



Monthly Magazine

# FAIZAN e MADINAH

Zul-Hijja-til-Haraam 1439 AH (August-September 2018)

- ◆ **صلى الله تعالى عليه وآله وسلم** The Final Nabi
- ◆ **رضي الله تعالى عنه** Generosity of Sayyiduna 'Usman-e-Ghani
- ◆ Virtuous deeds performed in the month of Zul-Hijjah
- ◆ Virtues of Makkah and Madinah
- ◆ How should the sacrificial animal's hide be used?

And many other informative topics...



Presented by:  
Majlis-e-Tarajim  
(Dawat-e-Islami)

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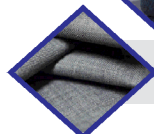
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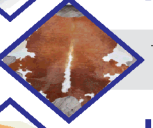
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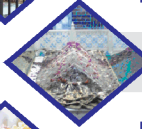
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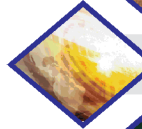
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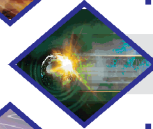
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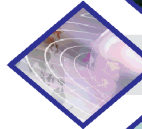
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أَلْحَسَنُ بِمَنْ رَزَقَ الْمَغْسِيَّتَيْنِ وَالْمَلْمُومَةَ وَالسَّلَامَةَ عَلَيَّ سَبْعِينَ مِائَةَ مِائَةَ مِائَةٍ  
أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَمْرٌ يُأْتِيهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

**Saying of the Beloved Rasool** صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ: Whoever recites Salat upon me three times in a day and three times in the night showing devotion and affection towards me, it is upon the mercy of Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ to forgive the sins he committed during that day and night. (*Al-Mu'jam-ul-Kabeer, vol. 18, pp. 362, Hadees 928*)

# Hamd / Munajat

**Ya Khuda! Hajj pay bula aa kay mayn Ka'bah daykhoon**

Ya Khuda! Hajj pay bula aa kay mayn Ka'bah daykhoon  
Kash! Aik baar mayn phir meetha Madinah daykhoon  
Phir muyassar ho mujhay kash wuqoof-e-'Arafat  
Jalwah mayn Muzdalifah aur Mina ka daykhoon  
Jhoom ker khoob karoon Khana-e-Ka'bah ka Tawaf  
Phir Madinah ko chaloon Gumbad-e-Khazra daykhoon  
Sabz Gumbad ka haseen jalwah dikha day Ya Rab!  
Masjid-e-Nabawi ka pur-noor manarah daykhoon  
Choom loon kash! Nigahaun say sunehri jaali  
Ashkbar ankhaun say Mimeter ka bhi jalwah daykhoon  
Tayray ihsaan karoron hayn, ho yeh bhi ihsaan  
Ya Khuda naz'a mayn jalwah mayn Nabi ka daykhoon  
Dor ker qadmaun mayn 'Attar giroon mayn us dam  
Hashr mayn jis ghari Sarkar ko aata daykhoon

*Wasail-e-Bakhshish, pp. 260*

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





# Na'at Istighaasah Manqabat

**Chamak Tujh say  
Paatay hayn Sab Paanay Walay**

Chamak tujh say paatay hayn sab paanay walay  
Mayra dil bhi chamka day chamkanay walay  
Barasta nahin daykh ker abr-e-rahmat  
Badon per bhi bersa day bersaney walay  
Madinay kay khittay Khuda tujh ko rakhay  
Gharibon faqeroon kay tehranay walay  
Tu zindah hay Wallah tu zindah hay Wallah  
Mayray chashm-e-'aalam say chhup jaanay walay  
Mayn mujrim hoon Aqa mujhay sath lay lo  
Kay rastay mayn hayn ja-baja thaanay walay  
Haram ki zameen aur qadam rakh kay chalna  
Aray sar ka mauqa' hay O jaanay walay  
Raza Nafs dushman hay dam mayn na aana  
Kahan tum nay daykhay hayn chandranay walay

*Hadaiq-e-Bakhshish, pp. 158*

*By: Imam of Ahl-us-Sunnah, Imam Ahmad Raza Khan*

**Ziya Peer-o-Murshid Mayray Rahnuma  
hayn**

Ziya peer-o-murshid mayray rahnuma hayn  
Suroor-e-dil-o-jan mayray dilruba hayn  
Kali hayn gulistan-e-Ghaus-ul-Wara ki  
Yeh bagh-e-Raza kay gul-e-khushnuma hayn  
Sahara hayn baykas ka, dukhyon kay waali  
Sakha kay hayn makhzan to kaan-e-'ata hayn  
Khuda ki mahabbat say sarshaar hayn woh  
Dil-o-jan say Mustafa per fida hayn  
Tasawwur jamaoon to maujood pagoon  
Karoon band ankhayn to jalwah-numa hayn  
Na kyun Ahl-e-Sunnat karayn naz un per  
Kay woh naa'ib-e-Ghaus-o-Ahmad Raza hayn  
Munawwar karayn qalb-e-'Attar ko bhi  
Shaha aap Deen-e-mubeen ki Ziya hayn

*Wasail-e-Bakhshish, pp. 564*

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

# Method of gaining Steadfastness

Mufti Abu Saaleh Muhammad Qaasim Attari

Allah عزوجل has said:

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ قَالُوا رَبُّنَا اللَّهُ ثُمَّ اسْتَقَامُوا تَتَنَزَّلُ عَلَيْهِمُ  
الْمَلَائِكَةُ أَلَّا تَخَافُوا وَلَا تَحْزَنُوا وَأَبْشِرُوا بِالْجَنَّةِ الَّتِي  
كُنتُمْ تُوعَدُونَ ﴿٣٠﴾

**Translation:** Indeed those who said, 'Allah is our Lord' then remained steadfast in it, the angels descend upon them, (saying), 'Do not fear and do not grieve, and be happy about the Paradise which you used to be promised.'

(Part 24, Surah Haa-Meem As-Sajdah, Ayah 30)

We have learnt that the commandment of steadfastness has been given in the Holy Quran. Similarly, its great excellence, i.e. support and help from angels, good news of Paradise, hospitality and abundance of favours from the Almighty, have also been mentioned in the Holy Quran. In spite of this, the situation is the same as was mentioned in the first part of this article. Feeling emotions temporarily, people start offering Nawafil, reciting the Holy Quran and Salat-'Alan-Nabi, making Zikr, delivering Dars and studying Islamic books, etc. But, after only a few days, enthusiasm fades and good deeds are given up.



Similarly, in the month of Ramadan or during a pious Ijtima' or at the time of becoming disciple, we make a firm intention to give up sins, and for a few days, we manage to protect ourselves from sins but we get into our old habits of sins after only a few days. In fact, we end up drowning in the sea of sins from head to toe. Here a question arises as to what the method of gaining steadfastness is. An easy answer to this question is, there are certain deeds that are equally useful to gain steadfastness in faith, pious deeds and in refraining from sins, etc. In this article, those deeds will be described.

Among the things that are useful to gain steadfastness, the first one is to develop the mindset of performing good deeds and refraining from sins. If someone does not have this thought in his heart and mind at all, he will not be able to perform any good deed, let alone gaining steadfastness. For example, a person will recite the Holy Quran and refrain from songs if he already has the mindset of doing so; but if he does not have this mindset, he will neither have steadfastness nor courage.

Another question arises as to how this mindset can be developed. The answer is, in order to develop this mindset, one is required to ponder over his claim of faith and over the facts of being the bondman of the Almighty and of reciting the Kalimah Tayyibah as well as over death and Hereafter. That is, he recites Kalimah, claims to have faith and to be the bondman of the Almighty, and he believes that he will certainly meet death and will be presented in the Divine court for accountability on the Day of Judgement. So,

he should ponder what these facts require him to do. Pondering over these facts regularly will develop love for good deeds and hatred towards sins.

In order to gain steadfastness, the next important thing is courage. Courage is an attribute [quality] that certain humans are naturally gifted with. Some people are brave and highly courageous by birth. They have strong determination and very firm intentions. On the other hand, many people are not like these brave and courageous people; but this does not mean the Merciful Almighty has not bestowed courage and willpower upon them at all. He عَزَّوَجَلَّ has bestowed this wealth upon more or less everyone. Some people may be highly courageous, but they will gain nothing if they do not show courage. On the other hand, even those who have a lack of willpower will succeed if they make efforts. Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ does not give commands to people more than their power. And He عَزَّوَجَلَّ grants reward according to the efforts made by people. The purpose of this explanation is that if man shows his courage without becoming defenceless and powerless while going against Nafs and Satan, so it is not difficult to defeat Satan. For example, at the time of Fajr, nobody forces us to keep lying on bed; or at the time of Zuhr and 'Asr, nobody compels us to keep sitting in the office or shop. Instead, we keep lying willingly on bed or sitting in the shop. On the contrary, those who have made a firm intention not to miss Salah and not to make it Qada under any circumstance no matter the earth and the sky are replaced with each other, so these people get the privilege of offering Salah even by sacrificing all rest and

work without any worry and bother. The same is the matter of sins. At the time of refraining from sins, determination and courage prove to be great help. For example, if there is a chance to gaze unlawfully, so it is not impossible to refrain from it. In fact, we have the capability to protect ourselves from it but we commit it because of being compelled by the desire of our Nafs. And this compulsion is the consequence of our own carelessness and weakness. There are thousands of others who have the mindset of not fulfilling the desire of their Nafs no matter how strongly their Nafs encourages them to look at a beautiful woman or boy. No matter how strongly their Nafs demands, they resolve not to satisfy its desire even if their souls leave their bodies. Those who attempt to refrain from unlawful gazing or any other sin with this resolve and courage, find it very easy to refrain from the sin.

Another question arises here as to how one can have such courage. The answer is, it is very easy to have this courage for those who have been given correct Islamic upbringing by their parents. Later on, their character was beautifully shaped by the teachings and manners taught to them in Masjid and Madrasah and then they developed a very great Madani mindset by virtue of some pious environment. They continued to refrain from bad company and kept from watching, hearing and thinking about sins. These people are very fortunate, courageous and steadfast. On the other hand, even if someone has not been blessed with these opportunities in his childhood and youth, Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ has not also deprived them of His grace and bounty. If such people also bring some changes to their

lifestyle, so it is possible for them to reach the rank of steadfastness. For example, in the present era, if a person keeps attending Masjid, keeps the company of the pious, keeps attending weekly Ijtima', refrains from watching, hearing and thinking about bad things and tries to get into the habits of watching, hearing, speaking and thinking about good things, so he will develop love for good deeds and hatred towards sins within a short period of time. And by means of them, he will be blessed with the wealth of steadfastness.

### **There are also three more pieces of advice:**

Firstly, always keep it in mind that one normally does not gain steadfastness in his first attempt, but rather repeated efforts are required. Therefore, if you miss a pious deed or commit a sin, you should not still lose courage. Instead, you should repent and make a fresh attempt again. Remember that those who continue to make efforts eventually find ways and achieve their aim.

Secondly, in order to gain steadfastness, it is vitally needed to refrain from bad company. If a person keeps good company and performs good deeds but he does not also give up bad company, so there is only a slight hope of him gaining steadfastness.

Thirdly, in order to gain steadfastness, keep making Du'a to Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ and keep requesting other pious people to make Du'a.





# Kindness to the animal being slaughtered

Hadees with explanation

Abu Salman Attari Madani

صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ The Greatest and Noblest Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has said:

إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَتَبَ الْإِحْسَانَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ، فَإِذَا قَتَلْتُمْ فَأَحْسِنُوا الْقِتْلَةَ،  
وَإِذَا ذَبَحْتُمْ فَأَحْسِنُوا الذَّبْحَ، وَلْيُجِدْ أَعْدَكُمْ شَفْرَتَهُ،  
فَلْيُرْمِ ذَبِيحَتَهُ

i.e. indeed Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ has commanded that everything be treated kindly. Therefore, when you kill anyone, so kill him in an excellent way<sup>1</sup>. And when you slaughter, so slaughter in an excellent way; and each of you should sharpen his knife, giving comfort to his animal being slaughtered.

(Sahih Muslim, pp. 832, Hadees 5055)

## Explanation

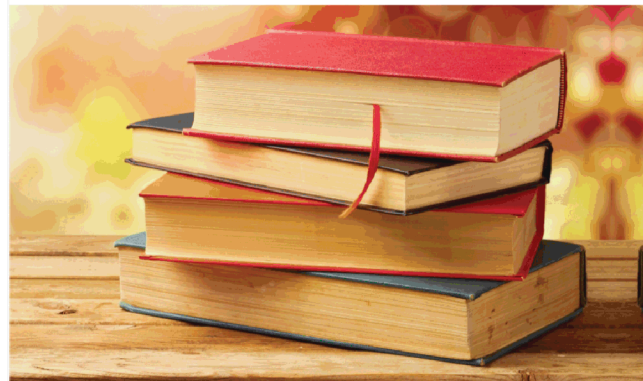
The above Hadees shows that the Beloved and Blessed Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has commanded that everything be treated nicely and kindly. It should be kept in mind that there are different ways of treating different things nicely. For example, giving the bitter medicine prescribed by the doctor to the patient is an act of kindness and niceness to him; but giving the same medicine to some healthy person unnecessarily is injustice and cruelty to him. Sayyiduna 'Allamah 'Ali Bin Sultan Qaari Hanafi رَحِمَهُ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ has stated: Kindness has been generally commanded here, which includes humans, animals, living ones and the dead ones.

(Mirqat-ul-Mafatih, vol. 7, pp. 679, Taht-al-Hadees 4073)

Commenting on the words 'فَأَحْسِنُوا الذَّبْحَ', Mufti Ahmad Yar Khan Na'eemi رَحِمَهُ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ has stated: There are many kinds of this kindness. For example, the animal should be properly fed and watered before being slaughtered; one animal should not be slaughtered in front of the other; the knife should not be sharpened in front of the animal; a baby animal should not be slaughtered in front of its mother and vice versa; the animal should not be brought to the place of slaughter by dragging and it should not also be skinned unless its soul has left its body. Maltreating the animal in any of the ways mentioned in the above examples is cruelty and injustice.

(Mirat-ul-Manajih, vol. 5, pp. 645)

<sup>1</sup> That is, when you kill a murderer in Qisaas [retaliation] or during the war, so do not cut off their body parts and do not mutilate them. (Mirat-ul-Manajih, vol. 5, pp. 645)





of slaughter; the animal should be slaughtered quickly; blood vessels called W a d a j a y n [وَدَجَيْنَ]? in Arabic and the wind pipe should be cut; comfort should be given to the animal being slaughtered; the animal should be left after the slaughter unless its soul leaves its body and it b e c o m e s

The leader of believers Sayyiduna ‘Umar Farooq-e-A’zam رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ saw a person who was dragging a goat by its leg in order to slaughter it. He رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ said, ‘May you be doomed! Take it to death in an excellent way.’ (Musannaf ‘Abdur Razzaq, vol. 4, pp. 376, Hadees 8636)

#### Different ways of kindness during slaughter

Sayyiduna Imam Qurtubi رَحِمَهُ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ has stated: Good treatment to the animal being slaughtered is that it should be treated gently. It should not be made to fall on the ground harshly and brutally. It should not be taken from one place to the other by dragging; the knife, etc., that will be used to slaughter the animal should be sharpened; the intention for performing a good deed and for making the meat Halal should be made; the animal should be made to face the Qiblah; the name of Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ should be mentioned at the time

motionless; and one should acknowledge that Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ has bestowed this favour (by making this animal Halal). If Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ had willed, He عَزَّوَجَلَّ would have certainly inflicted this animal on us but He عَزَّوَجَلَّ has given it under our control.

Likewise, if He عَزَّوَجَلَّ had willed, He عَزَّوَجَلَّ would have certainly made it Haraam for us but He عَزَّوَجَلَّ has made it Halal for us. Therefore, we should express thanks to Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ for this favour. (Al-Muftam lima Ishkal min Talkhees Kitab Muslim, vol. 5, pp. 241, Taht-al-Hadees: 1854)

<sup>2</sup> There are four veins which are cut during the slaughter. (i) The windpipe: This is the tube in the throat that carries air to the lungs. (ii) Oesophagus: This is the tube through which food passes from the mouth to the stomach. (iii & iv) At the sides of these two, there are two blood vessels called Wadajayn [وَدَجَيْنَ] in Arabic. (Durr-e-Mukhtar, vol. 9, pp. 491)

# What is Meezan?

Part 1



Muhammad Adnan Chishti Attari Madani

Sayyiduna Dawood عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام وَ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام humbly requested in the blessed court of Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ, 'Maula! Show me Meezan.' When he saw it, he fell unconscious. When he became conscious, he humbly said, 'Ya Ilahi! Who has the power to fill its pan with his good deeds?' Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ said: O Dawood! إِنَّهُ إِذَا رَضِيتُ 'عَنْ عَبْدِي مَلَأْتُهَا بِتَسْبِيحَةٍ' i.e. certainly, when I will get pleased with My servant, I will fill it with only a date. (Tafseer Kabeer, part 17, Al-Ambiya, Taht-al-Ayah: 47, vol. 8, pp. 148)

## Belief

Meezan (scale for weighing deeds) is Haq [truth], i.e. it is proven from "definite auricular proofs (Quran and Sunnah)". It is Wajib [compulsory] to have Iman [faith] in it as well. (Al-Mu'taqid ma' Al-Mu'tamid, pp. 333)

The instrument used for weighing the things is called Meezan. (Lisan-ul-Arab, Juz: 2, vol. 2, pp. 4276)

It is stated in the Holy Quran:

وَالْوِزْنَ يَوْمَئِذٍ الْحَقُّ فَمَنْ ثَقُلَتْ مَوَازِينُهُ  
فَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ ﴿٨﴾

## Translation from Kanz-ul-Iman:

And on that Day, weighing will certainly take place; so those whose scales prove heavy are the successful ones. (Part 8, Surah Al-A'raf, Ayah 8)

According to majority of the commentators of Holy Quran, "وَزْنَ" in this Ayah means: To weigh the deeds with Meezan. (Khaazin, part 8, Al-A'raf, Taht-al-Ayah 8, vol. 2, pp. 78)

## Magnitude of Meezan

The Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has said: Meezan will be placed on the Day of Judgement. If the skies and earths are placed in it, they will fit into it. The angels will say, 'Ya Allah! Whose [deeds] weight will be carried out in it?' Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ will say, '[The deeds of] whom I will wish from My creation.' The angels will humbly say, 'You are سُبْحَانَ

[i.e. free of all imperfections]; we could not worship You in a way as Your worship rightfully deserves. (*Al-Mustadrak*, vol. 5, pp. 807, *Hadees* 8778)

❖ It is stated in *Fatawa Razawiyyah*: That Meezan is different from the [worldly] scale over here. Over there, if the pan of good deeds will be heavy, it will rise and the pan of bad deeds will move downwards:

إِلَيْهِ يَصْعَدُ الْكَلِمُ الطَّيِّبُ وَ  
الْعَمَلُ الصَّالِحُ يَرْفَعُهُ

**Translation from  
K a n z - u l - I m a n :**  
Towards only Him  
ascends the pure  
speech, and He raises  
high the pious deed.  
(Part 22, *Surah Faatir*, *Ayah*  
10)

It is wrong in  
whichever book it is  
written that the pan of  
good deeds will go

down [in such case]. (*Fatawa Razawiyyah*, vol. 29, pp. 626)

### Attributes of Meezan

❖ Imam Muhammad Ghazali رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ has stated: Meezan will be firmly placed. It has two pans. The pan at the right side of 'Arsh is Noorani [bright] whereas the second, dark pan is at the left side of 'Arsh. (*Ad-Durra-tul-Faakhirah fi Kashf-ul-'Ulloom-il-Aakhirah*, pp. 62)

❖ Noorani pan will be for the good deeds whereas the dark pan will be for the sins. (*At-Tazkirah lil-Qurtubi*, pp. 302)

❖ It is narrated from Sayyiduna 'Abdullah Bin Salaam رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ that one pan of Meezan will be on Paradise and another will be on the Hell. (*Tafseer Kabeer, Al-A'raf, Taht-al-Ayah* 8, vol. 5, pp. 202)

### In charge of Meezan

Sayyiduna Huzayfah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ has stated: 'صَاحِبُ الْمِيزَانِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ جِبْرَائِيلُ' i.e. Sayyiduna Jibra'eel عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام will be the in charge of Meezan on the Day of Judgement. (*Sharh Usool I'tiqad Ahl-us-Sunnah*, vol. 2, pp. 1001)

'Allamah Ibraheem Baajawri رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ has narrated: Sayyiduna Jibraeel عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام will be holding the beam of the scale in his hand and he will be looking at the pointer; Sayyiduna Mika'eel عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام will be the custodian of Meezan. (*Tohfah-tul-Mureed 'ala Jauhira-tut-Tawheed*, pp. 427)



# The Final Nabi ﷺ

Abul Hasnayn Attari Madani

Amongst the basic Islamic beliefs, a belief is: Allah عزوجل has ended the chain of Nubuwwat and Risalat on Khaatam-un-Nabiyyeen [خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ], the Beloved Rasool صلى الله تعالى عليه وآله وسلم. After the Beloved Rasool صلى الله تعالى عليه وآله وسلم, neither has any type of a Nabi or Rasool come, nor can come, nor will come. A person who denies this belief or has even slight doubt in it is out of the fold of Islam. Giving the news of Ghayb [unseen], the Beloved Rasool صلى الله تعالى عليه وآله وسلم had told beforehand: 'Soon there will be thirty liars in my Ummah. Everyone amongst them will presume that he is a Nabi, although I am 'خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ' [the Seal of Ambiya] and there isn't any Nabi after me.' (Abu Dawood, vol. 4, pp. 132, Hadees 4252)



The fact that the Beloved Rasool صلى الله تعالى عليه وآله وسلم is the final Nabi is proved from the categorical Ayahs of the Holy Quran and blessed Ahadees, and on this belief, there is Ijma' [consensus] of all the blessed Sahabah, great Tabi'een, Tab'-e-Tabi'een and the entire Ummah of Rasoolullah. Following are the blessed Ahadees in this regard:

## 7 Sayings of the Beloved Rasool ﷺ

1. Certainly, "Risalat and Nubuwwat" has come to an end. Now, after me, neither is any Rasool nor any Nabi. (Sunan-ut-Tirmizi, vol. 4, pp. 121, Hadees 2279)

2. O people! Certainly, there isn't any Nabi after me and there isn't any Ummah after you. (Al-Mu'jam-ul-Kabeer, vol. 8, pp. 115, Hadees 7535)

3. The example of mine and the Ambiya before me is like it that a person constructed a beautiful and pretty house but left the space of a brick in a corner. People started moving around it and saying amazingly: 'Why hasn't he placed this brick?' I am that brick (of the palace of Nubuwwat) and I am

'خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ'. (Sahih Muslim, pp. 965, Hadees 5961)

4. Certainly, in the court of Allah عزوجل, I was (already recorded as)

'خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ' in Lawh-e-Mahfuz [Preserved Tablet] when Sayyiduna Aadam عليه السلام

was still in [the form of] his clay [i.e. he was being created]. (Kanz-ul-Ummal, Juz: 11, vol. 6, pp. 188, Hadees 31957)

5. I have many names. I am Muhammad; I am Ahmad; I am Maahi [ماحي] as Allah عزوجل effaces Kufr by me; I am Haashir [حاشير] as people's Hashr will take place at my feet; I am 'Aaqib [عاقب], and that 'Aaqib after whom there isn't any Nabi. (Sunan-ut-Tirmizi, vol. 4, pp. 382, Hadees 2849)

6. Nothing from Nubuwwat will remain after me except good news, (i.e.) good dream which a person dreams himself or someone else is

made to dream [it] for him. (*Musnad Imam Ahmad, vol. 9, pp. 450, Hadees 25031*)

7. (O'Ali!) You have the same association with me which Sayyiduna Haroon [عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام] had

descend, he will issue orders according to the Shari'ah of the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, as his representative. Moreover, he will be amongst the followers of the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and amongst the Ummah of



with Sayyiduna Musa [عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام] but [the fact is that] there isn't any Nabi after me. (*Sahih Muslim, pp. 1006, Hadees 6217*)

### Important explanation

The arrival of Sayyiduna 'Isa عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ in the world again before the Day of Judgement is not contrary to Khatm-e-Nubuwwat because he will come as the representative of the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and he will issue the rulings according to the Shari'ah of the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Imam Jalaluddin Suyuti رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ has narrated: When Sayyiduna 'Isa عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ will

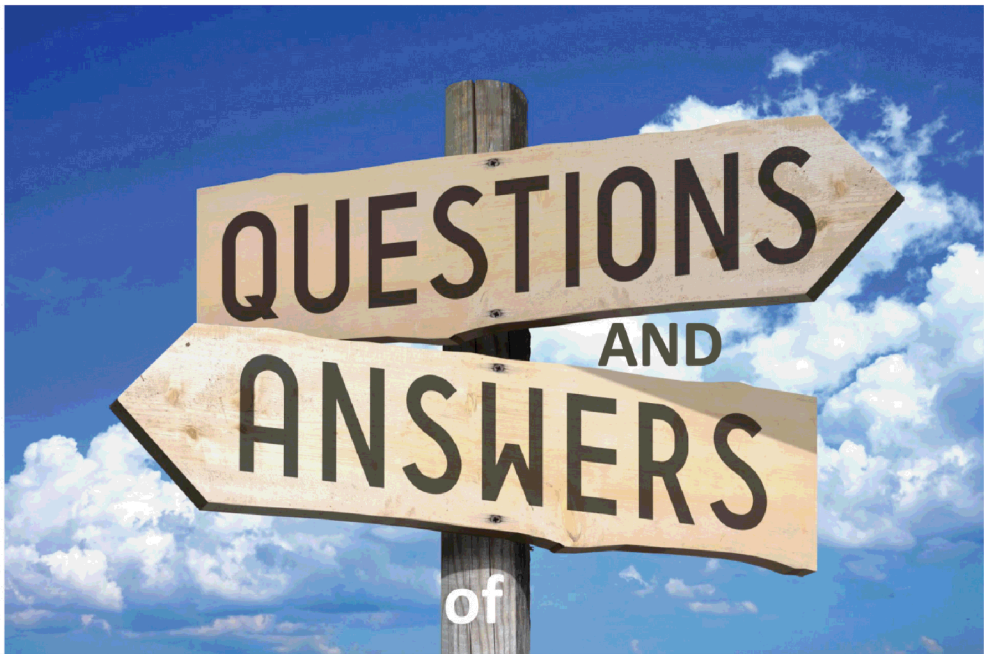
Rasoolullah صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, (*Khasaais-ul-Kubra, vol. 2, pp. 329*)

*Nahin hay aur na hoga ba'd Aqa kay Nabi koi  
Woh hayn Shah-e-Rusul, Khatm-e-Nubuwwat is  
ko kehtay hayn*

*Laga ker pusht per muhr-e-Nubuwwat Haq  
Ta'aala nay*

*Inhayn aakhir mayn bhayja, khatmiyyat is ko  
kehtay hayn*

(*Qabalah-e-Bakhshish, pp. 115*)



# Madani Muzakarah

## Are jinns also required to fulfil commandments of Shari'ah?

**Question 1:** Do the commandments of Shari'ah also apply to jinns, like humans?

**Answer:** Yes. The commandments of Shari'ah also apply to jinns. They are also required to fulfil them.

وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ! صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

## How is it to perform Qurbani of Hajj in Pakistan?

**Question 2:** Is it allowed to have the Qurbani of Hajj performed in Pakistan?

**Answer:** No. It is Wajib for those performing Hajj-e-Tamattu' and Hajj-e-Qiraan to perform Qurbani within the limits of Haram in

gratitude for Hajj. It is not allowed to have it performed anywhere else. (*Bahar-e-Shari'at*, vol. 1, pp. 1049)

وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ! صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

## Eid Salah and Qurbani

**Question 3:** If a person who has not offered the Salah of Eid, performs Qurbani; will it be valid or not?

**Answer:** Qurbani will be valid. Offering the Salah of Eid is not a condition for the Qurbani to be valid. But remember! Not offering the Salah of Eid without any Shari'ah-approved reason is the missing of a Wajib and a sin.

وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ! صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ



### How is it for a mute person to slaughter animal?

**Question 4:** Will the animal be Halal, if slaughtered by a mute person?

**Answer:** Yes. The animal, slaughtered by a mute Muslim, is Halal. (*Bahar-e-Shari'at*, vol. 3, pp. 316)

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

### How is it to use the things of Masjid during rituals on third and fortieth day of the demise?

**Question 5:** How is it to use the things of the Masjid such as electricity, rugs and the loudspeaker during rituals on the third and fortieth day of the demise?

**Answer:** It is allowed to use the things of the Masjid during rituals on the third and the fortieth day of the demise, etc., according to the established norms. These things can be used as much as are the established norms in the area.

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

### Interlacing fingers and cracking knuckles

**Question 6:** Does interlacing fingers or cracking knuckles cause the Wudu to become invalid?

**Answer:** No. Interlacing fingers or cracking knuckles does not cause the Wudu to become invalid. However, when you are not offering Salah, so it is Makruh Tanzeehi to interlace fingers unnecessarily. To do so out of a need is permissible; such as relaxing fingers. And during Salah as well as Tawabi'ee Salah [i.e. the actions leading to Salah] such as going to

offer Salah or waiting for Salah, it is Makruh Tahreemi to interlace fingers. The same rulings apply to the cracking of fingers. (*Rad-dul-Muhtar 'ala Durri-e-Mukhtar*, vol. 2, pp. 493, 494; summarized)

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

### Excellence of passing away in Madinah

**Question 7:** Is there excellence of passing away in Madinah?

**Answer:** Yes. It is stated in *Sunan-ut-Tirmizi*: The Beloved and Blessed Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has said, 'Whoever could die in Madinah, should die in Madinah because I will intercede for the person who dies in Madinah.' (*Sunan-ut-Tirmizi*, vol. 5, pp. 483, *Hadees* 3943)<sup>1</sup>

In one of his couplets, A'la Hadrat رحمه الله تعالى عليه has written that Madinah is the city that would get the Muslim dying in Madinah blessed with intercession.

*Taybah mayn mer kay thanday chalay jao ankhayn band*

*Seedhi sarak yeh shahar-e-shafa'at nagar ki hay*

(*Hadaiq-e-Bakhshish*, pp. 222)

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

<sup>1</sup> Sayyiduna 'Umar Farooq-e-A'zam رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ used to make Du'a for demise in Madinah in these words:

اللَّهُمَّ اِزْمُرْ فِينِ شَهَادَتِي سَبِيلَكَ وَاَجْعَلْ مَوْتِي  
فِي يَدِكَ رَسُوْلِكَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

i.e. O Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ! Bless me with martyrdom in Your path and demise in the city of Your Beloved (صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ).

(*Sahih Bukhari*, vol. 1, pp. 622, *Hadees* 1890)





### How is it to cheat at an examination?

**Question 8:** These days, cheating at examinations has become quite common. If prevented from cheating, students say, "Everyone cheats". How is it for students to say this?

**Answer:** To cheat at an examination is a sin and a crime by law. And this is not necessary that all students commit this sin. Therefore, students should not say that all cheat. Even if it is assumed that all students cheat, the sin will not still be forgiven for this reason. But rather all will be sinners. In the same way, some people have students cheat. Those doing so will also be sinners and they should not do that.

وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ! صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

### Which Du'a to be recited during collective funeral Salah?

**Question 9:** If the funeral Salah of a pubescent<sup>2</sup> person and a non-pubescent child is offered together, so which Du'a will be recited in it?

**Answer:** If the collective funeral Salah of a pubescent person and a non-pubescent child is being offered, so the Du'a of both of them will be recited. Recite the Du'a of the pubescent person first with the intention of reciting the Du'a for a pubescent person and then recite the Du'a of the non-pubescent child with the intention of reciting Du'a for a non-pubescent child. (See: *Fatawa Mufti-e-A'zam*, vol. 3, pp. 259)

وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ! صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

### Love for beloved country, Pakistan

**Question 10:** How should a Pakistani preserve the reputation of his country when he is abroad?

**Answer:** Love for one's country is something natural. Therefore, preserving its reputation is the responsibility of all of us. When some unwise people go abroad, they only speak ill of their own beloved country, Pakistan, saying 'this is the bad thing going on in Pakistan and Pakistan has such-and-such issues, etc.' Pakistan is our home. Even if there is something wrong with home, so 'good children do not expose the faults of their home outside'. If there are some faults, there are also good qualities. Therefore, wherever you live, talk about the truthful and permissible good qualities of your country instead of faults.

وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ  
صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ! صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

<sup>2</sup> One who has reached the age of puberty.



Plea

Nigran of Markazi Majlis-e-Shura,  
Maulana Muhammad Imran Attari

# Traffic & the demand of patriotism

Out of countless blessings of Allah ﷺ, vehicle is also a great blessing, through which, we successfully reach our destination by travelling a distance of months within days, the distance of days within hours and the distance of hours within minutes. Allah ﷺ has mentioned this blessing at many places in the Glorious Quran.

In the commentary of Surah An-Nahl Ayah 8, it is stated in *Tafseer Siraat-ul-Jinaan*, it incorporates all those things which bring about comfort and benefit for a person and these things were not present until that time but it was the Will of Allah ﷺ to create them later, for example, ship, train, cars, buses, airplane and thousands and millions of such scientific inventions. In addition to all these things, no one knows what other things will be invented in future but whatever they will be, are included in the mentioned blessed Ayah. (*Siraat-ul-Jinaan*, vol. 5, pp. 285)

Dear Islamic brothers! Sometimes we also have to face difficulties during travel, for example, traffic jam, slow driving by a slow drivers, a vehicle breakdown, flat tyre, not getting bus on time, finding no seat available in the bus, having an accident, facing red signal light repeatedly etc. Everybody usually face all these problems. At such times, showing impatience, losing temper and using foul language will give no benefit because neither will impatience improve the system nor will traffic start moving forward whereas showing hastiness during close traffic signal and violating traffic signals are forbidden lawfully and according to Shari'ah as they involve a potential risk of disrespect and

giving bribe in case of being caught. Therefore, having patience, at such times, in fact is wisdom.

Regarding patience, the Beloved Rasool ﷺ has stated: Whoever wants to have patience, Allah Almighty will grant him Taufeeq (ability) of patience and no one has been bestowed better and more encompassing than patience. (*Sahih Muslim*, pp. 406, *Hadees* 2424)

Some people start cursing their beloved homeland when they get stuck in traffic jam. Remember! This beloved homeland was not gifted to us in this well-prepared form. Long struggle for liberation was taken place and innumerable Muslims were sacrificed; so, having patience and not expressing anger on such occasions is also a demand of patriotism as well as loving our homeland and city is also a way of righteous and Allah loving people.

Remember! Sometimes these troubles and worries are the blessings for a Mu'min as the Beloved Rasool ﷺ has stated: Whatever trouble a Muslim is afflicted out of sickness, worry, sadness, agony and sorrow, even a thorn's prick, Allah ﷺ makes it an expiation for his sins. (*Sahih Bukhari*, vol. 4, pp. 3, *Hadees* 5641)

It is my request to all the devotees of Rasool that whenever they have to wait somewhere due to the traffic jam or a vehicle breakdown etc., they should possibly spend their time making Zikr and reciting Durood or listening to Sunnah-inspiring Bayan in the vehicle. Thus, along with having patience, one will have a treasure of Islamic knowledge, *In Sha Allah*, ﷺ.





ان كنتم لاتعلمون  
فمن اعلم علم والوں سے  
جو چھو اگر تمہیں علم نہیں  
دارالافتاء اہل سنت

# Dar-ul-Ifta Ahl-e-Sunnat

Muhammad Haashim Khan Attari Madani

him than to perform a Nafil Hajj and 'Umrah. Otherwise, performing a Nafil Hajj and 'Umrah is more preferable than giving Sadaqah.

وَاللّٰهُ اَعْلَمُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ وَرَسُوْلُهُ اَعْلَمُ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

**When is it preferable to perform Nafil Hajj and 'Umrah?**

**Question 1:** What do respected scholars and Muftis of Islam say about the following issue? Is it preferable to perform a Nafil Hajj and 'Umrah or to help a poor debtor is preferable?

(Questioner: Zulfiqar Ali, Arifwala)

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ  
اَلْجَوَابُ بِعَوْنِ الْمَلِكِ الْوَهَّابِ اَللّٰهُمَّ هِدَايَةَ الْحَقِّ وَالصَّوَابِ

The Nafil deed that is needed and is beneficial more than the other is preferable. This is the rule of Nafil deeds. Therefore, if someone is extremely needy, it is more preferable to help

**Definition of Hajj Akbar**

**Question 2:** What do respected scholars and Muftis of Islam say about the following issue? What is the definition of Hajj Akbar?

(Questioner: Muhammad Khalid, Shad Bagh Markaz-ul-Awliya, Lahore)

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ  
اَلْجَوَابُ بِعَوْنِ الْمَلِكِ الْوَهَّابِ اَللّٰهُمَّ هِدَايَةَ الْحَقِّ وَالصَّوَابِ

Islamic jurists have given different verdicts about Hajj Akbar. The famous verdict is that

the day when the Holy Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ performed Hajj is called Hajj Akbar. It was a Friday when that Hajj was performed. Therefore, rekindling the memory of the Hajj performed by the Beloved and Blessed Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, the Muslims call that Hajj the Hajj Akbar, which takes place on Friday.

وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

### Fard Hajj or marriage of daughter, what to do first?

**Question 3:** What do respected scholars of Islam say about the following issue? If someone has a young daughter and Hajj becomes Fard for him, so should he go to perform Hajj or should he first marry his daughter to someone? Some people say that they will first fulfil the responsibility of the marriage of their daughter and then they will go to perform Hajj. They have not yet found a match for their daughter. They are trying to do. Is it permissible to delay Hajj for this reason?

(Questioner: Muhammad Kashif, Islam Pura, Lahore)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
الْجَوَابُ بِحُذْنِ الْمَلِكِ الْوَهَّابِ أَلَيْهِمْ هِدَايَةُ الْحَقِّ  
وَالصَّوَابِ

If Hajj has been Fard for a person, it is Fard for him to go to perform Hajj the same year. Not performing Hajj the same year without any Shari'ah-approved reason is a sin. Islamic jurists have issued the ruling that there are certain valid reasons, due to which performing Hajj is not Fard but

they have not included the marriage of a daughter in them. Therefore, the person delaying the Hajj for this reason will be sinner. If he does not perform Hajj for some years, he will become Faasiq [transgressor]. His testimony will be rejected. However, when he performs Hajj, it will be fulfilled and it will not be considered "Qada".

Some people are under the impression that they will run out of money for meeting the expenses of the marriages of their daughters if they go to perform Hajj. Remember! Spending a lot of money on marriages is neither Fard nor obligatory. In some cases, it may even be a sin such as spending money on songs, music and impermissible traditions. Therefore, one should marry his daughter to someone with simplicity conforming to Shari'ah, which does not need a lot of money to be spent. Moreover, performing Hajj does not cause destitution but rather Hajj makes the Hajj-performing person Ghani. Therefore, perform Hajj and make Du'a at sacred places. Merciful Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ will create better means.

وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ



## Ruling on not performing Qurbani in previous years

**Question 4:** What do respected scholars and Muftis of Islam say about the following issue? Qurbani has been Wajib for Zayd for the past 17 years but he has not performed it due to lack of knowledge. He has now been aware of the ruling and wants to perform the Qurbani. What is the Shar'i ruling for Zayd in this case? Will he be required to pay any expiation besides Qurbani or not?

(Questioner: Muhammad Rizvan Husayn,  
Markaz-ul-Awliya, Lahore)

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

Zayd is a sinner for the reason that he did not perform Qurbani in previous years. Therefore, repenting of this sin and paying the amount of a nanny goat in charity [Sadaqah] in return for the Qurbani of each year are both Wajib for him. That is, the Qurbani of 17 years is Wajib for him, so he must give the amount of 17 nanny goats in Sadaqah. There is no expiation other than that.

وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ عَزَّجَلَّ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

## Difference between the Nisab of Zakah and Qurbani

**Question 5:** What do respected scholars and Muftis of Islam say about the following issue? What is the Nisab of Qurbani and what is the difference between the Nisab of Zakah and Qurbani?

(Questioner: Abdul Qadeer Jalali, Shadi Pura, Markaz-ul-Awliya, Lahore)

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

Being the owner of 7.5 Tolas of gold or 52.5 Tolas of silver or things or land or shop or money equivalent to it - excluding basic necessities of life - is the Nisab that makes Qurbani Wajib. There are two differences between the Nisab of Zakah and that of Qurbani. In the Nisab of Qurbani, Maal-e-Naami and passing of the year are not conditions, whereas these two are conditions for the Nisab of Zakah.

وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ عَزَّجَلَّ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

## Qurbani for Isal-e-Sawab

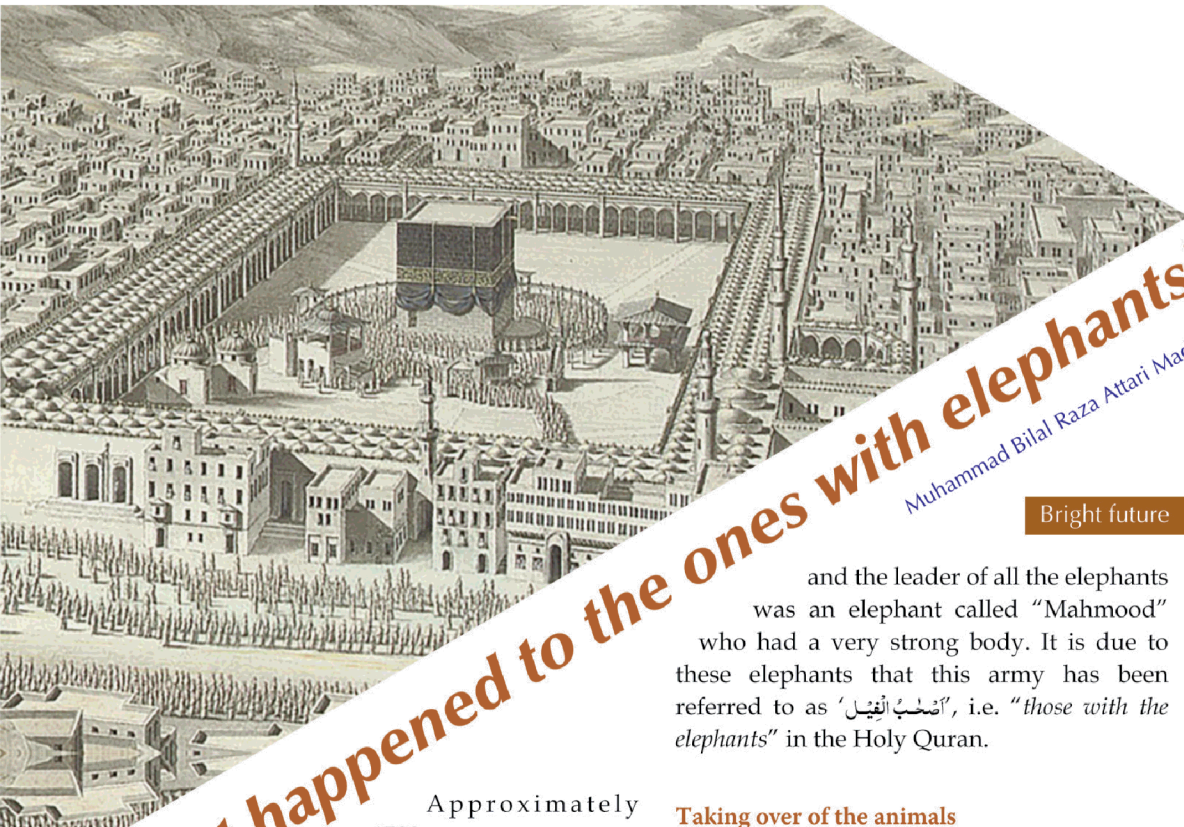
**Question 6:** What do respected scholars and Muftis of Islam say about the following issue? A person performs Qurbani every year. This year, he wishes to perform a Qurbani for the Isal-e-Sawab of his father in addition to the one he performs to fulfil his Wajib. Can Qurbani be performed on behalf of a deceased person for his Isal-e-Sawab?

(Questioner: Ghulam Mustafa Attari, Ichhra, Lahore)

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

Yes. Qurbani can be performed on behalf of a deceased person for his Isal-e-Sawab. Performing Qurbani is a reward-reaping act and can be performed on behalf of a deceased person as well.

وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ عَزَّجَلَّ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ



# What happened to the ones with elephants?

Muhammad Bilal Raza Attari Madani

Bright future

and the leader of all the elephants was an elephant called “Mahmood” who had a very strong body. It is due to these elephants that this army has been referred to as ‘الْمَسْحُوبَةُ الْفِيلِ’, i.e. “those with the elephants” in the Holy Quran.

Approximately 1500 years ago, a person called “Abrahah” used to rule over Yemen and Abyssinia<sup>1</sup>. He would see people going to Makkah Mukarramah to perform Hajj and do Tawaf<sup>2</sup> of the blessed Ka’bah. He thought: Why not I construct a place of worship in San’aa, a city in Yemen, so that people come to do its Tawaf instead of the blessed Ka’bah. Therefore, he constructed a place of worship. People of Arab severely disliked this action of his and a person from the tribe of Bani Kinanah excreted in that worshipping place.

## Attempt of demolishing the blessed Ka’bah

When Abrahah came to know about this, he swore to demolish the Ka’bah out of fury. Therefore, he gathered his army and headed towards Makkah Mukarramah with this intention. This army had a lot of elephants,

## Taking over of the animals

When Abrahah reached near Makkah, he settled in a valley nearby and took over the animals of the people of Makkah. Among those animals were also 200 camels of the grandfather of the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, Sayyiduna ‘Abdul Muttalib رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ.

## Refuge in the mountains

Upon looking at the evil intentions of Abrahah, Sayyiduna ‘Abdul Muttalib رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ commanded the people of Makkah to seek refuge in the mountains; and after supplicating to Allah Almighty for the safety of the blessed Ka’bah, he too came on a mountain.

<sup>1</sup> Ancient name of Ethiopia

<sup>2</sup> Circumambulation



### Army of Ababeel<sup>3</sup>

In the morning, Abrahah ordered the army to proceed in order to attack. When the elephant called Mahmood was made to get up, he would walk in any direction that the army would face him but would sit down when they would face him towards the blessed

This way, the whole army was destroyed. They became like a pile of leaves of harvest consumed by animals. The year in which this incident took place, the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was born later in the same year.

(*Siraat-ul-Jinaan*, vol. 10, pp. 827; 'Ajaib-ul-Quran ma' Gharaib-ul-Quran, pp. 224)



### Madani pearls obtained from the parable

Dear Madani children!

- ❖ By disobeying Allah Almighty, one faces disgrace in this world and the Hereafter.
- ❖ It is necessary to respect and revere the Holy Ka'bah.
- ❖ Those who disrespect sacred places meet a terrible end, as was the case with the army of the

elephants.

Ka'bah. In the meanwhile, suddenly an army of the birds called "Ababeel" emerged flying from the sea and came over their heads. Every Ababeel had three pebbles, two in the claws and one in the mouth. Every pebble also contained the name of the dying person. Ababeel started throwing pebbles on the army. The elephant-rider whom the pebble would fall upon, it would go through his metal helmet and strike the head. Moreover, it would pierce through his body and reach the elephant, and would create a hole in the elephant's body and fall upon the ground.

- ❖ We shall abide by the etiquette whenever we attain the privilege of going to the Masjid for Salah, Tilawat [recitation of the Holy Quran] and other Nafl [supererogatory] acts of worship, because "bright future" is only for those who observe etiquette.

<sup>3</sup> Swallows – A black coloured bird that has a white chest

# Dear children! Keep away from these things



As the days of Eid-ul-Adha draw nearer, children start having a lot of fun. Cows, bulls and goats are found tied in every street and even camels at some places. There is always an air of excitement and festivity for children and when the sacrificial animal is bought by their family then the enjoyment of children increases further. They see these animals and stay around them all day long serving them with water and fodder and show great affection towards them.

Dear Madani children! It is very good to show affection towards the sacrificial animals but there is a need for caution in everything as well as there are some limitations too. So, children need to be careful and they should keep themselves away from some acts during Eid-ul-Adha:

## 1. Insisting on buying animals

Some children insist their parents to buy cow or goat etc. Such kind of insistence may cause embarrassment for the parents. Such type of stubbornness is not the practice of good children. If the parents feel appropriate, they will bring sacrificial animal themselves.

## 2. Taking animals out for a walk

Animals have more strength and power than children. Sometimes children take their animals out for a walk, and animals run away either by hitting or breaking loose, and thus they go missing. So, children should not take animal out alone.

## 3. Teasing animals

Some children pull the ears or tail of animals with force unnecessarily causing trouble to them. It is a sinful act to cause trouble to the animals without any reason. Moreover, such acts infuriate them and they may hit too. As the sacrificial animals not usually feel attached to the buyers, some of them become panicky having seen new places and strangers; on the other hand, while showing bravery, some children try to go near the animals to touch them and end up in their own loss.

O our Beloved Allah! عَزَّوَجَلَّ! Grant us Taufeeq (ability) to celebrate Eid-ul-Adha in a graceful manner.

اُمِّيْنَ بِحَبْلِ الْجَنَّةِ الْاَوْسَمِ صَلَّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ







Story for children

# Freedom blessing

Abu Ubayd Attari Madani

When teacher 'Shaahid' entered the classroom, he was looking very happy. Some students also noticed it. He taught students a lesson on whiteboard for a while then he closed the book and sat down on his chair with satisfaction.

Hassaan: Sir! What is the matter, today, you are looking so happy?

Teacher (Shaahid): Yes! There is a big reason but first of all tell me which this month is.

Many students unanimously said: "August"

Teacher (Shaahid): Now tell me. Which important event took place in this month?

*All students remained silent, no one could figure out what to say.*

Teacher (Shaahid): Our country Pakistan gained independence in this month and I become happy as soon as this month begins.

Muzzammil: When did Pakistan gain independence?

Teacher (Shaahid): 71 years ago from today, our country gained independence on August 14, 1947.

Hasanayn: Our country has gained independence a long time ago then why are we celebrating it now?

Teacher (Shaahid): No doubt, our country has gained independence many years ago but when the days and dates of certain celebrated events arrive every year, people revive the



joyous moments and the realisation of gaining the blessing of Allah Almighty provides food for thought that what we were before, what our condition was; and now after gaining this blissful life, we express thankfulness to Allah Almighty abundantly. We decorate our houses and streets with flags and buntings and wear different badges on our clothes.

Mufeez: What is the benefit of planting flags?

Teacher (Shaahid): By planting green flags and buntings, we express our love for our country and inculcate a feeling of being one nation and one community as the way we are one in planting flags, similarly, we are also one nation in the time of difficulty. If any enemy attacks our country, we, as a one nation, will fight altogether with bravery and will also lay down our lives in due time but will not let anyone harm our beloved country.

Hassaan: I also want to ask a question.

Teacher (Shaahid): Sure, go ahead.

Hassaan: We celebrate 14<sup>th</sup> August every year

and we also make good intentions every year. Haven't we become good yet?

Teacher (Shaahid): Appreciated! You have asked a good question. Every one of us should keep trying to be good. If we have this perception that we have already become good then we will give up pondering on our mistakes and flaws.

Khalid: Apart from this, what are other acts that we should do on this day?

Teacher (Shaahid): We should especially make Du'a for the safety of our country and nation, and concentrate on our study so that we could brighten the name of our country and nation in the entire world. I have talked to the principal; by tomorrow, the whole school will be decorated with green flags and buntings.

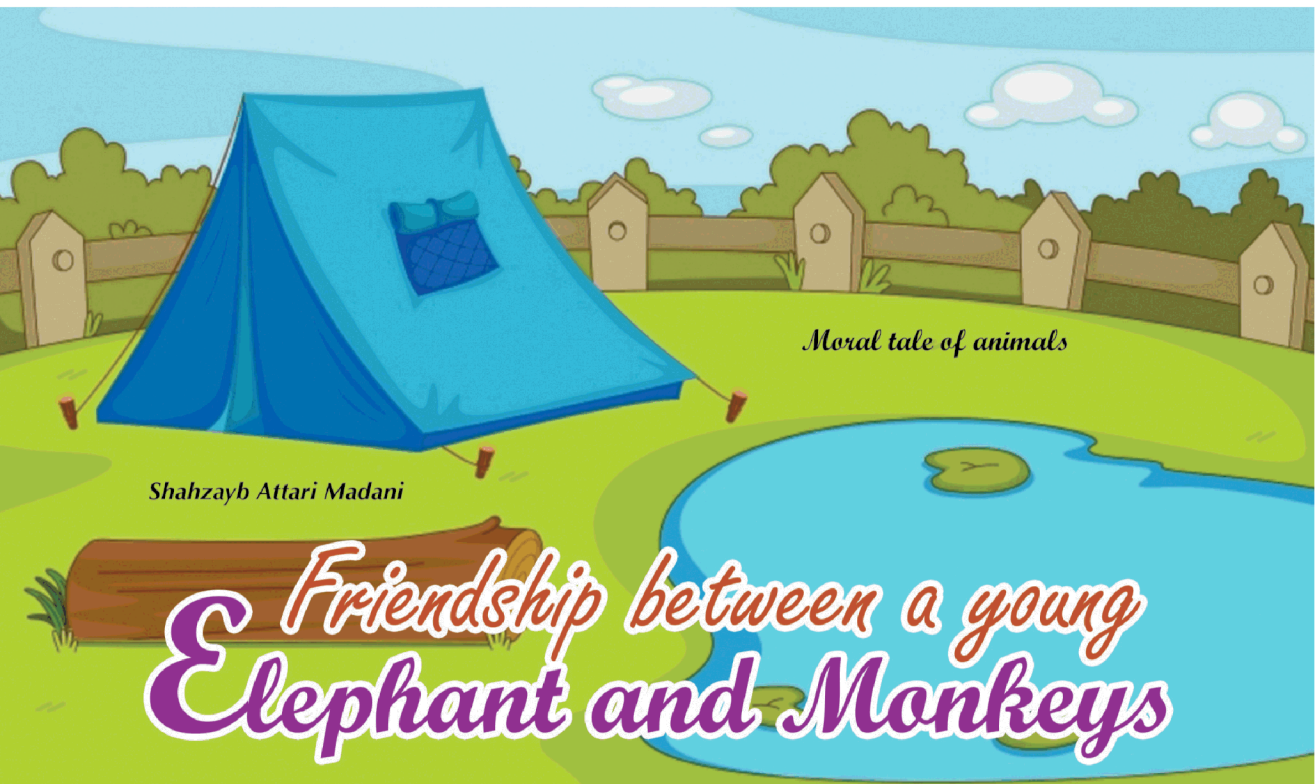
Hasanayn: Our street has been decorated yesterday and some flags were also hoisted in some houses. Sir! It was so pleasing to see all this, and it made me happy.

Teacher (Shaahid): Every person must become happy on the independence of our country because independence of our country in fact is our independence and the honour of our country in fact is our honour. So, will all the students plant a flag in their houses?

Students said: We will do it today right away.

Faces of students were lighted up with happiness and their voice was giving a glimpse of a firm resolve to do something for the country.





Shahzayb Attari Madani

*Moral tale of animals*

# Friendship between a young Elephant and Monkeys

All the elephants of a jungle used to hate monkeys without any reason but there was a young elephant that had friendship with monkeys. Other elephants used to speak ill of him upon its friendship with monkeys but it did not care about it. One day that young elephant fell into a deep pit. It tried its best to come out of the pit but it could not succeed. Disappointed, it started crying out loudly. After hearing it, many elephants gathered there but they all also failed to pull him out of the pit; so, they went away one by one. The young elephant was crying. Suddenly it looked up and saw a monkey near the pit. The monkey comforted this young elephant and called a number of monkeys. The monkeys had brought long ropes with them and with the help of those ropes, they pulled him out of the pit soon. After coming out of the pit, the young elephant met the monkeys and

expressed thanks to them. After a while, other elephants too arrived there. The young elephant met them first and then said, 'The monkeys you consider your enemies and show hatred towards them, they have rescued me today.' Having listened to this, the elephants felt greatly ashamed and they also became friends of the monkeys.

Dear Madani children! We have learnt a lesson from this story that we should not have hatred and enmity towards anyone without any reason. We should treat others well adopting good moral qualities for the pleasure of Allah ﷻ, and should not feel hatred for anybody without any reason. By adopting good manners, we will not only earn reward but others will also help us at the time of worldly difficulty.

# Bouquet of Madani Pearls



## 1. A cause of poverty in sustenance

Sayyiduna 'Ali-ul-Murtada كَرِيمُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى وَجْهَهُ الْكَرِيمُ said: Evil influence of sins brings laziness in worship and poverty in sustenance. (*Tabqat-us-Sufiyah*, vol. 1, pp. 106)

## 2. Harm of impatience

Sayyiduna 'Ali كَرِيمُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى وَجْهَهُ الْكَرِيمُ said: A servant deprives himself of lawful sustenance due to his impatience, and despite it, he does not get more than what is determined for him. (*Al-Mustatraf*, vol. 1, pp. 124)

## 3. Consequence of showing displeasure at admonisher

Sayyiduna 'Abdullah Bin Mas'ood رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ said: This is sufficient for one's being a sinner that when he is asked to fear Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ, he becomes displeased and says, 'Mind your own business'. (*Tabqat-us-Sufiyah*, vol. 1, pp. 171)

## 4. Tip for going to Jannah smilingly

Sayyiduna Abu Darda رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ said: One who wants to go to Jannah smilingly should keep his tongue moist with the Zikr of Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ. (*Tabqat-us-Sufiyah*, vol. 1, pp. 117)

## 5. Who is a perfect Islamic scholar?

Sayyiduna 'Abdullah Bin 'Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمَا said: No one can become a perfect scholar until he gives up feeling of jealousy [harbouring] towards those who are better than him, looking down on others who are less privileged than him and demanding wealth against his knowledge. (*Tabqat-us-Sufiyah*, vol. 1, pp. 166)

## 6. Sign of Hajj-e-Mabroor

Sayyiduna Hasan Basri رَحِمَهُ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ said: Hajj-e-Mabroor is that Hajj after which a bondman has aversion towards the world and engages himself in Hereafter [acts]. (*Al-Mustatraf*, vol. 1, pp. 23)



## 7. Smallest benefit of silence

Sayyiduna Abu Bakr Bin Iyaash [عياش] رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ said: The smallest benefit of silence is that one attains peace and it is sufficient for safety. (*Tabqat-us-Sufiyah, vol. 1, pp. 218*)

## 8. The real success and attainment

Sayyiduna Imam Muhammad Ghazali رَحِمَهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ تَعَالَى said: The real success and attainment for a person is that he regards his meeting with Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ as his aim, Hereafter as his eternal abode, world as [his] transitory destination, [his] body as his mount and his body parts as his servants. (*Ihya-ul-'Uloom, vol. 3, pp. 11*)

## Ahmad Raza's garden is even blossoming today

### 1. Wilayat is merely a bestowal

Wilayat (sainthood) is not Kasbi (something that is acquired by effort), rather, it is merely a bestowal (something that is bestowed by Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ). (*Fatawa Razawiyyah, vol. 21, pp. 606*)

### 2. Liking false praising is Haraam-e-Qat'ee

If one likes to listen to his false praising in a way that people admire him describing his virtues which he does not have then it is absolutely Haram-e-Qat'ee. (*Fatawa Razawiyyah, vol. 21, pp. 597*)

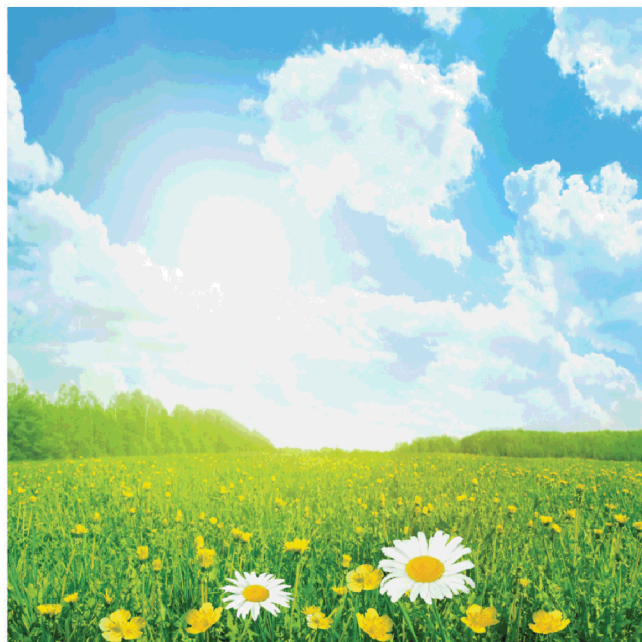
### 3. Difference between Khalifah and heir

Difference between a Khalifah and an heir is obvious as all the children of a man are his heirs whereas the capability of being a

successor is not found in everyone. (*Fatawa Razawiyyah, vol. 21, pp. 532*)

## 4. It is Fard [obligatory] to obey the parents in lawful things

It is Fard [obligatory] to obey the parents in lawful things even though they (parents) themselves are indulged in major sins. (*Fatawa Razawiyyah, vol. 21, pp. 157*)



## 5. No Du'a of a Muslim is void of Wasilah

A Muslim's heart is full of Tawassul of the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. None of his Du'a' is without Tawassul, even though sometimes he does not mention it verbally. (*Fatawa Razawiyyah, vol. 21, pp. 194*)

## 6. Who obtained the title of Qadi-ul-Quda [قاضي القضاة] first?

Firstly the title (Qadi-ul-Quda, 'Chief Justice') was given to the Imam of Fiqh-e-Hanafi Sayyiduna Imam Abu Yusuf, the most honourable student of Imam-e-A'zam Abu Hanifah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمَا. (*Fatawa Razawiyyah*, vol. 21, pp. 353)

## Attar's garden, what a beautiful garden!

### 1. Harm of arrogance

Pride and arrogance intensifies anger and prevents one from tolerance and gentleness. (*Madani Muzakarah*, 19 Rabi'-ul-Aakhir, 1437 AH)

### 2. Evil influence of sins

Hardheartedness causes the tears to dry up which [usually] flow out of the fear of Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ, and hardheartedness occurs because of committing sins frequently. (*Madani Muzakarah*, 10 Jumadal Aula, 1437 AH)

### 3. Cause of a weak memory

One should avoid eating sour food items [excessively] because they cause phlegm which weakens the memory. (*Madani Muzakarah*, 2 Muharram-ul-Haram, 1438 AH)

### 4. Competition in good deeds

It is good to compete with each other in carrying out good deeds. (*Madani Muzakarah*, 21 Muharram-ul-Haram, 1438 AH)

## 5. Storing pictures of ladies family members in the mobile phones

The sensibility lies in this thing that one should not store the digital pictures of the mother of children other Maharim women in one's mobile phone at all because mobile can go missing or get stolen and there is a strong probability of passing pictures of one's family members to the strangers. (*Madani Muzakarah*, 26 Safar-ul-Muzaffar, 1438 AH)

## 6. Tip for removing the harmful effects of meat

When cooking meat, add bottle gourd, turnip, potatoes or any other vegetable, this will remove the harmful effects of meat. (*Madani Muzakarah*, 4 Rabi'-ul-Awwal, 1438 AH)



Good deeds

# Virtuous deeds performed in the month of Zul-Hijjah



Abdul Majid Naqshbandi Attari Madani

Zul-Hijja-til-Haraam is the month of mercy, blessings and virtues. The reward for worship is increased many times during the first ten days of this month. We have been persuaded to perform righteous deeds during these days in blessed Ahadees. The Beloved Rasool ﷺ has said: Amongst the days on which the worship of Allah Almighty is performed, there are no days more beloved to Allah Almighty than the ten days of Zul-Hijjah; the Sawm (fasting) of every day out of these days is equal to the Siyam of one year and the Qiyam (standing in prayers) of every night is equal to the Qiyam of Layla-tul-Qadr. (*Sunan-ut-Tirmizi, vol. 2, pp. 192, Hadees 758*)

Few virtuous acts, which are performed during this blessed month, are being mentioned below, we can earn abundant rewards by acting upon them:

## 1. Observe Sawm on the day of 'Arafah

If possible observe Sawm on the day of 'Arafah (9<sup>th</sup> Zul-Hijjah) as by observing Sawm on this day gets the sins forgiven. The Beloved Rasool ﷺ has said: I expect from Allah Almighty that Sawm (fasting) on the day of 'Arafah may remove the sins of the preceding and the coming year (1 year before and 1 year after). (*Salih Muslim, pp. 454, Hadees 2746*)

## 2. Perform worship on Eid-ul-Adha night

Many people spend the nights of Eids playing sports and doing frolics though there are glad tidings of reward for performing worship during these nights. The Beloved Rasool ﷺ has said: Allah Almighty opens the door of goodness during four nights; one of them is also the night of Eid-ul-Adha. (*Durr-e-Mansoor, vol. 7, pp. 402; summarized*)

It is stated in another narration: There are five such nights in which Du'a is not rejected; one of them is the night of Eid-ul-Adha. (*Shu'ab-ul-Iman*, vol. 3, pp. 342, *Hadees* 3713; summarized)

In *Ghunya-tut-Talibeen*, it is stated: There are five such nights throughout the year which if someone testifies and spends them in worshipping with the intention to earn reward, Allah Almighty will make him enter Paradise. These nights include the nights of Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Adha; one should worship during these nights and should not observe Sawm during its days (as observing Sawm on both Eids is not permissible). (*Ghunya-tut-Talibeen*, vol. 1, pp. 327; summarized)

### 3. A Sunnah before Eid Salah

One blessed practice of the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ on the day of Eid was that he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ would go to offer Salah of Eid-ul-Fitr after eating something, whereas he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ would not eat anything on the day of Eid-ul-Adha until he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ would complete (Eid) Salah. (*Sunan-ut-Tirmizi*, vol. 2, pp. 70, *Hadees* 542)

Hakeem-ul-Ummat, Mufti Ahmad Yar Khan رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ has said: It has been learnt that going [to offer Salah] after eating something on the day of Eid-ul-Fitr and eating something after coming back [from offering Salah] on the day of Eid-ul-Adha are Sunnahs. It is better to eat the meat of sacrificial animal first. (*Mirat-ul-Manajih*, vol. 2, pp. 361)

### 4. Also act upon it on the day of Eid

The Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ would go to the Masjid to offer Eid Salah taking one way and would return taking another way. (*Sunan-ut-Tirmizi*, vol. 2, pp. 69, *Hadees* 541)

Mufti Ahmad Yar Khan رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ has said: (It is for the reason that) there should be less crowd on the way, charity be given to the Fuqara (poor people) of both ways, the graves of Ahl-e-Qurabat (close relatives) which are situated on these ways be visited and both ways become the witness of our Salah and



faith. He صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ would take a long way at the time of going, but when returning he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ would take a short way, so that more steps be taken at the time of going and more reward be earned. It has been learnt that going to Eid-Gah [the place where Eid Salah is offered] on foot and changing the way at the time of going and coming from Eid-Gah are Sunnahs. (*Mirat-ul-Manajih*, vol. 2, pp. 359)



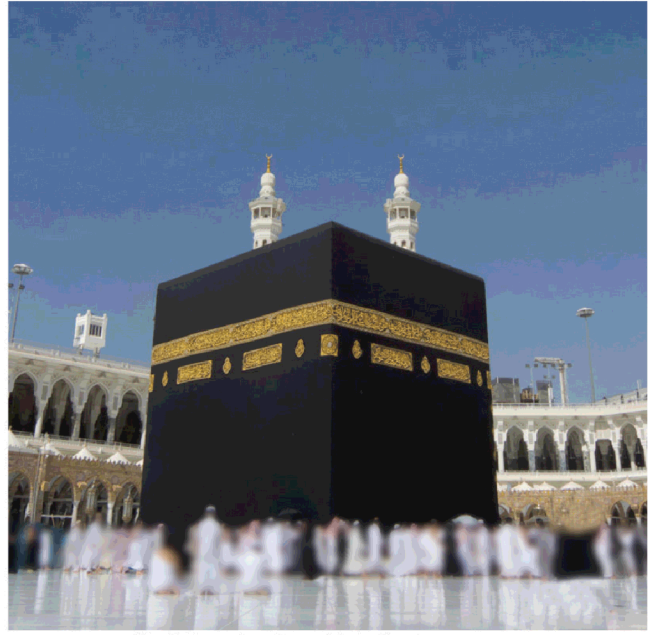
# Virtues of Makkah & Madinah

Many cities of the world are famous for their historical, cultural and regional characteristics, but Makkah Mukarramah, a city in Arab is distinctively excellent! It is the blessed city in which the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was born and he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ declared Nubuwwah; Islam started to spread from this city and the journey of Mi'raaj began from this city. This city is the witness of the blessed good manners of the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ in response to the cruelty and oppression by the unbelievers. It is the city towards which the hearts of Muslims turn. Makkah is the beautiful city of our Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ in which he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ spent approximately 53 years of his blessed life.

*Hasan Hajj ker liya, Ka'bay say ankhau nay ziya  
paayi*

*Chalo daykhayn woh basti jis ka rastah dil kay  
ander hay*

*(Zauq-e-Na'at, pp. 178)*



Abul Qasim Attari Madani

Similarly, situated 425 km away from Makkah Mukarramah is the great city, Madinah Munawwarah زَادَهَا اللهُ شَرَفًا وَتَعْظِيمًا that has the privilege of becoming the place of migration for the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. It became the starting point of the rise of Islam.



In this sacred city, stories of the sacrifice made by Muhajir blessed companions رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ, Ansaar companions' unique passion for Isaar [sacrifice] and the devotion of loyal devotees of the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ have been written. Madinah Munawwarah رَازِدَهَا اللهُ مَرَقًا وَتَعْظِيمًا is surrounded by the angels and covered with Noor [light].

*Woh Madinah jo kaunayn ka taj hay  
Jis ka deedar Mu'min ki Mi'raaj hay*

### 3 Blessed sayings of the Beloved Rasool ﷺ about virtues of Makkah Mukarramah

1. The one who falls ill for a day in Makkah, Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ makes his body Haraam for the fire

Paradise equal to the distance of 200 years. (Fadaail-e-Makkah lil Imam Al-Hasan Al-Basri, pp. 27)

3. 120 mercies of Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ descend every day on the people present in the Masjid of Makkah (i.e. Masjid-ul-Haram); among them, 60 are for the Tawaf-performing ones, 40 for Salah-offering ones and 20 for the ones who behold Ka'bah Mu'azzamah. (Al-Mu'jam-ul-Awsat, vol. 4, pp. 381, Hadees 6314)

### 3 Sayings of the Beloved Rasool ﷺ about virtues of Madinah Munawwarah

1. There are angels on the paths through which [one] enters Madinah; neither plague nor Dajjaal will enter it [i.e. Madinah]. (Sahih Bukhari, vol. 1, pp. 619, Hadees 1880)

2. The Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has made Du'a: O Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ! Keep in Madinah twice the blessings that you have kept in Makkah. (Sahih Bukhari, vol. 1, pp. 620, Hadees 1885)

3. It is Taybah [طَيِّبَةً] and removes sins as fire removes the impurities of silver.

(Sahih Bukhari, vol. 3, pp. 36, Hadees 4050)

of Hell. It is stated in one narration: For that bondman, Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ writes the reward of the worship of 60 years performed outside Haram.

2. The one who has patience during the day over the [scorching] heat of Makkah Mukarramah even for a moment, Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ takes him away from Hell equal to the distance of 500 years and brings him closer to

May Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ bless us with the visit to these sacred cities over and over again!

أَمِيرِينَ بِجَاهِ النَّبِيِّ الْأَكْرَمِيِّ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ



EVILS OF THE SOCIETY

# FALSE ACCUSATIONS

Muhammad Asif Attari Madani

A Muslim's act of committing evils and sins is undoubtedly bad, but making a false accusation against someone of committing sins and evils is far worse than it. One of the evils which is spreading in our society like a cancer is "false accusation" as well, that is, making a false accusation against someone. False accusations of theft, bribery, black magic, fornication, breach of trust, and murder have destroyed the peace of our domestic, business and office life.

### **A person will be kept in pus and blood**

The Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has said: The one who mentions the fault of any

Muslim which is not found in him, Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ will keep him in Radgha-tul-Khabaal [رَدَّغَةُ] [i.e. the place in Hell where the pus and blood of the Hell-dwellers will collect] until the punishment for his sins ends. (*Abu Dawood, vol. 3, pp. 427, Hadees 3597*)

### **A person will fall into disgrace and infamy**

There are people who make false accusations by having the feelings of enmity towards someone, being jealous, getting rid of someone, taking revenge and attaining cheap fame. Such people make a false accusation and thereafter, they become busy with their matters, but the person against whom the

false accusation has been made falls into disgrace and infamy for the rest of his life. At times, this false accusation is made due to a misunderstanding. It can be understood by a fictitious parable.

A meeting of Panchayat [a village council] was being held in a village. It was the case of buffalo theft. The teacher of the village's school was also there. All of a sudden, a villager came panting heavily and said aloud: 'Respected teacher! The buffalo has been found from your cattle farm.' Having heard this, the teacher became astonished and so were the people of the Panchayat, but they did not dare say anything in front of the teacher. Therefore, all of them left one by one. The villager left too. Feeling ashamed and sad, the teacher remained seated at the same place in the state of shock. Not much time had passed when the villager came again running and said after holding the feet of the teacher: Please forgive me! That buffalo was not found from your cattle farm, but next to your cattle farm.

In the state of grief, the teacher could only say: There is no benefit even if you now make an announcement throughout the village, because people will now remember me by the name of a "thief".

### Shar'i ruling on false accusation

A'la Hadrat, Maulana Shah Imam Ahmad Raza Khan رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ has mentioned: Making a false accusation against any Muslim is Haraam-e-Qat'ee [definitive Haraam], especially, مَعَادًا اللهُ, if it is the false accusation of fornication. (*Fatawa Razawiyyah*, vol. 24, pp. 386)

### Making accusations against a woman

Making a false accusation of fornication against a woman is very dangerous, but some audacious people even commit such an act without realizing what will be its effects on the woman and her family members! Shar'i punishment for the one who makes an accusation of fornication against a woman and then cannot prove it with the help of four witnesses is "Hadd-e-Qazf" [حَدُّ قَذْفٍ], that is, he will be whipped 80 times by the order of an Islamic ruler or Qazi-e-Shara'. Let's listen to its Hereafter loss as well.



The Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has said: 'إِنَّ قَذْفَ الْمُحْصَنَاتِ يَبْدُو عَمَلِ مِائَةِ سَنَةٍ', i.e. making a false accusation against any chaste woman destroys the virtuous deeds of 100 years. (*Al-Mu'jam-ul-Kabeer*, vol. 3, pp. 168, Hadees 3023)

It is stated in *Fayd-ul-Qadeer*: i.e. Suppose, if such a person lives for a hundred years and performs worship, even then, this false accusation will destroy these deeds of his. (*Fayd-ul-Qadeer*, vol. 2, pp. 601, *Taht-ul-Hadees* 2340)

### A hotel servant set himself on fire

It is considered to be very easy to make a false accusation against someone, but at times, even the future generations of the person against whom the accusation has been made get affected. Just ponder, what effect it will have on a person's heart whose children hear the taunts like: 'Your father is a thief'.

On 30 March 2018, a terrible incident happened in a hotel in a city of Punjab [Pakistan]. According to the media report, the hotel owner accused his 32-year old servant of stealing rice from the hotel for his children. The owner insulted the servant a lot in front of everyone due to which he became depressed and set himself on fire [which was not permissible]. The other servants in the hotel put out the fire and he was taken to Lahore in a critical condition.

### Punishment for those who make false accusations

After mentioning many sights which the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ beheld in his dream, he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ also mentioned: Some people were hanged with their tongues. I asked Jibra'eel عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام about them, so he told me: They are the ones who make accusation of sin against people without any reason. (Sharh-us-Sudoor, pp. 184)

### Who is destitute?

The Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ asked the blessed companions رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ 'Do you know who a destitute person is?' The blessed companions humbly replied: 'Amongst us, destitute [poor] is he who neither has dirham nor any possession.' The Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ

تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: 'A destitute person in my Ummah is he who will bring Salah, Sawm and Zakah on the Judgement Day, but he would have verbally abused so-and-so, made a false accusation against so-and-so, used the wealth of so-and-so unlawfully, murdered so-and-so and beaten so-and-so, hence, all of them will be given their shares out of his virtuous deeds. If his virtuous deeds finish before the rights which are due on him are fulfilled, the sins of people will be put on him; then, he will be thrown into Hell.' (Sahih Muslim, pp. 1069, Hadees 6578)

### Repent

Before you depart this life, repent of false accusation. It is stated on page 538, part 16 of Bahar-e-Shari'at: In case of a false accusation, it is necessary to repent and ask for forgiveness; moreover, one must even approach the people in front of whom he has made false accusation and state, 'I told a lie; I made a false accusation against so-and-so.' (Bahar-e-Shari'at, part 16, vol. 3, pp. 538)

It is surely very tough for Nafs but it is easy to endure a little insult in this world, whereas the matter of the Hereafter is extremely painful. By Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ! The torment of Hell will be unbearable.

*Ker lay taubah Rab ki rahmat hay bari*

*Qabr mayn wernah saza hogi kari*

(Wasail-e-Bakhshish, pp. 712)

After all, what is right?

# Sacrifice is an ancient worship

Mufti Abu Saaleh Muhammad Qasim Attari

Qurbani (sacrifice) is an ancient worship which has been in practice in all the Ummahs since forever as it is mentioned in Glorious Quran:

*And for every nation We have appointed a sacrifice; that they should mention the name of Allah over the mute animals which He has provided them.*

*(Part 17, Surah Al-Hajj, Ayah 34)*

Apart from this brief description, if we study history in depth, it is revealed that all the Divine religions speak about Qurbani; furthermore, with the exception of a few, it is also mentioned in almost all the non-Divine religions. In addition to the commandment of Qurbani given to each Ummah, the Glorious Quran has also mentioned Qurbani while describing details of the different Ummahs.

Regarding the incident of Haabeel and



Qaabeel, taken place in the times of Sayyiduna Aadam عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام, it is stated in Glorious Quran:

*And recite to them the true story of the two sons of Adam; when both of them offered separate sacrifices, so the sacrifice of one was accepted and the other one's was not accepted.*

*(Part 6, Surah Al-Ma'idah, Ayah 27)*

The present bible states about the Qurbani. Arranging and managing the whole process of Qurbani was one of the important responsibilities of their scholars and it was popular and well-known to such an extent that they had also placed this very condition even for embracing Islam. The Glorious Quran has stated their quote:

*Those who say, 'Allah has made us promise, that we should not believe in any Messenger until he*



*brings an order of a sacrifice, which a fire (from heaven) shall consume.'*

*(Part 4, Surah Aal-e-'Imran, Ayah 183)*

Deen-e-Ibraheemi is the origin of Deen-e-Islam. In Deen-e-Ibraheemi, when Sayyiduna Ibraheem عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ was commanded to make an announcement of Hajj, at the same time the virtues of Qurbani of Hajj and its advantages and benefits were also stated:

*And publicly announce Hajj amongst the people, they will come to you on foot and on every skinny she-camel, coming from every far distant path. In order that they may gain their benefit, and mention the name of Allah on the known days because He has provided for them the mute animals, so eat from them yourself and feed the distressed destitute.*

*(Part 17, Surah Al-Hajj, Ayah 27-28)*

Deen-e-Islam is the continuation of the same Deen-e-Ibraheemi, so, the orders of Qurbani are quite obvious in it. Each and every Muslim child is well aware of Hajj especially the Qurbani of Eid-ul-Adha. There are 5 kinds of Qurbani in Deen-e-Islam:

1. First one, the Qurbani that has been mentioned in Hajj rites and is called "Hadyun" [هدى]. As given in Surah Al-Ma'idah, Ayah 97, part 7.
2. Second one, the Qurbani that is Wajib on the one performing Hajj Tamattu' or Hajj Qiraan as mentioned in Surah Al-Baqarah, Ayah 196, part 2.
3. The third one is performed as expiation. For example Ihsaar or Janayat. It is mentioned in

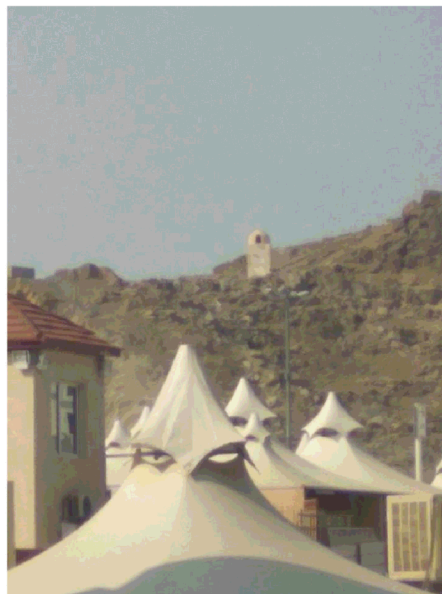
Surah Al-Baqarah, Ayah 196, part 2.

4. Fourth one, at the occasion of Eid-ul-Adha which is performed in the memory of the blessed Qurbani of Sayyiduna Ibraheem عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ. It is mentioned in Surah Al-Kawсар.

5. The fifth type is 'Aqeeqah'. It is performed on the occasion of a child's birth as an indication of happiness and gratitude to Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ. It is proven by blessed Ahadees.

A basic wisdom behind Qurbani is to spend wealth for the pleasure of Allah Almighty. It is for the reason, Qurbani holds a great importance and dignity in Islam. Furthermore, Allah Almighty has even declared it 'شَعَائِرُ اللَّهِ' i.e., 'signs of Allah Almighty'. It is stated in the Glorious Quran:

*And the large sacrificial animals; We have made them amongst the symbols of Allah for you. (Part 17, Surah Al-Hajj, Ayah 36)*



### Wisdom behind Qurbani

Qurbani carries much wisdom. Firstly, the basic meaning of Islam is to have a complete submission to the Divine command which the Qurbani actually demands. Secondly it involves eating and feeding the destitute and this wisdom is mentioned in Glorious Quran:

*So eat from it yourself and feed the one who patiently awaits and the beggar.*

*(Part 17, Surah Al-Hajj, Ayah 36)*

Thirdly, through Qurbani, the excellent food, 'meat', reaches the poor and the destitute which they usually cannot buy. Fourthly, Qurbani expresses the rewards and favours bestowed upon Sayyiduna Ibraheem عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ and it encourages people to show obedience.

Fifthly, through Qurbani the people are made to believe firmly that all the acts of worship are [performed] exclusively for Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ. The polytheists of Arab associated the idols in physical and monetary acts of worship with Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ in a way that they would reserve a share for them in farming, performing Sajdah and making Du'a, and would perform Qurbani in the name of idols. As Islam is a Deen-e-Tawheed (religion of monotheism), so, each and every act of worship has been declared [to be performed] specifically for Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ:

*And those people (of the Book) were ordered to worship Allah only, believing solely in Him, being on one side purely (i.e. towards Islam).*

*(Part 30, Surah Al-Bayyinah, Ayah 5)*

It is for the reason, Salah, Sajdah, Zakah, Sawm, Hajj and all forms of worship are [performed] for Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ alone.

### An objection to the Qurbani and its answer

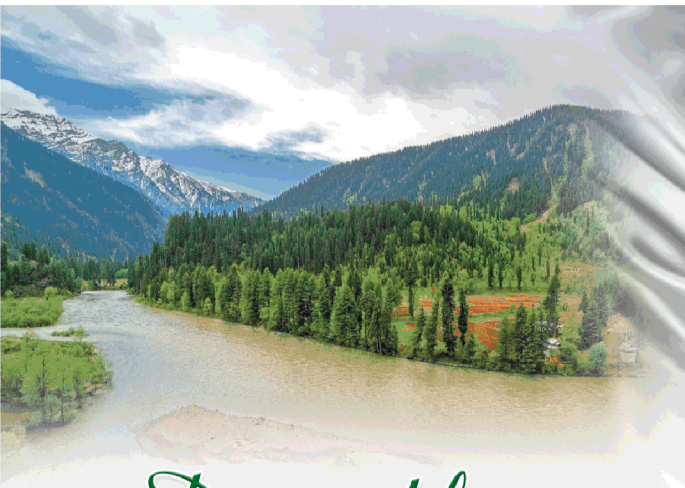
Some people comment in this way that the act of Qurbani kills the animal and wastes money. This amount should be spent for any national cause or be given to the poor. Here is an **answer:**

First thing is that Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ knows this benefit and loss better than us rather He عَزَّوَجَلَّ has commanded us to do so, therefore, the blessed commandment of 'عالم الغيب والشهادة' is most honourable to us. Second thing is that distributing meat of sacrificial animal amongst the poor has been declared a Mustahab act by Shari'ah. So, through this noble act, not only is the very basic need of the poor met but the Divine command is also acted upon.

Third thing is that Wajib Qurbani should be performed according to Shari'ah whereas people can distribute amount of money in place of Nafli Qurbani if they want. No one has ever given any statement or remark such as 'no poor person should be given even a rupee other than Wajib Qurbani'. Fourth thing is that instead of criticising and raising objections, they should spend billions of rupees for the poor which are invested in makingv dramas, movies and other such futile and luxurious activities.

In short! The truth is that the poor can be helped through so many other ways but those who are disgusted with religion do not see other things. They become worried about the poor only when it comes to the occasion of Qurbani.





# *Divine blessings in* Pakistan

Al-'Ilm-un-Noor – Knowledge is light

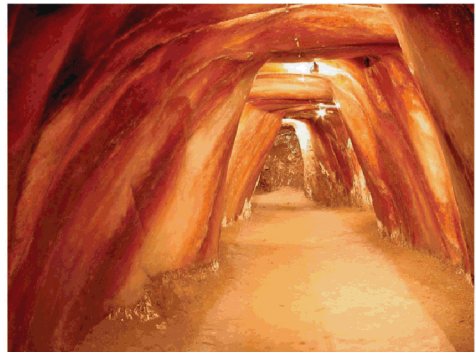
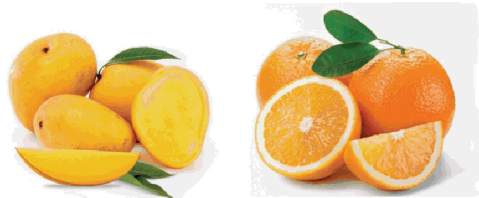
Muhammad Naasir Jamaal Attari Madani

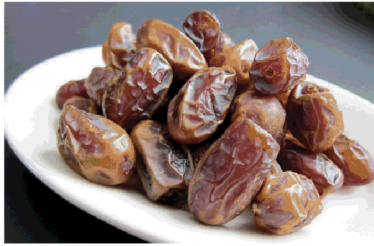
Allah ﷻ has blessed us with an independent country, namely 'Islamic Republic of Pakistan'. اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ ﷻ, Allah ﷻ has blessed this territory located in Asia, the largest continent, with countless blessings. Generally, these blessings are found in other countries of the world as well but the blessings found in Pakistan collectively have unique significance:

❖ Allah ﷻ has blessed Pakistan with many agricultural edibles which are a blessing. Wheat is cultivated in large quantities over here which is notably famous because of its excellent quality. Delicious, nice and pleasant fruits also grow in large quantities; amongst them, mango, orange and other fruits are

notably famous. Pakistan has a significant position in the world because of being an agricultural country. For this very reason, Pakistan stands fourth in the world in producing cotton, eighth in producing wheat, ninth in producing sugarcane, fourteenth in producing rice, fifth in producing mango, seventh in producing dates and eleventh in producing orange.

❖ Pakistan is the country which experiences all the four seasons. We greatly benefit from winter, summer, autumn and spring in different ways and enjoy a lot.





with attractive valleys adorned with the natural beauty, lush green and snow-covered towering mountains, flat plains and deserts. We also have large natural ports in Gwadar and Karachi which connect us with the whole world and we are managing imports and exports through them with the entire world.

❖ Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ has blessed the Pakistani nation with great intellect and blessed it with skills. Using this blessing, Pakistani people are successfully proving their expertise in various walks of life.

❖ Pakistan is also rich in mineral resources. The largest number of coal resources and the second largest salt mine of the world covering an area of 20 km are located in this beloved country. Many other precious and important resources are also present in Pakistan besides copper, gold and natural gas.

❖ Our cities of Gujranwala and Gujrat form the largest fan manufacturing industry.

❖ Pine trees found in the jungles of Baluchistan have unique significance in terms of their types.

❖ People who speak different languages reside in Pakistan. They have significance like the colourful flowers in a beautiful bouquet.

❖ Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ has also blessed the Pakistani nation as a whole with the admirable qualities of loving each other, treating each other with

kindness and helping each other. By virtue of these admirable qualities, this nation practically proves to be a single unit in facing every type of trouble and difficulty.

❖ Thousands of blessed Awliya came to Pakistan and their blessed shrines are the centre of spiritual effulgence even today which people visit from the whole world and receive blessings. They include the great personalities like Daata Ganj Bakhsh 'Ali Bin 'Usman Hajwayri, Sayyiduna Lal Shahbaz Qalander Muhammad 'Usman Merwandi, Sayyiduna Rukn-e-'Aalam Abul Fath Shah Ruknudeen Shah Suharwerdi and Sayyiduna Fareeduddin Mas'ood Ganj Shakar رَحْمَتُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى.



❖ Dawat-e-Islami, a Madani movement of devotees of Rasool was established in Pakistan by 'Allamah Abu Bilal Muhammad Ilyas Attar Qadiri دَامَتْ بَرَكَاتُهُمْ الْعَالِيَهُ.

May Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ grant us also Taufeeq to play a role in this beloved country's progress and development.

اٰمِيْنَ بِجَاوَابِ الْيَقِيْنِ الْاَكْمِيْنَ سَلِّ اللّٰهُ تَعَالٰى عَلٰى رَسُوْلِهِ وَاٰلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

# Role of a Mother in the upbringing of children

*(2nd and last episode)*

*How should a mother be?*

Rashid Ali Attari Madani



## Upbringing of children in their young age

- ❖ It is necessary for a mother to bring up children in such a manner that they become fond of virtuous deeds and have aversion to evil deeds from their childhood. She should appreciate children if they perform something good, and if they perform something bad, then she should stop them from it in an appropriate manner. If this is not done, then it is possible that the child gets spoiled and does something really bad and harmful when he grows up.
- ❖ Just like a father, mother is also a role model for her children. Crying need of the time is that mothers themselves act upon the blessed Seerah (biography) of the Sahabiyyat and righteous predecessors and concentrate upon the education and edification of their children so that Sunnahs can prevail in our society.

Moreover, a mother should relay the parables of the Holy Rasool ﷺ, رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, blessed companions رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ and righteous predecessors رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ to her children from their childhood so that the devotion of these righteous personalities gets engraved in their hearts from their childhood and they try to adopt their blessed Seerah.

- ❖ As soon as children come to an age where they can go out of the house on their own, mother should ensure that children know the name of their father, home address and contact number, in case may Allah Almighty forbid, they forget the way or get lost, then it is possible for them to reach home.
- ❖ When daughter grows up a little, make her wear a scarf. When she grows a bit further, then get a small Burqa' sewn for her so that



she gets used to the Shar'i veil when she grows up.

### **Telling child about glory of Allah Almighty**

A mother should try to strengthen the Iman [faith] of the child right from the childhood. She should not make the child scared of dogs, cats or genie, ghost; rather, whenever the need arises, she should try to give the child the mindset that son! Allah Almighty likes this action and does not like this action etc. The child will ask that who is Allah Almighty? Then tell the child that the One Who created the entire universe. We all are Allah's bondmen. This way, the Iman of the child will strengthen.

### **Make children used to cleanliness from their childhood**

Mother should make her child used to cleanliness from his childhood and tell him that Allah Almighty likes those who remain neat and clean. In summer, if possible, give the child bath everyday. If the clothes are dirty, she should change them straightaway. She should not leave the bed impure at all. She should purify it straightaway and specially look after the cleanliness of the children.

### **Lying in front of children is destructive**

Lying is anyway a major sin, but lying in front of children is severely destructive. Those children in front of whom parents lie and if someone comes at the door, they make them say that tell him there is no one at home etc., it is possible that the same children lie to their parents in future.

### **Do supplicate for your children**

Supplications of a mother along with her striving efforts play a major role in the Madani upbringing of the child. Supplications of a mother hold a special rank of acceptance. As it is stated:

### **Eyesight was restored**

Imam Muhammad Bin Isma'eel Bukhari رحمه الله became blind in his childhood. He was treated by the acclaimed physicians of the time but the eyesight could not get restored. His mother was a devout woman who would worship abundantly. She supplicated imploringly in the court of Allah Almighty that 'O Allah Almighty! Restore the eyesight of my son'.

One night, she beheld the Beloved Nabi of Allah عليه الطلوة والسلام in her dream. He عليه السلام said, 'Allah Almighty has restored the eyesight of your son due to your imploring and seeking of Du'a abundantly.' When Imam Bukhari رحمه الله تعالى woke up in the morning, his eyesight had been restored. (*Ashi'a-tul-Lam'aat*, vol. 1, pp. 10)

### **Quarrel of children should not reach elders**

Children are children. They quarrel while playing and the very next moment, they reconcile with each other. Mother shall not take faults out of the other children while being one sided, rather, she should look at who's fault it was. Upon the mistake of her own child, she should give him the mindset to apologise to others. Moreover, she should explain him that whenever you commit a mistake, then you should apologise. Those mothers who rebuke other's child and



unjustly turn a blind eye to their own child's mistake despite the child being wrong, their disputes often reach the elders which leads to a bigger loss.



### **Mother's responsibilities in the educational matters**

❖ Some mothers persist that children will study in a certain institution; whereas, the father of the children or other elders do not agree to this because of being aware of the failures or lack of religious education or Madani Tarbiyyat (edification) in that institution. Therefore, the mother should not persist on it; rather, she should also give good advice to the father of the children for the education and moral reformation of the children and try to make him understand in an appropriate manner.

❖ One shall not burden children with one's own desires. Have a look at their own interest too. If the child is specially inclined towards religious education, then it is a great privilege and a means of goodness of this world and the Hereafter.

### **Role of mother in the personal life of children**

❖ Relationship of a mother and children is distinguished from various aspects. One of them is that there are a lot of things that children talk to mothers about but cannot do so with the father. Therefore, taking advantage from such opportunities, mother should give them the right advice and try to guide them correctly.

❖ Father eventually oversees the matters of sons, but mother should be more aware in relation to the daughters that what kind of girls she has friendship with. It is often seen that the poor parents of the girls having friendship with the girls of fashionable and rich families, face various types of problems.

❖ Most of the times, mothers play a leading role in choosing the marital match for their children. Priority shall not be given to only worldly riches and highly paid jobs; rather, along with good character and a religious family with correct beliefs, consent of the children shall be given the first priority.

We pray to Allah Almighty that may He عَزَّوَجَلَّ enable all the mothers to do the Madani Tarbiyyat [edification] of their children while truly following the blessed Seerah of Khatoon-e-Jannat, Sayyidatuna Fatima-tuz-Zahra رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا.

اٰمِيْنَ بِجَاوَابِ النَّبِيِّ الْاَكْرَمِيِّنَ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ



In terms of the way of living in our society, different people spend their lives following 4 kinds of lifestyles. The **1<sup>st</sup> type** of people are those who do not even have basic necessities of life, they are bound to wear dirty and shabby clothes, eat leftover food, spend their nights under the open sky or in the huts etc., make little earning through begging and doing any ordinary labour work but live below poverty line. When they get sick, they are unable to buy medicines. During rain, they take shelter under any bridge etc.

The **2<sup>nd</sup> type** of people are socially respectable individuals with little income but they have basic facilities such as clothes for covering body, food for relieving hunger, and the rented house for living in. Whatever these people earn is spent on their plain living.

The **3<sup>rd</sup> type** of people are those who are prosperous; they have many facilities such as personal house, personal vehicle, appropriate amount of provisions for life, good food, excellent clothes etc. They also save some

amount out of what they earn and keep increasing their facilities gradually.

The **4<sup>th</sup> type** of people are those who live a luxurious life. They live in the lavish mansions and bungalows. While they have abundant items of luxuriousness, they also enjoy expensive clothes, jewellery, various delicious food items, air-conditioned rooms, big cars, drivers, servants and protocol which are the part of their lives.

#### Wept while seeing the house

A Taabi'i pious personage Sayyiduna Ibn Mutee' رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ once saw his beautiful house and became happy but he started weeping shortly and said, 'O beautiful house! By Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ! If there was no death, I would be happy with you and if I were finally not to go to the narrow grave, the world and its colourfulness would feast my eyes.' Having said that, he رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ wept a lot even began to sob. (*Mawsu'ah Ibn Abid Dunya*, vol. 3, pp. 362, Raqm 272)



My dear young Islamic brothers! Have you observed! Despite having beautiful houses, our pious predecessors did not use to become heedless of 'Fikr-e-Aakhirat' (pondering over Hereafter). On the other hand, today's youngster, after observing others, looks in a hurry to upgrade his lifestyle by copying them but remain heedless of 'Fikr-e-Aakhirat'.

### Those who will be held accountable

After seeing others' lifestyle, one should not feel disappointed. Our pious people had an incredible Madani mind-set regarding this, read the following narration:

Sayyiduna Abu Darda رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ would say: The rich eat and so do we, they drink and so do we, they wear dress and so do we, they possess a lot of wealth at which they keep looking and we look at the wealth as well but they alone will be held accountable for their wealth and we will remain exempted from it. (Az-Zuhd li Ibn Mubarak, pp. 210, Raqm 592)

### One aspect of loss

Another loss of the desire of living a luxurious life is that you will become dissatisfied with your present lifestyle and as a result your life will appear to be worthless because you have not got what you wanted and you do not like what you have got so how can you get a relaxed mind-set?

### Do not race others

Do not race others nor do follow and copy others thinking that so and so has such and such a vehicle, so I will also get the same; so and so has such and such a watch, dress and a pair of shoes, so I will also get the same; but rather buy that thing which fulfils your need

and satisfies you. If supposedly someone jumps off a mountain so will you follow him in this act? Certainly you will not, so apply the same principle in your practical life and cut your coat according to your cloth.

### Do not strike while the iron is cold

We should not lose our energy and time while pursuing the worldly desires. One pious person wrote an admonitory letter to a person badly attached to the worldly pleasures: You work so hard engaging yourself in the worldly acts and show greediness for the worldly acts. Tell me: Have you got the thing you wished for in this world? Have all your desires got fulfilled? That person replied, 'No'. The pious person رَحِمَهُ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ said, 'So, think, you could not gain what you desired! So how will you be able to get the blessings of Hereafter on which you did not pay any attention? I think you are just striking the cold iron.' (Qoot-ul-Quloob, vol. 1, pp. 178)

### Do not even think about earning Haraam

Remember! Desire for progress and making efforts for it are not bad things if one is engaged in activities which are permissible and he also ponders over improving his Hereafter. If Satan instils evil thought into one's heart tempting him into committing evils such as bribery, theft, fraud, usury, making money by occupying property illegally and merrymaking then he should recite 'لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ' and be content with the will of his Rab عَزَّوَجَلَّ.

### Advantage of being content with the bestowals from Rab عَزَّوَجَلَّ

The Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has stated: 'كَفَّ أَلْدَمَ مَنْ أَسْلَمَ وَرَبِي كَفَافًا وَفَتَنَهُ اللهُ بِمَا آتَاهُ' successful is the

one who becomes a Muslim, and is given sustenance which is sufficient for him, and Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ grants him Qana'at [contentment] upon what he has been bestowed. (*Sahih Muslim*, pp. 406, *Hadees* 2426)

Commenting on the aforementioned blessed

who was 'Mustajaab-ud-Da'waat' (i.e., his Du'as used to be answered) and said while complaining about his poverty: 'O honourable Shaykh! I have 4 family members who are dependent upon my income whereas I earn only 5000 per month and I cannot meet my expenses with it. Make Du'a in my favour so

that my income is increased to some extent.' The pious man made Du'a. Thereafter, a shopkeeper came and requested: 'O honourable Shaykh! I have 4 family members who are dependent upon what I earn whereas I earn only 10000 per month and I cannot meet my expenses with it. Make Du'a for an increase in my income.' When he left, a trader came and requested: 'My family consists of four persons and my monthly

income is just 50000. I cannot pay out my expenses. Make Du'a for me.'

The pious person said to the attendees: 'It seems no one of us is content with his destiny though one earns more money than the other. If one wants to keep himself happy in this world and have success in Hereafter, it is incumbent upon him that he should remain content with what he has been bestowed by Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ, and keep showing patience and thankfulness. By virtue of these traits, he will be blessed more by Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ.'

Hadees, Hakeem-ul-Ummat, Mufti Ahmad Yar Khan رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ has stated: One who has got these four blessings 'Iman', 'piety', 'wealth that is sufficient for him' and 'patience with little wealth'; he has been blessed with great mercy and favour of Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ. He remains successful and departs this world having achieved success. (*Mirat-ul-Manajih*, vol. 7, pp. 9)

**Fortunate is the one who is content with his destiny?**

A man came in the court of a pious person







# Mahmood & Ayaaz stood in the same row

*(Equality in Islam)*

*Bright teachings of Islam*

Haamid Siraaj Attari Madani

Preserving the rights for the survival of human life in a society is very necessary which is not possible without serving justice. The real justice involves eliminating even the concept of discrimination between the rich and poor, master and slave, ruler and subject etc. While Islam has blessed us with a system of justice, it has also provided us with golden rules to maintain the equality. Equality is a peculiarity of Islam, it is such a unique attribute that in whatever society Islam was practically implemented, countless examples of preserving the rights related to life, finance, socialness and ethics etc., were set.

### What is Islamic Masawaat?

Masawaat means equality. It means whoever acknowledges Tawheed and Risalat irrespective of what country he is from or what language he speaks, he will enjoy all the rights what other Muslims do. This is the Islamic equality. Our religion teaches us that all Muslims are equal in the blessed sight of

Allah ﷻ. No one has superiority over others on the basis of colour, race, lineage etc.

Along with establishing justice in this world, Islam also does not make elevation of ranks, success and attainment of closeness to Allah Almighty particular to any gender or society even in Hereafter but rather Islam, according to the principle of Islamic equality, declares them equal for everyone 'man and woman', 'ruler and ruled', 'king and subject' etc. In terms of deeds, each Muslim can excel others in attaining the closeness to Allah ﷻ by obeying Allah ﷻ and His Beloved Rasool ﷺ. Allah ﷻ says:

وَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِنَ الصَّالِحَاتِ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ أَوْ أُنْثَىٰ وَهُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ  
فَأُولَٰئِكَ يَدْخُلُونَ الْجَنَّةَ وَلَا يُظْلَمُونَ نَقِيرًا ﴿١٢٤﴾

**Translation from Kanz-ul-Iman:** And whoever does some good deeds; be it a man or woman, and is a Muslim, will be admitted to Paradise and they will not be wronged even to the extent of a sesame seed. (Part 5, Surah An-Nisa, Ayah 124)

## The blessed Ahadees and equality

1. The Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: All of the people are the children of Aadam عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام), and Aadam عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام) was created from clay. (*Sunan-ut-Tirmizi, vol. 5, pp. 179, Hadees 3281*)



2. O people! Your Sustainer is One and your father is one. An Arab has no superiority over an 'Ajami [non-Arab] nor an 'Ajami has any superiority over an Arab; a white has no superiority over a black, nor a black has any superiority over a white, superiority is on the basis of piety alone. (*Musnad Imam Ahmad, vol. 9, pp. 127, Hadees 23548*)

It is learnt that excellence and supremacy can be attained by virtue of piety alone.

## Examples of equality

The blessed life of the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ is completely a practical role model. The sacred life-history of the Beloved Rasool

صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ is full of such examples which clearly show that each of his blessed acts is based on equality. On the occasion of the Ghazwah Badr, riders were more than the mounts; so, many blessed companions رَضِيَ اللهُ

رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ would get on a single mount one by one. If the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ willed, he would keep a separate mount exclusively for himself but he صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ shared his mount with two of his blessed companions and demonstrated that Islam is the religion which is

the true promoter of equality; similarly, joining the blessed companions رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ during digging ditch, collecting stones, bearing hunger and taking part in the Ghazwat are the striking examples.

The 5 times Salah with Jama'at (congregation) also give a practical interpretation of Islamic equality. So, the devotees of Rasool, coming from all parts of the world each year in Makkah on the occasion of Hajj, practically demonstrate Islamic equality by calling out 'Sada'ay Labbayk' unanimously dressed in the same clothing and eliminating all discrimination of colour, language, lineage, homeland etc.

## Introduction to Sayyiduna ‘Abdullah Bin Mubarak رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ and his occupation

Shaykh-ul-Islam, Sayyiduna Abu ‘Abdur Rahman ‘Abdullah Bin Mubarak رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ was a great ‘Aalim [Islamic scholar], chief of the pious people and Taabi’i saint of his era. Sayyiduna Isma’eel Bin Iyaash [عیاش] رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ has stated: There is no one on the face of the earth like Sayyiduna ‘Abdullah Bin Mubarak رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ and according to my knowledge, Allah سُبْحٰنَہٗ وَّعَظِیْمَہٗ has not created any such good quality which Sayyiduna ‘Abdullah Bin Mubarak رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ does not possess. He spent his entire life travelling for Hajj, trade and Jihad. He رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ is the first person to author a book on the topic of Jihad. He was born in Khurasan in 118 Hijri corresponding to 736 AD. While returning from the war of Rome, he passed away in a locality namely Heet near the River Euphrates in Ramadan-ul-Mubarak, 181 Hijri corresponding to 797 AD. (*A’laam li-Zarkali*, vol. 4, pp. 115; *Siyar A’laam-un-Nubala*, vol. 7, pp. 602, 606)

### Source of earnings

He رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ would carry out cloth trade and would say, ‘If five personalities were not there, I would not carry out trade.’ He was asked, ‘Who are those five personalities?’ He رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ responded:

1. Sayyiduna Sufyan Sawri
2. Sayyiduna Sufyan Bin ‘Uyaynah
3. Sayyiduna Fudayl Bin ‘Iyaad
4. Sayyiduna Muhammad Bin Sammaak
5. Sayyiduna Ibn ‘Aliyyah رضی اللہ عنہما.

He رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ would travel for the purpose of trade and out of the profit earned, he would separate the expenses for his family and Hajj as per requirement, and then he رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ would send the rest amount of profit to these five personalities. (*Tameekh Baghdad*, vol. 6, pp. 234)

### Financial support for ‘Ulama

He رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ would spend a lot of money on the knowledgeable people so that they become free from the burden of earning livelihood and remain engaged in serving the religion with

total concentration. Sayyiduna Hibbaan Bin Musa رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ has stated: When Sayyiduna ‘Abdullah Bin Mubarak رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ was criticised for distributing the wealth in other cities, leaving his own city, he stated, ‘I know such places where knowledgeable, remarkable and sincere personalities reside who have acquired the knowledge of Hadees perfectly and the people need their knowledge. If we leave them, their knowledge will get wasted and if we continue to support them, they will spread knowledge for the Ummah of the Beloved Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and after Nubuwwat, I do not consider anything to be Afdal [superior in rank] than spreading knowledge.’ (*Siyar A’laam-ur-Rasala*, vol. 7, 608)

### Good intentions for trade

Sayyiduna Fudayl Bin ‘Iyaad رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ once said to Sayyiduna ‘Abdullah Bin Mubarak رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ, ‘You enjoin us to become uninterested in the world and to take from it only as per requirement. On the other hand, you yourself bring caravans loaded with trade goods from the cities of Khurasan to the sacred city (i.e. Makkah Mukarramah)!’ He رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ responded, ‘I do it so that through this money, I remain safe from asking for money, I protect my honour and get help for worshipping my Rab رَبِّيَ، and there isn’t any such right of Allah تَعَالَى which I am not swift for and do not fulfil.’ Sayyiduna Fudayl Bin ‘Iyaad رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ liked his reply. (*Tareekh Baghdad*, vol. 10, pp. 158)

# Laws of trade

Mufti Abu Muhammad Ali Asghar Attari Madani

**What is the Islamic ruling on selling 'Dayn' [دَيْن]?**

**Question 1:** What do the blessed 'Ulama [Islamic scholars] and Muftis [Islamic jurists] state regarding the following matter: Bakr owed dayn of Rs. 2500 to Zayd which Bakr cannot pay him back all at once. Khalid said to Zayd, 'Sell me the Dayn' which Bakr owes to you for Rs. 2000. I may pay you Rs. 2000 all at once and then I will keep receiving the amount from Bakr little by little.' Is such an act of Khalid and Zayd correct or not?

الْجَوَابُ بِعَوْنِ الْمَلِكِ الْوَهَّابِ اَللّٰهُمَّ هِدَايَةَ الْحَقِّ وَالصَّوَابِ

In this case, making of a Bay' [بَيْع] [sale and

purchase contract] by Khalid and Zayd in such a way is not permissible because this Bay' of Dayn is being made with the one who is not Madyoon [مَدْيُون] [one who owes Dayn] and for the Bay' of currency with currency, [buying or selling] on credit is not permissible in any case, even if they are both equal.

وَاللّٰهُ اَعْلَمُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ وَرَسُوْلُهُ اَعْلَمُ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

<sup>1</sup> Anything which is Wajib [compulsory] on a person to pay back [is called Dayn, for example,] because of any 'Aqd [contract] such as Bay' [sale and purchase contract] or Ijarah [employment contract], or a person owes Tawaan [compensation] because of destroying something, or [it] is Wajib because of debt; all these are called 'Dayn'. (Footnote from Bahar-e-Shari'at, vol. 2, pp. 752)



### What is the Islamic ruling on selling DVDs of films and songs?

**Question 2:** Is the business of those people impermissible and Haraam who run CD and DVD centre where content based on films and songs is sold?

الْجَوَابُ بِعَوْنِ الْمَلِكِ الْوَهَّابِ اللَّهُمَّ هِدَايَةَ الْحَقِّ وَالصَّوَابِ

Doing such a business is impermissible and Haraam and the person doing such a business is deserving of hellfire. Doing this business is helping [others] in sins; Allah ﷻ has commanded us in the Holy Quran to refrain from helping in sins. It is stated in Surah Al-Ma'idah:

وَلَا تَعَاوَنُوا عَلَى الْإِثْمِ وَالْعُدْوَانِ

**Translation from Kanz-ul-Iman:** And do not help one another in sin and injustice.

(Part 6, Surah Al-Ma'idah, Ayah 2)

It is compulsory for such people to abandon this Haraam business and adopt a Halal source of earnings.

وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ عَذَابَ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

### What is the Islamic ruling on selling television?

**Question 3:** What do the blessed 'Ulama state regarding the following matter: There are two televisions at home. If we sell one of them and the buyer uses it wrongly, will we become sinners?

الْجَوَابُ بِعَوْنِ الْمَلِكِ الْوَهَّابِ اللَّهُمَّ هِدَايَةَ الْحَقِّ وَالصَّوَابِ

In this case, you will not become a sinner because television itself is not bad. There are its good uses as well as the bad ones. In whichever way the buyer uses it, you will not

face its dire consequences; he himself will be responsible for it. Allah ﷻ has stated:

لَا تَزِرُ وَازِرَةٌ وِزْرَ أُخْرَىٰ

**Translation from Kanz-ul-Iman:** No load-bearing soul will bear the load of another.

(Part 8, Surah Al-An'aam, Ayah 164)

وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ عَذَابَ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

### What is the Islamic ruling on selling dead animal's hide?

**Question 4:** Some people remove and sell dead<sup>2</sup> animals' hide. What is the Islamic ruling on their act of removing the hide and selling it?

الْجَوَابُ بِعَوْنِ الْمَلِكِ الْوَهَّابِ اللَّهُمَّ هِدَايَةَ الْحَقِّ وَالصَّوَابِ

In this case, if the hide is removed and then it is sold after being tanned [purified], it is permissible, otherwise not permissible. A'la Hadrat, Imam-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat عَلَيْهِ رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ was asked a question whether it is permissible or not to sell dead animal's hide. He gave its answer in the following way: If the hide is tanned [purified] by heating or drying it in sunlight, selling it is permissible 'كَيْفَ بَرْتَمَ وَجِلَّ الْإِسْتِقَامَ' (because of its Taharah [purity] and benefit from it being Halal [lawful]), otherwise [selling it] is Haraam [prohibited] and Baatil [invalid] 'لِكُنْهَ جُزْءٍ مِمِّيَّتٍ وَبَيْعِ الْمَيْتَةِ بَاطِلٌ' (because it is part of a dead animal and Bay' [sale and purchase] of a dead animal is Baatil). (Fatawa Razawiyyah, vol. 17, pp. 161)

وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ عَذَابَ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

<sup>2</sup> Dead animals here refer to those animals which die without being slaughtered.



# Sayyidatuna

# Safiyyah | Bint 'Abdul Muttalib رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا

Memoirs of blessed pious female personalities

Sayyidatuna Safiyyah Bint 'Abdul Muttalib رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا was the fifth paternal aunt of the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, real sister of Sayyid-ush-Shuhada<sup>1</sup>, Sayyiduna Ameer Hamzah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ and mother of Sayyiduna Zubayr Bin 'Awwam رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ, who is among the 'Asharah Mubashsharah<sup>2</sup>. She held an illustrious rank among the people of Arab due to her nobility, lineage and family eminence.

## Acceptance of Islam and migration

She رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا embraced Islam before the migration of the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. She performed Bay'at<sup>3</sup> to the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and migrated to Madinah Munawwarah with her son, Sayyiduna Zubayr Bin 'Awwam رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ. By doing so, she was included among the sacred group of

وَالشَّيْقُونَ الْأَوْلُونَ مِنَ الْمُهْجِرِينَ وَالْأَنْصَارِ

Translation from Kanz-ul-Iman: And the earliest and the foremost Muhajireen

(emigrants) and Ansaar (helpers of emigrants).

For this group, Allah Almighty has announced the glad tidings of His pleasure and Paradise in the Ayah 100 of Surah At-Taubah in the 11<sup>th</sup> part. (Tabqat Ibn Sa'd, vol. 8, pp. 34)

## Children

She رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا had 3 sons: (1) Sayyiduna Zubayr رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ (2) Sayyiduna Saa'ib رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ (3) 'Abdul Ka'bah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ [عبدالكعبة]. (Siyar A'laam-un-Nubala, vol. 3, pp. 516)



<sup>1</sup> Leader of the martyrs

<sup>2</sup> Those ten blessed companions رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ who were given the glad tidings of Paradise by the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ in this world.

<sup>3</sup> Allegiance

### Courage and bravery

She رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا was extremely brave and courageous woman. You can imagine her bravery and courage from the fact that she is the very first woman in the history of Islam to kill an enemy of Islam. (*Al-Isaabah*, vol. 7, pp. 214)

Therefore, during the Ghazwah Khandaq (battle of trench), a time came when the enemies saw that the entire Muslim army is engaged in war at the trench. So all of a sudden, the enemies attacked the fortress in which Muslim women and children had sought refuge. One soldier of the enemy reached the door of the fortress. Sayyidatuna Safiyyah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا saw him. She uprooted a piece of wood from the tent and struck it on his head with such force that he died. (*Musnad Al-Bazaar*, vol. 3, pp. 190, Hadees 978)

### Stood firm as a rock

In the battle of Uhud, when the Muslim army scattered, she رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا alone kept attacking the disbelievers with a spear; to the extent that the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was surprised upon her bravery and said to her son, Sayyiduna Zubayr Bin 'Awwam رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ: O Zubayr! Look at the bravery of your mother and my paternal aunt! Various brave people have fled but she is fighting the disbelievers alone as steady as a mountain. (*Zurqaani 'alal Mawahib*, vol. 4, pp. 490; *Jannati Zaywar*, pp. 504)

### Patience and forbearance

In the battle of Uhud, when she رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا was about to come to look at the blessed body of her martyred brother, Sayyid-ush-Shuhada, Sayyiduna Ameer Hamzah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ, then the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said to Sayyiduna Zubayr Bin 'Awwam رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ, 'Do not let Safiyyah come close to him as she would be extremely grieved and distressed upon looking at the state of her brother.' However, after seeking permission from the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, she came to her brother, recited 'إِنَّا لِلّٰهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ' and said while displaying the highest level of patience, 'I do not consider this to be a big sacrifice in the path of Allah Almighty.' Then she supplicated for his forgiveness and returned back. (*Seerat-ut-Nabawiyyah li Ibn Hishaam*, pp. 339)

### Demise

She رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا passed away at the age of seventy-three (73) in 20 Hijri during the caliphate of Ameer-ul-Mu'mineen<sup>4</sup>, Sayyiduna 'Umar Farooq-e-A'zam رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ in Madinah Munawwarah. Her blessed shrine is situated in Jannat-ul-Baqi<sup>5</sup>. (*Zurqaani 'alal Mawahib*, vol. 4, pp. 490)

<sup>4</sup> Leader of the believers

<sup>5</sup> Graveyard of Madinah Munawwarah



# Shar'i rulings pertaining to Islamic sisters

Mufti Muhammad Haashim Khan Attari Madani

## Ruling on Fard Tawaf during a woman's monthly course

**Question 1:** What do the blessed 'Ulama [Islamic scholars] and Muftis [Islamic jurists] state regarding the following matter: On the occasion of Hajj, if any Islamic sister's monthly course begins on 8<sup>th</sup> Zul-Hijjah and the air ticket is scheduled for her return before her monthly course comes to an end; she does not perform Tawaf-uz-Ziyarah and there is extreme difficulty in getting the ticket cancelled, what is the solution for her in the light of blessed Shari'ah in this case?

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
الْجَوَابُ بِعَوْنِكَ اللَّهُمَّ هِدَايَةَ الْحَقِّ وَالصَّوَابِ

Such a woman should get her ticket cancelled and should perform Fard Tawaf after she becomes Taahirah [i.e. after her monthly course comes to an end] even if she becomes Taahirah after the 12<sup>th</sup> of Zul-Hijjah. If there is



extreme difficulty for her own self or for the other travelling companions in getting the ticket cancelled, even then it is impermissible and a sin for such a woman to enter the Masjid in this state of impurity [i.e. during her monthly course]. If she enters [the Masjid] in the same state [of impurity] and she also performs Tawaf, she will be a sinner. However, in this case, the Fard of Tawaf will be regarded as performed and it will be compulsory for her to repent of this sin. Moreover, it will be compulsory for her to give a Badanah (i.e. sacrifice of a cow or a camel) in Haram because of performing Tawaf in the state of impurity. Then, if she succeeds afterwards in performing



Tawaf-uz-Ziyarah again after attaining Taharah [purity] till the sunset of 12<sup>th</sup> of Zul-Hijjah, Kaffarah [atonement] will stand remitted; and after the 12<sup>th</sup> of Zul-Hijjah, if she finds a chance and performs Tawaf again after attaining Taharah [purity], Badanah will stand remitted but she will have to give *Dam* [دم].

وَاللّٰهُ اَعْلَمُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ وَرَسُوْلُهُ اَعْلَمُ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

### For Hajj and 'Umrah, can a woman take tablets which stop the monthly course?

**Question 2:** What do the blessed 'Ulama and Muftis state regarding the following matter: For Hajj and 'Umrah, can a woman take tablets which stop the monthly course?

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ  
اَلْجَوَابُ بِعَوْنِ الْمَلِکِ الْوَهَّابِ اَللّٰهُمَّ هِدْ اَيَّةَ الْحَقِّ وَالصَّوَابِ

Yes! She can take [such tablets] provided that they do not become a cause of any great and immediate harm to the body, 'كعدم الباعث الشرعی'. It is not allowed [to take such tablets] if they become a cause of any great and immediate harm to the body. Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ has stated in the Holy Quran:

وَلَا تَنْقُضُوا بِاَيْدِيكُمْ اِلَى السَّهْمٰلِكَةِ ۗ

**Translation from Kanz-ul-Iman:** And do not fall into destruction with your own hands.

(Part 2, Surah Al-Baqarah, Ayah 195)

وَاللّٰهُ اَعْلَمُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ وَرَسُوْلُهُ اَعْلَمُ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

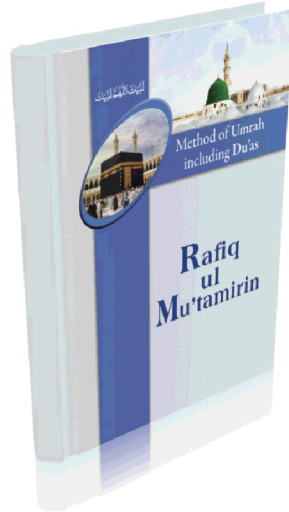
### What is the Islamic ruling if a woman carries out Halq or Taqseer of her husband after Tawaf and Sa'ee of 'Umrah?

**Question 3:** What do the blessed 'Ulama state regarding the following matter: A woman who has finished performing Tawaf and Sa'ee of 'Umrah but not yet carried out Taqseer, can she carry out Halq or Taqseer of her husband when the time has arrived for him to come out of Ihram (i.e. after he has finished performing Tawaf and Sa'ee of 'Umrah)?

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ  
اَلْجَوَابُ بِعَوْنِ الْمَلِکِ الْوَهَّابِ اَللّٰهُمَّ هِدْ اَيَّةَ الْحَقِّ وَالصَّوَابِ

Yes! She can do so, because a Muhrim [a person in the state of Ihram] can shave his own head or someone else's head when the time has arrived to come out of Ihram even if the second person [whose head is being shaved] is also a Muhrim and the time has arrived for him to come out of Ihram.

وَاللّٰهُ اَعْلَمُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ وَرَسُوْلُهُ اَعْلَمُ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ



# ‘U Generosity of Sayyiduna Usman-e-Ghani

رضى الله  
تعالى عنه

Muhammad Amjad Attari Madani

Illuminated stars

The Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has stated: The generous person is near Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ, near Jannah, near people [and] far from Hell whereas the miserly person is far from Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ, far from Jannah, far from people and near Hell. A generous person who is ignorant is dearer to Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ than a miser worshipper. (Sunan-ut-Tirmizi, vol. 3, pp. 387, Hadees 1968)

S a y y i d u n a  
'Abdullah Bin  
'Abbas رَضِيَ اللهُ  
تَعَالَى عَنْهُمَا said:  
During the rule  
of Sayyiduna  
Abu Bakr  
Siddeeq رَضِيَ اللهُ  
تَعَالَى عَنْهُ, a famine  
struck the land.  
People came in



the court of Sayyiduna Abu Bakr Siddeeq رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ and humbly said, 'There is no rain from the heavens, no vegetation on the earth and people are suffering acutely.' Khalifah-e-Rasool, Sayyiduna Siddeeq-e-Akbar رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ said, 'Go and have patience. The Most Gracious, Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ will remove your poverty before evening.' So, shortly afterwards, there was a shouting, 'A mercantile caravan of 'Usman (رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ) has arrived from Syria.'

There were 100 camels loaded with food

supplies. People gathered at the door of Sayyiduna 'Usman رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ and knocked at the door. He رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ came out and asked, 'What do you want?' People said, 'We are living from hand to mouth, there is no rain from the heavens, no vegetation on the earth and people are suffering acutely. Sell us your mercantile provision so that we distribute it

amongst the  
needy Muslims  
and provide  
them comfort.'  
He رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ said, 'You may enter by all means and buy it.' The traders came inside, food supplies were available

there. Sayyiduna 'Usman-e-Ghani رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ said, 'How much profit will you give me against the price I have purchased from Syria?' The traders said, 'We will pay 12 in return for 10.' He رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ said, 'I have an offer which is more than this.' The traders said, 'We will pay 15 in return for 10.' He رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ said, 'That offer is even more than this.' Greatly surprised, the traders said, 'O Abu 'Amr! There is no trader in Madinah except us. Who is offering you more?' Sayyiduna 'Usman-e-Ghani رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ said, 'My Rab عَزَّوَجَلَّ

is offering me more by giving 10 in return for one. Can you offer more than this?' The traders said, 'By Allah ﷺ! We cannot give more than this.' Sayyiduna 'Usman-e-Ghani رضي الله تعالى عنه said, 'I make Allah ﷺ witness, I have given all these food supplies to the needy Muslims as a Sadaqah.' (*Ar-Riqqah wal-Buka li Ibn Qudamah*, pp. 92)

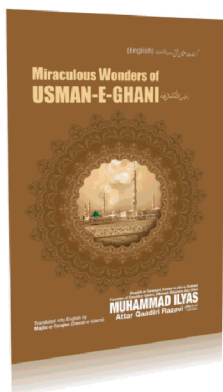
### Bought Jannah 2 times

Sayyiduna Abu Hurayrah رضي الله تعالى عنه said: Sayyiduna 'Usman-e-Ghani رضي الله تعالى عنه bought Jannah from the Beloved Rasool صلى الله تعالى عليه وآله twice, once he رضي الله تعالى عنه purchased the 'well of Roomah' and dedicated it to the Muslims and the second time when he provided supplies of Jihad for Ghazwah Tabook. (*Hilya-tul-Awliya*, vol. 1, pp. 96, Raqm 171)

After being cruelly attacked, Sayyiduna 'Usman-e-Ghani رضي الله تعالى عنه embraced martyrdom at the age of around 82 on Friday, 18<sup>th</sup> of Zul-Hijja-til-Haraam, 35<sup>th</sup> AH, in the state of Sawm. (*Al-Isaabah*, vol. 4, pp. 379)

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

أهين بجاه النبي الكريم صل الله تعالى عليه وآله وسلم



## The first one

(A Madani bouquet of 5 blessed sayings of the Holy Rasool صلى الله تعالى عليه وآله وسلم)

### 1. Whose grave will open first?

أَنَا أَوَّلُ مَنْ تَنْشَقُّ عَنْهُ الْأَرْضُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ: i.e. My grave will open first on the Day of Judgement.

(*Al-Awa'il lit-Tabarani*, pp. 27)

### 2. Which Ummah's accountability will be taken first?

نَحْنُ أَوَّلُ مَنْ يُبْعَثُ وَأَوَّلُ مَنْ يُحَاسَبُ: i.e. We will be resurrected first and our accountability will be taken first. (*Al-Awa'il lit-Tabarani*, pp. 40)

### 3. Who will intercede first?

أَنَا أَوَّلُ شَافِعٍ وَأَوَّلُ مُسْتَفْعٍ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ: i.e. I will first intercede on the Day of Judgement and my intercession will be accepted. (*Sunan-ut-Tirmizi*, vol. 5, pp. 355, Hadees 3636)

### 4. Who will knock the door of Paradise first?

أَنَا أَوَّلُ مَنْ يَقْرُمُ بَابَ الْجَنَّةِ: i.e. I will be the first one to knock the door of Paradise. (*Sahih Muslim*, pp. 107, Hadees 484)

### 5. Who will wear the heavenly attire on the Day of Judgement first?

أَوَّلُ مَنْ يُكْسَى يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ إِبْرَاهِيمُ: i.e. Sayyiduna Ibraheem عليه السلام will be the first one who will be made to wear the heavenly attire on the Day of Judgement. (*Sahih Bukhari*, vol. 2, pp. 420, Hadees 3349)





Illuminated stars

Adnan Ahmad  
Attari Madani

# Sayyiduna Abu Zar Ghifari رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ

having unnecessary relations with people. In speaking the truth, he would neither be scared of the reproach of a rebuking person and nor would he come under the pressure of the awe of any ruler or king. He رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ remained steadfast upon the Deen even in every type of hardship and trial. (*Hilyat-ul-Awliya*, vol. 1, pp. 210)

The Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ stated: The one who likes to see someone resembling Sayyiduna 'Isa عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام in appearance and character, he should look at Abu Zar. (*Al-Mu'jam-ul-Kabeer*, vol. 2, pp. 149, Hadees 1626)

Dear Islamic brothers! Sayyiduna Jundub Bin Junadah, Abu Zar Ghifari رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ is considered to be among extremely illustrious companions رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ. He رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ is matchless in his piety and asceticism, and incomparable in knowledge and exceptional in acting upon his knowledge. He رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ would fulfil his promise, fulfil will, and avoid

## Passion for worship

Before accepting Islam, he رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ worshipped the only Allah Almighty for three years while standing up the entire night; to the extent that he رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ would fall on the ground (out of tiredness) in the last part of the night. (*Sahih Muslim*, pp. 1030, Hadees 6359)

## Acceptance of Islam and migration

According to one narration, when the rays of the luminosity of Islam emerged from the valleys of Makkah and reached the tribe of Ghifaar, then he رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ came to Makkah but could not ask anyone about the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Sayyiduna 'Ali-ul-Murtada كَرَّمَ اللهُ تَعَالَى وَجْهَهُ الْكَرِيم thought of

him to be a traveller and brought him to his house (and offered hospitality). Next day, he رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ brought him to his house again and asked: 'What is your purpose of coming to this city?' When he رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ mentioned the state of his heart, then Sayyiduna 'Ali-ul-Murtada كَرَّمَ اللهُ تَعَالَى وَجْهَهُ الْكَرِيم said: 'Follow me. If someone sees us on the way and if there is any sort of danger, then I will face the wall as if I am putting my shoe right, and you proceed ahead.'

This is how he رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ presented himself in the court of the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Moreover, he رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ was the first one to be privileged with presenting Salam to the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ in Islamic manner. After embracing Islam, he رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ bore hardships inflicted by the disbelievers and polytheists. (*Sahih Bukhari, vol. 2, pp. 480, Hadees 3522; summarized; Sahih Muslim, pp. 1030, Hadees 6359*)

After all, he رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ returned to his tribe. Then, he migrated to Madinah Munawwarah after the battle of trench and joined the blessed companions of Suffah عَلَيْهِمُ رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ. (*Tabqat Ibn Sa'd, vol. 4, pp. 170; vol. 1, pp. 197*)

### Status in the blessed court of Holy Rasool ﷺ

He رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ used to fulfil the obligation of serving the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. When he رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ would be free, he would come inside the Masjid and would also rest there. (*Musnad Imam Ahmad, vol. 10, pp. 440, Hadees 27659*)

Whenever he رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ would be blessed with the opportunity of meeting the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, then the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ would definitely shake hands with him. (*Musnad-ut-Tiyaalsi, pp. 64, Hadees 473*)

When he رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ would be present in the blessed court of the Noble Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

(and if something was to be distributed), then the distribution would start from him; and if he would not be present there, then he رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ would be searched for. (*Tareekh Ibn 'Asakir, vol. 66, pp. 187*)

During his last moments, the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ called him. When he رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ reached the blessed court of the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, he رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ devotionally bowed on the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ also clasped his blessed hand on his blessed body. (*Musnad Imam Ahmad, vol. 8, pp. 101, Hadees 21499*)

### Making Satan angry

Once, one of his slaves broke the leg of his goat. When he رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ asked the reason for it, he replied: 'I wanted to make you furious so that you could become sinner by beating me up.' He رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ said: 'I will make the one displeased (i.e. Satan) who enticed you to perform this action.' Then, he رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ freed that slave. (*Tareekh Ibn 'Asakir, vol. 66, pp. 211*)

### He would not accumulate Dirham and Dinar (wealth)

He رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ would severely dislike accumulating gold and silver. Once to test him, Sayyiduna Ameer Mu'awiyah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ sent one thousand Dinars to him in the night. He رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ gave all the Dinars as Sadaqah (charity) before the morning. (*Siyar A'laam-un-Nubala, vol. 3, pp. 393*)

### Why shall I become rich?

Once, somebody asked him: 'Why don't you accumulate properties like others?' He رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ replied: 'I do not desire to be rich.' (*Az-Zuhd-ul-Ahmad, pp. 171*)

## Aversion to the world

Somebody once came to him and presented him with some wealth. He رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ said: 'I have one goat for milk, one donkey as a ride, wife to serve me and one shawl more than my need. Due to this, I fear lest I am held accountable for this.' (*Al-Mu'jam-ul-Kabeer, vol. 2, pp. 150, Hadees 1631*)

## Joy upon tribulations

Once, the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: 'O Abu Zar! You are a pious man. You will soon be inflicted with tribulations after me.' He رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ humbly asked: 'Tribulations in the path of Allah Almighty?' صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: 'In the path of Allah Almighty.' He رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ humbly said: 'I welcome the command of Allah Almighty.' (*Tareekh Ibn 'Asakir, vol. 66, pp. 192*)

## Seclusive

During heading towards Ghazwah Tabook, he رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ was walking separate from everyone else. Seeing this, the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: 'O Abu Zar! You will walk alone, die alone and will also be resurrected alone.' (*Maghaazi lil-Waaqidi, vol. 3, pp. 1000*)

It happened exactly as the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said. Therefore, after the apparent demise of the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, he رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ permanently resided in one of the villages of Syria. Then during the caliphate of Sayyiduna Usman-e-Ghani رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ, he رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ came to Damascus and carried on preaching. He رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ spent the last days of his life in a place called 'Rabzah' [رَبْزَه], situated in the surrounding vicinities of blessed Madinah. (*A'laam liz-Zarkali, vol. 2, pp. 140*)

## Belief upon the blessed saying of Holy Rasool



Sayyiduna Abu Zar Ghifari رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ passed away in 32 Hijri. At the time of his demise, his blessed wife, Sayyidatuna Umm-e-Zar رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا started crying. He رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ asked: 'Why are you crying?' She humbly said: 'I do not have enough cloth to shroud you.' He رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ said: Once, the Rasool of Rahmah صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said to some of us, 'One of you will pass away in a deserted place and a group of Muslims will participate in his funeral.' Then he رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ stated: 'All those who were present there have passed away in a city or a village. Only I am left out of them and I am sure that I am that person. Therefore, go out and have a look; a group of Muslims must be arriving.'

Sayyidatuna Umm-e-Zar رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا was waiting on the way outside and she saw the signs of a caravan. As the caravan came closer, then Sayyidatuna Umm-e-Zar رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا said: 'One Muslim is taking his last breaths. Please arrange for his shroud and burial.' People of the caravan asked: 'Who is he?' She replied: 'Companion of the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, Abu Zar Ghifari.' Listening to this, people of the caravan became restless and went to him restlessly. He رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ passed some pieces of advice to them and then his soul left his body.

According to one saying, companion of the Holy Rasool, Sayyiduna 'Abdullah Bin Mas'ood رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ, who was also in this caravan, led his funeral Salah. (*Asad-ul-Ghaabati, vol. 1, pp. 442; summarized*)

He رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ has relayed 281 blessed Ahadees to the Muslim Ummah. (*Tahzeeb-ul-Asma, vol. 2, pp. 513*)

# N Sadr-ul-Afadil Mufti Sayyid Na'eemuddin Muradabadi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ

Haafiz Irfan Hafeez Attari Madani

Sadr-ul-Afadil Mufti Sayyid Muhammad Na'eemuddin Muradabadi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ is an important personality amongst the Khulafa of Imam-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat, A'la Hadrat, Mujaddid-e-Deen-o-Millat, Imam Ahmad Raza Khan رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ. He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ was a Mufassir, Muhaddis, Munazir, Khateeb, writer and a political leader.

## Blessed birth

He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ was born in Moradabad (India) on 21 Safar-ul-Muzaffar 1300 Hijri corresponding to 1 January 1883 AD. His birth name was kept as 'Ghulam Mustafa' but he became famous by the name of 'Sayyid Muhammad Na'eemuddin'.

## Education

He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ completed Hifz [memorisation] of the Holy Quran at the age of 8. He learnt reading and writing Urdu and Persian from his honourable father, Maulana Sayyid Mu'eenuddin Nuzhat. He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ studied Dars-e-Nizami from Maulana Shah Fazl Ahmad Amrohi and Maulana Shah Gul Muhammad Qaadiiri رَحْمَتُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ. He completed Dars-e-Nizami at the age of 19 and practised writing Fatwa for a year.



## Association with A'la Hadrat

He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ authored his first book, namely 'الكَلِمَةُ الْعُلْيَا لِإِعْلَاءِ عِلْمِ الْمُصْطَفَى صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ' at the age of 20 on [the topic of] Ilm-e-Ghayb-e-Nabawi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ. When this book was presented to Imam-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat, A'la Hadrat Shah Imam Ahmad Raza Khan رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ, he said: 'مَا فَاتَهُ اللهُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ, it is an excellent and remarkable book. This young age and still such a great book containing such good proofs is an evidence of the author being intelligent and skilful.' (Hayat Sadr-ul-Afadil, pp. 33)

Mufti Sayyid Muhammad Na'eemuddin Muradabadi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ then had the privilege of visiting the blessed court of A'la Hadrat رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ for the first time. Then, he became so devoted that he has himself stated: I would go to the court of A'la Hadrat رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ every





Monday and Thursday at all costs. (*Ibid*)

A'la Hadrat رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ had great confidence in him and would consult him about important matters. Mufti Sayyid Muhammad Na'eemuddin Muradabadi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ wrote '*Khaza'in-ul-'Irfan'*, a Tafseer in the form of explanatory notes on A'la Hadrat's Quranic translation, namely '*Kanz-ul-Iman'*. It is a summary of the previous authentic Tafaseer and is also famous worldwide.

### Privilege of becoming a Mureed

He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ had the privilege of becoming a Mureed of his respected teacher, Maulana Shah Gul Muhammad Qadiri رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ in the Qadiriyyah spiritual order.

### Ijzat and Khilafat

Besides A'la Hadrat رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ, Mufti Sayyid Muhammad Na'eemuddin's honourable Murshid and Shaykh-ul-Mashaikh Maulana Shah 'Ali Husayn Ashrafi Kachochwi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ also gave him "Ijzat and Khilafat [permission to make Mureed in a certain spiritual order]". (*Baaniyan Silsilah Na'eemiyyah*, pp. 206)

### Educational services

He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ laid the foundation stone of Madrasah Anjuman Ahl-e-Sunnat-o-Jama'at in Moradabad in 1910 AD which later became famous by the name of Jami'ah Na'eemiyyah. Through his guidance and training, such students got prepared who established more Madaris. Few of them are: Founder of Dar-ul-Uloom Hizb-ul-Ahnaaf, Maulana Abul Barakaat Sayyid Ahmad Qadiri; founder of Dar-ul-Uloom Na'eemiyyah Karachi, Maulana Muhammad Umar Na'eemi; founder of Dar-ul-Uloom Hanafiyyah Basirpur Okara, Maulana Abul Khayr Noorullah Na'eemi; founder of

Dar-ul-Uloom Jami'ah Na'eemiyyah Lahore, Mufti Muhammad Husayn Na'eemi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ. (*Hayat Sadr-ul-Afadil*; summarized)

### Other services

Different types of Fitnahs [evils] related to the beliefs and practices were evolving in his era. He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ played a leading role in refuting all those Fitnahs. He played an exemplary role in Tahreek-e-Pakistan as well. In 1946 AD, All India Sunni Conference was held in Banaras by his efforts in which demand for Pakistan was greatly supported. (*Hayat Sadr-ul-Afadil*; summarized)

### Books

Besides *Tafseer Khaza'in-ul-'Irfan*, 'اَطْيَبُ الْاِيْمَانِ فِي رَدِّ نَقْوَةِ الْاِيْمَانِ', '*Kitab-ul-'Aqa'id*', '*Sawanih Karbala*', '*Kشف الحجاب عن مسائل ايعال الشَّوَاب*', '*Seerat-e-Sahabah*' and '*Adaab-ul-Akhyar*', etc., are included in his books. His poetry collection of Na'at, namely *Riyaz-e-Na'eem* has been published. Besides these, he رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ started a bimonthly magazine "*As-Sawaad-ul-A'zam*" which later became a monthly magazine.

### Blessed demise

He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ passed away on Friday on 19 Zul-Hijjah 1367 Hijri corresponding to 23 October 1948 AD. (*Baaniyan Silsilah Na'eemiyyah*, footnote, pp. 251)

His blessed shrine is under the Divine mercy, beside the Masjid of Jami'ah Na'eemiyyah, Moradabad, India.

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

For more information regarding his biography, study the booklet '*Tazkirah Sadr-ul-Afadil*' published by Maktaba-tul-Madinah.

# Those Islamic personalities whose day of demise or 'Urs is marked in Zul-Hijjah



Abu Majid Muhammad Shaahid Attari Madani

Zul-Hijja-til-Haraam is the twelfth month of the Islamic calendar. Brief biographies of 19 of those blessed Sahabah, great Awliya and Islamic 'Ulama whose day of demise or 'Urs is marked in this month were included in Zul-Hijjah issue of monthly magazine "Faizan-e-Madinah", 1438 Hijri.<sup>1</sup> Following are the brief biographies of some more Islamic personalities:

## Blessed Sahabah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ

1. Umm-e-Rumaan Bint 'Aamir رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا was the respected wife of Sayyiduna Abu Bakr Siddeeq رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ, mother of Umm-ul-Mu'mineen Sayyidatuna 'Aaishah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا, a Sahabiyyah who embraced Islam in its early days, and a pious and ascetic woman. She passed away in Madinah Munawwarah in Zul-Hijjah, 6 Hijri. (*Tabqat Ibn Sa'd*, vol. 8, pp. 216; *Al-Muntazam fi Tareekh-ul-Mulook wal-Umam*, vol. 3, pp. 291)

2. Sayyiduna 'Aamir Bin Rabe'eah رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ embraced Islam in its early days. He was a Mujahid who participated in all the Ghazwahs<sup>2</sup> including "Ghazwah Badr" and he رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ also had the privilege of performing Hijrah [migration] to both the places, Habshah and Madinah Munawwarah. He رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ passed away in Zul-Hijjah, 35 Hijri. (*Tabqat Ibn Sa'd*, vol. 3, pp. 295; *Al-Muntazam fi Tareekh-ul-Mulook wal-Umam*, vol. 5, pp. 73)

<sup>1</sup> (1) Sayyiduna Imam Muhammad Baaqir ('Urs day: 7 Zul-Hijjah) (2) Murshid of A'la Hadrat, Shah Aal-e-Rasool Marehrawi ('Urs day: 18 Zul-Hijjah) (3) Sayyid 'Abdullah Shah Ghazi ('Urs day: 20, 21, 22 Zul-Hijjah) (4) Imam Abu Bakr Ja'far Bin Yunus Shibli ('Urs day: 27 Zul-Hijjah) (5) 'Allamah Badruddin 'Ayni ('Urs day: 4 Zul-Hijjah) (6) Imam Abul Hasan 'Ali Margheenani ('Urs day: 15 Zul-Hijjah) (7) Maulana Ziyauddin Ahmad Madani Qaadiri ('Urs day: 15 Zul-Hijjah) (8) Maulana Shah 'Abdul 'Aleem Siddeeqi Meerathi ('Urs day: 22 Zul-Hijjah)

<sup>2</sup> The battles in which the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ himself participated.



### Blessed Awliya رَجْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى

3. Muhafiz-e-Islam, Sayyiduna Muslim Bin 'Aqeel رَجْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى was born in Kufa. He is the son of Imam Husayn's paternal uncle. He رَجْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى was the representative [of Imam Husayn رَجْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ] and one of his staunch devotees. He embraced martyrdom on 9 Zul-Hijjah 60 Hijri. His blessed shrine is the centre of blessings and benefits near Jaami' Masjid Ambiya in Kufa. (*Al-Bidayah wan-Nihayah*, vol. 5, pp. 664; *Al-Kamil fit-Tareekh*, vol. 3, pp. 398; *Shahadat Nawwasah Sayyid-ul-Abrar*, pp. 617)

4. Sayyid-ul-'Ulama, Sayyiduna Shaykh Abul Hasan 'Ali Bin Yusuf Lakhmi Shatnawfi [لَحْمِي سَطَوْفِي] Shaafi'i رَجْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى was born in 644 Hijri in Qahira [Cairo], Egypt. He رَجْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى was Shaykh-ul-Qurra, Faqih [Islamic jurist] of Shaafi'i school of Islamic Jurisprudence, teacher of Jami'ah Azhar and author of the books. He رَجْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى became famous worldwide because of his most authentic book '*Bahjat-ul-Asraar wa Ma'dan-ul-Anwaar*'. He passed away on 20 Zul-Hijjah 713 Hijri and was laid to rest in Qahira, Egypt. (*Husn-ul-Muhadirah fi Akhbar Misr wal-Qahirah*, vol. 1, pp. 417; *A'laam liz-Zarkali*, vol. 5, pp. 34; *Fatawa Razawiyyah*, vol. 21, pp. 384, 385)

5. A greatly generous person of his era, Sayyiduna Imam Abu Ja'far Muhammad Taqi رَجْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى was born in Madinah Munawwarah in 195 Hijri. He was famous for his excellence and virtues, generosity and benevolence, and piety and asceticism. He رَجْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى embraced martyrdom at the age of 25 in 220 Hijri. His blessed shrine is located in Baghdad near [the shrine of] his paternal grandfather, Imam Musa Kaazim رَجْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى. (*Shawahid-un-Nuburwah*, pp. 267; *Tareekh Baghdad*, vol. 3, pp. 265-267)

6. Shaykh-ul-Mashaaikh, Sayyiduna Makhdoom Jahaniyaan Jahan Gasht Jalaluddin Husayn Bukhari Suharwerdi رَجْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى was born in 706 Hijri in Uch Shareef (Bahawalpur district, southern Punjab). He رَجْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى was an expert in the fields of Islamic knowledge, Khalifah of many Mashaaikh, Ustaz-ul-'Ulama wal-Mashaaikh and an influential personality. He رَجْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى became famous for travelling to many cities of the entire world. He passed away on 10 Zul-Hijjah 785 Hijri and his blessed shrine is famous in Uch Shareef. (*Mirat-ul-Asraar*, pp. 974)

7. The grand Shaykh of Hamdaan, Sayyid 'Ali Hamdaani Kibraawi رَجْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى was born in 713 AH in Aalwind (Hamdaan) Western Iran. He رَجْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى was an embodiment of Islamic arts and sciences. He رَجْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى had privilege to see more than 10000 blessed saints of the world. He spread the spiritual order of Kibrawiyah across the world, introduced Islam in the region of Kashmir, an extremely beautiful valley and authored many books. The renowned books '*Zakheera-tul-Mulook*' and '*Awraad-e-Fatahiyah*' are also written by him. He رَجْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى departed this life on 6<sup>th</sup> Zul-Hijjah 786 AH. The blessed shrine of Sayyid 'Ali Hamdaani Kibraawi رَجْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى is situated in Kolab (Khatlan, a province of Tajikistan) which is visited by all the people. (*Mirat-ul-Asraar*, pp. 1030-1034; *Mahmamah Mah-e-Noor* January 2013, pp. 24-31)

8. Ghaus-e-Zamaan, Sayyiduna Khuwajah 'Abdur Rahman Choharvi Qaadir رَجْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى was born in 1262 AH in Chohar Shareef - a village of Sabzpur (Haripur Hazara, KPK) and passed away in the same village on 1<sup>st</sup> Zul-Hijjah 1342 AH. He رَجْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى is a Wali-e-Kamil, (a great saint) author of books and the founder of Dar-ul-'Uloom Islamiyyah Rahmaniyyah. The book '*Majmu'a*

*Salawaat-ur-Rasool'*, consisting of 30 parts, has been published. (*Tazkirah Akabir Ahl-e-Sunnat*, pp. 216)

**9.** Taj-ul-'Aarifeen, Shaykh Muhammad Afzal Ilahabadi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى was born in the month of Rabi'ul-Awwal 1038 AH in Saidpur (near Ghazipur), UP, India. He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى was a practicing Islamic scholar, author of books and Shaykh-e-Tareeqat of spiritual order of Naqshbandiyyah Abul 'Ula'iyah. His books also include 'شرح فُصُوصِ الْحِكْمِ مُسَمًّى بِهِ شَرْحُ الْفُصُوصِ عَلَى وَفْقِ 'الْأُصُوصِ'. He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى passed away on 18<sup>th</sup> Zul-Hijjah 1124 AH. The blessed shrine of Shaykh Muhammad Afzal Ilahabadi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى is located in Mahallah 'Chak' Allahabad (UP) India. (*Tazkirah 'Ulama-o-Mashaaiikh Pakistan-o-Hind*, vol. 2, pp. 974; *Tazkirah 'Ulama-e-Hind*, pp. 417)

**10.** Malik-ush-Shu'ara (the king of poets) Sayyid Waaris Shah Bukhari Chishti رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى was probably born in 1122 AH in Jandiala Sher Khan, Tehsil and district Sheikhpura (Punjab) Pakistan, and passed away on 9<sup>th</sup> Zul-Hijjah 1206 AH. The blessed tomb of Sayyid Waaris Shah Bukhari Chishti رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى is situated in Jandiala Sher Khan. He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى was a class fellow of Baba Bulleh Shah رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى, practicing Islamic scholar and prominent Punjabi mystic poet, having command over the language. (*Urdu Da'irah Ma'arif-e-Islamiyyah*, vol. 22, pp. 573, 575; *Rasaail Qusoori*, vol. 1, pp. 40)

### Islamic scholars

**11.** Shaykh-ul-Islam, 'Umda-tul-Muhaddiseen, Shahabuddin, Haafiz Ahmad Bin 'Ali Ibn Hajar 'Asqalani Shaafi'i رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى was born in 773 AH in Cairo, Egypt and passed away on 28<sup>th</sup> Zul-Hijjah 852 AH in the same city, and was laid to rest in Qarafah Sughra. He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى

was Haafiz-ul-Quran, glorious Muhaddis, teacher of Muhaddiseen, and a poet in Arabic language. The book '*Fath-ul-Baari Sharh Sahih Bukhari*' written by Haafiz Ahmad Bin Hajar 'Asqalani Shaafi'i رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى is his globally renowned literary work. (*Bustan-ul-Muhaddiseen*, pp. 302; *Ar-Riwayaat-ut-Tafseeriyah fi Fath-ul-Baari*, vol. 1, pp. 39, 65)

**12.** Hujjat-ul-Islam, Imam Abu Bakr Ahmad Bin 'Ali Raazi Jassaas Hanafi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى was born in 305 AH in Baghdad and passed away on 7<sup>th</sup> Zul-Hijjah 370 AH in Iraq, Baghdad. He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى was an embodiment of piety and asceticism, Imam-o-Faqih of Ahnaaf, a man of excellent etiquette and a commentator of Glorious Quran. Out of more than 12 books of Imam Abu Bakr Ahmad Bin 'Ali Raazi Jassaas رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى, '*Ahkam-ul-Quran*' has gained great popularity. (*Hadaiq-ul-Hanafiyyah*, pp. 203; *Al-Fawaaid-ul-Baheeh*, pp. 36)

**13.** The Imam in the field of Islamic sciences and arts, 'Allamah Khuwajah Muzaffar Husayn Razavi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى was born in 1358 AH in Singhia (Tehsil Baisi, Purnia district of Bihar state) India. He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى passed away on 14<sup>th</sup> Zul-Hijjah 1434 AH and was laid to rest in the same city Singhia (India). He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى is the blessed student of Malik-ul-'Ulama-o-Faqih-e-A'zam Hind (India); he graduated from Jami'ah Mazhar-ul-Islam Bareilly. He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى was Khalifah of Mufti-e-A'zam India, Ustaz-ul-'Ulama and an expert in the science of logic, philosophy and the branches related to reasoning. The collection of his articles, namely '*تحقيقات امام 'علم و فن*' has been published. (*Tahzeeqat Imam 'Ilm-o-Fun*, pp. 11, 20, 27; *Mufti-e-A'zam aur In kay Khulafa*, pp. 611)

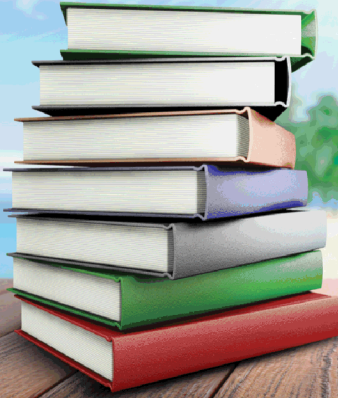
Achievements of the revolutionary personalities

# Introduction & religious contribution of 'Allamah 'Abdul 'Azeez Perhaarwi

رحمۃ اللہ  
تعالیٰ علیہ

Achievements of the revolutionary personalities

Asif Jahanzayb Attari Madani



Zubda-tul-Awliya, Sarkheel-e-Asfiya, 'Aarif-Billah, Manba'-e-'Ilm-o-Hikmat, 'Allama-tud-Dahr, Sultan-ul-Fudala, Sahib-e-'Ilm-o-'Amal, Jaami'-ul-Ma'qool wal-Manqool, Maahir-ul-Furoo' wal-Usool, 'Allamah Abu 'Abdur Rahman 'Abdul 'Azeez Perhaarwi Chishti Nizami رحمۃ اللہ تعالیٰ علیہ was born in 1206 Hijri in Basti Perharan, surroundings of Kot Addu (Muzaffar Garh).

(*Ahwaal-o-Aasaar 'Allamah 'Abdul 'Azeez Perhaarwi*, pp. 25; summarized)

## Elementary education

He رحمۃ اللہ تعالیٰ علیہ did Hifz of the Holy Quran through his respected father and then left for Madina-tul-Awliya, Multan (Punjab, Pakistan). There he acquired 'Uloom-o-Funoon from Sayyid Khuwajah Muhammad Jamaal Chishti Multani رحمۃ اللہ تعالیٰ علیہ. (*Tazkirah Akabir Ahl-e-Sunnat*, pp. 230)

## Intelligence

'Allamah 'Abdul 'Azeez Perhaarwi رحمۃ اللہ تعالیٰ علیہ was not so intelligent in his childhood, but he

was blessed with such powerful intelligence by the blessed and spiritual attention of his honourable teacher, Haafiz Muhammad Jamaal Multani رحمۃ اللہ تعالیٰ علیہ, that he wouldn't forget the book he رحمۃ اللہ تعالیٰ علیہ would read once and explain meanings and senses of the most complicated book easily. (*Ahwaal-o-Aasaar 'Allamah 'Abdul 'Azeez Perhaarwi*, pp. 27; summarized)

## 'Ilm-e-Ladunni

He رحمۃ اللہ تعالیٰ علیہ was privileged with such special blessings of Allah Almighty, one example is mentioned below:

One night Sayyiduna Khidr عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام came to 'Allamah 'Abdul 'Azeez Perhaarwi رحمۃ اللہ تعالیٰ علیہ. And he عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام put his blessed hand in between the shoulders of 'Allamah 'Abdul 'Azeez Perhaarwi رحمۃ اللہ تعالیٰ علیہ and then by its blessings his chest turned into a great ocean of knowledge and spirituality. (*Tazkirah Akabir Ahl-e-Sunnat*, pp. 230; summarized)

### His [‘Abdul ‘Azeez’s] **Tabahhur [تَبْحُر]** in branches of knowledge

‘Allamah Perhaarwi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ revived many branches of knowledge which had been extinct and further expanded them; because he رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ had Ladunni type of knowledge and other scholars did not even possess a small fraction of his knowledge. (*Ahwaal-o-Aasaar ‘Allamah ‘Abdul ‘Azeez Perhaarwi, pp. 32; summarized*)

### He was well versed in 273 branches of knowledge

He [‘Allamah Perhaarwi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ] states: We don’t feel pride over the wisdom and intelligence but we glorify Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ, Who has bestowed us with the initial knowledge and ultimate knowledge and selected us from Mu’asireen (contemporaries) for the knowledge. Therefore, he [‘Allamah Perhaarwi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ] had comprehensive skills over these branches of knowledge:

- ❖ 80 branches of Quran-o-Usool-e-Quran sciences
- ❖ 90 branches of Fiqh-o-Hadees sciences
- ❖ 20 branches of ‘Ilm-o-Adab sciences
- ❖ 40 branches of Hikmat-o-Tabee’aat sciences
- ❖ 30 branches of Mathematics
- ❖ 10 branches of Ilahiyaat sciences and 3 branches of Hikmat-e-‘Amaliyah sciences. (*Ibid, pp. 32*)

### His written books

‘Allamah Perhaarwi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ wrote numerous books on different branches of knowledge. Out of his written books, names of 12 books are given below:

1. الصنصام في أصول تفسیر القرآن (Arabic)
2. السلسبيل في تفسیر التثنيين
3. Iman-e-Kamil (Persian)
4. Al-Ikseer (Tib)
5. Mushk-e-Anbar (Arabic, Tib)
6. كَوْنُ النَّبِيِّ فِي أُصُولِ الْحَدِيثِ (Arabic)
7. كَيْفِيَّاتُ (Arabic)
8. السَّائِيَه
9. فَعَّ الْأَنْوَام
10. Sharh Hisn Haseen
11. علم اسطر نومييا كبير
12. Hayat-un-Nabi

(*Ahwaal-o-Aasaar ‘Allamah ‘Abdul ‘Azeez Perhaarwi, pp. 44-60*)

### His blessed demise and resting place

This pious personage who was enriched with branches of great knowledge, [‘Allamah Perhaarwi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ] died at the age of about 33, in the Basti Perharan (Punjab, Pakistan) in 1239 Hijri. His luminous shrine is located at the Basti Perharan, Punjab. (*Tazkirah Akabir Ahl-e-Sunnat, pp. 231; summarized*) His ‘Urs is celebrated on 8, 9 Zul-Hijja-til-Haraam.

May Allah Almighty shower His mercy upon him and may Allah Almighty forgive us without any accountability for his sake!

اُمِّيْنَ بِجَاوِزِ النَّبِيِّ الْاَكْرَمِيِّنَ صَلَّ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

# Sayyidi Qutb-e-Madinah as a hospitable host

Successor of A'la Hadrat, Maulana Ziyauddin Ahmad Qadiri Madani رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ was Shari'ah compliant, an individual having good character, extremely kind and very hospitable. Whoever would come to him, he رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ would be hospitable to him as per his rank. Mufti Ahmad Yar Khan Na'eemi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ came to his blessed house after Fajr Salah. Sayyidi Qutb-e-Madinah رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ performed his hospitality with extremely well served breakfast.

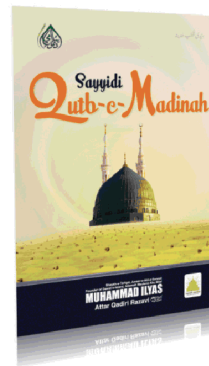
Similarly, whenever the Mufti of Syria, Shaykh Muhammad 'Ali Muraad would come and present Salam to him, then Sayyidi Qutb-e-Madinah رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ would straight away say, 'Bring cold drinks for him.' (*Amnaar Qutb-e-Madinah*, pp. 240, 247; summarized)

He رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ passed away on 4<sup>th</sup> Zul-Hijja-til-Haraam 1401 Hijri in Madinah Munawwarah and was laid to rest in the proximity of Ahl-e-Bayt-e-Athaar رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ in Jannat-ul-Baqi'. (*Sayyidi Qutb-e-Madinah*, pp. 17; summarized)

May Allah Almighty shower His mercy upon him and forgive us for his sake!

أَمِينٌ بِجَاهِ النَّبِيِّ الْأَكْرَمِ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

(In order to learn more about his blessed Seerah (biography), read the booklet of Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat 'Sayyidi Qutb-e-Madinah' and page no. 44 of the monthly magazine 'Faizan-e-Madinah', Zul-Hijja-til-Haraam 1438 Hijri edition.)



# Some voice messages of Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat



**Congratulating and blessing with Du'as upon  
being appointed as a Qazi**

تَحِيَّاتٌ وَأُصْلِحْ وَنَسَلِمُ عَلَى رَسُولِهِ النَّبِيِّ الْكَرِيمِ

From: Sag-e-Madinah, Muhammad Ilyas  
Attar Qadiri Razavi عَفِينُ عَنْهُ

To: 'Allamah Maulana Mufti Ishtiyag Razavi  
Sahib, the one who has done favours and  
showed grace to me!

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

Muhammad Aslam Raza came to observe  
I'tikaf to the global Madani Markaz,  
Faizan-e-Madinah, Bab-ul-Madinah, Karachi  
from Delhi. He told me that مَا سَأَلَ اللَّهُ you have  
been appointed as the Qazi of Delhi. Marhaba!  
Many congratulations. It's been years since I  
have beheld you. Old memories have  
freshened up. May Allah Almighty increase  
your knowledge and (good) deeds as well and  
elevate your ranks. May He Almighty bestow

on you the privilege of serving Maslak-e-A'la  
Hadrat abundantly. May He Almighty protect  
your Iman, life and forgive without  
accountability. May these Du'as be accepted  
in my favour and in favour of our households  
too.

I beseechingly need the Du'a of forgiveness  
without accountability.

صَلُّوا عَلَى النَّبِيِّ! صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

**Responsive message of Mufti Ishtiyag Razavi  
Sahib**

Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat دَامَتْ بَرَكَاتُهُمُ الْعَالِيَةَ is the  
founder of an organised and established  
global movement; and a leader who along  
with having spiritual wisdom, holds a  
propagational and guiding sight over more  
than one hundred of its departments. It is not  
easy to determine his busy commitments.  
However, to remember a worthless person  
like me and to send me an audio message is a  
clear proof that Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat  
دَامَتْ بَرَكَاتُهُمُ الْعَالِيَةَ is the rightly deserving  
individual to lead the Muslim Ummah at the





global level. Faqeer<sup>1</sup> Qaadiri not only acknowledges the reformative services of Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat, but also mentions it openly as per his ability and power. May Allah Almighty keep this great individual fragrant and a source of blessings for a long time, who has done great favours upon the Muslim Ummah, and may Allah Almighty also give the lifespans of worthless beings like us to this preacher of Islam.

أَمِينِ بِجَاوِزِ النَّبِيِّ الْأَمِينِ السَّبْعُوثِ رَحْمَةً لِلْعَالَمِينَ  
عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ أَفْضَلُ الصَّلَاةِ وَأَجْمَلُ الشُّحْبَةِ وَأَكْمَلُ التَّسْلِيمِ

### Advice to remain patient and perseverant upon robbery

نَحْضُدُكَ وَنُصَلِّىْ وَنُسَلِّمُكَ عَلَىٰ رَسُولِ النَّبِيِّ الْكَرِيمِ

From: Sag-e-Madinah, Muhammad Ilyas Attar Qaadiri Razavi رَضِيَ عَنْهُ

To: Mumtaz Qaadiri, brother Mujahid, brother Rashid, Hafeez Qaadiri, Iqbal Attari (Madani Qafilah Zimmahdar at area level), brother Aabid, brother Zanbeer and brother Sajjad of Mauripur, Budhni Goth!

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

Haji Muhammad Ameen relayed an audio message of one Islamic brother. In this message, it was mentioned that the shops of eight Islamic brothers of Mauripur, Budhni Goth have been looted during the night time, i.e. the shops have been robbed. **اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ!** May Allah Almighty grant you a better alternative for it, grant you patience, grant you reward

and save you from being impatient. Aameen!

Pluck up the courage and show patience إِنَّ شَتَاةَ اللّٰهِ عَزَّوَجَلَّ the theft of wealth will become an expiation of sins for you. In a way, this is also a point to pay gratitude to Allah Almighty, as a person came, robbed and left. What would have happened if Satan would have come, robbed our Iman (faith) and snatched it away from us! May Allah Almighty protect Iman of all of us. May Allah Almighty protect your and our lives, wealth and dignity. Aameen!

Remain perseverant and refrain from impatience; as impatience will not bring back the stolen wealth, rather, you will lose the reward. Moreover, at times, various sins such as slandering etc., are committed without any proof in such matters and much more happens. Therefore, whatever you do, it has to be done by staying within the boundaries of Shari'ah. May Allah Almighty bless you all with goodness. Remain perseverant. Make Du'as by travelling in a Madani Qafilah. It is possible that the thieves get caught and you receive your wealth back.

I beseechingly need the Du'a of forgiveness without accountability.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ! صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

<sup>1</sup> An expression of extreme humility

# Some activities of —Ameer-e— Ahl-e-Sunnat



## **Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat's visit at the shrines in Sahara-e-Madinah**

On 19<sup>th</sup> June 2018, Shaykh-e-Tareeqat, Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat **دَاكٲ بَرَكَاةُہُمُ الْعَايِيہ** arrived at Sahara-e-Madinah, Toll Plaza, Bab-ul-Madinah, Karachi and visited the blessed shrines of Mufti-e-Dawat-e-Islami Muhammad Farooq 'Attari, late Nigran-e-Shura Haji Mushtaq 'Attari and late Rukn-e-Shura Haji Zamzam 'Attari **رَحْمَةُہُمُ اللّٰہُ تَعَالٰی** and performed Fatihah Khuwani for his disciples. On this occasion, Nigran of Markazi Majlis-e-Shura, Maulana Muhammad Imran 'Attari **مُدَّةَلُہُ الْعَايِيہ** also accompanied him. Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat **دَاكٲ بَرَكَاةُہُمُ الْعَايِيہ** also met the Islamic brothers presented there.

## **Madani Muzakarah to mark the starting of Sahih Bukhari**

On 24<sup>th</sup> June 2018, Sunday, a Madani Muzakarah was held to mark the starting of *Sahih Bukhari*. Shaykh-e-Tareeqat, Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat **دَاكٲ بَرَكَاةُہُمُ الْعَايِيہ** read the first Hadees of *Sahih Bukhari* and its translation and delivered the Madani pearls in the light of the blessed Hadees. More than 826 students and other Islamic brothers attended this spiritual event at 10 different locations from Pakistan and abroad.

## **Mahfil-e-Madinah (1439 AH)**

Under the supervision of Majlis Hajj-o-'Umrah, a spiritual gathering namely 'Mahfil-e-Madinah' was conducted after weekly Sunnah-inspiring Ijtima' on 19<sup>th</sup> July

2018, in global Madani Markaz, Faizan-e-Madinah Karachi.

Shaykh-e-Tareeqat, Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat, 'Allamah Maulana Abu Bilal Muhammad Ilyas 'Attar Qaadiri Razavi **دَاكٲ بَرَكَاةُہُمُ الْعَايِيہ**, Nigran-o-Arakeen of Markazi Majlis-e-Shura and more or less 617 those Islamic brothers who are going to perform Hajj this year (2018) including a large number of devotees of Rasool attended this spiritual gathering of Mahfil-e-Madinah.

Shaykh-e-Tareeqat, Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat **دَاكٲ بَرَكَاةُہُمُ الْعَايِيہ** met the Hajj pilgrims, garlanded them, presented them with 'Tawaf Tasbih' (7 beads rosary for Tawaf) and 'Rafeeq-ul-Haramayn' as a gift. The fortunate Islamic brothers also had privilege to eat Sahari meal with Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat **دَاكٲ بَرَكَاةُہُمُ الْعَايِيہ**.

## **Participation of Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat in the Madani Mashwarah of Markazi Majlis-e-Shura**

From 26<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> June 2018 corresponding to 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> Shawwal 1439 Hijri, a Madani Mashwarah of Markazi Majlis-e-Shura (consisting of 26 Islamic brothers) was conducted. Shaykh-e-Tareeqat, Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat, 'Allamah Maulana Abu Bilal Muhammad Ilyas Attar Qaadiri Razavi **دَاكٲ بَرَكَاةُہُمُ الْعَايِيہ** blessed Arakeen-e-Shura with special time and gave them Madani pearls in this Madani Mashwarah.





Islamic history

# Ghar-e-Hira

Ayjaz Nawaz Attari Madani

## Introduction of Ghar-e-Hira (Cave Hira)

Ghar-e-Hira (Cave Hira) is incredibly blessed, prestigious and sacred historical place of Makkah Mukarramah. Beholding the blessed Ghar-e-Hira is a coolness of eyes for the devotees of Rasool and they attain its blessings abundantly as well. Prior to the declaration of Nubuwwah (Prophethood), the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ used to remain engaged in Zikrullah, contemplation and the acts of worship. (*Seerat-e-Mustafa*, pp. 595; '*Aashiqaan-e-Rasool ki 130 Hikayaat*, pp. 241)

## Reason behind the speciality of Ghar-e-Hira

Imam Ahmad Bin Muhammad Qastalani رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ said: The Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ made Ghar-e-Hira an exclusive place because this blessed cave has an additional superiority over other caves because it keeps

one away from the people, grants an opportunity to worship wholeheartedly and to have Ziyarat (sight) of Baytullah Shareef. It is as if three acts of worship of the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ are gathered in the blessed Ghar-e-Hira: Solitude, worship and Ziyarat of Baytullah Shareef whereas other caves do not have these three specialities. (*Mawahib-ul-Ladunniyyah*, vol. 1, pp. 107)

## Length, width and distance of Ghar-e-Hira

Ghar-e-Hira is 4 yards in length and 2 yards in width. This cave is situated in Jabal-e-Hira facing towards Qiblah. Jabal-e-Hira is also called Jabal Al-Noor. This mountain is located at a distance of approximately 3 miles. (*Irshad-us-Saari*, vol. 1, pp. 105; '*Aashiqaan-e-Rasool ki 130 Hikayaat*, pp. 241)

Makkah Mukarramah has been expanded to such an extent that now its boundaries are touching Jabal Al-Noor.

### First revelation

This is the place where the Beloved Rasool ﷺ received the first revelation, the first 5 Quranic Ayahs of Surah Al-'Alaq, part-30. ('Aashiqan-e-Rasool ki 130 Hikayaat, pp. 241)

### Ghar-e-Hira's request in the blessed court of Beloved Rasool ﷺ

When the cruelty of the non-Muslims of Makkah exceeded all limits, the Beloved Rasool ﷺ, by the commandment of Allah ﷻ, undertook the migration. That time, Ghar-e-Hira requested, 'O Beloved Rasool ﷺ! Please come to me.' (Mukashafa-tul-Quloob, pp. 57)

### Miracle of opening of the blessed chest

Sayyiduna Jibra'eel and Sayyiduna Mika'eel ﷺ split open the blessed chest of the Beloved Rasool ﷺ and said: 'اقرأ يا محمد ربك' the wisdom behind it was that the Beloved Rasool ﷺ receives the blessed revelation with a strong heart and extremely perfect state of purity.

(Mawahib-ul-Ladunniyyah, vol. 1, pp. 108; summarized)



### Superiority of Ghar-e-Hira

Ghar-e-Hira is superior to Ghar-e-Saur because Ghar-e-Saur had the privilege of the blessed stay of the Beloved Rasool ﷺ for 3 days, whereas Ghar-e-Hira had the privilege of having the blessed company of the Beloved Rasool ﷺ for a longer time. ('Aashiqan-e-Rasool ki 130 Hikayaat, pp. 242)

### Characteristics and excellence of Ghar-e-Hira and Jabal-e-Hira

Imam 'Abdullah Bin Muhammad Qarashi Marjaani رحمه الله تعالى عليه has stated the following excellences and characteristics:

- ❖ One who comes towards Ghar-e-Hira climbing the mountain, the Ghar-e-Hira, by virtue of its excellence, removes his grief.
- ❖ When the Rab ﷻ revealed His Tajalli on the blessed mount Toor, it broke apart into pieces, Hira is one of those pieces.
- ❖ One who makes Du'a at the time of Zuhr inside it, his Du'a is answered and it is announced that the person who makes Du'a to Us, We accept his Du'a.
- ❖ A Markaz (center) of Noor-e-Ilahi is established in Hira, and by Allah ﷻ! How appreciable act it is to stay up there. (Mawahib-ul-Ladunniyyah, vol. 1, pp. 108)

*Khoob choomay hayn qadam Saur-o-Hira nay  
Shah kay*

*Mehkay mehkay, piyaray piyaray dauno ghaaron  
ko salam*

(Wasail-e-Bakhshish, pp. 609)

# 130 Parables of Devotees of Rasool

'Aashiqan-e-Rasool ki 130 Hikayaat

Asif Iqbal Attari Madani

'Ishq-e-Rasool 'the love for the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ' is a topic which accelerates the palpitations in the heart of a devotee. The passions raise high; the tenderness and sadness of emotions start warming the heart and soul. The sparks of love start igniting; and the heart gets dragged to 'the Soul of the universe and the Soul of mercy صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ'. The eagerness for seeing the Holy Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and for visiting his enlightened shrine storms in mind. The state of the devotee recites:

*Gham-e-hijr-e-Mustafa mayn mayri jan sulag  
rahi hay*

*Kabhi un ki ho ziyarat, yehi law lagi huyi hay  
Jan hay 'ishq-e-Mustafa rauz fuzoon karay Khuda  
Jis ko ho dard ka mazah naz-e-dawa uthaye kyun*

No doubt 'Ishq-e-Rasool is an integral part of Iman because the actual Iman is from the actual devotion for the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ

## Introduction to books



وَسَلَّمَ and the perfect Iman is conditional to the perfect love and devotion for the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. So, for having the perfect love and devotion towards the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, it is necessary to comply with the [commands of] the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, reading and listening to the biographies and parables of the devotees of Rasool, mentioning the blessed things and sacred places having connection with the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and beholding them are the best sources of strengthening and increasing 'Ishq-e-Rasool.

The book '130 Parables of Devotees of Rasool (Including holy sites of Makkah and Madinah)' ['Aashiqan-e-Rasool ki 130 Hikayaat ma' Makkay Madinay ki Ziyaratayn], is a very beautiful piece of compilation by Shaykh-e-Tareeqat, Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat, 'Allamah Maulana Abu Bilal Muhammad

Ilyas Attar Qaadiri Razavi دَامَتْ بَرَكَاتُهُمُ الْعَالِيَةِ. It is a remarkable addition in the chain of books written on the subject of 'Ishq-e-Rasool'. It is not merely a book but rather it is from first to last page, full of blessed glimpses and spectacles of 'Ishq-e-Rasool showing unique ways and genuine affection of true devotees of Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

The book begins with the blessed parables of pilgrims of Madinah. Total number of these parables is 51 which are enriched with deep devotion of devotees of Rasool to Madinah Munawwarah especially the renowned devotee of Rasool, 'Aashiq-e-Madinah, most prominent leading figure of Maliki school of jurisprudence Sayyiduna Imam Maalik Bin Anas رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ. 12 blessed parables of the 'Ishq-e-Rasool of Sayyiduna Imam Maalik Bin Anas رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ are the part of this book. There are 42 blessed parables of the pilgrims of Hajj describing their blessed visit to Haram Shareef and unique way of fear of Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ. In addition to all this, there are 4 parables of the pious women and the memoirs of 17 Islamic scholars. Readers will also have privilege to read 7 and 9 stories of jinns and animals respectively, included in this book.

This books contains beneficial information of the blessed sights of Makkah Mukarramah especially the excellence of the sacred city 'Makkah' mentioning 10 blessed names and 19 characteristics of this holy city, important and interesting information about Khanah Ka'bah and at the end of this chapter, this book contains details about 9 Masajid of Makkah Mukarramah.

Thereafter it encompasses the information of the Ziyaraat of Madinah Tayyibah which are the heart and soul of devotees of Rasool; the book especially carries the excellence of Madinah Munawwarah, 18 characteristics of Madinah, 12 blessed names of Madinah, description of the construction of Masjid-un-Nabawi and unique and interesting information regarding Raudah-e-Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ as well as the last few pages contain the precious detail about the 27 blessed Masajid of Madinah.

Buy this book from Maktaba-tul-Madinah, a publishing department of Dawat-e-Islami, besides reading it yourself, present it to others, إِنَّ شَاءَ اللهُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ, it will strengthen 'Ishq-e-Rasool, enliven 'heart and mind' and 'body and soul', develop the yearning for obeying the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and bring goodness in this life and Hereafter.





# Blessings of Madani booklets all around

Shaykh-e-Tareeqat, Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat **فَاتَمَّتْ بَرَكَاتُهُمْ الْعَالِيَةِ** persuaded to read the following Madani booklets in June and July 2018, and blessed the readers with Du'as:

## 1. Jannat mayn Mardon ko Hoorayn Milayn gi to 'Awraton ko Kya Milay Ga?

O Allah **عَزَّوَجَلَّ**! Those who read 31 pages of the booklet '*Jannat mayn Mardon ko Hoorayn Milayn gi to 'Awraton ko Kya Milay Ga?*', do not make them dependent on anyone except You.

اٰمِيْنَ بِجَاهِ النَّبِيِّ الْاَكْرَمِيِّنَ صَلَّي اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

**Performance review:** Approximately 25,556 Islamic brothers, whereas around 59,633 Islamic sisters had the privilege of reading this booklet.

## 2. Faizan-e-'Ilm-o-'Ulama

O Rab **عَزَّوَجَلَّ** of Mustafa **وَسَلَّمَ** عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ! Those who read or listen to the 36 pages of the booklet '*Faizan-e-'Ilm-o-'Ulama*', strengthen their memory, make their heart a treasure of Islamic knowledge, fill their heart with devotion to the Greatest 'Aalim of the universe, 'عَالِمِ مَسَاكِنَ وَمَا يُكُونُ', "the Beloved Rasool **صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ**."

اٰمِيْنَ بِجَاهِ النَّبِيِّ الْاَكْرَمِيِّنَ صَلَّي اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

**Performance review:** Approximately 60,996 Islamic brothers and around 77,464 Islamic sisters read this booklet.

## 3. Maqsad-e-Hayat

O Rab **عَزَّوَجَلَّ** of Mustafa **وَسَلَّمَ** عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ! Those who read or listen to the 36 pages of booklet namely '*Maqsad-e-Hayat*', make them successful in pursuing their purpose of life by seeking Your pleasure and grant them forgiveness without accountability.

اٰمِيْنَ بِجَاهِ النَّبِيِّ الْاَكْرَمِيِّنَ صَلَّي اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

**Performance review:** Approximately 78,897 Islamic brothers and around 77,215 Islamic sisters read this booklet.

## 4. Shadi Khanah Barbadi kay Asbab aur in ka Hal

O my Beloved Almighty Allah! Anyone who reads or listens to the 15 pages of the booklet '*Shadi Khanah Barbadi kay Asbab aur in ka Hal*', make all his family members prosperous and keep them smiling forever by the blessing of evergreen flowers of Madinah!

اٰمِيْنَ بِجَاهِ النَّبِيِّ الْاَكْرَمِيِّنَ صَلَّي اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

**Performance review:** Approximately 122,496 Islamic brothers and around 109,009 Islamic sisters had the privilege of reading this booklet.

# How should the sacrificial Animal's hide be used?

Muhammad Asif Khan Attari Madani

Dear Islamic brothers! It is very necessary to have accurate information about a righteous deed for performing it correctly and attaining its reward. One such deed that has excellence and brings about plenty of reward is to offer sacrifice in the way of Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ. Therefore, it is very necessary to have its proper knowledge. There are some precautions [to be considered] before buying the sacrificial animal and some after buying it. Please read some precautions about the sacrificial animal's hide.

## Use of sacrificial animal's hide

- ❖ The hide of a sacrificial animal can be used in every such work that is a virtuous deed and brings about reward. (*Fatawa Razawiyyah*, vol. 20, pp. 473)
- ❖ The one who sacrifices an animal can use its hide for any of his work without exchanging it for anything. For example, he can use it to make a prayer mat, sieve, bag, Mashkeezah [a small leather bag for carrying water], dining mat, a leather bag for drawing water, etc., or he can [also] use it for covers of the books. (*Bahar-e-Shari'at*, vol. 3, pp. 345-346)
- ❖ The hide of the sacrificial animal cannot be given as a wage to the person who has



slaughtered the animal [as per Shari'ah] because giving it as a wage means [similar to] selling it. (*Al-Hidayah*, Juz: 4, vol. 2, pp. 361)

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ عَزَّوَجَلَّ، Dawat-e-Islami, the Madani movement of devotees of Rasool, is trying to serve Islam all over the world in more than 104 departments. The hides of sacrificial animals given by the devotees of Rasool also make a huge contribution to meet the enormous expenses of the Madani activities of Dawat-e-Islami. Therefore, donate your animal's hide to Dawat-e-Islami and become deserving of continuous reward. May Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ accept the sacrifice offered by every Muslim devotee of Rasool!

اٰمِيْنَ بِجَاوِزِ النَّبِيِّ الْاَكْرَمِيِّنَ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Detailed information about sacrifice can be obtained from the booklet, namely 'Ablaq Ghoray Suwar' [Piebald Horse Rider], written by Shaykh-e-Tareeqat, Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat دَامَتْ بَرَكَاتُهُمُ الْعَالِيَه and published by Maktaba-tul-Madinah.





# Condolence & inquiring after health

**Condoling Muballigh of Dawat-e-Islami,  
Maulana Muhammad Sajjad Attari Madani**

حَصْدُؤًا وَنُصَلِّنْ وَنَسَلِّمُ عَلٰى رَسُوْلِيْهِ النَّبِيِّ الْكَرِيْمِ

From: Sag-e-Madinah, Muhammad Ilyas  
Attar Qaadiri Razavi رَغِيْنٌ عَنْهُ

To: Grief stricken and afflicted Al-Haaj Mufti  
Muhammad Sajjad Madani

اَسَلِّمُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

I received the sad news of your beloved father, Haji Dur Muhammad's demise. At the moment, Madani Mashwarah of Markazi Majlis-e-Shura<sup>1</sup> is on-going. I condole with you and the grieving relatives of the deceased.

Arakeen-e-Shura are also condoling you. I will make Du'a and Arakeen-e-Shura will say Aameen.

(After this, Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat دَامَتْ بَرَكَاتُهُمْ الْعَالِيَه made Du'a for the deceased).

صَلُّوْا عَلٰى الْحَبِيْبِ! صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالٰى عَلٰى مُحَمَّدٍ

**Condolence upon the demise of the mother of  
Rukn-e-Shura, Haji Muhammad Rafi Attari**

Upon receiving the news of the demise of the mother of Rukn-e-Shura Haji Muhammad Rafi Attari (Okara, Punjab), Shaykh-e-Tareeqat, Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat دَامَتْ بَرَكَاتُهُمْ الْعَالِيَه condoled Rukn-e-Shura and other afflicted acquaintances live in the Madani Muzakarah. Moreover, he supplicated for the forgiveness of the deceased while conveying the reward of the virtuous deeds of his entire life to her.

<sup>1</sup> Central Executive Committee

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ! صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

### Inquiring after the health of Islamic brothers involved in an accident

حَضْرَا وَنُصَلِّوْا وَسَلِّمُوْا عَلَى رَسُوْلِهِ النَّبِيِّ الْكَرِيْمِ

From: Sag-e-Madinah, Muhammad Ilyas Attar Qaadiri Razavi رَحِمَهُ اللهُ

To: Muballigh of Dawat-e-Islami Usman Taahir Attari, Muhammad Naveed Attari, Muhammad Amjad Attari, Muhammad Ayjaz Attari, Zul-Qarnayn Attari, Fayzan Attari, Nabeel Attari, Shabbir (Vice Chairman Daska), Zamaan Attari, Muzzammil Attari and Ihtisham Attari.

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

Nigran-e-Shura sent me the news that the vehicle in which you were travelling in a Madani Qafilah, fell down as it was mounting on a ramp and an accident took place. In this accident, these ten Islamic brothers and Rukn-e-Kabinah Usman Attari faced more injuries, whereas, other participants of the Madani Qafilah also got injured. May Allah Almighty grant you all a long life full of health, comfort and wellbeing. May your wounds heal up quickly and may all of you attain the pain of being restless in the devotion of the Holy Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Aameen!

Remain perseverant. Allah Almighty has saved your lives which matters a great deal. Do not lose courage. Do not let whispers overcome you thinking that this happened to us while we travelled in the path of Allah

Almighty. In the previous era, those travelling in the path of Allah Almighty used to also get martyred, and they also used to remain restless to attain martyrdom. The great battle between Islam and Kufr, the Battle of Uhud, took place on 15<sup>th</sup> Shawwal-ul-Mukarram. In this battle, Sayyid-ush-Shuhada, 'اَسَدُ اللهِ وَ اَسَدُ الرَّسُوْلِ', Sayyiduna Ameer Hamzah رَحِمَهُ اللهُ تَعَالَى and various many other companions رَحِمَهُ اللهُ تَعَالَى attained martyrdom. For their sake, may Allah Almighty shower His mercy upon you all and myself, and may He Almighty bestow cure to you all.

To pay gratitude for surviving, take part in the Madani activities actively. This was a 12 days' Madani Qafilah. Now with the Will of Allah Almighty, you all will travel in the Madani Qafilah for one month, اِنْ شَاءَ اللهُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ. I beseechingly need Du'a of forgiveness without accountability.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ! صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

### Different messages of condolence

Through video messages, Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat دَامَتْ بَرَكَاتُهُمْ الْعَالِيَةِ condoled:

- ❖ Umm-e-Ubayd for the father of her children, Muhammad Taahir (Rawalpindi);
- ❖ Muhammad Jamaal for his son Danish Attari;
- ❖ Muhammad Farooq and his brothers for their mother;
- ❖ Muhammad Yusuf for the mother of his children (Sardarabad, Faisalabad);
- ❖ Bint-e-Barakat 'Attariyyah for her father Barakat Ali (Bab-ul-Madinah, Karachi);
- ❖ Irfan Attari for his son Faizan Raza;
- ❖ Haji Ashfaq Attari and Haji Ameen Attari



for their mother, and their acquaintances after receiving the news of their demise.

Moreover, Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat دَامَتْ بَرَكَاتُهُمْ العَالِيَه along with them, persuaded other afflicted acquaintances as well to build a Masjid, travel in Madani Qafilah and distribute Madani booklets with the intention of the Isal-e-Sawab of the deceased.

### Condolence upon the demise of Huzoor Taj-ush-Shari'ah

The grandson of A'la Hadrat, successor of Mufti-e-A'zam Hind, Taj-ush-Shari'ah, 'Allamah Maulana Mufti Akhtar Raza Khan Azhari رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ passed away on Friday, 20<sup>th</sup> July 2018, at the age of 76 in India. اِنَّا يُدِيوُنَا اِنَّا اَنِيَسُو. رُحْمَتُنْ. Upon receiving the news of his demise, Shaykh-e-Tareeqat, Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat دَامَتْ بَرَكَاتُهُمْ العَالِيَه condoled his brother Maulana Mannaan Raza Khan, famously known as Mannaani Miyan, the household and offspring of Huzoor Taj-ush-Shari'ah, all disciples and admirers and performed Du'a for him: 'O Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ! For the sake of the Beloved Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ Surround him with Your Mercy. O Lord Almighty! Elevate his ranks. Shower the rain of illuminations and splendours upon his blessed grave. Illuminate his grave for the sake of the Beloved Mustafa صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. O Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ! Forgive Huzoor Taj-ush-Shari'ah without accountability and bless him with the neighbourhood of Your Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ in Jannat-ul-Firdaus. O Lord عَزَّوَجَلَّ of Mustafa صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ Bless all disciples, associates and admirers, his household especially Maulana Mannaan Raza Khan famously known as Mannaani Miyan and everyone with patience. Moreover, grant

them all reward on having patience. Let us attain his blessings and accept Huzoor Taj-ush-Shari'ah's services for Islam and Maslak-e-A'la Hadrat.

اُمِّيْنَ بِجَاہِ النَّبِيِّ الْاَكْرَمِيِّنْ صَلَّ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

عَزَّوَجَلَّ! اَلْحَمْدُ لِيَلَّهِ Upon the will of Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat دَامَتْ بَرَكَاتُهُمْ العَالِيَه, Quran Khuwani was held in the Jami'a-tul-Madinah and Madaris-ul-Madinah of Dawat-e-Islami all over the world on 21<sup>st</sup> July 2018 for the Isal-e-Sawab of Huzoor Taj-ush-Shari'ah رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ. Following Isal-e-Sawab was collected from these Quran Khuwanis:

- ❖ Holy Quran: 13,070
- ❖ Miscellaneous Parahs: 19,002
- ❖ Surah Yaseen: 13,863
- ❖ Surah Al-Mulk: 73,246
- ❖ Surah Ar-Rahman: 56,729
- ❖ Surah Al-Waaqi'ah: 4,102
- ❖ Surah Al-Muzzammil: 34,606
- ❖ Four Qul Shareef: 2,783,466
- ❖ Aayat-e-Karimah: 208,400
- ❖ Other Surahs: 106
- ❖ يَا سَلَامٌ: 1,967,544
- ❖ Zikrullah: 20,400
- ❖ Ayat-ul-Kursi: 209,748
- ❖ Istighfar: 765404
- ❖ Kalimah Tayyibah: 457,384
- ❖ Durood-e-Pak: 30,875,823
- ❖ Fatihah: 1,967,544
- ❖ Nawafil: 2,550
- ❖ Surah An-Naas: 400

# Stomach diseases & their treatment

الحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ! The blessed month of Eid-ul-Adha, once again, is drawing closer each day. In this blessed month, Muslims not only perform the worship of sacrificing the animals but also eat their meat themselves and distribute it also amongst the relatives and poor people. Unfortunately immoderate eating and drinking (water etc.) during Eid-ul-Adha days brings about different stomach diseases.



## Importance of stomach in human body

Stomach is extremely an important part of human body. Everything that we eat and drink, gathers in the stomach. Moreover, the stomach functions to digest food too. 'Stomach disorder' can affect the whole immune system so it is necessary to keep it healthy and to know about its precautions.

## Stomach disorder and different diseases

There are many diseases usually triggered by vomiting, chest burning, stomach acidity, chest pain, bitter taste in mouth, stomach ulcer etc., if not treated properly may ultimately lead to cancer.

Kashif Shahzad Attari Madani

## Causes

Stomach pain and heartburn etc., usually occurs mostly during night. In case of no other illness, excessive eating during the late-night hours and sleeping soon after, could be its cause. People suffer it mostly in the events like wedding, parties etc. Wearing tight-fitting clothing is also one of its causes.

Further causes include smoking, chewing betel leaf and Gutkha (areca nut), drinking soft drinks, eating spicy foods and drinking water less than required etc.



### Monitor your food intake

Those Islamic brothers who suffer stomach disorder from time to time should monitor their food intake and avoid the food items which cause them trouble.

### Prevention

Those people who suffer stomach disorder should avoid the spicy food items; moreover, they should avoid using fried food items. The vegetables which cause gas and take enough time to digest, such as cauliflower, potato, arum, brinjal, gram lentils, Kaleji (mutton/beef liver), Paaye (sheep's/cow's trotters,) etc., should be avoided.

Use boiled vegetables, Kichree (dish made of pulse and rice boiled together) and porridge with little black pepper.

### Avoid putting additional burden on your stomach

Dear Islamic brothers! There is a capacity of the stomach digestive system. If, the food is eaten without chewing it properly or eating excessive food then how will it digest various kinds of food items? So, at the end of the day, it will lead to disorder of digestive system and upset the stomach, and resultantly it will start affecting the whole body as it is stated by the Beloved Rasool ﷺ, 'Stomach is like a pond in the body. Tubes (of the body i.e., veins) come towards the stomach; if the stomach is healthy then they [veins] return with health, and if the stomach is upset, the veins return with disease'. (*Shu'ab-ul-Iman, vol. 5, pp. 66, Hadees 5796*)

### Use adequate amount of water

In case of stomach acidity etc., it is beneficial to use plain water abundantly. In normal condition, the working people should use 10 to 12 glasses of water whereas during heat

and under working conditions that cause perspiration, the intake of water should be increased. Cold milk is also beneficial during acidity. If the burning sensation is due to gastric ulcer then avoid milk.

### Chew your food properly instead of overburdening the stomach

One needs to be careful to keep one's stomach healthy, so, take a small morsel and chew it properly without making smacking noise until it become thin; in this way, digestive saliva will also moisten it well. If, it is eaten without chewing properly, stomach will suffer a lot and as a result it will lead to various kinds of diseases. So chew your food properly instead of overburdening the stomach. (*Purasrar Khazanah, pp. 20*)

### The genuine treatment of gastric ulcer

Qufl-e-Madinah of stomach i.e., 'to eat simple diet less than one's appetite' is the genuine treatment of gastric ulcer. Read two chapters of volume 1 (*Excellence of Hunger and Manners of Eating*) of *Faizan-e-Sunnat* (Blessings of Sunnah) and practically apply the Madani pearls on you, *إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ*, you will get rid of many diseases including the gastric ulcer.

### Gastric pain and the use of fenugreek

- ❖ The use of fenugreek is beneficial in stomach ulcers, swelling and infection of intestines.
- ❖ Cough syrups usually upset the stomach; therefore it is very difficult for the patients of a chronic cough to prevent diseases of indigestion and stomach inflammation. Usage of fenugreek not only relieves a cough but also improves the function of the stomach.
- ❖ Fenugreek Qahwa (decoction) cleans wastes from the stomach and intestines and helps pass the excessive and harmful

secretions from the digestive system. (Maytheekay 50 Madani Phool, pp. 3, 4, 8)

### Miscellaneous Madani pearls

- ❖ A human body requires protein, vitamins etc., in adequate amount so do eat pulses, vegetables, rice, meat and fruits appropriately. Eating few of them regularly and leaving others is not a good practice.
- ❖ As overeating is harmful to the digestive system, similarly, unusually keeping the stomach empty for a long time is also harmful.
- ❖ Considering tea, coffee, soft drink, biscuit etc., sufficient and giving it a name of prevention is a stupidity too as these are more harmful to stomach.
- ❖ Those who use the medicine for arthritis may suffer gastric ulcer so it is suggested not to use such medicines especially, without the recommendation of the physicians.
- ❖ Fast food, junk food, cold drink etc., are like a deadly poison for stomach.

### Two home remedies for gastric ulcer

1. Drink a glass of cabbage juice 3 times a day till 2 weeks as well as eat the cabbage gravy too. *إِنَّ شَاءَ اللَّهِ عَزَّوَجَلَّ*, this home remedy will cure the gastric ulcer. (Gharaylu 'Ilaj, pp. 55) Using cabbage as a salad is also very beneficial.
2. Take 'Raal Safed' (Vateria indica): 5 Tola and 'Mulethi Muqashshar' (Peeled Liquorice): 5 Tola. Peel the Mulethi, grind both items well and store this medicine at a safe place. Drink half tea spoon of it every morning and evening on empty stomach with half cup of fennel seed extract until it is cured. *إِنَّ شَاءَ اللَّهِ عَزَّوَجَلَّ*, it is beneficial for every kind of stomach ulcer.

### For all kinds of stomach and liver diseases

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
قُلْ لَوْ كَانَ الْبَحْرُ مِدادًا لَكَلِمَاتِ رَبِّي

(Part 16, Surah Al-Kahf, Ayah 109)

Write the above-mentioned blessed Ayah on three ceramic plates or waxed paper with yellowish-orange colour after Fajr Salah, (no need to add diacritical marks however keep the circles open of the letters having circles) and drink the water of each plate three times a day (morning, noon and night) after washing them<sup>1</sup>. (Treatment duration: 40 days).

Apart from it, write the blessed Ayah with same colour and prepare an amulet encasing it in a rexine or leather covering. Islamic sisters should wear it around their neck whereas Islamic brothers should tie it on their right arm.

In addition to liver and stomach, this is beneficial for kidney pain as well. Whenever there is a need to wear the amulet, it should be used by sealing it in a wax paper or any plastic coating. (Gharaylu 'Ilaj, pp. 56)

O our Beloved Allah *عَزَّوَجَلَّ*! Grant us Taufeeq (ability) to observe Qufi-e-Madinah i.e., to eat even Halal food less than our appetite, and protect us from all diseases of ulcer by the blessings of it.

اٰمِيْنُ بِجَاوِزِ النَّيْبِ الْاَكْبَرِيِّ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

<sup>1</sup> Pour the water into the plate and shake till the written letters get melted.

## First Aid

# If anything pierces through skin?

If any splinter, thorn, prickle, a fragment of glass or any sharp object is pierced in your skin and does not come out itself then there are two ways to remove it. Act upon the following instructions as a first-aid:

### 1. If you have only an external wound:

- ❖ Wash your hands and affected area well with a soap and water.
- ❖ Wash the tweezers (mostly used by the women) with any anti-septic lotion or spirit.
- ❖ Take a needle and wash it well with any anti-septic lotion or spirit. Feel the existence of the object by the tip of the needle, and gently remove the surface layer of the skin. When the object becomes visible, pull it out with the tweezers.
- ❖ Press the affected area and let some blood spill so that germs also come out with it then apply anti-septic ointment.

### 2. If you get a deep splinter:

- ❖ Do not try to pull out the object at all in such condition because it may cause more harm.
- ❖ If blood flows from the wound, try to stop bleeding by pressing the parts around the affected area. If you have a wound on your hand, move it up.
- ❖ Tie a clean piece of cloth around the wound in this way that splinter does not get pressed and go to the hospital and have a check-up.



Dr. Kamran Ishaq Attari

# Benefits of Tukhm-e-Balinga

Tukhm-e-Balinga is one of the blessings of Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ, which people call Tukhm-e-Balingo, Tuk-Malanga or Tuh-Malanga. They are small seeds which swell when put into water. They are used in Faludah<sup>1</sup>, Sharbat [sweet drink], cold water, milk, etc. These small seeds have amazing medical benefits. Some benefits are mentioned below:

## Medical benefits of Tukhm-e-Balinga

1. It has fivefold more calcium and vitamin C than milk.
2. Abundant amount of Omega Fatty Acid present in Tukhm-e-Balinga helps to maintain the amount of cholesterol in blood and maintain the amount of insulin present in the body.
3. Since its effectiveness is cold, its regular use removes the [excess] heat of the body, produces coolness in the body and provides energy to the brain. It also reduces the diseases which develop due to the heat in the body such as spermatorrhoea, gonorrhoea, etc.
4. It is effective in normalising the heartbeat.
5. It cleans out stomach and intestines, removes the heat of liver and acidity of stomach, relieves the burning sensation in stomach tubes and urinary tracts and helps digest food quickly.
6. It protects from different types of cancer.
7. It normalises the sugar level.
8. It overcomes the deficiency of protein, vitamins, carbohydrates and many other mineral salts.



9. Dry cough can be controlled by it.
10. It improves the Immune system.
11. It removes liver and stomach heat.
12. Drinking the oil of Tukhm-e-Balinga and applying it to the hair bring natural shine and beauty.

## Relief from piles and constipation

Soak one spoon seeds of Tukhm-e-Balinga in water. When they swell, mix them in one glass of milk and drink the milk before sleeping at night. **إِنَّ شَاءَ اللَّهُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ**, you will get rid of hemorrhoids, constipation and gas.

## Weight loss

Keep one spoon Tukhm-e-Balinga soaked in water throughout the night and then take it out in the morning and leave it for an hour. Then, take one and a half glass of water and mix Tukhm-e-Balinga, one spoon honey and one and a half spoon lemon juice in it. Then mix it in a blender and drink it on empty stomach in the morning. **إِنَّ شَاءَ اللَّهُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ**, you will observe noticeable loss in your weight.

## Caution

The patient of cold, cough, flu, etc., should not use it without consulting with his physician.

**Note:** This article has been reviewed by an expert Hakeem Sahib as well.

<sup>1</sup> It is a cold dessert popular in the Indian subcontinent. Traditionally, it is made from mixing rose syrup, vermicelli, pieces of jelly, etc. with milk, often topped off with a scoop of ice cream.







# Reviews

Reviews by the blessed 'Ulama and other dignitaries (extracts)

## 1. Maulana Mufti Muhammad Usman Razavi Qadiri Sahib

(Idarah Shar'iyah, Janakpur, Nepal)

A Zimmahdar Islamic brother of Dawat-e-Islami has showed me the monthly magazine 'Faizan-e-Madinah'. Title page and other topics of this monthly magazine are worth-reading and worth-practicing. اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ  
عَزَّوَجَلَّ! I, myself, am very happy and inspired by the admirable work of all departments of Dawat-e-Islami.

## 2. Maulana Shabbir Ahmad Siyalvi Gardezwi

(Founder and Muhtamim Jami'ah Ahsan-ul-Quran, Mandi Bahauddin, Punjab, Pakistan)

I have been reading monthly magazine 'Faizan-e-Madinah' for approximately last one and half year. While this monthly magazine is full of knowledge regarding religious matters, it is also a source of guidance in the worldly affairs. اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ عَزَّوَجَلَّ! I have been delivering Dars from this monthly magazine for the last one year, and by virtue of it, many people are obtaining benefit every day. I like the series

'Dar-ul-Ifta Ahl-e-Sunnat' of this monthly magazine very much, I read it regularly. May Allah Almighty prolong the blessed life of Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat دَاوَدَ بَرَكَاتُهُمُ الْعَالِيَةِ

اُمِّيْنُ بِحَاوِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الْعَلِيْمِ عَدَدًا لَعَلَّاهُ يُوَدِّعُنَا

## 3. Bint-e-Muhammad Akram

(M. Phil Scholar, Lecturer Mustafai College for Women, Sardarabad, Faisalabad)

عَزَّوَجَلَّ! مَاقَاءَ اللّٰهِ! Monthly magazine 'Faizan-e-Madinah' is very simple despite being adorned with scholarly qualities. It is beneficial for the people of all age groups. Selection of pictures beautifully reflecting the topics makes the write-ups very attractive. Moreover, the series 'Answers to your Questions' is a prominent feature of this monthly magazine. The use of reference from the authentic books is surely a precious gift.

## Reviews by the Islamic brothers (extracts)

1. اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ عَزَّوَجَلَّ! Monthly magazine 'Faizan-e-Madinah' is a spiritual and scholarly magazine. It is matchless in making people have devotion to the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّمَ, blessed companions, Ahl-e-Bayt رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ and blessed saints رَحِمَهُمُ اللهُ تَعَالَى. (Muhammad Saad Peerzada Attari, Samma Satta, Bahawalpur)

2. By the grace and favour of Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ, monthly magazine 'Faizan-e-Madinah' is a message of guidance. اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ عَزَّوَجَلَّ, we buy it every month and also read it for the pleasure of Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ. (Dr. Mubashshir Ahmad, Markaz-ul-Atoliya, Lahore)

## Reviews by the Islamic sisters (extracts)

1. Monthly magazine 'Faizan-e-Madinah' is a source of seeking guidance in many matters of world and Hereafter. Reading this magazine is very beneficial for the Muslims from all walks of life. (Bint-e-Rafeeq, Baluchistan)

2. I like Monthly magazine 'Faizan-e-Madinah' very much. All the topics of magazine are full of Islamic knowledge, especially the series 'Madani Muzakarah', 'Dar-ul-Ifta

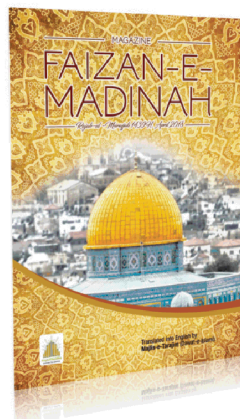
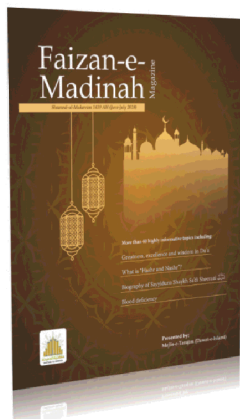
Ahl-e-Sunnat', 'Shar'i rulings of Islamic sisters' and 'Memoirs of blessed pious female personalities' are the source of gaining a lot of knowledge. (Bint-e-Safdar Attari, Nawabshah, Bab-ul-Islam, Sindh)

3. I had privilege to read Monthly magazine 'Faizan-e-Madinah'. I gained a lot of Islamic knowledge by reading it. I realized, I should have got it long before. Now I have an intention to read it regularly every month in future. (Bint-e-Shahzad Fareedi, Bab-ul-Madinah, Karachi)

## Reviews by the Madani children [boys and girls] (extracts)

1. My father had brought monthly magazine 'Faizan-e-Madinah' at home. I read the story of animals from this magazine which I liked so much. (Umar, Sardarabad, Faisalabad)

2. Monthly magazine 'Faizan-e-Madinah' is a wonderful magazine. I read it with keenness. I like the articles written for children very much. (Muhammad Faizan Attari, Bab-ul-Islam, Sindh)



# Answers

## to your

# Questions



**How to make Du'a between the two Khutbahs [sermons]?**

**Question:** What do the Islamic scholars state regarding the following matter: Should Du'a between the both sermons be made by raising the hands or without raising the hands?

(Questioner: Usamah Mahboob Attari, Bab-ul-Madinah Karachi)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
الْجَوَابُ بِعَوْنِ الْمَلِكِ الْوَهَّابِ اللَّهُمَّ هِدْ آيَةَ الْحَقِّ وَالْقَوَابِ

A Khateeb [person delivering Khutbah] can make Du'a verbally by raising his hands between both the Khutbahs. However, better [method] is that he should make Du'a without raising his hands so that Muqtadis [attendees] do not start making Du'a verbally, raising their hands by following him. It is because according to the most preferred opinion, Muqtadis should avoid making Du'a verbally during the Khutbah. However, if the attendees other than Khateeb make Du'a in

the heart by raising their hands, there is no harm in it itself; however, there is the same fear that the ordinary people will start making Du'a verbally if they see [others] making Du'a by raising their hands. Therefore, the listeners should also make Du'a in the heart without raising their hands.

However, remember, if any of the listeners makes Du'a verbally by raising his hands between both the Khutbahs, it is not permissible to argue with him, forbid him and prevent him, because according to a correct and reliable opinion, it is also allowed. That's why A'la Hadrat رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ has himself stated in one of his Fatawa: 'I always see the listeners making Du'a between the two Khutbahs but never forbid'.

For further details, study the well-researched Fatawa on this matter, present in 'Fatawa Razawiyah'.

Answered by: Abul Hasan Fuzayl Raza Attari

O Dawat-e-Islami, you are blossomed

# Madani news of Dawat-e-Islami

## Participation of Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat in the Madani Mashwarah of Markazi Majlis-e-Shura

From 26<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> June 2018 corresponding to 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> Shawwal 1439 Hijri, a Madani Mashwarah of Markazi Majlis-e-Shura (consisting of 26 Islamic brothers) was conducted. Shaykh-e-Tareeqat, Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat, 'Allamah Maulana Abu Bilal Muhammad Ilyas Attar Qaadiri Razavi دامنه بركاتہم العالیہ blessed Arakeen-e-Shura with special time and gave them Madani pearls in this Madani Mashwarah.

## Successor of Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat's Madani pearls in Tarbiyyati Ijtima'

A few days ago, a 3-day Tarbiyyati Ijtima' of the Zimmahdar Islamic brothers of 'Majlis Maktubat-o-Ta'wizat 'Attariyyah and Madani Baharain' was held in Karachi. The successor of Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat Al-Haaj 'Ubayd Raza Attari Madani مدظلہ العالی especially attended this Ijtima' and blessed the attendees with Madani pearls.

## Beginning of Daurah Hadees Shareef

From the 10<sup>th</sup> of Shawwal-ul-Mukarram, the birth date of A'la Hadrat, Imam of Ahl-us-Sunnah, Imam Ahmad Raza Khan رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ new Darajat (classes) of Daurah Hadees Shareef in Jami'a-tul-Madinah of Dawat-e-Islami were started in the following cities: Bab-ul-Madinah (Karachi), Zamzam Nagar (Hyderabad), Sardarabad (Faisalabad), Markaz-ul-Awliya Lahore, Madina-tul-Awliya (Multan), Islamabad and Gujranwala. Darajat of Daurah Hadees have started in Okara too from this year. Total number of students in these Darajat is approximately 741. In addition to Pakistan, Darajat of Daurah Hadees are continued in Nepal, India, Bangladesh, South Africa and England.

## Beginning of Takhassus-fil-Hadees (Specialization in Hadees)

After 6-year Dars-e-Nizami course and 2-year Takhassus-fil-Fiqh, اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ عَزَّوَجَلَّ, now, under the supervision of Dawat-e-Islami, 1-year



'Takhasus-fil-Hadees' course has started in global Madani Markaz Faizan-e-Madinah Bab-ul-Madinah Karachi.

### Important announcement from Majlis Jami'a-tul-Madinah

Ijtima'at of turban-tying ceremony of 519 Madani Islamic brothers will be held on 25<sup>th</sup> Safar-ul-Muzaffar 1440 AH on the blessed occasion of 100<sup>th</sup> 'Urs (death anniversary) of A'la Hadrat, Imam of Ahl-us-Sunnah, Imam Ahmad Raza Khan رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ. إِنَّ شَاءَ اللهُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ، رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ.

### Achievements of Majlis Mazaraat-e-Awliya

Some days ago, 'Urs (death anniversaries) of following blessed saints رَجْمُهُمُ اللهُ تَعَالَى were celebrated:

- ❖ Sayyid 'Abdul Ghafoor Tohaanwi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ, (Chishtian)
- ❖ Khuwajah 'Abdus Salam Chishti known as 'Bara Bhai Sarkar رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ, (Shakargarh)
- ❖ Sayyid Ahmad Shah رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ
- ❖ Khuwajah Ahmad Khan Chishti Meerwi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ, (Pindigheb)
- ❖ Sayyid 'Ali Baba Karyan Wali Sarkar رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ, (Model Town, Markaz-ul-Awliya, Lahore)
- ❖ Peer Baba Nabi Bakhsh Chishti Qadiri رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ, (Tehsil Jaranwala)
- ❖ Peer Muhammad Ibraheem Owaysi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ, (Garh Fateh Shah Dhani Wala, Punjab)
- ❖ Sayyiduna Shaykh Burhan رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ, (Chak Shaykh Burhan Kamalia) and
- ❖ Mufti Muhammad Ajmal Qadiri Ashrafi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ, (Arif Wala)

Majlis Mazaraat-e-Awliya carried out following Madani activities during all the 'Urs mentioned above: Quran-o-Fatihah Khuwani, Madani Qafilahs, Madani Halqahs, Chowk Dars, meeting the dignitary Islamic brothers and other Madani activities.

### Highlights of Madani activities by Majlis Maktubat-o-Ta'wizat 'Attariyyah

Under the supervision of Majlis Maktubat-o-Ta'wizat 'Attariyyah, Du'a-e-Sihhat Ijtima'at were held in Kotli, Chakwal and Kaliyan. Approximately 750 Islamic brothers attended these Ijtima'at. At the end of the Ijtima'at, 'Istikharah' and 'Kaat' (counteract) services were provided to the Islamic brothers. Apart from this, Ta'wizat-e-'Attariyyah were also given to the people free of cost.

Under the supervision of this Majlis, online Istikharah service is also available. 63086 Islamic brothers were comforted through 58117 Istikharahs as well as 7566 letters were sent to the Islamic brothers whereas the solutions to the problems of 102099 Islamic brothers were provided via the website of this Majlis, Mobile service, email, WhatsApp, SMS and Postal service. You can also contact the following number for online Istikharah: 0213-4858711.

### Madani news of various departments

- ❖ Under the supervision of Shu'bah Ta'leem, an Ijtima' was held in the University of Education, Lahore. A preacher of Dawat-e-Islami delivered a Sunnah-inspiring Bayan. Students and teachers of Division of Science and Technology, Botany department and BBA department attended this Ijtima'.

❖ Under the supervision of Majlis Khuddam-ul-Masajid, plots of land for Masajid and Madaris were arranged at following locations:

- 20 Marla plot for Faizan-e-Ali Masjid in new society Ali orchard Okara
- 20 Marla plot for Masjid and Madrasah in new society Madinah Colony Kamalia
- 10 Marla plot for Faizan-e-Mushkil Kusha Masjid in new society Gulshan Sultan Housing Mamu Kanjan
- 10 Marla plot for Faizan-e-Mushkil Kusha Masjid and Madrasah in new society Fareed City Samundari
- 13 Marla plot in new society Faisalabad
- One Masjid in Bhit Shah
- One Masjid in Gorakh Hill which is situated at the elevation of 6000 feet from ground level.

❖ Under the supervision of Majlis Wukala (lawyers), a Madani Halqah was conducted at Bagh-e-Ibraheem, Malir. Nigran of Majlis Wukala delivered Sunnah-inspiring Bayan to the attendees. Ayjaz Ali Bangash, the former president of District Bar Association, Malir and other advocates including current member of Managing Committee attended this Madani Halqah, they also gave their views to Madani Channel.

❖ Under the supervision of Majlis Islah for artists, a Madani Halqah was conducted in Arts Council Karachi. Different artists and singers attended this Madani Halqah.

❖ Under the supervision of Majlis "Madani Channel 'Aam Karayn" (Majlis for promoting Madani Channel), a Sunnah-inspiring Ijtima' of the people associated with cable network

was held in Markaz-ul-Awliya Lahore, on 27<sup>th</sup> Ramadan-ul-Mubarak 1439 AH. Rukn-e-Shura, Haji Ya'foor Raza Attari delivered Sunnah-inspiring Bayan in this Ijtima'. The Zimmahdar of the same Majlis met Muhammad Nadeem Aftab, President of the largest cable network Media group of companies Faisalabad and General Manager Muhammad Bilal. They were given the data of Bayanaat, video clips and the Madani pearls of Ghulam Rasool (for children) for broadcasting to the home channels of cable network which are being broadcast in different timings.

Zimmahdars of the same Majlis visited (as per schedule) different parts of Kashmir such as Neelam Valley, Bagh, Muzaffarabad, Abbaspur and Kaghan Valley (K.P.K.) where they gave call to righteousness to the locals and persuaded them to watch Madani Channel in their homes.

❖ Under the supervision of Majlis Islah for players, a Madani Halqah was conducted on Saturday 26<sup>th</sup> May, after 'Asr Salah in Rana Naveed-ul-Hasan Academy. 41 players including cricketer Rana Naveed-ul-Hasan attended this Madani Halqah.

❖ Under the supervision of Majlis Mu'awanat for Islamic sisters, 100 Maharim Ijtima'aat were held. 1439 Maharim Islamic brothers attended these Ijtima'aat. 425 Madani In'amaat were distributed amongst Islamic brothers as well as 223 devotees of Rasool had privilege to travel with Madani Qafilah.



# Madani news of dignitaries

## Meeting with blessed scholars

The Zimmahdar Islamic brothers of Majlis Rabitah bil-'Ulama wal-Mashaaikh met the blessed Islamic scholars in the previous days. Names of some blessed scholars are as follows:

- ❖ Mufti Muhammad Siddeeq Hazarwi Sahib (*Mudarris Jami'ah Hajwayriyah, Lahore*)
- ❖ Maulana Gul Ahmad Ateeqi Sahib (*Mudarris Jami'ah Rasuliyah Sheeraziyah, Lahore*)
- ❖ Maulana Muhammad Akram Azhari Sahib (*Muhtamim Jami'ah Misbah-ul-Quran, Bahawalpur*)
- ❖ Peer Muhammad Riyaz Ahmad Owaysi Sahib (*Muhtamim Jami'ah Owaysiyah Razawiyyah, Bahawalpur*)
- ❖ Maulana Jawed Mustafa Sa'eedi Sahib (*Muhtamim Jami'ah Ghausiyyah Sa'eediyah, Bahawalpur*)
- ❖ Maulana Kashif Sahib (*Muhtamim Jami'ah Islamiyyah Nabawiyyah, Bahawalpur*)

- ❖ Maulana Muhammad Sa'eed Ahmad Chishti Sahib (*Khateeb Masjid Baba Fareed, Pakpattan Sharif*)
- ❖ Maulana Sarfaraz Ahmad Fareedi Sahib (*Sadr Mudarris Jami'ah Naqshbandiyyah Razawiyyah*)
- ❖ Maulana Basheer Ahmad Firdausi Sahib (*Muhtamim Jami'ah Al-Firdaus, Hasilpur*)
- ❖ Abdur Rasool Qadiri Ashrafi Sahib (*Jami'ah Raza'ay Mustafa, Bahawalnagar*)
- ❖ Maulana Muhammad Taahir Akbar Golarwi Sahib (*Muhtamim Jami'ah Anwaar-ul-Mustafa, Tahseel Minchinabad, District Bahawalnagar*)
- ❖ Mufti Muhibullah Noori Sahib (*Jami'ah Dar-ul-'Uloom Hanafiyyah Fareediyah, Basirpur Shareef, Okara*)
- ❖ Maulana Peer Muhammad Sajjad Razavi Al-Qadiri Sahib (*Khateeb Jami' Masjid Noorani, near Samundari Road, Faisalabad*)
- ❖ Muhammad Shu'ayb Muneer Qadiri

Razavi Sahib (*Khateeb Jaami' Masjid Hajwayri, Faisalabad*)

- ❖ Maulana Muhammad Tawheed Ajmal Ziyae Sahib (*Tahseel Samundari, District Faisalabad*)
- ❖ Peer Sayyid Bisharat Husayn Shah Bukhari Sahib (*Aastanah 'Aaliyyah Qadiriyyah Razawiyyah, Phulpur, Samundari District, Faisalabad*)
- ❖ Qaari Muhammad Aashiq Husayn Razavi Sahib (*Khateeb Jaami' Masjid Gulzar-e-Madinah, Tahseel Samundari, District Faisalabad*)
- ❖ Maulana Qaari Maqbool Husayn Akhtar-ul-Qadiri Sahib (*Muhtamim Dar-ul-'Uloom Shama-ul Islam, Zamzam Nagar, Hyderabad*)
- ❖ Maulana Haafiz Qazi Shah Rawm Baacha Sahib (*Muhtamim Dar-ul-'Uloom Hanafiyyah Mardan, KPK*)
- ❖ Peer-e-Tareeqat Maulana Shakeel Sahib (*Khateeb-e-Masjid, Mardan, KPK*)
- ❖ Maulana Fazl Waahid Sahib (*Muhtamim Jami'ah Islamiyyah, Daang Baba Jee Mardan, KPK*)
- ❖ Maulana Peer Khalid Usman Chishti Sahib (*Mardan, KPK*)

### **Blessed scholars visited Madani Marakiz**

Shaykh-ul-Hadees Mufti Muhammad Ibraheem Qadiri Razavi Sahib (Muhtamim Jami'ah Ghausiyyah Razawiyyah, Sukkur) and Ustaz-ul-'Ulama, Shaykh-ul-Hadees, Maulana Peer Shafeeq Ahmad Qadiri Sahib (Muhtamim Madrasah Ghausiyyah Jeelaniyah, Shikarpur) arrived at the global Madani Markaz, Faizan-e-Madinah and made a visit to Al-Madina-tul-'Ilmiyyah and Markazi Jami'a-tul-Madinah and blessed the students of Jami'a-tul-Madinah with Madani pearls as well as Mufti Muhammad Ibraheem Qadiri enrolled one of his sons in Jami'a-tul-Madinah for Dars-e-Nizami in

seven grade whereas Maulana Shafeeq Ahmad Qadiri Sahib enrolled one of his sons in Jami'a-tul-Madinah for Dars-e-Nizami in seven grade, and two of his nephews for Dars-e-Nizami in grade 2 and 5 respectively.

### **Meeting with dignitaries**

Zimmahdar Islamic brothers of Majlis Rabitah and Majlis Nashr-o-Isha'at met the following dignitaries in the previous days:

- ❖ Mohsin Shah Nawaz Ranjha (former Federal Minister)
- ❖ Orya Maqbool Jan (Analyst)
- ❖ Usama Ghazi (Anchor-person)
- ❖ Kamran Shaahid (Anchor-person)
- ❖ Faheem Siddeeqi (Journalist)
- ❖ Saabir Shakir (Anchor-person)
- ❖ Nazeer Laghari (Anchor-person)
- ❖ Arif Nizami (Anchor-person)
- ❖ Arif Hameed Bhatti (Analyst)
- ❖ General Noor (Major General Retired)
- ❖ PJ Meer (Journalist)
- ❖ Sayyid Irshad Ahmad Arif (Analyst)
- ❖ Haroon-ur Rasheed (Columnist)
- ❖ Dr. Ajmal Niyazi (Columnist)
- ❖ Tariq Ismail Saghar (Columnist)
- ❖ Aamir Haashim Khakwani (Columnist)
- ❖ Rana Azeem Raza Rahman (Pakistan Union of Journalist)
- ❖ Raza Rahman (Journalist)
- ❖ Haneef Aabid (Journalist)
- ❖ Mukhtar Aaqil (Journalist)
- ❖ Bilal Dar (Journalist)
- ❖ Abdur Raheem Ziyarat Waal (former







Minister of Information and Broadcasting,  
Baluchistan)

- ❖ Sardar Khan Niyazi (Analyst)
- ❖ Sajjad Meer (Columnist)
- ❖ Altaf Meer (Columnist)
- ❖ Jamshed Imam (Columnist)
- ❖ Isar Rana (Columnist)
- ❖ Rahmat Ali Razi (Columnist)
- ❖ Sarfaraz Sayyid (Columnist)
- ❖ Makhdoom Athar (Columnist)
- ❖ Ayjaz Hafeez Khan (Columnist)
- ❖ Nasir Iqbal Khan (Columnist)
- ❖ Nadeem Chaudhry (Columnist)
- ❖ Zul-Fiqar Rahat (Columnist)
- ❖ Rizwan Razi (Columnist)
- ❖ Ajmal Jaami (Anchor-person)
- ❖ Ajmal Asif (Former M.P.A. Sardarabad, Faisalabad)
- ❖ Hasan Alwi (D.P.O. Attock)
- ❖ Taahir Iqbal (P.R.O. Attock)
- ❖ Zul-Fiqar Ahmad (S.H.O. Attock)
- ❖ Aadil Memon (D.P.O. Chakwal)
- ❖ Haydar Sultan (Former M.P.A. Chakwal)
- ❖ Sayyid Asif Ahmad Raza (Deputy Secretary, Islamabad)
- ❖ Malik Riyaz (Section Officer, Islamabad)
- ❖ Ziya-ul-Haq (Section Officer, Islamabad)
- ❖ Malik Ghulam Rasool Sangha (former Tahseel Naazim, Khushab)
- ❖ Inspector Abdul Majeed Jutt (S.H.O, Police Station, Bhehrah)
- ❖ Muhammad Inayat Ahmad (In-charge Security Branch, Sargodha)
- ❖ Sardar Sarfaraz Khan Domki (former Provincial Minister for Fisheries, Baluchistan, Chief of Domki)
- ❖ Sardar Zadah Meer Khan Domki (former District Naazim, Sibbi)
- ❖ Miyan Qaysar Ahmad Shaykh (former M.N.A.)
- ❖ Chaudhry Owais Aslam Midhana (former M.P.A.)
- ❖ Muzaffar Khan Siyal (Deputy

Commissioner, Sargodha)

- ❖ Malik Ghulam Abbas Awan (D.S.P., Sargodha city)
- ❖ Malik Muhammad Usman Awan (D.S.P., Sargodha)
- ❖ Muhammad Ayyub Khan Baloch (Deputy Commissioner, Bahawalpur)
- ❖ Malik Muhammad Yusuf (D.I.G. Police, Sibbi, Region)
- ❖ Jawed Iqbal Gharsheen (S.S.P. Nasirabad)
- ❖ Malik Lal Husayn Khokhar (D.S.P., Sillanwali)
- ❖ Suhayl Baloch (Commissioner, Sibbi Division)
- ❖ Saleem Khan Lahri (D.I.G, Sibbi region)

#### **Dignitaries attended Iftar Ijtima'at**

In the blessed month of Ramadan-ul-Mubarak, Iftar Ijtima'at are held at different locations under the supervision of Dawat-e-Islami. While many Iftar Ijtima'at were held this year at different locations, an Iftar Ijtima' was also held in local hall situated in Lahore under the supervision of Majlis Nashr-o-Isha'at as well as under the supervision of Majlis Rabitah. Iftar Ijtima'at were held in Chamber of Commerce Markaz-ul-Awliya Lahore and Jhelum (Punjab) respectively. Rukn-e-Shura Haji Ya'foor Raza Attari and Rukn-e-Shura Haji Waqar-ul-Madinah delivered Sunnah-inspiring Bayans in Markaz-ul-Awliya Lahore and Jhelum respectively. The following dignitaries attended these Iftar Ijtima'at: Different journalists, anchor-persons, reporters, producers, members and office-bearers of Chamber of Commerce and many political and social figures including Wasim Dar Fazal Kareem (Tile Wale), Gaggan

Shahid (Book Corner, Jhelum), Amar (Book Corner, Jhelum), Zarif Khan (Chairman Punjab Technical College Jhelum), Dr. Abdul Hameed (Chest Specialist, Jhelum), Professor Abdur Rahman Ata (Jhelum), Haji Arshad Nizam Babar (Jhelum) and Dr. Jamal (Jhelum).

Ijtima' for dignitaries and businessmen was held in Ziyakot, Sialkot, in which, Rukn-e-Shura, 'Haji Azhar Attari' delivered a Sunnah-inspiring Bayan and persuaded the dignitaries to contribute in the construction of Masajid, Madaris and Jami'a-tul-Madinah and give Madani 'Atiyyat (Madani donations).

#### **I'tikaf of dignitaries**

Rukn-e-Shura Haji Waqar-ul Madinah observed last ten days Sunnah I'tikaf of Ramadan-ul-Mubarak in Jaami' Masjid 'Aaishah Sadiq Range Road, Rawalpindi. Following are the names of some dignitaries who observed I'tikaf:

- ❖ Malik Iftikhar Ahmad (MPA)
- ❖ Malik Arshad (In-charge CTD, Jhelum)
- ❖ Chaudhry Khadim (In-charge IB, Jhelum)
- ❖ Sayyid Asif Ahmad Raza (Deputy Secretary)
- ❖ Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq (Section Officer)
- ❖ Muhammad Iqbal (Section Officer)
- ❖ Abrar Abbasi (Senior Private Secretary)
- ❖ Safdar Mahmood (Section Officer)
- ❖ Dawood (Retired Colonel)
- ❖ Habibullah Zamaan (Director)
- ❖ Sultan Taky Khan



# Madani news of Islamic sisters

## Miscellaneous Madani courses

♦ From 5<sup>th</sup> Shawwal-ul-Mukarram, 1439 AH, a 12-day 'Madani Kaam (activities) Course' was conducted for the students of 5<sup>th</sup> grade of Jami'a-tul-Madinah lil-Banaat at the Madani Tarbiyyat Gahs [Madani training centres] of Islamic sisters situated in the following cities of Pakistan: Bab-ul-Madinah (Karachi), Zamzam Nagar (Hyderabad), Sardarabad (Faisalabad), Gulzar-e-Taybah (Sargodha), Madina-tul-Awliya (Multan), Gujrat and the capital of Pakistan 'Islamabad'. In this course, Islamic sisters were especially taught 8 Madani activities.

♦ Under the supervision of 'Majlis Mukhtasar (short) Courses', 20-day 'Faizan-e-Tilawat-e-Quran course' was conducted at 2039 places across Pakistan. More or less 59858 Islamic sisters attended these courses. By the blessings of these courses, 13097 Islamic sisters made intentions to start studying in Madrasa-tul-Madinah Balighat (for Islamic sisters) whereas 22882 Islamic sisters made intentions to watch weekly Madani Muzakarah. Apart from this, approximately 9733 Islamic sisters initiated into the spiritual order of Silsilah 'Aaliyyah Qadiriyyah after

having become 'Attariyyah whereas 3279 Islamic sisters initiated into the spiritual order of Silsilah 'Aaliyyah Qadiriyyah as Taalibah (seekers).

## Madani news of Majlis Rabitah

The Zimmahdar Islamic sisters of Majlis Rabitah met the (lady) principals of different schools of 'Burewala' (Punjab), 'Moro' and 'Karachi' (Sindh), and while making individual efforts, they made up their mind-set to visit Dar-ul-Madinah as well as presented different books and booklets to them too.

## Madani news of overseas Islamic sisters

**Embracing Islam:** By the blessing of Madani activities in Kampala, Uganda, 2 women embraced Islam. They were also given Islamic Tarbiyyat (training). One of them has also started studying in Madrasa-tul-Madinah Balighat.

## Miscellaneous Madani courses

♦ Under the supervision of Majlis Mukhtasar Courses Online, a 92-day course titled 'Urdu

Darajah Course' was conducted for teaching Urdu to the Kabinah and Kabinat level Zimmahdar Islamic sisters of Razavi countries (India and Nepal).

❖ In June, 2018, 'Madani In'amaat Course' was held in different cities of India. Approximately 454 Islamic sisters attended these courses.

❖ From 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> May 2018, a 3-day 'Madani Kaam (activities) Course' was conducted in Mumbai, India, for teaching Shar'i laws and Madani activities to the Islamic sisters. 96 Islamic sisters had privilege to attend this course.

### Majlis Tajheez-o-Takfeen

Under the supervision of 'Majlis Tajheez-o-Takfeen' (Majlis Burial and Shrouding), Tajheez and Takfeen Ijtima'at were held at different places in Pakistan during May, 2018. Approximately 8299 Islamic sisters attended these Ijtima'at. 685 books and 20798 booklets were distributed in these Ijtima'at.

### Madani news of Shu'bah Ta'leem

❖ Under the supervision of Majlis Shu'bah Ta'leem, 1060 dignitary Islamic sisters associated with educational institutions attended weekly Sunnah-inspiring Ijtima'at as well as dignitary Islamic sisters associated with 823 educational institutions were presented Madani booklets as gift.

❖ 13 dignitary Islamic sisters visited Jami'a-tul-Madinah lil-Banaat and Dar-ul-Madinah.

❖ Dars and Ijtima'at were held in 512 institutions, whereas 4 Madrasa-tul-Madinah

Balighat of '1 hour and 12 minutes' and '30 minutes' were held.

### Performance report of Madani activities in Pakistan and overseas

In May 2018, different Madani activities were carried out in many countries including Pakistan. A brief report is as follows:

❖ The number of Islamic sisters associated with Madani environment through individual effort is: 9,630.

❖ The number of Islamic sisters who delivered Dars daily at home and those listened to Dars is: 78,115.

❖ The number of Islamic sisters who listened to Madani Muzakarah or Bayan of Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat دَامَتْ بَرَكَاتُهُمْ الْعَالِيَةِ is: 17,009.

❖ The number of Madrasa-tul-Madinah Balighat is: 3,133.

❖ The number of Islamic sisters who are studying in Madrasa-tul-Madinah Balighat is: 41,216.

❖ The number of weekly Sunnah-inspiring Ijtima'at is: 9,272.

❖ The number of Islamic sisters who attended weekly Ijtima'at is: 355,869.

❖ The number of Islamic sisters who attended weekly Madani Daurah is: 24,392.

❖ The number of Tarbiyyati Madani Halqahs conducted is: 934.

❖ The number of Islamic sisters attended Madani Halqahs is: 20,196.

❖ The number of Madani In'amaat booklets submitted by the Islamic sisters is: 70,352.

# SAYINGS OF THE BELOVED RASOOL ﷺ

## ON THE EXCELLENCE of DAUGHTERS



### Glad tidings of help until the Day of Judgement

The Noblest Rasool ﷺ said, 'When a girl is born in someone's house, Allah ﷻ sends angels to his house. They say, 'O people of the house, may peace be upon you.' Then the angels surround the baby girl with their wings, rub their hand over her head and say, 'A weak girl has been born from a weak woman. Whoever looks after her will be helped until the Day of Judgement.' (Al-Mu'jam-us-Sagheer, vol. 1, pp. 30)

### Reward upon the upbringing of one daughter

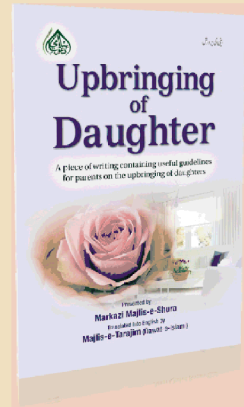
The Beloved Rasool ﷺ said, 'Whoever has one daughter, teaches her etiquette and teaches her good etiquette, educates her and provides her good education and gives her as well from the bounties that Allah ﷻ has blessed him with, then that daughter of his will become a shield and veil for him from the fire of Hell.' (Hilyat-ul-Awliya, vol. 5, pp. 67, Hadees 6348)

### Reward upon the upbringing of three daughters

The Beloved Nabi ﷺ said, 'Whoever has three daughters and he observes patience upon them, feeds them and provides them clothes from his sustenance, then those girls will become a shield for him from the fire of Hell. (Sunan Ibn Majah, vol. 4, pp. 189, Hadees 3669)

### Reward of upbringing daughters or sisters

It is the blessed saying of the Holy Rasool ﷺ that the one who brings up three daughters or sisters in such a way that he teaches them etiquette and treats them with kindness to the extent that they become independent (meaning they become adult, get married or become wealthy), Allah ﷻ makes Paradise Wajib (obligatory) upon him. Upon hearing this, blessed companions رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ asked, 'What if someone brings up two girls? The Beloved Rasool ﷺ said, 'Same is the reward for him as well. Even to the extent that if people would have asked about one girl, the Noblest Rasool ﷺ would have given the same reply. (Sharh-us-Sunnah lil-Baghatwi, vol. 6, pp. 452, Hadees 3351)



# Pleasant home life

From: Shaykh-e-Tareeqat, Ameer-e-Abd-e-Sunnat, founder of Darwat-e-Islami, 'Allamah Maulana Abu Bilal Muhammad Ilyas Attar Quadiri Razavi رَضَوِي

## Madani pearls for the husband

- ◆ Treat your wife gently in a wise and moderate way.
- ◆ Allah ﷻ forbid, if you violate any of her rights, you should apologize to her.
- ◆ If the amount of salt in food is insufficient or is in excess or your clothes are not properly ironed etc., you should advise her gently instead of losing your temper. This will prove to be beneficial and will develop mutual affection.
- ◆ As much as possible, do your work with your own hand. Ordering your wife even about trivial things may affect peace at home.
- ◆ Allah ﷻ forbid, if there is any dispute between your mother and your wife, do justice. Neither rebuke your mother nor beat your wife. Treat both of them gently.

## Madani pearls for the wife

- ◆ Do carry out every Shari'ah-compliant order of your husband.
- ◆ Stand up to welcome and to say goodbye to your husband.
- ◆ Avoid making unreasonable demands to your husband. Never go out of home without his permission.
- ◆ Treat your mother-in-law and father-in-law with respect and honour like your parents. Give your sister-in-law the status of your real sister.
- ◆ Get deserving of reward by serving them instead of ruining relationship with them.
- ◆ Tolerate rebuke from the mother-in-law considering it a scolding from your real mother. If you answer her back, there is a risk of home peace being affected.
- ◆ Instead of relating the tale of woe at your parental home about misbehaviour from your in-laws; uphold the principle "Silence brings great solace" and pray for betterment.
- ◆ Do not whisper to your husband in the presence of other family-members. Likewise, the mother and the daughter should also refrain from whispering in the presence of the daughter-in-law. These pieces of advice will protect against satanic whispers.

## Different Madani pearls

- ◆ The husband and the wife should completely refrain from telling the weaknesses and shortcomings of their parents and other family members to each other.
- ◆ "Do not speak ill of anyone, and neither hear nor see anything bad about anyone." If every member of the family upholds this principle, there will be peace and ease at home.
- ◆ Always respect your parents. This is obligatory under every circumstance. Start delivering Dars from Faizan-e-Sunnat at home with the observance of Shari'at.
- ◆ The Qull-e-Madinah of the tongue is very beneficial for making peace at home.
- ◆ If Ta'weez [amalet] is found from home, refrain from blaming each other without a Shari'ah-accepted proof. This may also be an act of Satan.
- ◆ All family members should hold fast to the Madani In'amaat.

*(Derived from: Maktubat-e-'Attar)*

Rahay shaad-o-aabad mayra gharana  
Karam az-pa'ay Mustafa! Ghaus-e-A'zam

*(Wasail-e-Bakhshish, pp. 553)*



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