It is permissible to buy and sell the prize bonds and the prize won in this way is Halal. However, the premium bonds of 40 thousand recently issued by the Government of Pakistan are interest-applied bonds; buying and selling them and the profit obtained through them is impermissible and Haraam.

وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ



# TRADER'S WAY OF CONVERSATION

As honesty, truthfulness, hard work and knowing the rules of trade are mandatory for a successful trader, similarly it is important for him to be courteous, sociable and a possessor of excellent character. Hakeem-ul-Ummat, Mufti Ahmad Yar Khan Na'eemi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهٖ says: It is essential for every Muslim to be courteous; but a trader in particular needs to be courteous. One of the reasons for the failure of Muslim traders is also their discourtesy. One customer who came to them once will not come back to them due to their discourtesy. We have seen some non-Muslim traders that when they open a new shop in any town, they give small children some sweets, etc., when they come to buy something, so that children only buy from their shop, being attracted by sweets. Big merchants even provide hospitality to special customers by offering them food etc. All these things are to make a loyal and solid customer base. If you cannot do all this, then at least speak to the customer with such sweetness and compassion that he becomes fond of you. (Islami Zindagi, pp. 153; summarized)

A trader should not take an oath on every matter during conversation. If he has to take an oath when needed, then he shall only take a true oath. Traders normally take a false oath in order to grab hold of the customer by saying that 'by Allah, another customer before you was paying more money than you. But I did not sell it to him.' For people like these, there is a very strong admonition mentioned in a blessed Hadees. Therefore, the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has stated: There are three such people with whom Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ will neither converse, nor look at them with a merciful gaze on the Day of Judgement. One (among them) is he who takes an oath on a product saying that "I was getting more value of it before', whereas he is lying. (Sahih Bukhari, vol. 2, pp. 100, Hadees 2369)

This epidemic normally exists among the shopkeepers that when a buyer talks about the price of a product, they then say that 'By Lord! Another customer just before you was giving more money than this. But I didn't sell it to him.' And their actual state is such that when the customer doesn't agree and starts to walk off, then they call him from behind and say, ok no problem, I agree to sell you on your prescribed offer. Remember that lying does not change fate. Instead, it is proven through experience that a true shopkeeper earns abundantly. (Mirat-ul-Manajeeh, vol. 4, pp. 341)

Similarly, a trader shall neither falsely praise his trade goods during conversation, nor shall he do Zikrullah to show the excellence of his trade goods. As it is mentioned in Bahar-e-Shari'at: It is impermissible for a trader to recite Salat-'Alan-Nabi or to say سُبْحَانَ اللهِ at the time of showing products to the customer with the intention of revealing product's excellence upon the buyer. (Bahar-e-Shari'at, vol. 1, pp. 533)

Similarly, a trader shall not "donate his righteous deeds" by backbiting others just for the sake of few pennies, such as, so-and-so sells impure goods or does not weigh the goods properly, etc. While reprimanding a backbiter, Sayyiduna Ibraheem Bin Adham رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهٖ says: O liar person! You have been miser in giving your friends the unworthy wealth of this world, whereas you have spent the provision of the Hereafter (i.e. treasure of righteous deeds) upon your enemies! Neither your worldly miserliness is accepted, nor your generosity of donating your righteous deeds by backbiting is accepted. (Tanbih-ul-Ghafilien, pp. 87)

Think before you speak!



# HASTINESS IN BUYING AND SELLING

## Fictional parable

As soon as Zayd received the news in the office that his brother has passed away in Lahore, he informed his manager and arrived home straightaway. He quickly packed necessary provisions and arrived at the railway station. After a bit of struggle, he managed to get a seat in a train for Lahore. After sitting in the train, he took a sigh of relief. At night, when train stopped at a station, Zayd approached a stall quickly, took out money from his pocket and bought a bottle of water. Thereafter, he quickly boarded the train. At the time of breakfast in the morning, when he checked his pockets, he found only Rs. 20. Rs. 5,000 note could not be found in any pocket. Upon this, he was absolutely stunned and could not believe himself because at night whilst buying the bottle of water, he gave Rs. 5,000 note in haste instead of Rs. 20 note. Nothing could now be done except regretting it because he even forgot to see the name of the station in haste.

Dear Islamic brothers! It is stated in a blessed Hadees: Calmness is from Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ and hastiness is from Satan. (Sunan-ut-Tirmizi, vol. 3, pp. 407, Hadees 2019)

Mufti Ahmad Yar Khan رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ states: Performing worldly or religious tasks with calmness is as an Ilhaam (bestowment) from Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ, whereas performing them hastily is satanic whisper. (Mirat-ul-Manajih, vol. 6, pp. 625)

Buying and selling is also one of the tasks in which a person makes haste. Hastiness in buying and selling not only causes financial loss, but at times, along with physical harm, it also creates various problems such as mental stress, disappointment, embarrassment etc. Few expected harms of buying and selling in haste are mentioned below:

## Buying a product at a high price

In relation to buying and selling, some hasty people buy a product at an expensive price without thinking and inquiring about the market rate or consulting with an experienced person. Then they become embarrassed upon listening to the heart-breaking comments of people such as “you have been robbed. The shopkeeper has fooled you”, etc.

## Purchasing a sub-standard or harmful product

Sometimes one buys an unhealthy or very cheap standard product in haste which is harmful not only for the buyer, but for his family too. Hence, the product is of no use, as well as money goes to waste too. For example, buying a low quality electronic product for an expensive price in haste which stops working within few days; or giving an expired medicine to a patient without checking it which worsens the patient’s condition or perhaps the poor guy loses his life due to it. The blessed son of Maula ‘Ali, Sayyiduna Muhammad Bin Hanafiyyah رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ states: Our matter is even clearer and brighter than the sun. Therefore, do not perform hastiness and do not put yourself in destruction. (Hilya-tul-Awliya, vol. 3, pp. 205, Raqm 3711)

## Wastage of time while purchasing

After reaching home, if one finds a fault in a product bought in haste, then he has to go back to either return it or exchange it. Due to this, a lot of time gets wasted. Furthermore, this becomes a means of great suffering for those who appreciate time.

## Quarrelling

When returning back the faulty product bought in haste, one often ends up having heated conversation with the shopkeeper. And at times, it even results in a quarrel.

### Shopkeeper can face losses

When there is a crowd of shoppers and there is also no assistant at that time, then the shopkeeper also gets confused in such circumstances and causes his own loss in different ways by doing tasks in haste. For example: At times, he sells expensive product for a cheaper price; at times, he is unable to correctly count the less amount of cash given by a customer; at times, he forgets to include some products while preparing the bill and receives less money accordingly; and at times, he accepts a note in haste without checking it and then he loses his senses after realising that it was a fake note. Hence, the shopkeeper and buyer, both shall not perform hastiness in buying and selling.



## Easy Virtuous Deeds

# REWARD OF SADAQAHA WITHOUT SPENDING WEALTH

Abdul Maajid Naqshbandi Attari Madani

Dear Islamic brothers! In the blessed Ahadees, besides monetary Sadaqat [charities], the Beloved Rasool ﷺ has stated some deeds to be Sadaqah [charity]; he ﷺ has given glad tidings of Sawab [reward] of Sadaqah upon performing these deeds. Seven of these deeds are being mentioned here:

1. Smiling is Sadaqah: It is Sadaqah to smile for any Muslim brother (which makes him happy). (Sunan-ut-Tirmizi, vol. 3, pp. 384, Hadees 1963; Mirat-ul-Manajih, vol. 3, pp. 304)

We should meet every Muslim smilingly, as it is a blessed Sunnah of the Beloved Rasool ﷺ to smile. Sayyiduna 'Abdullah Bin Haaris رضى الله تعالى عنه has stated: I have not seen anyone who smiles more than Rasoolullah ﷺ. (Shumaail-ut-Tirmizi, pp. 136)

2. Enjoining righteousness is Sadaqah: It is also Sadaqah to give 'call towards righteousness' to a Muslim brother. The Beloved Rasool ﷺ has said: Your [act of] enjoining your brother to [adopt] righteousness is Sadaqah.

(Sunan-ut-Tirmizi, vol. 3, pp. 384, Hadees 1963)

3. Forbidding evil is Sadaqah: As enjoining righteousness is Sadaqah, similarly, the Beloved Rasool ﷺ has stated: Your [act of] forbidding your brother from [committing] evil is Sadaqah. (Ibid)

4. Telling a lost person the way is Sadaqah: Sawab of Sadaqah can be earned by telling the way to a Muslim brother, as the Beloved Rasool ﷺ has said: Your [act of] telling a lost person the way is Sadaqah. (Ibid) It is a habit of some people that if a lost person asks them about way, they misguide him intentionally to irritate him and then laugh at him loudly. In this way, they not only waste the chance of performing virtuous deed but instead, commit a sin. May Allah عزوجل protect us from such ignorance and foolishness.



5. Helping a person having poor eyesight is Sadaqah: It is Sadaqah to help a blind person or an Islamic brother having poor eyesight to cross the road while holding his hand; [it is also Sadaqah] to accompany him to his destination; [it is also Sadaqah] to fulfil his any such need for which he is dependent on others. The Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has said: Your [act of] helping a person having poor eyesight is Sadaqah for you. (Ibid)

6. Removing anything harmful is Sadaqah: If there is anything on the path which may cause harm to the passers-by, for example, a thorn, banana skin, stone, etc., there is Sawab of Sadaqah for removing it from there. The Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has said: It is Sadaqah to remove stone, thorn and bone from the path. (Ibid) This blessed Hadees contains Madani pearls for those people who throw pieces of glass or thorny metallic particles on the path which can injure the people or puncture the tyre of motorcycles and other vehicles.

7. Pouring water from your bucket is Sadaqah: The Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has said, 'Your [act of] pouring water from your bucket into the bucket of your brother is Sadaqah.' (Ibid)

Mufti Ahmad Yar Khan رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ has stated: Pouring water has been stated as an example. It means that even showing slightest goodness towards a Muslim brother is Sawab. (Mirat-ul-Manajih, vol. 3, pp. 103)

May Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ bless us also with the privilege of earning Sawab of Sadaqah by performing these virtuous deeds. اَمْسِكْ بِجَاوِزِ السُّبْحِيِّ الْاَمْسِكْ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ



# Some Voice Messages from Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat

Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat encouraged Islamic brothers who are making a significant difference in Madani activities

نَحْمَدُكَ وَنُصَلِّىْ وَنُسَلِّمُ عَلَى رَسُوْلِيْهِ النَّبِيِّ الْكَرِيْمِ

From Sag-e-Madinah Muhammad Ilyas Attar Qaadiri Razavi عَنْهُ عُنَى to my beloved Nigran-e-Kabinah Pakistan, Haji Shaahid Attari and devotees of Rasool busy carrying out Madani activities under his supervision as well as my dear Madani sons:

اَلْسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

مَا شَاءَ اللهُ! May Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ accept your endeavours. One in whose destiny there is more work, he carries out more and in whose destiny there is less work, he carries out less. Anyhow اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ عَزَّوَجَلَّ all of you are working for my Dawat-e-Islami. I received a report of Madani Qafilahs of Pakistan and I am glad to see a significant figure, مَا شَاءَ اللهُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ. Thousands of Madani Qafilahs travelled. May Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ accept all of your efforts being put up in Madani activities related to Jami'at-ul-Madinah, Madaris-ul-Madinah, collecting Madani donations, sacrificial animals' hides and 12 Madani activities, and may Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ bless you with Ikhlas (sincerity) in abundance. Aameen! Keep this thing in your mind that Ikhlas (sincerity) in our actions and deeds is of utmost importance for the acceptance of our deeds. If only we could have excellent moral conduct along with sincerity, and our conversations could be in accordance with the following blessed Quranic Ayah:

وَقُولُوا لِلنَّاسِ حُسْنًا

Translation from Kanz-ul-Iman: And speak well to people. (Part 1, Surah Al-Baqarah, Ayah 83)

My dear Madani sons! We are far behind in the quality of good moral conduct. At present we are understanding well our obligation but later on when something goes against our temperament



and inclination, our speech turns aggressive and violent then crossing all the limits, we indulge in backbiting, evil presumption, hurting others' feelings and Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ knows how long it goes. I wish it would not happen. If only we could control our tongue and our speech could reflect the following blessed Quranic Ayah:

وَقُولُوا لِلنَّاسِ حُسْنًا

Translation from Kanz-ul-Iman: And speak well to people. (Part 1, Surah Al-Baqarah, Ayah 83)

If only we could learn to speak to people with courtesy and courtesy can mould anyone into a good human being, good and practicing Muslim, whereas our aggressive and abusive behaviour can ruin anyone's generations.

Allah karay dil mayn uter jaye mayri baat  
Translation: May my words sink into your heart!

Keep practising and promoting Sunnahs. May Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ grant you blessings in abundance. Keep increasing the number of Islamic brothers and Zimmahdars. Everyone should also prepare his substitute as everyone has to taste death anytime. A person knows nothing when the death will approach! If replacement is ready then it is highly appreciated. اِنْ شَاءَ اللهُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ, this will be a source of Sawab-e-Jariyah (perpetual reward) for us if we have prepared someone especially for this very purpose for serving Islam, not for our personal gains. Personal friendships for pleasing Nafs cause harm and also turn out to be big hurdles in Madani activities. However, if friendships are based on Islam or serving Islam

then it is appreciable and all should engage in such friendships. Keep carrying out Madani activities extensively and keep making Du'a for forgiveness without accountability for me, a sinful person.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ مُحَمَّدٌ

Message from Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat to Jami'at-ul-Madinah, Hind

نَحْنُ دُونَكَ وَنُصْنُ وَنُسَلِّمُ عَلَى رَسُولِهِ النَّبِيِّ الْكَرِيمِ

From Sag-e-Madinah Muhammad Ilyas Attar Qaadiri Razavi رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ to Sayyid Abu Waasif Arif Ali Attari, prominent teachers and students of Jami'a-tul-Madinah Faizan-e-Sadr-ush-Shari'ah Banaras, Jami'a-tul-Madinah Faizan-e-Makhdoom Ibraheem Maandwi, Jami'a-tul-Madinah Faizan-e-Ghareeb Nawaz Fatahpur, Jami'a-tul-Madinah Faizan-e-Makhdoom Ashraf Jammu, as well as students and teachers of all Jami'at-ul-Madinah of India and all my dear Madani sons:

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

مَا شَاءَ اللهُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ! Deep eagerness of reading Madani booklets amongst students is highly appreciated, Marhaba and I have received this excellent report from the mentioned four Jami'at-ul-Madinah that all students from these Jami'at-ul-Madinah have read or listened to Madani booklets. I have received reports from other Jami'at-ul-Madinah too but the number of readers of Madani booklets in some Jami'at-ul-Madinah are more and less in some Jami'at-ul-Madinah, but our target should be to achieve 100% result from all Jami'at-ul-Madinah students, as it is a source of increase in Islamic knowledge and reading one booklet in a week is not a difficult task. A reader can read one booklet in a very short time, e.g. 12, 15 or 20 minutes. One week is more than enough.

I wish they would read at least one booklet daily and read all booklets one by one, published by Maktaba-tul-Madinah. In addition to this, they should also continue reading one booklet per week as assigned in Madani Muzakarah. Moreover, Al-Madina-tul-Ilmiyyah has also published remarkable small books containing 80, 100, 125, 150 pages. Prepare a list of these books and read them one by one. You will gain a

treasure of Islamic knowledge which you would perhaps not gain from Dars-e-Nizami.

The successful Islamic scholar is the one who involves in self-study abundantly. Keep reading books such as 'Fatawa Razawiyah', 'Bahar-e-Shari'at', 'Faizan-e-Sunnat', 'Gheebat ki Tabah Kariyan' [Backbiting - A Cancer in our Society], 'Nayki ki Da'wat' [Call to Righteousness], 'Kufriyah Kalimat kay baaray mayn Suwal Jawab', etc., and books authored by our Sunni scholars. Indeed, it is the most effective way to increase Islamic knowledge and

إِنْ شَاءَ اللهُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ you will derive great benefits out of it. I wish when you all complete your studies from Jami'a-tul-Madinah, you become an excellent scholar. I wish you all become practicing Islamic scholars, Mufti-e-Islam and the great preacher of Dawat-e-Islami. I wish Muslims across the globe practice Sunnah, Sunni school of thought dominate the world and Maslak (doctrine) of A'la Hadrat gain supremacy. I request all to pray for my infinite forgiveness.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ مُحَمَّدٌ



# Imam Zayn-ul-'Aabideen رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ

There were few poor families in Madinah Munawwarah. Arrangements for their food would be done within the night time and the provider was unknown to everyone. Time went by and around hundred families in Madinah kept receiving necessary provisions of life through unknown hands. Then a great personality passed away, and the supply of provisions to those destitute people of Madinah also stopped. At that time, this fact was revealed that the great noble personality performing this hidden Sadaqah [charity] was the distinguished ancestor of the Husayni Sadaat, beloved son of the grandson of Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, Sayyiduna Imam Zayn-ul-'Aabideen رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ. (Hilya-tul-Awliya, vol. 3, pp. 160)

## Birth and blessed name

He رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ was born in 38 Hijri in Madinah Munawwarah. He was named 'Ali'; and due to his abundance of worship, he رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ became famous with the titles of Sajjad and Zayn-ul-'Aabideen (i.e. beauty of the worshippers). His patronymic name is 'Abul Hasan'. (Al-'A'laam, vol. 4, pp. 277)

## Upbringing

He رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ remained in the upbringing of his beloved grandfather, Sayyiduna Maula Mushkil Kusa, 'Ali-ul-Murtada كَتَبَهُ اللهُ تَعَالَى وَجْهَهُ الْكَرِيمِ, for two years. For ten years, he رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ was looked after by his paternal uncle, Sayyiduna Imam Hasan Mujtaba رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ. Then for approximately eleven years, he رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ attained the ranks of wisdom and Ma'rifah [spirituality] under the supervision of his blessed father, Sayyiduna Imam Husayn رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ. (Sharh Shajarah Qadiriyyah, pp. 52)

## Manners and habits

He رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ would highly venerate Khulafa-e-Rashideen (first 4 rightly-guided caliphs) رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ and had a deep passion for

the religious knowledge. He رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ would refrain from doubtful things. Among his habits were treating relatives kindly, generosity and giving hidden Sadaqah [charity]. (Seer A'laam-un-Nubu-la, vol. 5, pp. 333 to 340)

## Fear of Allah

Sayyiduna Imam Zayn-ul-'Aabideen رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ possessed very high level of Taqwa [piety] and fear of Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ. When he رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ would perform Wudu [ablution], his face would turn pale due to the fear of Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ. His household asked him, 'Why does this state overcome you during Wudu [ablution]?' He رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ replied: 'Do you know Whom I am going to stand in front of?' (Ihya-ul-'Uloom-id-Deen, vol. 4, pp. 227)

## Forgiveness and tolerance

Once, his slave-girl was making him do Wudu [ablution]. Meanwhile, the pot dropped from her hand and fell on the face of Sayyiduna Imam Zayn-ul-'Aabideen رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ, due to which, the blessed face got injured. As soon as he رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ raised his head and looked at her, she recited an Ayah of the Holy Quran based on the virtue of forgiveness and tolerance. Upon hearing that Ayah, he رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ not only forgave her, but also said to her that 'Go! You are free for the sake of Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ'. (Tareekh Ibn 'Asakir, vol. 41, pp. 387)

## Field of Karbala

He رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ was among the Husayni caravan that left for the field of Karbala, but was ill. That's why the Yazidi army abstained from martyring him. The lineage of Husayni Sadaat continued from him. (Tareekh-ul-Islam liz-Zahabi, vol. 6, pp. 432) A lot of Tabi'een acquired [Islamic] knowledge from him and narrated blessed Ahadees.

## Demise and shrine

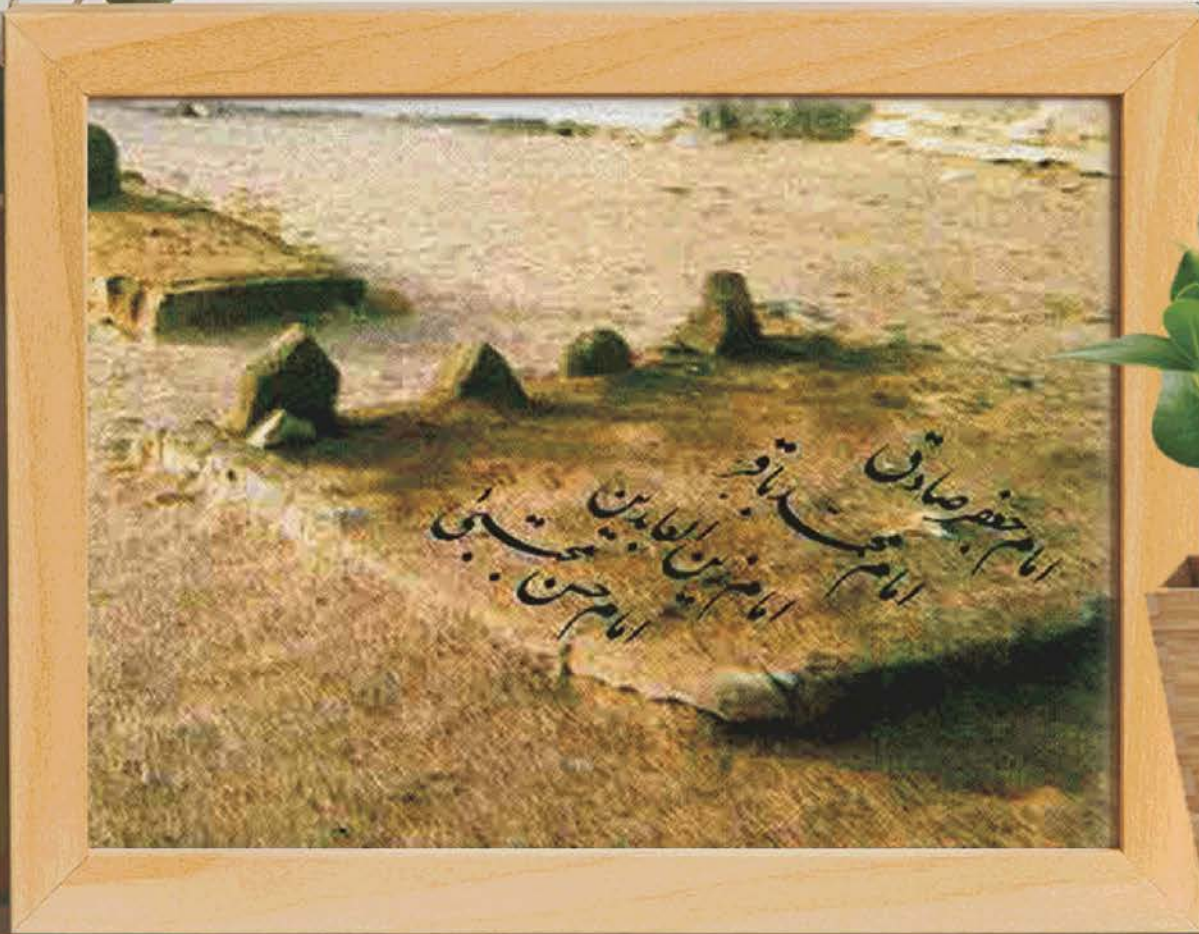
He رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ departed from this mortal world on 14th Rabi'-ul-Awwal 94 Hijri at the age of 56. His

blessed shrine is in Jannat-ul-Baqi'. (Seer A'laam-un-Nubula, vol. 5, pp. 341)

May Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ have mercy on him and forgive us without accountability for his sake!

اٰمِيْن يَا جَدِّ النَّبِيِّ الْاَكْبَرِ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Sayyid-e-Sajjad kay sadaqay mayn saajid rakh mujhay  
'Ilm-e-Haq day Baaqir-e-'ilm-e-huda kay wasitay





Series: Illuminated Teachings of Islam

# Protection of the Human Life and Islam

Written by: Haamid Siraj Attari Madani

Allah ﷺ blessed human with the distinctive title of “Best of creation”. After honouring him the ranks of superiority, nobility, knowledge and eminence; Allah ﷺ made him to be prostrated by the angels. Allah ﷺ blessed him with the crown of ‘Ahsan-e-Taqweem [أَحْسَنُ تَقْوِيمٍ] [best of the physical appearance] by blessing him with physical beauty as well as intellect; and announced the reverence of his life in His Glorious Book [i.e. the Holy Quran] (part 15, Surah Bani Israel, Ayah 33).

Islam has given the mind-set of protecting the best creation of Allah ﷺ, “human”, from various aspects. Let’s look at few aspects of the illuminated teachings of Islam in relation to the protection of the “human life”:

## Murder of the whole humanity

The dignity and elevation Islam has given to the “human life” can be understood from the following fact that Islam has declared the murder of one person without a reason to be the murder of the entire humanity; and the one who provides refuge to one person:

فَكَأَنَّمَا آخِذَا النَّاسَ جَمِيعًا

Translation from Kanz-ul-Iman:

It is as if he had given (saved) life to all mankind. (Part 6, Surah Al-Ma'idah, Ayah 32)

This blessed Ayah clearly depicts the teachings of Islam that how peaceful the religion of Islam is and what importance Islam holds for a human life.

## Value of human life in the court of Allah

The Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: Destruction of the entire universe is lighter in the sight of Allah ﷺ than the unjust murder of one person. (Mawsu'ah Ibn Abid Dunya, vol. 6, pp. 234, Hadees 231)

Dear Islamic brothers! Whether it is our own life or someone else's, Islam wants protection for both. To such an extent that we have been

commanded to refrain from every such thing that becomes a means of danger and destruction for us. (Khaza'in-ul-'Irfan, pp. 65)

That's why suicide is Haraam [unlawful] in Islam. Moreover, Islam has not only deemed killing someone unjustly to be a major sin, but has also mentioned severe punishments for the one who does so. Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has even forbidden us from merely pointing at our Muslim brother with a weapon. (Sahih Bukhari, vol. 4, pp. 434, Hadees 7072)

## Condemnation of unjust murder

Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has condemned the murder of humanity in various Ahadees. Therefore, it is narrated that ‘the most major of the sins are to commit Shirk [associate partners] with Allah ﷺ, kill someone, disobey parents and bear a false witness’. (Sahih Bukhari, vol. 4, pp. 357, Hadees 6871)

From this blessed Hadees, we deduce that among major sins, killing someone comes at the top of the list after shirk [associating partners with Allah ﷺ]. On the Day of Judgement, out of the matters of ‘Huqooq-ul-'Ibaad [rights of people], the first matter to be questioned will be the unjust murder. Therefore, Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said, ‘On the Day of Judgement, first matter to be dealt among people will be the matter of bloodshed [killing someone].’ (Sahih Muslim, pp. 711, Hadees 4381)

## Reverence of a Muslim's life

Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ himself has determined the reverence of a Muslim's life to be more sacred than the reverence of Ka'bah. (Sunan Ibn Majah, vol. 4, pp. 319, Hadees 3932)

These excellent and most effective teachings regarding the protection of human life require one to abide by them in his life wholeheartedly and that he regards these rights thoroughly.

A GREAT SCHOLAR OF HADEES

# SHAYKH 'ABDUL HAQ MUHADDIS DIHLVI

Abu Usayd Attari

The great Muhaddis, who propagated the knowledge of Hadees in the Indian subcontinent, Sayyiduna Shaykh 'Abdul Haq Muhaddis Dihlvi Qaadiri رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ was born in 958 Hijri, corresponding to 1551 AD, in "Delhi", India.

## Acquisition of religious knowledge

He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ acquired primary (religious) education from his father, Shaykh Sayfuddeen رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ. He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ completed studying Sharh Shamsiyyah and Sharh 'Aqaaid at the age of twelve, thirteen, and difficult books, such as Mukhtasar and Mutawwal at the age of fifteen, sixteen. (Ashi'a-tul-Lam'aat, pp. 71)

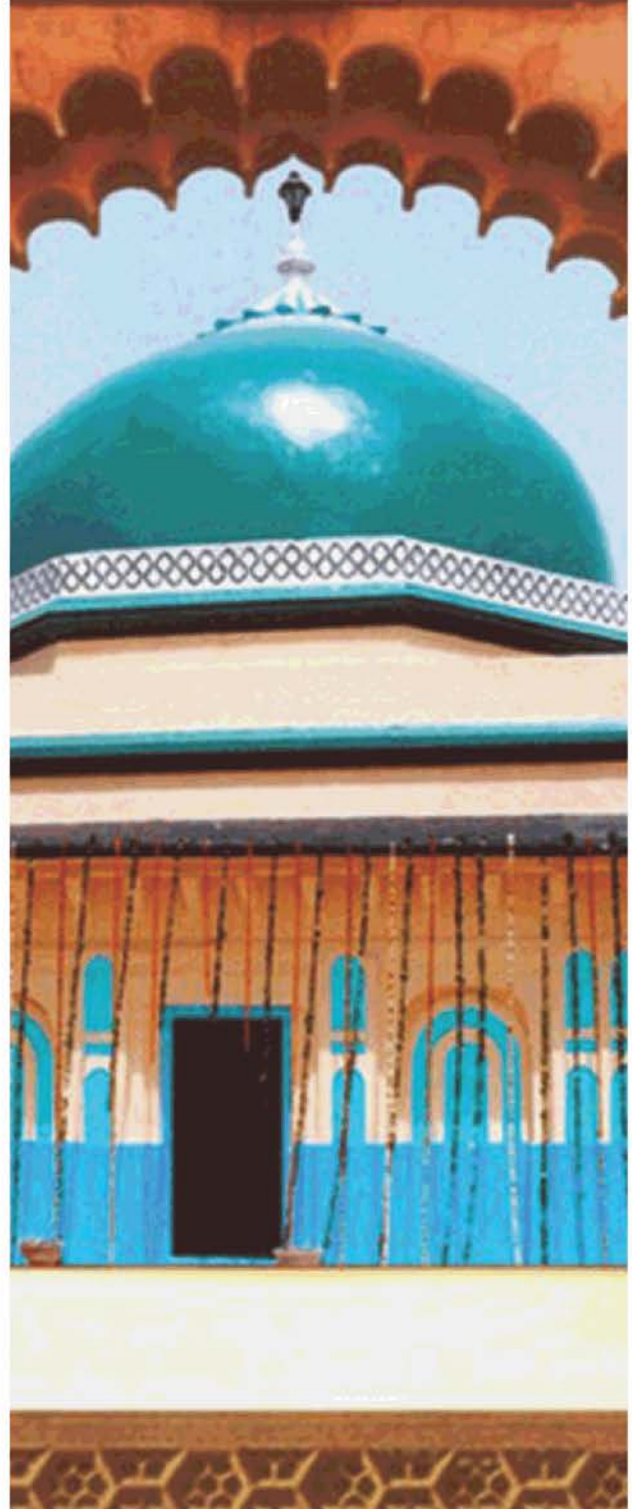
He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ would remain engaged in acquiring religious knowledge day and night. His passion for acquiring knowledge was so much that he himself states: Since my childhood, I don't know what playing, etc., is. What is meant by comfort, I don't know. I am unaware what amusement means. (Ashi'a-tul-Lam'aat, pp. 72)

## Chain of allegiance [Silsilah Bay'at]

He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ firstly did spiritual allegiance [Bay'at] at the hands of his father, Shaykh Sayfuddeen Qaadiri. Upon the instructions of his father, he رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ went and attained blessings from Sayyid Musa Pak Shaheed Geelani Qaadiri (Madina-tul-Awliya Multan). Then he رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ presented himself in the court of Shaykh 'Abdul Wahhab Muttaqi Muhajir Makki رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ in Makkah Mukarramah and excelled in the fields of 'Irshad and Sulook'. Furthermore, Shaykh [Shaykh 'Abdul Wahhab Muttaqi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ] granted him permission of all four spiritual chains; Chishtiyyah, Qadiriyyah, Shaziliyyah and Madaniyyah. (Noor Noor Chehray, pp. 113 etc.)

## Religious services

Shaykh Muhaqqiq رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ spent his entire life in protecting Islam and propagating its message. Most part of his 94 years' life span was



spent in writing and composing books and booklets. (Noor Noor Chehray, pp. 114, 116)

He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ authored around 13 books and exegeses on the knowledge of Hadees and Usool-e-Hadees (principle of Hadees), out of which, the Arabic exegesis of Mishkat-ul-Masabih comprising 10 volumes titled Lam'aat-ut-Tanqeeh, and the Persian exegesis comprising 4 volumes titled Ashi'a-tul-Lam'aat are matchless. He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ authored Ashi'a-tul-Lam'aat in around 6 years of hard work, from 1019 Hijri to 1025 Hijri. Along with Hadees and Usool-e-Hadees, his books also comprise the beliefs of Ahl-us-Sunnah. In the commentary of this part of blessed Hadees 'فَعَلِمْتُ مَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ' mentioned in Ashi'a-tul-Lam'aat, he رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ mentions the belief of Ahl-us-Sunnah in the following words: The Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said, 'I have known whatever is in the skies and whatever is in the earth.' It refers to the fact that Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has acquired all the knowledge (Juzi and Kulli of each and everything) thoroughly and he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has encompassed all of them. At another place, he رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ says: Then through this, he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ came to know about the reality of universe and everything that is in it. (Ashi'a-tul-Lam'aat, vol. 1, pp. 333)

#### Famous books

He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ has authored plenty of books. Out of those, few are as follows:

1. لَمَاعَاتُ الْمُتَّقِينَ فِي شَرْحِ مِشْكَاةِ الْبَصَائِيحِ [Lam'aat-ut-Tanqeeh fi Sharh Mishkat-il-Masabih]
2. أَشِيءُ اللَّيْمَاتِ فِي شَرْحِ الْمِشْكَاةِ [Ashi'a-tul-Lam'aat fi Sharh-il-Mishkat]
3. جَذْبُ الْقُلُوبِ إِلَى دِيَارِ الْمَحْبُوبِ [Jazb-ul-Quloob Ila Diyar-il-Mahboob]
4. زُبْدَةُ الْأَسَاارِ فِي أَخْبَارِ قُتْبِ الْاَكْهْيَارِ [Zubda-tul-Aasaar fi Akhbari Qutb-il-Akhyar]
5. مِفْتَاحُ الْفُتُووحِ لِفَتْحِ أَبْوَابِ الْمُنُوحِ [Miftah-ul-Futooh li Fathi Abwab-in-Nusoos]
6. شَرْحُ الشَّمْسِيَّةِ [Sharh-ush-Shamsiyyah]
7. مَدَارِجُ النَّبُوَّةِ [Madarij-un-Nubuwwah]

#### Demise

Embodiment of knowledge and research, and the sun of guidance and wisdom, left this mortal world at the age of 94. He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ passed away on 2nd Rabi'-ul-Awwal 1052 Hijri in 'Delhi', India. His burial took place near 'Hauz-e-Shamsi' [fountain of Shamsi – near Baagh Mehdiyan, opposite Qil'ah Kehna, Hind] as per his will. (Ashi'a-tul-Lam'aat, pp. 93, 94)

May Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ have mercy on him and forgive us without accountability for his sake!

اٰمِيْن بِجَاةِ النَّبِيِّ الْاَمِيْن صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ



# Mufti Muhammad Waqaruddin Qadiri Razavi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ

## Waqaruddin Qadiri Razavi

The grand Mufti of Pakistan, an embodiment of knowledge and piety, 'Allamah Maulana Mufti Muhammad Waqaruddin Qadiri Razavi

رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ was born on 14th Safar-ul-Muzaffar 1333 AH, corresponding to 1st January 1915, in Pilibhit (U.P., India). He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ acquired his elementary education in Pilibhit in 'Madrasah Astaniyah Sheriyah'. Afterwards, he sought admission in 'Dar-ul-'Uloom Manzar-ul-Islam' in Bareilly, where he studied under the mentorship of Sadr-us-Shari'ah, Badr-ut-Tareeqah Mufti Muhammad Amjad 'Ali A'zami رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ and others. He acquired expertise in numerous sciences. In 1938, Sadr-us-Shari'ah Mufti Muhammad Amjad 'Ali A'zami رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ conducted his graduation ceremony (tied a graduation turban on his head) and issued his certificate of graduation.

Following this, he رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ served as a teacher in the renowned religious academic institute Manzar-ul-Islam Bareilly, where he taught for ten years. After the creation of Pakistan, he migrated to East Pakistan (currently Bangladesh) where he rendered religious services. In 1971 he arrived in West Pakistan where he was persuaded by Mufti Muhammad Zafar 'Ali Nu'mani and Shaykh-ul-Hadees 'Allamah 'Abdul Mustafa

Al-Azhari رَحْمَتُهَا اللهُ تَعَالَى to teach at Dar-ul-'Uloom Amjadiyyah ('Aalamgeer Road Bab-ul-Madinah Karachi).

He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ eventually took on the role of chief Mufti of Dar-ul-Ifta. His collection of religious verdicts is entitled 'Waqar-ul-Fatawa' (three volumes). Mufti-e-A'zam Pakistan, 'Allamah Maulana Mufti Muhammad Waqaruddin Qadiri Razavi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ also bestowed Khilafat of Silsilah 'Aaliyyah Qadiriyyah Razawiyyah upon Shaykh-e-Tareeqat, Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat, 'Allamah Maulana Abu Bilal Muhammad Ilyas Attar Qadiri Razavi دَامَتْ بَرَكَاتُهُمُ الْعَالَمِيَّة.

### Demise

He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ passed away from this world on Saturday 20 Rabi'-ul-Awwal 1413 AH corresponding to 19th September 1993 at Fajr time. (Excerpts from Waqar-ul-Fatawa, volume one)

Sunniyaun kay dil mayn hay 'izzat Waqaruddin ki  
Aaj bhi mamnoon hay millat Waqaruddin ki

The hearts of Sunnis adore Waqaruddin  
Even today this nation is indebted to Waqaruddin



# MTravelogue Memories from Istanbul

By: Mufti Abu Saleh Muhammad Qaasim Attari

Travelling in the path of Allah ﷺ has been a practice of the pious predecessors. It is a very beneficial and effective means of promoting call to righteousness. In most parts of the world, the message of Islam was propagated by the travelling of Islamic scholars, saints and preachers. Following the same strategy, ﷺ, the Madani work of Dawat-e-Islami has reached around the globe. Fortunate are those Islamic brothers who have aroused religious enthusiasm among millions of Muslims in various countries by travelling, promoting call to righteousness and laying the foundations for Madani activities. Passion for offering Salahs, love for Sunnahs, inclination towards virtuous deeds and hatred towards sins were developed. Even disbelievers embraced Islam. Moreover, thousands of Masajid and Madaris, without exaggeration, were built in the world through these preachers. Teachings of Quran and Sunnah were learnt and taught. Millions of people benefited from it. Moreover, Madani activities such as weekly Ijtima'at, Dars, speeches and call to righteousness were started. After sowing the seeds of righteousness and returning from the journey, these preachers may be comfortably sitting in their homes or may be engaged in their worldly affairs; but righteous deeds are continuously being recorded in their books of deeds. It has been mentioned in a blessed Hadees: The one who calls towards guidance, he will attain reward equal to the reward of all those people who followed him; and due to this, the reward of those people will not lessen at all. (Sahih Muslim, Hadees 2674)

I have gone on numerous journeys abroad along with Nigran-e-Shura, Haji Muhammad Imran Attari. During our journey to South Africa and England, ﷺ, I observed and learnt a lot of things. I still remember that Nigran-e-Shura was scheduled to deliver a speech at a place in South Africa. Quite a large gathering was gathered there. People were chanting slogans very enthusiastically. It was an amazing spiritual environment. After the Ijtima', I congratulated

Nigran-e-Shura for the success of the Ijtima'. Upon this, he replied that "few years back, I delivered a speech at the very same place. At that time, there were only around two dozen people here. But ﷺ, there were so many blessings in the Madani activities after that Ijtima' that today, there was no space to even set foot in such a big Masjid, in its adjacent hall and even outside."

Madani work of Dawat-e-Islami was promoted so quickly in South Africa that approximately forty-five (45) Madani centres have been built there today within a short span of almost eight to ten years. Previously, there were only two Madani centres. This success has been achieved by the grace of Allah ﷺ and by the virtue of Nigran-e-Shura travelling there every other year; as well as by means of the efforts of the Islamic brothers of South Africa. Moreover, there was a South African city where the Muslims could not purchase land for the construction of a Masjid despite making efforts for various years. When Nigran-e-Shura delivered a speech there, instilling mindset for it, then arrangements were made to acquire a site for Masjid within the next twenty four hours. Now, ﷺ, a Masjid has been built there, and 5 times Salah and Madani activities are being carried out there. ﷺ, this is the mercy of Allah ﷺ on Dawat-e-Islami. Those who make efforts, Allah ﷺ does not let their efforts go in vain.

With the intention of increasing my knowledge, making observation and learning immensely from the preachers of Dawat-e-Islami and with other good intentions; I arrived in Istanbul, Turkey, through an international airline via Dubai (United Arab Emirates) on 3rd October 2017. From Bab-ul-Madinah (Karachi) to Dubai, the Nigran of Overseas Majlis and member of Shura, brother Abdul Habib was with me. ﷺ, we conversed on Shar'i rulings and organisational matters of Dawat-e-Islami. From Dubai to Turkey, Nigran-e-Shura also accompanied us. The Nigran of the Overseas Majlis, brother Abdul Habib was

appointed as the Ameer of Qafilah. During both journeys, in view of the Shar'i rulings on meat, we kept waiting for the special food. But we had not informed the airline staff about it by the stipulated time, so we could not get the special food. As a result, we had to subsist only on fruits and plain sandwiches. From Dubai to Istanbul, we continued discussing various issues and matters with Nigran-e-Shura. We had very useful and fruitful discussion on important matters including the Fatawa issued by Dar-ul-Ifta Ahl-e-Sunnat, Mashwarahs regarding Majlis Tahqeeqat Shar'iyyah, making the books and booklets of Dawat-e-Islami more attractive, topics of the speeches of the weekly Ijtima'at and ways to prepare them, translation of Dawat-e-Islami's books into other languages, Madani work in Europe and Turkey, serving Syrian migrating Muslims and especially the protection of their faith.

عَزَّوَجَلَّ! Our whole journey was spent while talking about the great purpose of conveying the call to righteousness, serving Islam and promoting the Divine teachings, which is a great way of doing the Zikr of Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ. It is stated in the Glorious Quran:

لَا خَيْرَ فِي كَثِيرٍ مِّنْ نُّجْوَاهُمْ إِلَّا مَنَاصِدَ بَصَدَقَةٍ أَوْ مَعْرُوفٍ أَوْ إِصْلَاحٍ بَيْنَ النَّاسِ ۗ

Translation: Most of their (secret) consultations do not contain any benefit, except (the consultation) of the one who commands charity or goodness or peace-making amongst people. (Part 5, Surah An-Nisa, Ayah 114)

عَزَّوَجَلَّ! This discussion aroused enthusiasm, increased knowledge and provided awareness to various fields of serving Islam.

After arriving in Istanbul, we offered Zuhr Salah at the airport. Then we arrived at a hired place where Madani activities are performed. A renowned and active Islamic scholar from Turkey was already present there. He was extremely pleased about the religious services of Dawat-e-Islami. He insistently and repeatedly invited us to come to his Masjid, but our schedule was so tight that no adjustment could be made. Hence, we humbly apologised. Other Islamic scholars also came and became very happy. After offering Asr Salah, we had a light meal and went to a Masjid to offer Maghrib Salah, where Nigran-e-Shura delivered a short speech after the Salah. Preachers were doing simultaneous translation in Arabic and Turkish.

After the speech, there were arrangements for meeting brothers. In this meeting, numerous Turkish people participated. I witnessed amazing scenes of respect and reverence shown by these people dressed in pants and shirts. All people remained sitting in a respectful manner from beginning to end. A Peer Sahib [spiritual guide] who was also present there became very pleased with the conversation of Nigran-e-Shura. He kept supplicating and gave full permission and even invitation to carry out Madani activities in his area. After offering 'Isha Salah, we had dinner at an Islamic brother's house and rested there. There was nothing like that rest; I and brother Abdul Habib had been awake for the last 36 hours. Whereas, somewhat similar was the condition of Nigran-e-Shura too. But the sleep we caught up in the midst of the night in the state of tiredness after the journey and continuous work proved to be very short. We had to get up just after three or four hours, because we were scheduled to go to the blessed shrine of Sayyiduna Abu Ayyub Ansari رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ and for this purpose, we were to offer Salat-ul-Fajr over there. Therefore, we offered Salat-ul-Fajr in the Masjid adjacent to the blessed shrine and were privileged to visit the blessed shrine after Fajr Salah. Visitors gathered there in a large number. There was a graveyard nearby. The gravestones had writing on them in old Turkish script, i.e. in Arabic style. A short distance away, there were also the shrines of other blessed companions too.

(To know more about this journey, please read the next episode).



# Memoirs of Pious Women

Sayyidatuna Bibi Aaminah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا, mother of our Glorious Rasool

Bilal Saeed Attari Madani

How privileged lady is the virtuous Sayyidatuna Bibi Aaminah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا since she has the honour of being the illustrious mother of our Glorious Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Her father's name was Wahb Bin 'Abdul Manaaf and mother's name Barrah. (Dalaail-un-Nubuwwah, vol. 1, pp. 183)

## Admirable traits

Sayyidatuna Bibi Aaminah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا was incredibly pious and abstinent, a lady of remarkable self-purity, integrity, decency, honour and faith, surpassing all other Qurayshi women in paternal/maternal lineage and virtues. (Dalaail-un-Nubuwwah, vol. 1, pp. 102, paraphrased)



## Marriage story

When her father Wahb Bin Manaaf witnessed Sayyiduna Abdullah's رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ merits, he developed tremendous love and admiration for him, subsequently returning home determined to marry the apple of his eyes, Sayyidatuna Aaminah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا to him and him only.

Consequently, he disclosed this secret intention to Sayyiduna 'Abdul Muttalib رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ through some friends. Sayyidatuna Aaminah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا possessed all the traits that Sayyiduna 'Abdul Muttalib رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ was searching for in a bride for his dear son

Sayyiduna 'Abdullah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ, hence he gladly approved. So Sayyiduna 'Abdullah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ was married to Sayyidatuna Bibi Aaminah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا when he was 24 years old and the Noor (light) of Sayyiduna Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was transferred from Sayyiduna 'Abdullah to Sayyidatuna Bibi Aaminah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا. (Madarij-un-Nubuwwah, vol. 2, pp. 12-13)

## The only blessed child

Muhammad Mustafa, Ahmad Mujtaba صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was the only blessed child of Bibi Aaminah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا. (Tabqat Ibn Sa'd, vol. 1, pp. 79)

## Sacred demise

On her return from a routine visit to Sayyiduna Abdullah's رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ prestigious grave, accompanied by Sayyiduna 'Abdul Muttalib and Sayyidatuna Umm-e-Ayman, she passed away at a location named "Abwaa", which was also to be her final resting place. (Ansaab-ul-Ashraaf, vol. 1, pp. 103)

## Divine protection for her grave

Once some infidels passed by Abwaa and wished to hurt our Glorious Rasool's heart by removing Sayyidah Aaminah's رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا blessed body from her blessed grave, but Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ granted protection to the mother of His Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ by preventing the infidels from executing this evil scheme. (Al-Kamil fit-Tareekh, vol. 1, pp. 361)

## Deep love for mother

Once on a visit to his mother's grave, our Glorious Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ began to weep. When asked the reason, he responded: Memories of my mother's compassion and benevolence made me cry. (As-Seerat-ul-Halbiyyah, vol. 1, pp. 154)

“Kul jahan ki ma'ayn haun tum per fida  
Tum Muhammad ki bani ma Aaminah”

You are the mother of Muhammad, Aaminah  
May all the mothers of the world be sacrificed for you, Aaminah

His illustrious parents are believers

Respectable Quranic commentators have proved that there is evidence in the Glorious Quran for the eminent parents رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمَا of our Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ being believers. Here is that holy Ayah:

وَتَقَابَلَكُ فِي السُّجُودِ (219)

Translation from Kanz-ul-Iman: And your transferal inside prostrators. (Part 19, Surah Ash-Shu'ara, Ayah 219)

'Allamah Aaloosi رَحِمَهُ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ remarks: This blessed Ayah proves that the parents رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمَا of our Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ are Muslims. (Ruh-ul-Ma'ani, vol. 19, pp. 184)

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

اٰمِيْن بِجَاوَابِ النَّيِّ اَلْاَوْبِيْن صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ





# Shar'i Rulings Related to Islamic Sisters

For a woman, what is the limit on adornment?

Question: What do the Islamic scholars say about the following issues:

1. In order to adorn herself just for her husband, a woman at times gets her hair cut below her shoulders and at times above her shoulders. Is it permissible or impermissible?
2. To what extent a woman is permitted to use make-up for her husband?
3. To what extent an unmarried young woman is permitted to adorn herself?

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
الْجَوَابُ بِعَوْنِ الْمَلِكِ الْوَهَّابِ اللَّهُمَّ هِدَايَةَ الْحَقِّ وَالصَّوَابِ

woman, to wear jewellery and adorn herself for her husband is a means of great reward, and better for her than Nafil Salah. Some righteous women of the past and their husbands were amongst the blessed Awliya. Every night, after offering Salat-ul-'Isha, those women would fully adorn themselves and come to their husbands as a bride. If they would find them paying attention, they would remain there. Otherwise, they would remove the jewellery and change [bridal] clothes, lay the prayer mat and get engaged in offering Salah. Moreover, adorning the bride is an old tradition and proven from various Ahadees.'

(Fatawa Razawiyyah, vol. 22, pp. 126)

3. An unmarried girl can also apply make-up and other such stuff made from Halal ingredients while staying within the boundaries of Shari'ah. A'la Hadrat رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ has stated: 'In fact, it is



1. Getting the hair cut above the shoulders is impermissible and Haraam [prohibited], as it is having resemblance to men. If husband is pleased with it, then he will be a sinner too. However, there is no harm in cutting the edges below the shoulders.

2. It is permissible and Mustahab [preferable] act for a woman to adorn herself for her husband, as long as she does so while staying within the limits of Shari'ah and through Halal means. Imam Ahmad Raza Khan رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ has stated: 'For a

also Sunnah to keep the unmarried girls adorned with jewellery and nice clothes, as [in this way] marriage proposals for them are received. In fact, it is Makruh [disliked] for a woman to remain completely jewelleryless despite being capable of wearing it, as it is resemblance to men. Umm-ul-Mu'mineen, Sayyidatuna 'Aaishah Siddiqah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا would consider it to be Makruh for a woman to offer Salah without jewellery. Furthermore, she رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا would say: If [a woman] can't find anything, then she should at

least tie a thread around her neck.' (Fatawa Razawiyyah, vol. 22, pp. 128)  
It should be remembered that it is not permissible for women to pluck their eyebrows.

وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

**Answer given by:**  
Abu Ahmad Muhammad Anas Raza Attari

**Answer approved by:**  
Muhammad Hashim Khan Al-Attari Al-Madani

What if the sisters give up their share?

**Question:** What do the Islamic scholars say about the following issue: Our father left estate including half house. We are two brothers and four sisters. Our sisters have given up their shares in inheritance. In this case, will our sisters' shares still exist in the inheritance or not? (Questioner: Fayaz-ur-Rahman, Zam Zam Nagar, Hyderabad)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
الْجَوَابُ بِعَوْنِ الْمَلِكِ الْوَهَّابِ اللَّهُمَّ هِدَايَةَ الْحَقِّ وَالصَّوَابِ

Right of heirs in the inheritance has been specified by Allah عَزَّ وَجَلَّ. Even if any heir gives up his/her share, it will still exist. However, it is possible that sons [of the deceased] give their sisters some amount of money in exchange for their shares with mutual understanding as Sulah [agreement], and sisters accept it; there is no harm even if that amount (of money) is less or more than the value of their shares in the inheritance. In this way, that amount of money will be an alternate for the sisters' shares in the inheritance, and they will no longer have shares in the inherited house. Moreover, if the sisters do not want to take anything and want to give the [father's] estate to their brothers, then they can adopt the following method: 'After getting their share of house distributed and taking its possession, they can gift it to whichever brother they like. If they want to do so without taking their share into possession, they can sell their share to them at a specific price and then forgive the price at which it was sold'.

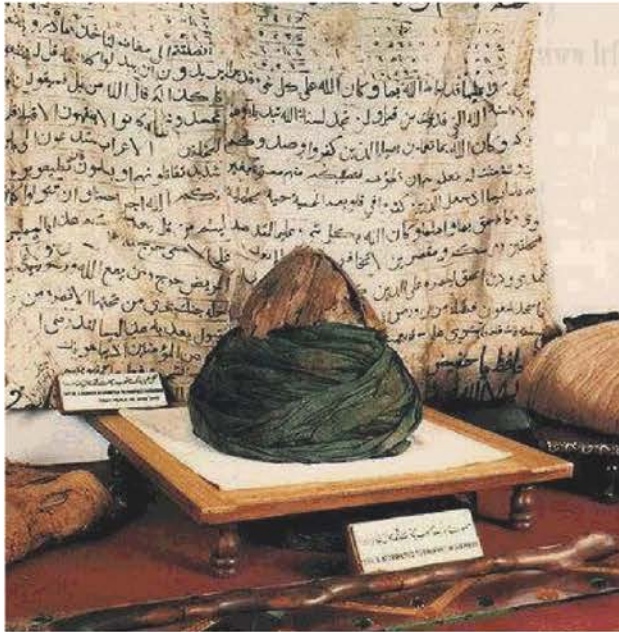
وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

**Answer given by:**  
Abu Sa'eed Muhammad Naveed Raza Al-Attari

**Answer approved by:**  
Mufti Muhammad Fuzail Raza Al-Attari



Series: Islam and Woman  
**DOMESTIC LIFE OF THE  
BELOVED RASOOL ﷺ**  
Author: Sayyid Imran Akhtar Attari Madani



The Seerah of the Beloved Rasool ﷺ in relation to his domestic life is to be followed. Despite fulfilling the heavy responsibilities of propagating religion, his great conduct towards his blessed wives and blessed daughters holds the importance of being the guiding principle for the entire Ummah. The Holy Rasool ﷺ has stated: 'Best among you is the one who is best for his household; and I am the best for my household among you all.' (Sunan-ut-Tirmizi, vol. 5, pp. 475, Hadees 3921) Let's have few glimpses of this aspect of the life of Holy Rasool ﷺ:

**Heartening Azwaaj-e-Mutaharraat [blessed wives]**  
He ﷺ would hearten Azwaaj-e-Mutaharraat رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُنَّ. Once, in order to please Umm-ul-Mu`mineen, Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا, he ﷺ fed her Heavenly grapes through his miraculous grandeur. (Al-Mu`jam-ul-Awsat, vol. 4, pp. 315, Hadees 6098)

He ﷺ would delight Azwaaj-e-Mutaharraat [blessed wives]

According to the situation, he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ would also delight [Azwaaj-e-Mutaharraat], as Sayyidatuna 'Aaishah Siddiqah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا has stated: I was with Rasoolullah صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ on a journey. We stayed at a place, so Rasoolullah صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ sent the blessed Sahabah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ ahead and had a race with me. Since I was thin, I outstripped him. Then, after a short period of time, I was with Rasoolullah صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ on another journey. We stayed at a place, so Rasoolullah صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ sent the blessed Sahabah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ ahead and had a race with me. At that time, I had gained weight; therefore, Rasoolullah صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ outstripped me. Then, while [gently] striking my shoulder with his blessed hand, he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: This is the pay back for that [last race].

(Explanation: Remember that this race was in seclusion. Therefore, this Hadees cannot be taken as a proof for the races of men and women in the current era.)

Likewise, the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ would also express happiness upon seeing Ummahat-ul-Mu`mineen delighting each other, and at times, he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ himself would join them as well; as Umm-ul-Mu`mineen Sayyidatuna 'Aaishah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا has narrated: I prepared Khazeerah (food prepared from meat and flour) for Rasoolullah صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and served it to Rasoolullah صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Rasoolullah صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was seated with Sayyidatuna Sawdah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا and me. I also asked Sayyidatuna Sawdah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا to eat; she refused. I said: 'Eat it, or else I will rub it on your face.' She again refused, so I took Khazeerah in my hand and rubbed it on her face. Rasoolullah صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ started smiling; he took Khazeerah in his hand and gave it to Sayyidatuna Sawdah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا, and said: 'Here, you also rub it on her face.' Rasoolullah صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ expressed happiness at that time. (Musnad Abi Ya'la, vol. 4, pp. 88, Hadees 4459)

He ﷺ would teach religious knowledge  
The Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ would impart religious knowledge to Azwaaj-e-Mutaharraat. In this

regard, names of Umm-ul-Mu`mineen Sayyidatuna 'Aaishah Siddiqah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا and Umm-ul-Mu`mineen Sayyidatuna Umm-e-Salamah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا come at the top of the list, who received invaluable pearls of knowledge from the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. In fact, the status of Umm-ul-Mu`mineen Sayyidatuna 'Aaishah Siddiqah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا was such [great] that she would resolve great perplexing scholarly issues with ease. (Sunan-ut-Tirmizi, vol. 5, pp. 471, Hadees 3909)

**He ﷺ would take care of the rights of Azwaaj-e-Mutaharraat**

Before his apparent demise, the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ became ill and wanted to spend the last days of his apparent life at the house of Umm-ul-Mu`mineen, Sayyidatuna 'Aaishah Siddiqah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا. Instead of clearly announcing his decision, he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ repeated the following question again and again, while keeping in view the rights of wives: 'At whose house will I be tomorrow?' The blessed wives came to know the will of Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and humbly said: 'Wherever you like.' Therefore, he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ stayed at the house of Umm-ul-Mu`mineen, Sayyidatuna 'Aaishah Siddiqah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا until [his] apparent demise. (Sahih Bukhari, vol. 3, pp. 468, Hadees 5217)

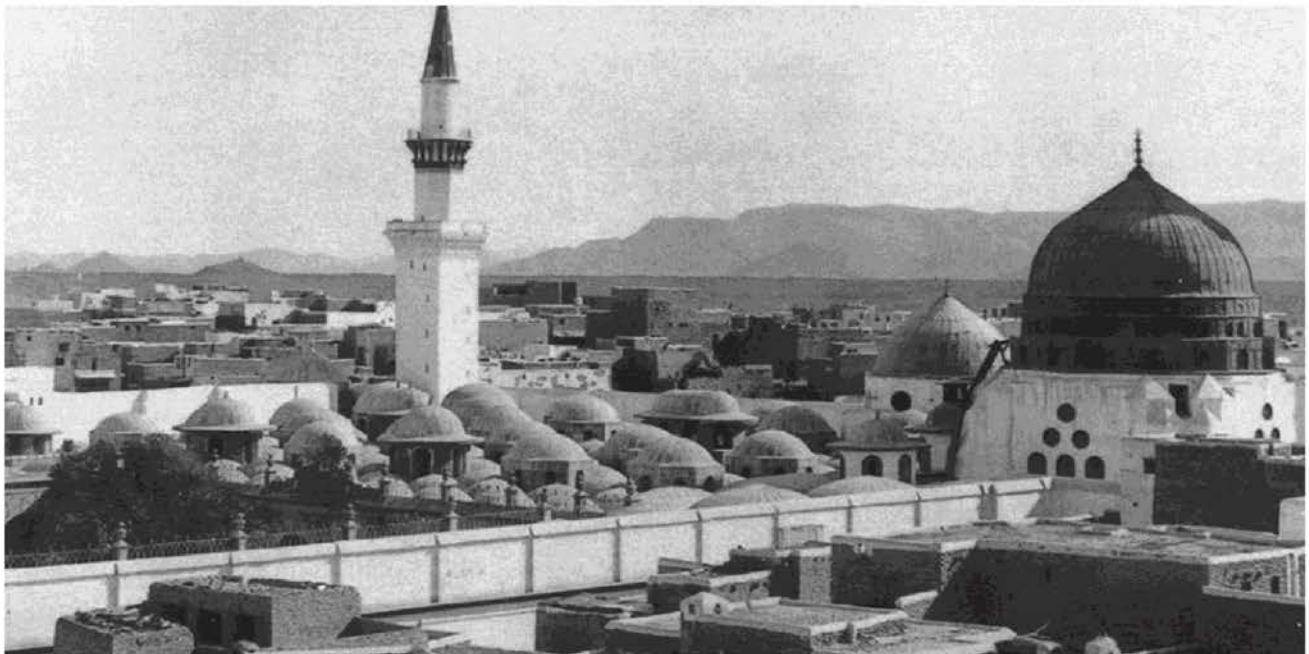
**He ﷺ would also consult with Azwaaj-e-Mutaharraat**

Similarly, he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ would encourage them by seeking their advice. At times, he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ even sought their advice in very critical situations. For example, he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ sought advice of Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا when the first Wahee [Divine revelation] was sent down (Sahih Bukhari, vol. 1, pp. 8, Hadees 3) and the advice of Sayyidatuna Umm-e-Salamah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا at the occasion of Suleh Hdaybiyah [treaty of Hdaybiyah], and accepted their advice. (Sahih Bukhari, vol. 2, pp. 227, Hadees 2732)

**Great conduct towards the daughters**

Similarly, he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ would treat his blessed daughters with extreme kindness and affection. He صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ would become happy upon their joy and sad upon their grief. In fact, when his most beloved daughter, Sayyidatuna Fatimah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا would come, he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ would stand up out of extreme kindness and affection. (Subul-ul-Huda War-Rishaad, vol. 11, pp. 44)

Through this kind and affectionate conduct, the Ummah not only attains the guidance to create a pleasant environment at home, but undoubtedly, it also highlights the rank and status of woman in Islam.



# News Pertaining to Condolence and Inquiring after Health

Condolences to Maulana Shah Muhammad Faseehuddin Nizami

تَحْتَدُّهُ وَنُصَلِّي وَنُسَلِّمُ عَلَى رَسُولِهِ النَّبِيِّ الْكَرِيمِ

From Sag-e-Madinah Muhammad Ilyas Attar Qaadiri Razavi to Maulana Faseehuddin Nizami!

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

Muhammad Na'eem Attari gave the news of the demise of your respected father, 'Wazeeruddin Sahib', to the member of the central executive committee [Markazi Majlis-e-Shura] of Dawat-e-Islami, 'Sayyid Arif Babu', and he conveyed this sad news to me.

I express my heartfelt condolences to the family and students of late Wazeeruddin Sahib. All should have patience. May Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ grant progress to the institution of late Wazeeruddin Sahib, namely 'Jami'ah Nizamiyah'. I request you to pray for my forgiveness without accountability. (Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat also made Du'a for the deceased and read them Madani pearl too from the monthly magazine 'Faizan-e-Madinah'.)

صَلُّوا عَلَيَّ الْخَيْرِيبَ صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيَّ مُحَمَّدٌ

The [message of] reply from the son of late Wazeeruddin Sahib

In response to the condolence (video) message of Shaykh-e-Tareeqat, Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat دَامَتْ بَرَكَاتُهُمُ الْعَالِيَةِ, the son of deceased, Maulana Shah Muhammad Faseehuddin Nizami Ashrafi (teacher in Jami'ah Nizamiyah Hyderabad Deccan, India) showed his gratitude to Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat through an audio message and also made Du'a for Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat.

Inquiring after the health of the brother of Mufti Muhammad Naseem Misbahi

Upon receiving the news of the cardiac surgery of the brother of Mufti Muhammad Naseem Misbahi (teacher Jami'ah Al-Ashrafiyah Mubarakpur, India), Baseer Ahmad, Shaykh-e-Tareeqat, Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat دَامَتْ بَرَكَاتُهُمُ الْعَالِيَةِ inquired after his health and made Du'a for him through audio message. Mufti Naseem Misbahi Sahib, informed Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat دَامَتْ بَرَكَاتُهُمُ الْعَالِيَةِ about his brother's health through an audio

reply and expressed his thankfulness towards Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat.

Miscellaneous messages of condolence and inquiring after health

Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat دَامَتْ بَرَكَاتُهُمُ الْعَالِيَةِ, through video messages, expressed his

condolences over late Muhammad Shabbir Attari, father of Rukn Majlis Mazaraat Awliya, Ali Raza Attari (Markaz-ul-Awliya, Lahore); mother of Zul-Qarnayn Attari; late Muhammad Qaasim, the father of Farhan Attari; late Umm-e-'Arafah Attariyyah, wife of Sayyid Noor Razavi (UP, India); mother of Muhammad Tanveer Khan Qaadiri (Markaz-ul-Awliya, Lahore); mother of Haakim Ali; late Haji Suhayl Qaadiri; late Umm-e-Abrar; late Haji Arif; late Iftikhar Attari; late Abdus Salam (Farooq Nagar, Larkana); late Haafiz Muhammad Sadiq and late Aftab Ahmad Memon, uncle of Rukn-e-Shura Athar Attari (Nawabshah, Bab-ul-Islam Sindh).

Besides this, Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat دَامَتْ بَرَكَاتُهُمُ الْعَالِيَةِ expressed his deep condolences to the family of Usman Attari, who passed away in an accident during travelling with a Madani Qafilah and inquired after the health of Bilal Attari, who suffered injuries; and persuaded them to have patience and fortitude.

Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat دَامَتْ بَرَكَاتُهُمُ الْعَالِيَةِ supplicated for the forgiveness of Muballigh of Dawat-e-Islami and Na'at Khuwan of Madani Channel, Muhammad Kamran Attari, upon his demise and expressed condolences to his family.

Moreover, Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat دَامَتْ بَرَكَاتُهُمُ الْعَالِيَةِ sent audio messages containing Du'as [supplications] for many patients and grieving people.

Muballigh of Dawat-e-Islami and Na'at Khuwan of Madani Channel, Muhammad Kamran Attari has passed away. May Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ forgive the deceased. Aameen!

# The Princes and Princesses of Our Noblest Rasool ﷺ

Author: Asif Khan Attari Madani

Dear Islamic brothers! Allah Almighty granted our Beloved Rasool ﷺ three princes (sons) رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ and 4 princesses (daughters) رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُنَّ. Here is a brief biography of each of them:

**Sayyiduna Qaasim** رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ: Was born to Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا before the announcement of Prophethood. This is where our Beloved Rasool's title Abul-Qaasim originates from. The majority of scholars believe that he رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ passed away around the age when he had started to walk. (Zurqaani alal Mawahib, vol. 4, pp. 316)

**Sayyiduna 'Abdullah** رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ: Was born in Makkah Mu'azzamah before the announcement of Prophethood and passed away in his childhood. Tayyib and Taahir are his (Sayyiduna 'Abdullah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ) titles. (Ibid)

**Sayyiduna Ibraheem** رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ: He was the youngest of the princes. He was born to Sayyidatuna Mariyah Qibtiyyah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا in Zul-Hijjah, 8 AH in an area named 'Aaliyah near to Madinah Munawwarah, and passed away at the age of 17 or 18 months. (Madarij-un-Nubuwwah, vol. 2, pp. 452-453)

**Sayyidah Zaynab** رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا: The eldest of the princesses. Born ten years before the announcement of Prophethood, in Makkah

Mukarramah. Passed away in 8 AH. (Zurqaani 'alal Mawahib, vol. 4, pp. 318-319)

**Sayyidah Ruqayyah** رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا: Born seven years before the announcement of Prophethood. Married to Sayyiduna 'Usman-e-Ghani رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ. Passed away in Ramadan, 2 AH on the day of the battle of Badr at the age of twenty. (Seerat-e-Mustafa, pp. 694; Zurqaani 'alal Mawahib, vol. 4, pp. 322-324)

**Sayyidah Umm-e-Kulsoom** رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا: Following the demise of Bibi Ruqayyah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا, she was married to Sayyiduna 'Usman-e-Ghani رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ in Rabi' ul-Awwal, 3 AH. She رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا passed away in Sha'ban 9 AH. (Sharh-uz-Zurqaani, vol. 4, pp. 325-327)

**Sayyidah Fatimah Batool** رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا: The youngest, most cherished, most beloved princess of our Noble Rasool ﷺ. She was married to Maula-e-Ka'eenat Sayyiduna 'Ali-ul-Murtada كَرَّمَ اللهُ تَعَالَى وَجْهَهُ الْكَرِيم in 2 AH. All honourable Sayyids anywhere in the world today are the descendants of her two princes, Sayyiduna Imam Hasan and Sayyiduna Imam Husayn رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمَا. She left this mortal world on 3rd Ramadan-ul-Mubarak, 11 AH, six months after the apparent demise of our Noble Rasool ﷺ. (Zurqaani 'alal Mawahib, vol. 4, pp. 333-337; Madarij-un-Nubuwwah, vol. 2, pp. 461)



# Answers to Your Questions

## Mufti Muhammad Fuzayl Raza Attari

Refrain from spreading fabricated narration

Question: What do Islamic scholars and Muftis of the Shari'ah say about the following matter: In relation to the arrival of Rabi'-ul-Awwal, a narration is being spread that Paradise will become obligatory for the one who will be the very first person to congratulate someone on the arrival of Rabi'-ul-Awwal. Is it an authentic narration and can it be SMSed or mailed to others? (Question asked by: Muhammad Tauseef Raza Attari, Lala Musa)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
 الْحَيَّوَابُ بِعَوْنِ الْمَلِكِ الْوَهَّابِ أَللَّهُمَّ هِدَايَةَ الْحَقِّ وَالصَّوَابِ

Celebrating the arrival of Rabi'-ul-Awwal and rejoicing over it is an immensely great and commendable action. In this blessed month, Allah ﷻ bestowed bounty upon the believers by sending the Last Nabi ﷺ in the world. Undoubtedly, the arrival of Holy Rasool ﷺ is great bounty for the Muslims. Allah ﷻ says in the Holy Quran about publicizing the bounty:

وَأَمَّا بِنِعْمَةِ رَبِّكَ فَحَدِّثْ ۝

And publicize well the bounty of your Lord.  
(Part 30, Surah Ad-Duha, Ayah 11)

However, as far as the narration mentioned in the question is concerned, we have neither found any such narration, nor have we heard it from Islamic scholars. In fact, such things are often fabricated and it is Haraam to deliberately link any fabricated narration with the Holy Rasool ﷺ. A severe admonition has been stated in a blessed Hadees against such things. Therefore, it is narrated in the books 'Sahih Bukhari' and 'Sahih Muslim', Sayyiduna Abu Hurayrah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ narrated that Holy Rasool ﷺ said: 'مَنْ كَذَبَ عَلَيَّ مُتَعَدِّدًا فَلْيَتَّبِعُوا مَقْعَدَهُ مِنَ النَّارِ' Translation: The one who deliberately fabricates a lie about me, he should make his abode in Hell. (Sahih Bukhari, vol. 1, pp. 57, Hadees 107)

Moreover, one should not also forward anything he hears without verification and confirmation. In a blessed Hadees, such a person has been declared to be a liar. Therefore, it has been stated in a Hadees of the book Sahih Muslim: 'كُفَى بِالْمَرْءِ كَذِبًا أَنْ يُحَدِّثَ بِكُلِّ مَا سَمِعَ' Translation: It is sufficient for a person to be liar that he relates everything he hears. (Sahih Muslim, pp. 17, Hadees 7)

Therefore, it is very essential to refrain from such messages and posts that contain such narrations.

وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

**Written by:**

Abu Saleh Muhammad Qaasim Al-Qaadiri

## What is Sajdah Sahw?

**Question:** What do the Islamic scholars and Muftis say on the following issue? What is Sajdah Sahw?

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
الْجَوَابُ بِعَوْنِ رَبِّكَ الْوَهَّابِ اللَّهُمَّ هِدَايَةَ الْحَقِّ وَالسَّوَابِ

**Answer:** If a defect is caused by (forgetfully) missing any Wajib act out of Wajib acts of Salah, so Shari'ah has declared it Wajib to perform Sajdah Sahw in order to remove this defect. This Sajdah is called 'Sajdah Sahw'. Here is the method of performing Sajdah Sahw. In the last Qa'dah, recite Attahiyyat and perform only one Salam turning the head towards the right side and then perform two Sajdahs (prostrations). Then, perform the Qa'dah again. Recite Attahiyyat, Salat-'Alan-Nabi, etc. and perform Salam towards both sides.

Remember! It is Wajib to recite Attahiyyat in both Qa'dahs, i.e. before and after the Sajdah Sahw. It is better to recite Salat-'Alan-Nabi in both of them. It is also allowed to recite Attahiyyat and Salat-'Alan-Nabi in the first Qa'dah and to recite only Attahiyyat in the second one.

Note: In order to get detailed information about the acts that cause Sajdah Sahw to become Wajib, read the fourth part of the book 'Bahar-e-Shari'at' and book of Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat بِرَكَاتُهُمُ الْعَالِيَةِ titled 'Namaz kay Ahkam' [Laws of Salah].

وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

**Written by:**

Muhammad Fuzayl Raza Al-Attari





# Reviews

Here are some excerpts of selected reviews and propositions about the “Mahnamah Faizan-e-Madinah” [Monthly Magazine Faizan-e-Madinah] received by us!

## Reviews by Venerable Scholars and Other Dignitaries (excerpts)

**Peer Sayyid Khalid Husayn Shah Gardayzi**  
(Phalia, Mandi Bahauddin, Punjab)

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ! By the grace and benevolence of Allah ﷻ and His Rasool ﷺ, I received a copy of “Mahnamah Faizan-e-Madinah” published by Dawat-e-Islami. I was deeply inspired after reading it. It consists of guidance on all issues in accordance with the Glorious Quran and Sunnah. Scholarly points are mentioned over every issue, whether they are worldly or religious issues, business issues, occupational issues, social issues, marital issues, office related issues, rectification of creed, teachings regarding the love of Holy Rasool ﷺ, command of following the eminent Sahabah رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ تَعَالٰی عَنْهُمْ, biographies of the Ahl-e-Bayt, memoirs of saints; scholarly guidance is provided on every topic. In addition to this, issues regarding Fiqh [Islamic jurisprudence] are also mentioned in it.

## Maulana Muhammad Ashraf Chishti

(Principal Dar-ul-Uloom Muhammadiyyah Ghau-siyyah, Malakwal, Mandi Bahauddin, Punjab)  
I received a copy of “Mahnamah Faizan-e-Madinah”. As Dawat-e-Islami is providing services in every religious field, at the same time, the publication of “Mahnamah Faizan-e-Madinah” is a commendable addition to Dawat-e-Islami’s string of contributions in the religious sector. This magazine is equally beneficial for children, elderly people, men, women, students, teachers, scholars, rulers, businessmen, and the general public. The four-colour high quality printing on Art-paper is a reflection of elegant style. In conclusion, studying it is not only useful for every Muslim, but a necessity of our time too.

**Professor Doctor Sayyid Khizar Hayat Naushahi**  
(Sajjadah Nasheen: Haji Muhammad Naushah Ganj Bakhsh, Sahan-Paal, Mandi Bahauddin)  
I received a copy of “Mahnamah Faizan-e-Madinah”. On the first glimpse, the beauty of this magazine sank into my heart and soul. This magazine, the religious and ideological voice of Dawat-e-Islami, is not only filled with apparent beauty, but in fact is exceptional even in terms of its content, message and doctrine. In our times, Dawat-e-Islami’s message which is filled with adoration and devotion to our Noble Rasool ﷺ has acquired a global acclaim. Dawat-e-Islami is offering appreciable contributions on all fronts; academic, divine, literary and spiritual.

## Review by an Islamic brother

The emergence, publication, printing, beautiful paper quality and pure intentions behind the accomplishment of “Mahnamah Faizan-e-Madinah” grants us the privilege to study this magazine entirely. بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ, all its articles are so inspiring and charming that despite feeling severely lazy, we still manage to study almost all of it. (Saeedullah Qadiri, Sukkur)

## Review by a Madani child

I love “Mahnamah Faizan-e-Madinah” tremendously. I feel extremely delighted when my father brings home a copy of “Mahnamah Faizan-e-Madinah”. I immensely love its title. (Muhammad Karam Raza Attari, Dar-ul-Madinah, Al-Hilal Society, Karachi)

## Review by an Islamic sister

مَا شَاءَ اللّٰهُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ! In the shape of “Mahnamah Faizan-e-Madinah”, Dawat-e-Islami has taken such a step towards religious services that can only be described as the Faizan (blessings) of Madinah and a flowing river of knowledge. Every article in it is incredible. (Bint-e-Haneef, Hub Chowki, Baluchistan)

# Remember Your Pious Predecessors

**(Information about the pious predecessors who passed away in Rabi'-ul-Awwal)**

Rabi'-ul-Awwal is the third month of the Islamic year. The blessed companions, Islamic saints and scholars who passed away in this month are briefly mentioned under five different headings:

## Blessed companions

**1.** Mother of believers, Sayyidatuna Juwayriyah رَجْوَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهَا was the daughter of the chief of Banu Mustaliq tribe. She was an embodiment of inner and outer beauty, and would perform Zikr and worship abundantly. She passed away in Rabi'-ul-Awwal 50 Hijri and was buried in Jannat ul Baqi'. (Al-Istee'aab, vol. 4, pp. 366, 367, Sharh-uz-Zurqaani, vol. 4, pp. 427, 428)

**2.** The apple of the eye of Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, Sayyiduna Imam Abu Muhammad Hasan Mujtaba رَجْوَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ passed away on 5th Rabi'-ul-Awwal 49 Hijri. To read more about him, see page No. 79

## Islamic saints

**3.** The beloved son of Ghaus-e-A'zam, Sayyid Shamsuddin 'Abdul 'Azeez Jeelani Qadiri رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ was born in 532 Hijri in the blessed city of Baghdad, 'Iraq. His date of demise is 18th Rabi'-ul-Awwal 602 Hijri. His blessed shrine, situated in Hayaal (Aqrah district, province of Dohuk, Iraq), is one of the famous holy sites. He رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ was a scholar of Hadees, a religious orator, a teacher and the teacher of Islamic scholars. The keeper of the shrine of Ghaus-e-A'zam is from his blessed lineage. (Qalaaid-ul-Jawahir, pp. 35)

**4.** The chief of saints, a teacher of scholars, Sayyid Muhyuddin Abu Nasr Muhammad Jeelani رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ was born in Baghdad and passed away on 22nd Rabi'-ul-Awwal, 656 Hijri. His blessed shrine is situated in Baghdad. He is the twentieth (20th) spiritual guide in the spiritual order of Qadiriyyah, Razawiyyah, 'Attariyyah. (Qalaaid-ul-Jawahir, pp. 47; Sharh Shajarah Qadiriyyah, pp. 92)

**5.** Founder of the spiritual order of the

Ahmadiyyah Badawiyyah, Sayyid Ahmad Badawi Shaafi'i رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ was born in 596 Hijri in Zarqa-ul-Hajar (near Faas) in Morocco. He passed away on 12th Rabi'-ul-Awwal 675 Hijri. His blessed shrine is situated in Tanta (province of Gharbia), Egypt, which is a place of supplications being accepted. He is among prominent saints. (Tabqat Imam Sha'rani, Juz: 1, vol. 1, pp. 254, 256; Chaar Baray Aqtaab, pp. 44, 53)

**6.** Sayyid Shah Abul Fazl, Aal-e-Ahmad, Achchhay Miyan Maarah-Rawee Qadiri رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ was born in 1160 Hijri in Marehra (district of Eita, UP), India. He passed away at the same place on 17th Rabi' ul Awwal 1235 Hijri. He was a prominent and acclaimed Islamic scholar, a religious orator, an author and a spiritual guide. Books, such as 'Adaab-us-Saalikeen' and 'Aa`een-e-Ahmad' remind us of his great works. He رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ is the thirty-sixth (36th) spiritual guide in the Qadiriyyah, Razawiyyah, Attariyyah spiritual order. (Ahwaal-o-Aasaar Shah Aal-e-Ahmad, pp. 26)

**7.** Shayr-e-Rabbani, Shaykh-ul-Mashaaikh, Shayr Muhammad Sharqpuri Naqshbandi رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ was born in 1282 Hijri in Sharqpuri (district of Sheikhpura, Punjab), Pakistan and passed away on 3rd Rabi'-ul-Awwal 1347 Hijri. His shrine is located in Sharqpur and is visited



by common as well as special people. (Tazkirah Akabir Ahl-e-Sunnat, pp. 180 to 183)

### Scholars of Islam

**8.** The great Imam of the Maliki school of thought, Sayyiduna Imam Maalik Bin Anas رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ was born in 93 Hijri in Madinah Munawwarah and passed away on 14th Rabi'-ul-Awwal 179 Hijri. His blessed grave is in Jannat-ul-Baqi'. His book 'Muwatta Imam Maalik' is one of the oldest and famous collections of Ahadees. (Tazkira-tul-Huffaz, vol. 1, pp. 157, Seer A'laam-un-Nubula, vol. 7, pp. 435)

**9.** A student of Imam-e-A'zam, chief justice of the Abbasid kingdom, Sayyiduna Imam Abu Yusuf Ya'qoob Bin Ibraheem Ansari رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ was born in 113 Hijri in Kufa. He passed away on 5th Rabi'-ul-Awwal 182 Hijri. His blessed shrine is situated in Masjid Imam Abu Yusuf Kaazmiyyah, Baghdad, Iraq. He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ was the chief justice, teacher of jurists, Mujtahid, Muhaddis and an illustrious Imam of the Hanafi school of thought. (Tareekh Baghdad, vol. 14, pp. 247-263)

**10.** The great leader of the Hanbali school of thought, Imam Ahmad Bin Hanbal رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ was born in 164 Hijri in Baghdad, and passed away on 12th Rabi'-ul-Awwal 241 Hijri. He was buried at the western side of Baghdad, in Bab-e-Harb. Later on, due to a flood in the river Tigris, he was shifted to Sajd 'Arif Aagha, Haydar Khaanah (Shaara'-ur-Rasheed, Baghdad). He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ was a Mujtahid, Muhaddis, a leading scholar, a prominent personality of the Ummah of the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and one of the four Imams in Islamic jurisprudence. His monumental piece of work 'Musnad Imam Ahmad Bin Hanbal' consists of forty thousand (40,000) Ahadees. (Al-Bidayah wan-Nihayah, vol. 7, pp. 339)

**11.** A teacher of Qutb-e-Madinah, 'Allamah Ghulam Qadir Haashimi Siyalvi Bhayrwee رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ was born in 1265 Hijri in Bhera (Gulzar-e-Taybah, Sargodha district), Pakistan. He passed away on 19th Rabi'-ul-Awwal 1327 Hijri. His blessed shrine is in Begum Shahi Masjid, near Misti gate, Markaz-ul-Awliya, Lahore, Pakistan. He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ was an acclaimed scholar, spiritual guide in the spiritual Chishti order,

an excellent teacher and the author of more than a dozen books. 'Islam ki Giyarah Kitabayn' (Eleven Books of Islam) was written by him. (Sayyidi Ziyauddin Ahmad Al-Qaadiri, vol. 1, pp. 613; Tazkirah Akabir Ahl-e-Sunnat, pp. 326)

### Contemporaries of A'la Hadrat

**12.** Maulana Fazl-e-Rahman Siddeeqi Ganj Muradabadi Naqshbandi Qaadiri رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ was born in 1208 Hijri in Sandila (Hardoi district, UP, India). He passed away on 22nd Rabi'-ul-Awwal 1313 Hijri. His blessed shrine is in Ganj Moradabad (Unnao district, UP, India). He was a practicing scholar, a teacher and a leader of other scholars and saints, and was a leading personality of the Ahl-us-Sunnah.

Grandfather of A'la Hadrat, Maulana Raza 'Ali Khan رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ was his disciple and spiritual caliph. (Tazkirah Muhaddis Soorti, pp. 53-57, Tajalliyat Taj-ush-Shari'ah, pp. 86)

**13.** An admirer of A'la Hadrat, Shaykh-ul-Islam, Sayyiduna Shaykh Muhammad Baa-Baseel Shaafi'i رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ was born in 1245 Hijri in



Makkah Mukarramah and passed away at the same place on 24th Rabi'-ul-Awwal 1330 Hijri. His blessed grave is in Jannat-ul-Ma'la. He was the chief of scholars, Mufti of Shaafi'is, a practicing scholar and an author. He also wrote commendations for the books 'Ad-Dawlat-ul-Makkiyyah' and 'Hussam-ul-Haramayn'. (Imam Ahmad Raza Muhaddis Baraylvi aur 'Ulama Makkah Mukarramah, pp. 251-278)

### Students and spiritual caliphs of A'la Hadrat

**14.** An Islamic thinker and a professor, 'Allamah Sayyid Muhammad Sulayman Ashraf Bihari رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ was born in 1295 Hijri in

Meerdad, district of Patna, Bihar, India. He passed away on 5th Rabi'-ul-Awwal 1358 Hijri. His burial took place in the Shayrwani graveyard situated inside Ali Garh Islamic University. His various books, such as An-Noor, Ar-Rishaad, etc., are his monumental works.

(Tazkirah Khulafa-e-A'la Hadrat, pp. 144; Sayyidi Ziyauddin Ahmad Al-Qaadiri, vol. 2, pp. 266-268)

**15.** Maulana Sayyid Ghulam 'Ali Ajmayri Chishti Razavi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ was a practicing scholar, a devotee of Sultan-ul-Hind (Khuwajah Ghareeb Nawaz رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ) and an admirer of A'la Hadrat رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ. He also had an excellent character and was a custodian of the shrine of Ajmer. He passed away on 15th Rabi ul Awwal 1374 Hijri. He was buried in the graveyard adjacent to the shrine of Khuwajah Ghareeb Nawaz. (Tajalliyat Khulafa-e-A'la Hadrat, pp. 471 to 474)

**16.** Qutb-e-Mewar, Maulana Mufti Muhammad Zaheer-ul-Hasan A'zami رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ was born in 1302 Hijri in the town of Aurangabad, Azamgarh (UP), India. He passed away on 12th Rabi'-ul-Awwal 1382 Hijri. His blessed shrine is situated in the area where Awliya are resting, adjacent to the Masjid in Barham pole, Udaipur (Rajasthan), India. He was an acclaimed Mufti of Islam, a teacher in Madrasa Islamiyyah Udaipur, a practicing scholar and a spiritual guide.

(Saalnamah Yadgar-e-Raza 2007, pp. 143-151)

**17.** A sympathiser of the nation, Maulana Haafiz Sayyid Muhammad Husayn Meerathi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ was born in 1290 Hijri in Bareilly (UP), India. He was a Haafiz of Quran, an influential Islamic scholar and a very sincere religious leader. For the purpose of publishing religious books, he established the Tilsimi press in Meerut, as well as a Muslim Dar-ul-Yatama Wal-Masakeen (an orphanage). When he came to Pakistan, he laid the foundations for a great and splendid Jami' Ghausiyyah Masjid in Gulbahar. He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ passed away on 14th Rabi'-ul-Awwal 1384 Hijri. His burial took place in the Paposh Nagar graveyard of Bab-ul-Madinah (Karachi). (Tazkirah Khulafa-e-A'la Hadrat, pp. 213; Saalnamah Ma'arif Raza 2008, pp. 236-238)



# MADANI NEWS OF SHAKHSIYAAT (VIPs)

Meeting with Islamic scholars and Mashaaikh (religious personalities)

The Nigran of Markazi Majlis-e-Shura Dawat-e-Islami Maulana Abu Haamid Muhammad Imran Attari مَدِينَةُ الْعَالَمِينَ, during his travel to Turkey, met with Mufti Muhammad Zakariya Al-Masawli Al-Husayni مَدِينَةُ الْعَالَمِينَ. Moreover, Majlis Rabitah bil-'Ulama wal-Mashaaikh met with a number of Islamic scholars and Mashaaikh last month, introduced the services of Dawat-e-Islami and presented various books and booklets to them. Few names are as follows:

- The blessed son of Haafiz-e-Millat, 'Allamah Shah Muhammad 'Abdul Hafeez Misbahi (Chairman Al-Jami'ah Ashrafiyah, Mubarakpur India).
- Siraj-ul-Fuqaha Mufti Muhammad Nizamuddin Razavi Misbahi (Sadr-ul-Mudarriseen, Al-Jami'ah Ashrafiyah, Mubarakpur India).
- Mufti Shams-ul-Huda Misbahi (Imam and Khateeb of Kanz-ul-Iman Masjid and Dar-ul-Ifta, UK).
- Shaykh Mustafa Ibraheem Urdeeb (Muhtamim [administrator] Al-Zaawiyah

Tayjaniyat-ul-Alm, Khartoum, Sudan).

- Mufti Muhammad Ansar-ul-Qadiri (Imam and Khateeb Taller Lane Masjid, Jamee'at Tabligh-ul-Islam, UK).
- Maulana Najeeb Ziyauddin (Muhtamim Dar-ul-'Uloom Khuwajah Ghareeb Nawaz, Glen Park, Mauritius).
- Allamah Maulvi Mafaaz Mansoor Nadaari (Mudarris 'Uroosiya-tul-Qadiriyyah, Arabic College, Colombo).
- Maulana Muhammad Ashraf Qadiri (Khateeb, Jami' Masjid Sufiya, Munich Germany).
- Maulana Professor Aslam Jalali (Mudarris Markaz Ahl-e-Sunnat Jami'ah, Islamabad).
- Peer Sayyid Azmat Ali Shah (Aastanah Aaliyyah Kalianwala, Alipur Chatha, district Gujranwala).
- Maulana Arif Quddusi (Muhtamim Jami'ah Ghausiyyah Noor-ul-Madaris, Mustafaabad Markaz-ul-Awliya, Lahore).
- Maulana Miyan Muhammad Basheer Naqshbandi (Jama'at Ahl-e-Sunnat, Muzaffarabad Kashmir).
- Ustaz-ul-'Ulama (teacher of the scholars) Mufti Habib Ahmad Naqshbandi (Muhtamim



Jami'ah Shams-ul-'Uloom, Kharan Baluchistan).

- Doctor Mufti Muhammad Ikraam Qadiri Junaydi (Dar-ul-Ifta Jami'ah Junaydiyah Ghafuriyah, Peshawar).
- On 28th Muharram 1439 AH, on the occasion of 'Urs (death anniversary) of Ghaus-ul-'Aalam Sayyiduna Makhdoom Ashraf Jahangir Samnaani رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ, Majlis Rabitah bil-'Ulama wal-Mashaaikh and other Zimmahdars met with Sahib-e-Sajadah (successor) Sayyid Muhiyyuddin Ashraf Ashrafi and the scholars of Ashrafiyah family, Peer Sayyid Mahmood Ashraf, Peer Sayyid Muhammad Ashraf, Qiblah Sayyid Madani Miyan, Qiblah Sayyid Haashimi Miyan, Peer Sayyid Noorani Miyan, Peer Sayyid Ahsan Miyan etc., and introduced Dawat-e-Islami and the services being rendered by Dawat-e-Islami.
- Rukn-e-Shura and Nigran of Attari Kabinat, during his visit to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, met with Maulana Sahib Daad Qadiri in Jami'ah Ma'soomiyah Hanafiyah (Sakhakot, Malakand Agency) and introduced the Madani activities being carried out by Dawat-e-Islami. Rukn-e-Shura also visited Dar-ul-'Uloom Faizan-e-Mustafa (Mardan) and he delivered Sunnah-inspiring Bayan to the students of Jami'ah.

#### Shakhsiyaat (VIPs) visit to Madani Marakiz and Jami'aat

- Successor of blessed Khanqah (shrine) Marehra Sharif, Maulana Sayyid Najeeb Haydar Miyan visited Madani Markaz Faizan-e-Madinah, Nepal.
- The Islamic scholars belonging to different cities of South Africa Mufti Iftikhar Ahmad Qadiri Misbahi (Shaykh-ul-Hadees Dar-ul-'Uloom Qadiriyyah Ghareeb Nawaz), Maulana Ahmad Muqaddam (Khalifah Majaz Mufti-e-A'zam Hind), Mufti Shams-ul-Haq Misbahi (Muhtamim Jami'a-tur-Raza, New Castle), Maulana Shameem Ahmad Qadiri (Lady Smith), Maulana Sayyid Yusuf Qadiri (Chairman Sunni 'Ulama Council), Maulana Usman Qadiri and Maulana Abdul Hafeez Qadiri (Dar-ul-'Uloom Pretoria) and Maulana Naushad Aalam Misbahi (Muhtamim Muhammadiyyah Trust, Lenasia) visited Jami'a-tul-Madinah, Lenasia, South Africa.
- Mufti Muhammad Ibraheem Qadiri (Jami'ah Ghausiyyah Razawiyyah, Sukkur) visited Madani Markaz Zamzam Nagar, Hyderabad and also paid a visit to Jami'a-tul-Madinah and Madrasa-tul-Madinah Online.
- Maulana Muhammad Saalih Qadiri visited Madani Markaz Faizan-e-Madinah Jami'a-tul-Madinah Noorani Masjid, Quetta.
- Maulana Ahmad Raza Qambrani (Jami'ah Mamba-ul-Uloom Ghausiyyah Quetta) visited Madani Markaz Faizan-e-Madinah Jami'a-tul-Madinah, Khuzdar, whereas Maulana Ahmad Naqshbandi (Hyderabad Deccan, Hind) visited Jami'a-tul-Madinah Faizan-e-Afzaluddin (Darag, Hind).

#### Meeting with Shakhsiyaat (VIPs)

Dawat-e-Islami's preachers met with Akram Ansari (MNA Sardarabad, Faisalabad), Rana Muhammad Afzal (Federal Parliamentary Secretary Sardarabad Faisalabad), Sardar Khan Gola (Tribal VIP, Suhbatpur, Baluchistan). They also met with other Shakhsiyaat (dignitaries), called them towards righteousness and presented them different books and booklets.

#### Players visited Madani Markaz

On 21st October, 9 cricketers including Abdur Razzaq and Adnan Akmal visited Madani Markaz, Faizan-e-Madinah, Madinah town Sardarabad (Faisalabad). They offered 'Isha Salah there and met with Rukn-e-Shura and Nigran of Pakistan Intizami Kabinah. Rukn-e-Shura gave them the message of call to righteousness containing Madani pearls and especially motivated them to perform Salah. Rukn-e-Shura also shared with them some medical benefits of Salah and made up their mind to learn Salah by undergoing 'Faizan-e-Namaz Course'. Rukn-e-Shura showed them practical method of performing Miswak (twig), by performing Miswak himself. He also gave them the booklet 'Jawani Kaysay Guzarayn?' [How to Spend our Youth?].

## Social Evils

# NEW YEAR'S EVE

Muhammad Asif Attari Madani

The new Hijri year begins on the first of Muharram-ul-Haraam, whereas the new Gregorian year begins with the first of January. Hijri dates change at sunset whilst Gregorian dates change at midnight, i.e. 12:00 a.m.

One condemnable custom has spread across the globe; in the name of "celebrating New Year's Eve", a tsunami of immorality submerges the earth. Youngsters in particular become incredibly defiant, enjoying feasts and obscene dance parties consisting of alcohol, food and obscenities.

At exactly 12:00 a.m. millions of rupees worth of fireworks displays illuminate the sky, gun shots are fired into the sky, groups of over-excited youngsters cause havoc on streets and disrupt public peace by removing their motorbike silencers and blasting ear-splitting music from their in-car stereo systems. Many youngsters lose their lives trying to perform one-wheeling on bikes. How sad! This Ummah wastes billions of rupees in just this one night.

In the name of celebrations, Muslims increase the weight of sins on their shoulders by disobeying Allah ﷻ. In this very night, many people die by drinking poisonous alcohol, gun shots, accidents and even burn to death.

### Deaths and Losses

Every year, the news on the first of January describes glimpses of the havoc caused on a New Year's Eve. Here are just a few examples:

- On the eve of 2013, as soon as the clocks turned 12:00 a.m., Karachi's skies were soaring with the sounds of shots from the latest weaponry resulting in one death and several injuries including that of an infant baby girl. (Jang Online)
- In Paraguay during 2004, fireworks caused 400 deaths and hundreds of injuries.
- On 1st January 2005, as a result of fireworks being set off, at least 300 people burned to death and more than 500 were severely injured in the Argentinian capital Buenos Aires during a

New Year's Eve musical celebration in a night club.

- With the advent of the New Year, in various areas of Karachi, indiscreet firing into the air resulted in 15 injuries. (Jang Online 1st January 2017)

### How to Celebrate the New Year?

Now, if we are wondering "if we can't do all this then how on earth do we celebrate the new year?" Then here is the answer: We can congratulate each other on the advent of the new Hijri or Gregorian year by praying that may the New Year be full of blessings for us. Do self-accountability, whether our good deeds have increased or our sins? What bad habits we failed to get rid of? What good deeds we failed to adopt? Did we persuade someone else to become a practicing Muslim?

On this occasion, we can also do Fikr-e-Madinah (Madani contemplation) as follows: Another year of our life has passed; we are heading towards a good or bad destination. This is a time to repent sincerely and make good intentions for the new year such as: I will abstain from all such acts which lead to the disobedience of Allah ﷻ and His Beloved Rasool ﷺ and صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. In شاء الله ﷻ perform all such acts which bring about pleasure of Allah ﷻ and His Beloved Rasool ﷺ and صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.



# JASHN-E-WILADAT

Flags in happiness of the blessed birth  
Sayyidatuna Aaminah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا said, 'I saw that three flags were planted: One in the east, one in the west and one on the roof of the Ka'bah, and the [blessed] birth of Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ took place.'  
(Khasaais-ul-Kubra, vol. 1, pp. 82)

Ruh-ul-Ameen nay gaara Ka'bay ki chhat pay  
jhanda  
Ta-'Arsh ura pharayra subh-e-shab-e-wiladat  
(Zauq-e-Na'at)  
Procession with flags

While migrating to Madinah, when the Beloved and Blessed Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ reached a place near Madinah, known as 'Mawda'-e-Ghameem', Buraydah Aslami along with seventy horsemen from the tribe of Bani Sahm chased the caravan with the intention of capturing the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ! مَعَادَ اللهِ عَزَّوَجَلَّ, صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. But he himself got captivated by the spiritual sight of Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and embraced Islam along with his entire caravan. He humbly said, 'Ya Rasoolallah صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

You should enter Madinah [with dignity] amidst flags.' Therefore, he took off his turban, tied it to his spear and rode ahead of Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. (Wafa-ul-Wafa, vol. 1, pp. 243)

This caravan reached Madinah on Monday 12th Rabi'-ul-Awwal. (As-Seerat-ul-Halbiyyah, vol. 2, pp. 72)

Saja do koochah-o-bazar sabz jhandaun say  
Manao jashn-e-wiladat Nabi ki aamad hay  
(Wasail-e-Bakhshish)

Syrian palaces brightened

The Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has stated: I was the last Nabi in the court of Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ even at the time when clay of Aadam (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام) was still under preparation. I am the prayer of my father [Sayyiduna] Ibraheem (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام), and I am the glad tidings of [Sayyiduna] 'Isa (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام) which he had given to his people, and I am the dream of my mother in which she saw a light coming out from her, brightening the palaces of Syria. (Musnad Imam Ahmad, vol. 8, pp. 395, Hadees 17163)





# The Blessed Maternal Grandson of the Beloved Rasool ﷺ

The blessed maternal grandson of the Beloved Rasool ﷺ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, Sayyiduna Imam Abu Muhammad Hasan Mujtaba رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ was born on 15 Ramadan-ul-Mubarak, 3 Hijri. (At-Tabqat-ul-Kabeer, vol. 6, pp. 356)

## 2 Blessed sayings of the Beloved Rasool ﷺ

1. The Beloved Rasool ﷺ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ made Du'a for Sayyiduna Imam Hasan Mujtaba رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ: رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ: 'اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أُحِبُّهُ فَأَحِبَّهُ' i.e. O Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ! I love him, You love him too. (Sahih Bukhari, vol. 2, pp. 547, Hadees 3749)
2. He is my flower in the world, and certainly, this son of mine is a Sayyid (leader); Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ will make him a means of reconciliation between two groups of Muslims. (Musnad-ul-Bazzaar, vol. 9, pp. 111, Hadees 3657)

## Martyrdom

He رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ embraced martyrdom by being poisoned, at the age of 47 in Madinah Munawwarah on 5 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 50 Hijri; and was laid to rest in Jannat-ul-Baqi' in close proximity to his mother, Sayyidatuna Fatimah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا. (Tareekh-ul-Khulafa, pp. 152, 154, Hilyat-ul-Awliya, vol. 2, pp. 47, 1438)



# FIRST MASJID OF ISLAM

After migrating from Makkah Mukarramah, Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ came to a place called 'Quba' on 12th Rabi'-ul-Awwal, which is three miles away from Madinah Munawwarah. First thing to be done here was to construct a Masjid. Therefore, Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ preferred the land of Sayyiduna Kulsoom Bin Hidm رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ for the construction of this Masjid and laid the foundations of a Masjid with his own blessed hands. He صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ also took part himself in the construction of this Masjid. He صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ would pick up huge rocks with the blessed companions رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ and cement them into the building. Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and blessed companions رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ also offered Salah in Masjid-e-Quba. (Seerat-e-Mustafa, pp. 171, 175) This is Islam's first Masjid which was built for common Muslims. While mentioning the virtue of this Masjid, Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: 'One offering Salah in this Masjid attains the reward equal to one 'Umrah.' (Sahih Ibn Habbaan, vol. 3, pp. 74, Hadees 1625)

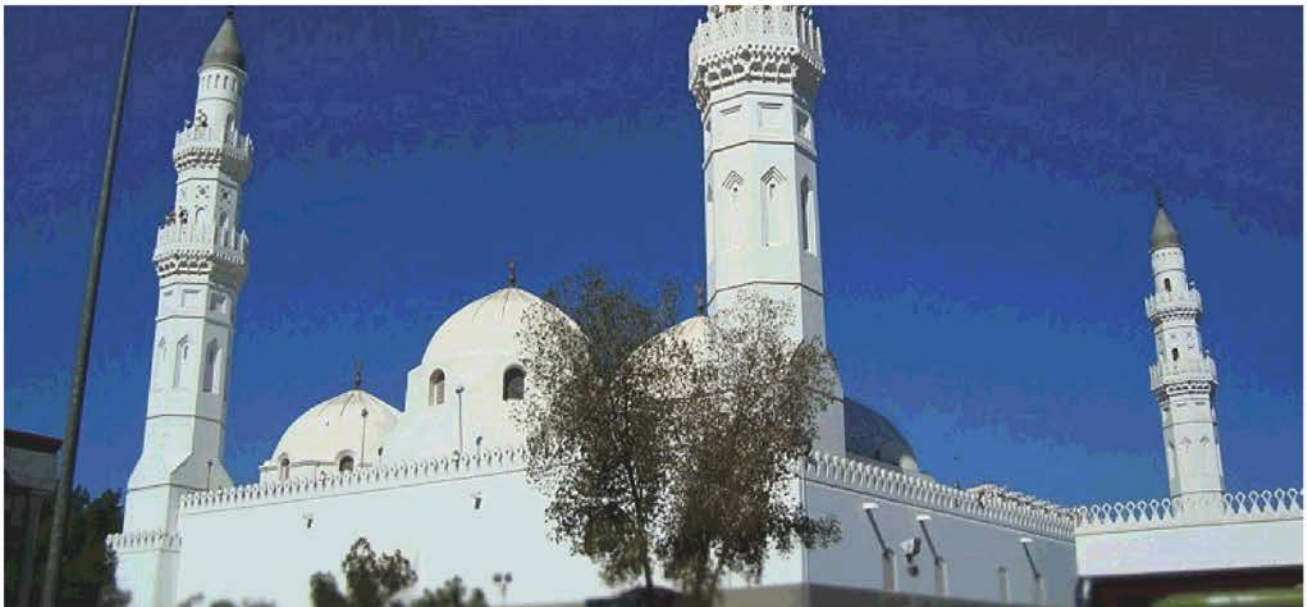
## Keys to the treasures

Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: 'One day, I was asleep. Keys to the treasures of the earth were brought, and were placed in my hands.' (Sahih Bukhari, vol. 2, pp. 303, Hadees 2977)

Kunjee tumhayn di Apnay khazano ki Khuda nay  
Mahboob kiya Maalik-o-Mukhtar banaya  
Lord has blessed you with the keys to His treasures  
He made you His beloved; and owner and authoritative [over everything]  
(Zauq-e-Na'at)

## Mountains of gold

Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ states: 'O 'Aaishah! If I wanted, mountains of gold would walk with me.' (Mishkat-ul-Masabih, vol. 2, part 4, pp. 368, Hadees 5835)



# Madani News of Islamic Sisters

## Miscellaneous courses

From 7th October 2017, a 12-day Faizan-e-Namaz course was conducted at Madani Tarbiyyat Gah of Islamic sisters in Bab-ul-Madinah (Karachi), Sardarabad (Faisalabad), Islamabad, Zamzam Nagar (Hyderabad) and Gujrat. 91 Islamic sisters attended this course. This course, in particular, aimed at providing Tarbiyyat [training] regarding learning the recitation of the Glorious Quran and correct method of offering Salah.

In order to teach important Shar'i rulings and correct recitation of the Glorious Quran to Islamic sisters, a 12-day 'Islami Zindagi course' (Islamic life course) was conducted from 23rd September 2017 at Madani Tarbiyyat Gah of Islamic sisters in the following 6 cities of Pakistan: Bab-ul-Madinah (Karachi), Sardarabad (Faisalabad), Gujrat, Zamzam Nagar (Hyderabad), Gulzar Taybah (Sargodha) and the capital city, Islamabad. 122 Islamic sisters had the privilege of attending this course.

Acquiring knowledge of basic laws of Salah is necessary for each sane and adult man and woman. So, from 3rd July 2017, a 19-day course (2-hour duration daily) namely 'Apni Namaz Durust ki-jiy'e' (Correct Your Salah) was conducted at almost 317 locations of Pakistan. More or less 4749 Islamic sisters attended this course and received Madani pearls of Islamic teachings.

## Brief review of Madani activities carried out by Islamic sisters

Let's have a look at Madani activities carried out by Islamic sisters in connection with call to righteousness in September 2017:

- Through individual efforts, 6460 Islamic sisters got associated with the Madani environment.
- 53475 Islamic sisters gave/listened to Ghar Dars (Dars at home) daily.
- 72918 Islamic sisters listened to the

Bayan/Madani Muzakarah of Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat daily.

- 2725 Madrasa-tul-Madinah Balighat have been run.
- 30650 Islamic sisters have been learning in Madrasa-tul-Madinah Balighat.
- 6456 weekly Sunnah-inspiring Ijtima'at of Islamic sisters were routinely held.
- 209916 Islamic sisters attended the weekly Sunnah-inspiring Ijtima'.
- 16988 Islamic sisters went for weekly Madani visit.
- 1019 weekly Tarbiyyati Halqahs of Islamic sisters were organised.
- 16250 Islamic sisters attended the weekly Tarbiyyati Halqahs.
- 40392 Madani In'amaat booklets were received from Islamic sisters.

## Madani News of Overseas Islamic Sisters

### Miscellaneous courses

A 3-day Madani activities course for teaching necessary Shar'i rulings and Madani activities to responsible Islamic sisters of Dawat-e-Islami was conducted in September and October 2017 in the following cities of India: Sangli (Maharashtra), Hospet (Bellary district, Karnataka) and Hubli (Dharwad district, Karnataka). 116 Islamic sisters attended this course.

A 3-day Madani In'amaat course was conducted in October 2017 in the following cities of India: Bangalore (Karnataka) and Morbi (Gujarat district). 83 Islamic sisters attended this course.

A 26-hour Madani In'amaat course was conducted in September and October 2017 in the following cities of India: Ajeetpur (Maharashtra), Kolkata (Bengal) and Rafhan Pur (Gujrat). 165 Islamic sisters attended this course.

### Tajheez-o-Takfeen Tarbiyyati Ijtima'at

In order to teach Islamic sisters the method of giving Ghusl [ritual bath] and shroud to the

deceased person as per Shar'i guidance, Tajheez-o-Takfeen Tarbiyyati Ijtima'at were held in September 2017 at the following locations: Norway, Spain: Barcelona, Logroño, UK: Rotherham, Heckmondwike, Huddersfield, Rochdale, Oldham, Glasgow, Derby, Leicester, India: Kolkata (Bengal), Gopiganj (UP) and Junagadh (Gujrat). Also, in different cities of Bangladesh.

Approximately 538 Islamic sisters received Tarbiyyat about Tajheez-o-Takfeen by the blessings of Tarbiyyati Ijtima'at.

#### Blessings of individual efforts

The responsible Islamic sisters of Dawat-e-Islami held Ijtima' of Zikr-o-Na'at on the sad occasion of demise of the mother of a beauty parlour owner and called her towards righteousness. **إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ**, Dars will now be given in this beauty parlour [on regular basis].

#### Brief review of Madani activities of Islamic sisters

Following are the glimpses of Madani activities of overseas Islamic sisters:

- Through individual efforts, 2208 Islamic sisters got associated with the Madani environment.
- 17772 Islamic sisters give/listen to Ghar Dars (Dars at home) daily.
- 12665 Islamic sisters listen to the Bayan/Madani Muzakarah of Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat daily.
- 561 Madaris-ul-Madinah Balighat have been established.
- 6001 Islamic sisters have been learning in Madaris-ul-Madinah Balighat.
- 2246 weekly Sunnah-inspiring Ijtima'at of Islamic sisters were held.
- 83661 Islamic sisters attended the weekly Sunnah-inspiring Ijtima'at.
- 6266 Islamic sisters went for weekly Madani Daurah [Madani visit].
- 475 weekly Tarbiyyati Halqahs were organised.
- 7804 Islamic sisters attended the weekly Tarbiyyati Halqahs.



# O Dawat-e-Islami, You are Blossomed! (May Dawat-e-Islami progress)



## Madani activities of Arakeen-e-Shura

Rukn-e-Shura and Nigran of 'Attari Kabinat, Haji Muhammad Ameen Attari went to Peshawar (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), where he participated in a Madani Halqah at the Madani Markaz after Fajr Salah. Rukn-e-Shura also participated in the Madani activities in Mardan and Malakand agency. Moreover, he also taught Islamic brothers the practical method of Salah in a Madani Halqah. Rukn-e-Shura also went to "Dair Bala", where he visited the place bought for Dawat-e-Islami.

Rukn-e-Shura and Nigran of Majlis Khuddam-ul-Masajid, Haji Sayyid Muhammad Luqman Attari paid a Madani visit to Ziyakot (Sialkot), where he presented Madani pearls about travelling in the path of Allah ﷺ to the students of different Jami'a-tul-Madinah and Madrasa-tul-Madinah. 110 students had the privilege of having Sahari meal with Rukn-e-Shura for the Nafil Sawm of Monday, whereas 50 Islamic brothers made the intention of travelling with the 12 months' Madani Qafilah. Rukn-e-Shura also provided guidelines to the responsible Islamic brothers of the education department.

Rukn-e-Shura and Nigran of Hajwayri Kabinat, Haji Ya'foor Raza Attari came to Kasur (Punjab). A Sunnah-inspiring Ijtima' was held under the supervision of the Majlis of Judges and Lawyers

in the District Bar Association, Kasur. During the speech, Rukn-e-Shura instilled in lawyers the mindset of conveying the call towards righteousness. On this occasion, a Madrasa-tul-Madinah for adults was started in the District Bar, where once a week, lawyer Islamic brothers will be taught how to recite the Holy Quran according to the correct pronunciation and articulation. Rukn-e-Shura visited a private clinic and met Doctor Usman and made individual efforts. Moreover, he also visited the place purchased for Madrasa-tul-Madinah. Rukn-e-Shura and Nigran of Geelani Kabinat, Haji Muhammad Rafee' Attari went to Swat (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), where he participated in a Madani Halqah and provided guidelines to the responsible Islamic brothers.

## Sunnah-inspiring Ijtima'at

Under the supervision of the Majlis for doctors, Ijtima'at for influential personalities were held in Bahawalpur, Madina-tul-Awliya Multan and Zamzam Nagar Hyderabad. Numerous influential personalities including doctors participated in these Ijtima'at. In these Ijtima'at, Rukn-e-Shura and Nigran of the Education Department and Dar-ul-Madinah, Muhammad Athar Attari delivered a Sunnah-inspiring speech and met influential personalities.

An Ijtima', in remembrance of the Madani Qafilah, was held in Dar-us-Salam Korangi (Bab-ul-Madinah, Karachi) under the supervision of the Majlis Madani Qafilah; in which Rukn-e-Shura and Nigran of Attari Kabinat, Haji Muhammad Ameen Attari delivered a speech.

A Sunnah-inspiring Ijtima' was held under the supervision of the Majlis of "Special Islamic brothers" in the Madani Markaz, Faizan-e-Madinah, Jauhar Town, Markaz-ul-Awliya Lahore. In this Ijtima', Islamic brothers who are deprived of the faculties of speaking and listening, participated. Rukn-e-Shura, Haji Ya'foor Raza Attari provided Islamic brothers with Madani pearls regarding the rights of people. Madani pearls were explained to

the special Islamic brothers in the sign language. For the Isal-e-Sawab of the martyrs of Karbala, a Sunnah-inspiring Ijtima' was held in the Madinah Masjid of district Attar Nagar (Nankana), and various Ijtima'at were held under the supervision of Traders' Majlis in Mehranpur. In these Ijtima'at, Rukn-e-Shura and Nigran of Attari countries (Europe), Haji Muhammad Azhar Attari delivered speeches.

A Sunnah-inspiring Ijtima' was held under the supervision of Fishermen's Majlis of Dawat-e-Islami in Baldia Town (Bab-ul-Madinah, Karachi), in which a preacher of Dawat-e-Islami delivered a Sunnah-inspiring speech.

Under the supervision of the Majlis Shu'bah Ta'leem [Education Department], a Sunnah-inspiring Ijtima' was held in the Hanafi Kabinah of Markaz-ul-Awliya Lahore. Numerous professionals participated in this Ijtima'. A preacher of Dawat-e-Islami delivered a Sunnah-inspiring speech. Moreover, the booklet 'Jawani Kaysay Guzaryn?' [How to Spend our Youth?] was distributed and the participants were motivated to read it within a week.



A Sunnah-inspiring Ijtima' was held in Jami Masjid Noorani Malir, Bab-ul-Madinah (Karachi), in which Rukn-e-Shura and Nigran of Attari Kabinat, Haji Muhammad Ameen Attari, delivered a speech and instilled in attendees the mindset of preparing for death and Hereafter.

A Sunnah-inspiring Ijtima' was held in Zafarwal (Punjab) under the supervision of Majlis Shu'bah Ta'leem [Education Department]. This Ijtima' was attended by teachers, students and people associated with different organisations from Zafarwal, Narowal, Shakargarh, Pasrur and the surrounding areas. A preacher of Dawat-e-Islami

delivered a speech on the excellence of Islamic knowledge and Islamic scholars. Moreover, attendees of the Ijtima' made the intentions of actively taking part in the Madani activities of Dawat-e-Islami.

### Learning Ijtima'at

Learning Ijtima'at were held under the supervision of Majlis Madani In'amaat in the Madani Markaz Faizan-e-Madinah Jauhar Town, Markaz-ul-Awliya Lahore, and in the Madani Markaz, Faizan-e-Madinah (Bab-ul-Madinah Karachi). In these Ijtima'at, different members of Shura provided guidelines to the responsible Islamic brothers.

Recently, more or less 300 Islamic brothers had the privilege of travelling with the 12 months' Madani Qafilahs. A learning Ijtima' was held for these devotees of Rasool in Dipalpur (Punjab), in which Rukn-e-Shura and Nigran of Majlis Madani Qafilah, Haji Muhammad Ameen Qafilah Attari provided guidelines about 12 Madani activities. During a learning Ijtima' held in Bilalpur, Okara (Punjab), Rukn-e-Shura also provided guidelines to the devotees of Rasool travelling in the path of

Allah for 12 months.

Rukn-e-Shura Haji Muhammad Rafee' Attari provided guidelines to the Imams of Masjids during an Ijtima' held in the Madani Markaz, Faizan-e-Madinah, Jhelum.

A learning Ijtima' was held in the Madani Markaz, Faizan-e-Madinah, Madina-tul-Awliya Multan. In this Ijtima', Rukn-e-Shura and Nigran of Majlis Madrasa-tul-Madinah, Qaari Abu Kaleem, Muhammad Saleem Attari provided guidelines to the Islamic brothers.

### Organisation-related activities performed by Rukn-e-Shura and Nigran of Pakistan Intizami Kabinah

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ عَزَّوَجَلَّ! As Madani Qafilahs arrive in the Madani Markaz, Faizan-e-Madinah, Sardarabad (Faisalabad) from time to time; Madani Mashwarahs with responsible Islamic brothers and learning Ijtima'at are also held there. Devotees of Rasool from different cities, divisions and departments get the privilege of participating in these Ijtima'at, gaining guidance from Rukn-e-Shura and Nigran of Pakistan Intizami Kabinah, Abu Rajab, Haji Muhammad Shaahid Attari. On these occasions, analysis of the prior schedule of responsible Islamic brothers, monthly performance, appointment of responsible Islamic brothers, achievement of set targets, meeting with Islamic brothers and distribution of booklets takes place.

In Muharram-ul-Haraam and Safar-ul-Muzaffar 1439 Hijri, following departments and Kabinah/Kabinat responsible Islamic brothers came to the Madani Markaz, Faizan-e-Madinah, Sardarabad (Faisalabad): Muhammadi Kabinat (Kashmir), Majlis Faizan-e-Madinah, Sahra-e-Madinah and Al-Madinah Library, Majlis Maliyat [Finance Department], Majlis Hifazati Umoor, Khud Kifalat Zimmahdaran, Nazimeen Madrasa-tul-Madinah lil-Baneen (Chishti Kabinat), Majlis Madrasa-tul-Madinah Baalighan, Majlis Izdiyaad-e-Hub and Majlis Madani Muzakarah. In Muharram-ul-Haraam 1439 Hijri, in the global Madani Markaz, Faizan-e-Madinah, Bab-ul-Madinah (Karachi), Nigran of Pakistan Intizami Kabinah had a schedule in Madani Mashwarahs and learning Ijtima'at in which responsible Islamic brothers from following departments participated: Majlis Madani Baharayn, Majlis Rabitah bil-'Ulama wal-Mashaaikh, Majlis Jadwal-o-Taftesh and Majlis Madani In'amaat.

### Madani Halqahs

A Madani Halqah was held in Markaz-ul-Awliya Lahore for Islamic scholars under the supervision of the Majlis Rabitah bil-'Ulama wal-Mashaaikh. In this Madani Halqah, an introduction, regarding the efforts of Dawat-e-Islami's religious services, especially about the publication of Dars-e-Nizami



books, was presented.

In the timber market of Markaz-ul-Awliya Lahore, a Madani Halqah was held under the supervision of the Traders Majlis among the owners of shoe factories and traders of timber market. In this Madani Halqah, Islamic brothers were made aware of the Madani activities of Dawat-e-Islami.

In Madani Markaz, Faizan-e-Madinah, Bab-ul-Madinah (Karachi), a Madani Halqah was held under the supervision of Majlis for Doctors among the Islamic brothers related with the medical field.

Under the supervision of Majlis Shu'bah Ta'leem (Education Department), a Madani Halqah was held in Bahria Town (Markaz-ul-Awliya Lahore) among influential personalities. In this Madani Halqah, along with the owners of different companies and software houses, other personalities also participated. A preacher of Dawat-e-Islami presented the attendees with Madani pearls.

Rukn-e-Shura and Nigran of Hajwayri Kabinat, Haji Ya'foor Raza Attari provided guidelines to Islamic brothers in a Madani Halqah held for Doctor Islamic brothers in Markaz-ul-Awliya Lahore.

Under the supervision of Majlis Maktubaat-o-Ta'wizat-e-Attariyyah, a Madani Halqah was held in Gulshan-e-Hadeed (Bab-ul-Madinah, Karachi) in which prayer for the good health of the ill was made. In addition, Rukn-e-Shura and Nigran of the Majlis Tarajim [Translation Department], Haji Barkat Ali Attari also delivered a Sunnah-inspiring speech. After the speech, attendees were presented with Ta'wizat, and Istikharah was also performed.

Madani Halqahs were held by the Majlis Izdiyaad-e-Hub in the following cities of Bab-ul-Islam Sindh: Zamzam Nagar Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Daharki and Ghotki. In these Madani Halqahs, Rukn-e-Shura and Nigran of Majlis Izdiyaad-e-Hub, Haji Muhammad Ali Attari provided Islamic brothers with the Madani pearls.

A Madani Halqah was held among doctors in the Masjid adjacent to the hostel of King Edward College, situated in Markaz-ul-Awliya Lahore.

In this Madani Halqah, a preacher of Dawat-e-Islami presented Madani pearls about a spiritual disease, "Malice". Moreover, the booklet 'Zulm ka Anjam' [Consequences of Cruelty] was gifted along with persuasion for reading it.

#### Different Madani courses

The department of Tajweed-o-Qira`at and Mudarris course has been established under Dawat-e-Islami's Majlis Madrasa-tul-Madinah. This department holds courses on how to correctly recite and teach the Holy Quran. Following courses are conducted from time to time: 'Tajweed-o-Qira`at course (duration: 12 months)', 'Mudarris course (duration: 5 months)', 'Qa'idah Naazirah course (duration: 7 months)'.

From February 2012 to August 2017, 184 courses were conducted by this department. 5381 Islamic brothers had the privilege of participating in these courses. Until the time of writing this report, courses are being held in Bab-ul-Madinah (Karachi), Zamzam Nagar Hyderabad, Gujjo (Bab-ul-Islam Sindh), Peshawar, Islamabad, Markaz-ul-Awliya Lahore, Madina-tul-Awliya Multan, Gujranwala and Sardarabad (Faisalabad). Under the supervision of Majlis Hifazati Umooor, second "Islah-e-A'maal course" started in global





Madani Markaz, Faizan-e-Madinah, Sahra-e-Madinah, Toll Plaza, Karachi from 1st Safar-ul-Muzaffar 1439 Hijri, Sunday 22nd October 2017. After the Madani Muzakarah, Janasheen-e-Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat, Maulana Al-Haaj Abu Usayd 'Ubayd Raza Attari Madani provided the participants of the course with Madani pearls and also met them.

### Call towards righteousness in different departments

Madani Daurahs [Madani visits] were held by Shu'bah Ta'leem [Education Department] in different educational institutes of Markaz-ul-Awliya Lahore. A preacher of Dawat-e-Islami met the principals and teachers, gifting them the monthly magazine, "Mahnamah Faizan-e-Madinah". Moreover, going to the classrooms, he also conveyed call towards righteousness to students.

Call towards righteousness was also conveyed in an educational institute in Okara.

Call towards righteousness was conveyed and the booklet 'Samundari Gumbad' [Oceanic Dome] was distributed in the head office of the government department for the supply of water (WASA), in Markaz-ul-Awliya Lahore.

### Prayer for good health

Students of Jami'a-tul-Madinah from Okara, Pakpattan, Sardarabad (Faisalabad), and Jaranwala recited the Holy Quran, Aayat-e-Karimah and prayed for the good health of the sister of Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat.

### Ijtima' for praying for good health

Ijtima'at for praying for good health were held in Jandanwala and Hasilpur (Punjab). In these Ijtima'at, Islamic brothers were provided with Ta'wizaat free of cost. Moreover, Istikharahs were also performed.

### Thousandth episode of Dar-ul-Ifta Ahl-e-Sunnat on Madani Channel

One of the many famous serials of Madani Channel is Dar-ul-Ifta Ahl-e-Sunnat which has been broadcast since 2008. In this serial, respected Muftis answer the questions asked by Islamic brothers and provide them with Shar'i guidance. This serial is broadcast on Saturday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday after Maghrib Salah; on Thursday after 'Asr Salah; and on Wednesday at 8:15 am.

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ عَزَّوَجَلَّ! On the occasion of the thousandth (1000th) episode of this blessed serial, a special transmission was broadcast on 10th October 2017. In this transmission, respected Muftis of Dar-ul-Ifta Ahl-e-Sunnat, members of Shura and numerous Islamic brothers were present. On this occasion, Shaykh-e-Tareeqat, Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat دَامَتْ بَرَكَاتُهُمُ الْعَالِيَةِ, Nigran and members of Shura and other Islamic brothers sent congratulatory messages.

### Madani blessing of Madrasa-tul-Madinah for adults

In the last ten days of Ramadan ul Mubarak 1438 Hijri, congregational I'tikaf was organized by Dawat-e-Islami in one of the Masjids of Bhara Kahu region of Islamabad. Mu'takifeen [I'tikaf-observing Islamic brothers] made the intention of learning the Holy Quran correctly. After Eid, Islamic brothers started studying in Madrasa-tul-Madinah for adults and اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ عَزَّوَجَلَّ (30) Islamic brothers had the privilege of completing the entire Madani Qa'idah in 92 days.

Yehi hay aarzu ta'leem-e-Quran aam ho jaye  
Her ik parcham se aoncha parcham-e-Islam ho jaye  
The only wish is that the teachings of Quran prevail everywhere  
May the flag of Islam fly higher than every other flag!

# Overseas Madani News

## Madani parable about reverting to Islam

On 28th September 2017, by the blessing of a Madani Daurah (area visit), a non-Muslim in Uganda, had the privilege to embrace Islam. His Islamic name is 'Husayn'.

## Help of oppressed Burmese Muslims

Provision of supplies for the Burmese Muslim refugees migrated to Bangladesh on behalf of the Madani movement of devotees of Rasool, 'Dawat-e-Islami', is still continued. On 21st October 2017, food supplies and other provisions were distributed to the refugees in a large quantity and further supplies are underway.

## Nigran-e-Shura's preaching tour to Europe

At the beginning of October 2017, Nigran of Markazi Majlis-e-Shura of Dawat-e-Islami, Maulana Abu Haamid Muhammad Imran Attari مَدَّ ظِلُّهُ الْعَالِي, along with Arakeen-e-Shura, Haji Abdul Habib Attari, Haji Muhammad Azhar Attari and other Islamic brothers, undertook a preaching tour to different foreign countries. Mufti Abu Saalih Muhammad Qaasim Attari مَدَّ ظِلُّهُ الْعَالِي also accompanied them to some countries.

From 3rd to 6th October, Madani Qafilah stayed in Turkey actively taking part in the Madani activities. On Saturday 7th October 2017, this Madani Qafilah reached Germany. During this period, Islamic brothers from the UK and South Africa also joined this Madani Qafilah.

On 7th October, a Madani Halqah was conducted after 'Asr Salah in Faizan-e-Attar Masjid in Koblenz, Germany. Whereas After 'Isha Salah, Nigran-e-Shura provided Madani Tarbiyyat [training] to Islamic brothers in Aqsa Masjid; and next day he delivered a Sunnah-inspiring Bayan in the same Masjid after Zuhr Salah and met with people.

Moreover, Nigran-e-Shura also visited the site purchased for the construction of Madani Markaz Faizan-e-Madinah in Frankfurt. After its construction, this will probably be the largest

## Madani Markaz in Europe.

On Monday 9th October 2017, Nigran-e-Shura, along with Madani Qafilah, arrived in Valencia Spain and he delivered a Bayan in a Sunnah-inspiring Ijtimah'. More or less 900 Islamic brothers attended the Ijtimah' from 7 or 8 cities of Spain.

After Valencia, Nigran-e-Shura delivered Bayan in a Sunnah-inspiring Ijtimah' in Madani Markaz Faizan-e-Madinah situated in Barcelona, another city of Spain.

On Wednesday 11th October 2017, this Madani Qafilah arrived at the airport of Milan, Italy. Islamic brothers flocked to the airport to receive the devotees of Rasool of the Madani Qafilah. اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ, Madani Marakiz Faizan-e-Madinah of Dawat-e-Islami are situated in 11 cities of Italy; including Rome, Brescia, Milan, Bologna, etc.

After Zuhr Salah, he met with dignitaries in Italy, whereas after Maghrib Salah, a Sunnah-inspiring Ijtimah' in Muhammadiyyah Masjid of Brescia was held. Approximately 1200 devotees of Rasool from different countries attended this glorious Ijtimah' (congregation). After 'Isha Salah, Nigran-e-Shura met with people as well as presided over a Madani Mashwarah and



encouraged responsible Islamic brothers to actively take part in the Madani activities.

On Thursday 12th October, after Fajr Salah, Nigran-e-Shura took part in a Madani Halqah and then Madani Qafilah left for Bologna. In Bologna, after Maghrib Salah, Nigran-e-Shura delivered a Bayan in the weekly Sunnah-inspiring Ijtima' in Madani Markaz Faizan-e-Madinah. More than 1600 Islamic brothers attended this congregation; and then after 'Isha Salah, Nigran-e-Shura met with Islamic brothers and encouraged them to take part in the Madani activities. By the virtue of the blessing of it, 25 Islamic brothers made the intention to deliver Faizan-e-Sunnat Dars. Moreover, many 3-day Madani Qafilahs were prepared. Out of them, one Madani Qafilah joined the Madani Qafilah of Nigran-e-Shura heading to the UK from 13th to 15th October.

#### Nigran-e-Shura arrived in UK

On Friday 13th October 2017, Nigran-e-Shura, along with other Islamic brothers arrived in Luton UK. Islamic brothers flocked to the airport to receive them. In the UK, Nigran-e-Shura stayed from 13th October to 23rd October. During this period, he took part in different Madani activities. Some of them are as follows: On 13th October after Maghrib Salah, Nigran-e-Shura presided over Madani Mashwarah of the Zimmahdaran supervising different departments in the Madani Marakiz Faizan-e-Madinah Birmingham.

On Saturday 14th October, Nigran-e-Shura collectively attended the Madani Muzakarah; moreover delivered a Bayan in a Sunnah-inspiring Ijtima'.

On 15th and 16th October, Nigran-e-Shura attended two days' Tarbiyyati Ijtima' of Zimmahdaran. On 17th October, after Maghrib Salah, Nigran-e-Shura inaugurated 'Faizan-e-Islam' Masjid in Coventry and delivered a Bayan in a Sunnah-inspiring Ijtima'. Whereas after 'Isha Salah, he delivered a Sunnah-inspiring Bayan in Usmaniyah Masjid Leicester.

On Wednesday 18th October, Nigran-e-Shura delivered a Sunnah-inspiring Bayan in Ghausiyyah Masjid (Telford) after 'Asr Salah;



and delivered a Sunnah-inspiring Bayan in Jami' Masjid (Newport-Wales) after 'Isha Salah. On Thursday 19th October, after Maghrib Salah, Nigran-e-Shura delivered a Bayan in the weekly Sunnah-inspiring Ijtima' in Jami Masjid Ghausiyyah (Aylesbury). On Friday 20th October, Nigran-e-Shura delivered a Sunnah-inspiring Bayan in Jami' Masjid Ghausiyyah, London.

On Saturday 21st October, Nigran-e-Shura collectively attended the Madani Muzakarah and after this, he provided Madani Tarbiyyat to Zimmahdaran.

#### Ijtima' on the occasion of 'Imamah-tying [graduation] ceremony

On Sunday 22nd October 2017, on the occasion of 'Imamah-tying ceremony for those Islamic brothers who have completed their Dars-e-Nizami ('Aalim Course), an Ijtima' pertaining to the blessed event was held in Jami'a-tul-Madinah Bradford UK after Zuhr Salah. Amongst the newly Dars-e-Nizami qualified students, there is a unique Islamic brother who was a non-Muslim preacher and religious leader before embracing Islam. By the blessings of the Madani environment of Dawat-e-Islami, he had the privilege to obtain the light of Iman [faith]. Having embraced Islam, he intended to learn the Islamic knowledge and took admission in Jami'a-tul-Madinah; and now when he is 73 years old, he has privileged to complete his Dars-e-Nizami course. On the occasion of the Ijtima' of the 'Imamah-tying [graduation] ceremony, highlighting the significance of the virtues of Glorious Quran, knowledge and scholars; Nigran-e-Shura delivered a Sunnah-inspiring Bayan. Moreover,

he encouraged Islamic brothers to enrol in a 7-day Faizan-e-Namaz course being held on 29th October 2017 in the Madani Markaz Faizan-e-Madinah Rochdale. Mufti Shams-ul-Huda Misbahi رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and other blessed scholars also attended this glorious Ijtima'.

#### Miscellaneous Madani activities

Besides, Nigran-e-Shura visited the new Dar-ul-Madinah in Slough nearby London. On this occasion, Shakhsiyat (dignitaries) Ijtima' was also held. Classes will start regularly from 1st January 2018, إِنْ شَاءَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ.

Nigran-e-Shura attended a Madani Halqah in Leyton and visited the site purchased for Dawat-e-Islami. Nigran-e-Shura inspected the construction work of Faizan Diyaar-e-Madinah Masjid in Birmingham. Nigran -e-Shura visited the Madani Markaz Faizan-e-Madinah Bristol.

In this Madani Daurah, Nigran-e-Shura met with scholars, Shakhsiyat (people from elite class) and local devotees of Rasool as well as Madani Halqahs were conducted at the houses of various Shakhsiyat (dignitaries).

#### Madani activities of Arakeen-e-Shura in the overseas countries

Rukn-e-Shura Haji Muhammad Azhar Attari arrived in Copenhagen, Denmark. He delivered a Bayan in the Sunnah-inspiring Ijtima' and later met with different Shakhsiyat. Upon the persuasion and motivation of Rukn-e-Shura, Islamic brothers intended to work for constructing a Masjid 'Faizan Jamal-e-Mustafa'.

Madani movement 'Dawat-e-Islami' is systematically registered in Denmark. After Denmark, Rukn-e-Shura arrived in Malmo, Sweden. Not only the weekly Sunnah-inspiring Ijtima' of the Islamic brothers is held in this city but the Ijtima' of Islamic sisters is also held here. In the Madani Markaz Faizan-e-Madinah of Malmo, a Madani Halqah was also conducted in which Rukn-e-Shura delivered a Bayan on the significance of youth. The Islamic brothers that came from another city Gothenburg Sweden also enjoyed the blessed company of Rukn-e-Shura and informed that a weekly Sunnah-inspiring

Ijtima' will start from next week in Gothenburg too.

After Sweden, Rukn-e-Shura arrived in Oslo, Norway, where he delivered a Bayan in the Sunnah-inspiring Ijtima'. After Norway, Rukn-e-Shura arrived in Athens, capital city of Greece and took part in the Madani activities. By the virtue of these Sunnah-inspiring Madani Qafilahs, Dawat-e-Islami has recently initiated its Madani activities in Crete (an island in Greece). After Athens, Rukn-e-Shura arrived in Crete where a large number of Islamic brothers attended the Sunnah-inspiring Ijtima'. After Greece, Rukn-e-Shura arrived in Spain and, here too, he took part in various Madani activities, delivered a Bayan in the Sunnah-inspiring Ijtima' in Barcelona and met with Islamic brothers.

After Spain, Rukn-e-Shura arrived in Vienna, Austria, where he delivered a Sunnah-inspiring Bayan and took part in other Madani activities. Moreover, to spread call to righteousness, he travelled to Poland (another European country). Rukn-e-Shura Haji Muhammad Bilal Raza Attari' along with Nigran Majlis Overseas countries and other Islamic brothers travelled to the Gulf countries where he met with local devotees of Rasool, attended Shakhsiyat Madani Halqahs, Madani Halqahs of the teachers of Madrasa-tul-Madinah Baalighan (adult Islamic brothers) and presided over Madani Mashwarahs of the Zimmahdaran supervising different departments of Dawat-e-Islami. Moreover, Rukn-e-Shura blessed them with the Madani pearls of Tarbiyyat.

Rukn-e-Shura Haji Fuzayl Raza Attari undertook preaching tour to South Korea from 18th to 24th October 2017, where he held a 3-day Tarbiyyati Ijtima'aat respectively in the Madani Markaz Faizan-e-Madinah Incheon and Madani Markaz Faizan-e-Madinah Kimhae. In these congregations, Rukn-e-Shura provided Tarbiyyat [training] to the responsible Islamic brothers [Zimmahdaran]. Tarbiyyati Ijtima' and Madani courses in Nepal From 26th October 2017, a 4-day Tarbiyyati Ijtima' is going to be held in Nepal and a large number of Zimmahdar Islamic brothers of Dawat-e-Islami from Nepal, India, Bangladesh

and other countries will have the privilege to converge to this Tarbiyyati Ijtima'. In this Tarbiyyati Ijtima, the successor of Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat, Maulana Al-Haaj Abu Usayd 'Ubayd Raza Attari Madani دَامَتْ بَرَكَاتُهُمْ اَعَالِيَهُ, Nigran Markazi Majlis-e-Shura Maulana Abu Haamid Muhammad Imran Attari مَدَّ ظِلُّهُ الْعَالِي and other Arakeen-e-Shura will do Tarbiyyat of Islamic brothers. At the end of the Tarbiyyati Ijtima', following courses will be conducted: 12 Madani activities course, Qufi-e-Madinah course, Islah-e-A'maal course, Faizan-e-Namaz course etc. Moreover, a large number of devotees of Rasool will also travel with the Madani Qafilahs.

#### Madani Halqahs

Rukn-e-Shura Haji Muhammad Azhar Attari made Tarbiyyat of Islamic brothers in the Madani Halqahs held in Germany. Devotees of Rasool, came to attend Madani Halqahs from France, Holland, UK, Norway, Denmark and Belgium.

On 14th October 2017, a Madani Halqah was held in Switzerland at the house of a local Islamic brother. Devotees of Rasool attended this Madani Halqah and obtained Madani pearls.

A Madani Halqah was held in South Korea, and during this, Rukn-e-Shura Haji Fuzayl Raza Attari blessed Islamic brothers with Madani pearls.

Under the Majlis of Tajheez-o-Takfeen, Madani Halqahs were held in London (UK) and Delhi (India). Islamic brothers were given Madani Tarbiyyat about giving Ghusl (ritual bath) to the deceased person, shrouding and burial.

A Madani Halqah was held in Akola, province of Maharashtra in central India. Rukn-e-Shura Sayyid Muhammad Arif Ali Attari blessed Islamic brothers with Madani pearls.

A Shakhsiyaat Madani Halqah was held in Bhusawal (province Maharashtra, India). Muballigh of Dawat-e-Islami encouraged Islamic brothers from elite class to construct a Masjid.

Tarbiyyati Madani Halqah was held at the Madani Markaz Faizan-e-Madinah in Sacramento (USA).

Under the Majlis Maktubat-o-Ta'wizat-e-Attariyyah, Du'a-e-Sehat (supplication for health recovery) Ijtima'at were conducted in Faizan-e-Ghareeb Nawaz Masjid Bilaspur (province Chhattisgarh), Madani Markaz Faizan-e-Madinah Rash-eed colony Hyderabad Deccan and Agra (UP, India). Sunnah-inspiring Bayanaat were delivered and then Ta'wizat Attariyyah were given away free of cost.

Madani Halqahs were held in the Madani Marakiz Faizan-e-Madinah in Rome and different cities of Italy. A large number of Islamic brothers attended Madani Halqahs and obtained Madani pearls.

A Madani Halqah was held in Kampala (capital of Uganda). Nigran-e-Kabinat blessed Islamic brothers with Madani pearls.

#### Yaum-e-Qufi-e-Madinah Ijtima'at

Under the supervision of Majlis Madani In'amaat, Yaum-e-Qufi-e-Madinah Ijtima'at were held at more or less 267 locations in India and Bangladesh in September and October 2017. Approximately 9133 Islamic brothers had the privilege to attend these spiritual gatherings.

#### Travel of Dawat-e-Islami's preachers with Madani Qafilahs

Dawat-e-Islami's preachers in September and October 2017, to propagate call to righteousness, undertook travel to the following countries: Kenya, South Africa, Uganda, UAE, Nepal, Thailand, Malaysia, South Korea, Spain, Germany, Italy, Denmark, Younan (Greece), Austria, Poland, France, Belgium and Holland.

#### Madani activities on the occasion of 'Urs

In blessed Kichhauchha, India, on the occasion of blessed 'Urs (death anniversary) of Sayyiduna Makhdoom Ashraf Jahangir Samnaani رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ, Quran Khuwani, Madani Halqahs, Fatihah and Du'a were held under the supervision of Dawat-e-Islami's Majlis Rabitah bil-'Ulama wal-Mashaaikh. Dawat-e-Islami's Zimmahdaran invited the Za'eereen (visitors) to call to righteousness and delivered Chowk Dars (Dars at public place); they also gave away booklets amongst the people too.

## We will never stop celebrating the blessed birth (Jashn-e-Wiladat) at all

Shaykh-e-Tareeqat, Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat, Allamah Maulana Abu Bilal Muhammad Ilyas Attari Qaadiri Razavi رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمُ أَعْلَانِيَةً said: **عَلَى اللَّهِ تَعَالَى نَبِيُّ رَبِّهِ وَسَلَّمَ** On 12th Rabi-ul-Awwal, at the occasion of the blessed birth (Jashn-e-Wiladat), devotees of Rasool express their devotion through the Ijtim'a of Meelad and Juloos-e-Meelad (Meelad procession), etc., all over the world. Madani movement of the devotees of Rasool, "Dawat-e-Islami", also takes part in it devotionally, and celebrates the blessed birth (Jashn-e-Wiladat) of the Beloved Rasool **عَلَى اللَّهِ تَعَالَى نَبِيُّ رَبِّهِ وَسَلَّمَ** in the different cities and regions of different countries of the world with full zeal and enthusiasm. Madani flags are hoisted. Illuminations and gatherings of Meelad are carried out. "Subh-e-Baharan" (The Dawn of Blessings) is celebrated at the very time of the birth of Holy Rasool **عَلَى اللَّهِ تَعَالَى نَبِيُّ رَبِّهِ وَسَلَّمَ**. Then on the day of 12th Rabi-ul-Awwal, numerous Juloos-e-Meelad [Meelad processions] are carried out. Our every action should be according to Shar'ah. Therefore, in relation to celebrating the blessed birth (Jashn-e-Wiladat), I present some Madani pearls to the devotees of Rasool:

- If possible, buy everything new, for example, white clothes, turban, bandana, cap, shawl, Miswak, handkerchief, slippers, rosary, Itr (perfume), wristwatch, pen, Qafilah pad etc. in order to solemnize this Eid of Eids. On the 12th Rabi-ul-Awwal try to have everything new that you use. **إِنْ قَاتَلْتُمُوهُمْ يُؤْتِيكُمُ اللَّهُ أَجْرًا خَيْرًا مِمَّا تُكْسِبُونَ** this will increase your devotion towards Holy Rasool **عَلَى اللَّهِ تَعَالَى نَبِيُّ رَبِّهِ وَسَلَّمَ**.
- Along with purifying and renewing the apparent state, one should also sincerely repent with the intention of purifying his Baatin [inner-self] from sins.
- Do display lights out of joy for the blessed birth (Jashn-e-Wiladat). However, do not remain heedless from adorning yourself with Sunnahs and good manners too.
- Participate in Juloos-e-Meelad in the state of Wudu, with your gaze lowered, while reciting blessed Na'at, with Madani flags in your hands and in a dignified and reverential manner.
- In the Juloos-e-Meelad, try to imagine that I am in Makkah Mukarramah, and am heading towards the house of Sayyidatuna Bibi Aminah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا to attain blessings, and noor is being showered across.
- Instead of taking the Juloos-e-Milad into narrow streets, try to take it through open and wider areas as far as possible, so that those in cars and those walking do not face any problem.
- In Juloos-e-Meelad, instead of throwing Niyaz at people, try to give it in their hands, so that the food doesn't go to waste and it doesn't get disrespected either.
- Do not chant such slogans in Juloos-e-Meelad which can be provocative in any sort towards any kind of chaos.
- Horses and camels shall not be brought in Juloos-e-Meelad, as there is a risk of clothes getting impure due to their urination etc.
- Respect Azan even during Juloos-e-Meelad. Moreover, in order to offer Salah with Jama'at [congregation], head towards the Masjid.
- Playing music, dancing, etc., are even generally Haraam (impermissible) and deeds that lead to Hell. So how severely Haraam they would be during the Juloos-e-Meelad!
- If possible, try to observe Sawm and join the Juloos-e-Meelad. **إِنْ قَاتَلْتُمُوهُمْ يُؤْتِيكُمُ اللَّهُ أَجْرًا خَيْرًا مِمَّا تُكْسِبُونَ** you will attain reward. Madani Aqa **عَلَى اللَّهِ تَعَالَى نَبِيُّ رَبِّهِ وَسَلَّمَ** used to observe the Sawm of Monday. Upon being asked, he **عَلَى اللَّهِ تَعَالَى نَبِيُّ رَبِّهِ وَسَلَّمَ** said: I was born this day, and first Wahee [revelation] was descended upon me on this very day. (Sahih Muslim, Hadees 2750)
- Devotion towards Holy Rasool **عَلَى اللَّهِ تَعَالَى نَبِيُّ رَبِّهِ وَسَلَّمَ** is expressed through hoisting Madani flags over houses and other buildings, etc., and it increases the love of Holy Rasool **عَلَى اللَّهِ تَعَالَى نَبِيُّ رَبِّهِ وَسَلَّمَ**. After the blessed 12th Rabi-ul-Awwal, take down the flags and keep them somewhere safe, so that they do not wear-out due to heavy wind or rain, etc. The one who shows reverence, attains fortune. (For more detail, please read the booklet "The Dawn of Blessings", published by Maktaba tul Madinah).

**عَلَى اللَّهِ تَعَالَى نَبِيُّ رَبِّهِ وَسَلَّمَ** Madani movement of the devotees of Rasool, Dawat-e-Islami, is striving to serve Islam in more than 104 departments across the globe.

### GOOD NEWS

From 1st till 12th Rabi-ul-Awwal,  
There will be a live telecast of Madani Muzakarah  
Daily at 8:15 pm. **إِنْ قَاتَلْتُمُوهُمْ يُؤْتِيكُمُ اللَّهُ أَجْرًا خَيْرًا مِمَّا تُكْسِبُونَ**



ISBN 978-969-631-941-2



0132025



Aalami Madani Markaz, Faizan-e-Madinah,  
Mahallah Saudagran,  
Purani Sabzi Mandi, Bab-ul-Madinah,  
Karachi, Pakistan  
UAN: +92-21-111-25-26-92 – Ext. 7213  
Email: translation@dawateislami.net

