

28 Pages

100 homes saved from calamity Spiritual wisdom of a believer Shrines of Fārūq and Mushtāq Knowledge of the unseen



Translated into English by Translation Department (Dawat-e-Islami) The Amir of Ahl al-Sunnah and Founder of Dawat-e-Islami, Alamah Maulana Abu Bilal MUHAMMAD ILYAS Attar Qadiri Razawi

نیک بندوں کی شان The Grandeur of the Righteous

The Grandeur of the Righteous

This booklet was written in Urdu by the renowned spiritual guide and Amir of Ahl al-Sunnah, Mawlana Muhammad Ilyas Attar Qadiri دامت تركائه العاليه. Translation Department (Dawate-Islami) has translated it into English. If you find any mistake in the translation or composing, please inform the Translation Department on the following postal or email address with the intention of earning reward (*thawāb*).

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An English translation of 'Naik Bando Ki Shan'

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1 st Publication:	<i>Ramadan,</i> 1444 AH – (April, 2023)		
Translated by:	Translation Department (Dawat-e-Islami)		
Publisher:	Maktaba-tul-Madinah		
Quantity:	-		

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ٱلْحَمُدُلِلَٰهِ دَبِّ الْعُلَمِيْنَ وَالصَّلُوةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِالْمُ وْسَلِيْنَ اَمَّابَعْدُ فَاَعُوْذُبِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيُطْنِ الرَّجِيْمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْلنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

Supplication for reading this book

R ead the following supplication before you study a religious book or an Islamic lesson, you will remember whatever you study النَشَاءَاللَه

ٱللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ عَلَيْنَا حِكْمَتَكَ وَانْشُرْ عَلَيْنَا رَحْمَتَكَ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَام

Translation

O Allah اعتَرَمَعَلَ العَوَمَعَلَ ! Open the doors of knowledge and wisdom for us and have mercy on us! O the One Who is the most glorious and honourable! (*al-Mustatraf, vol. 1, pp. 40*)

Note:

Recite *şalāt* upon the beloved Prophet ⁽¹⁾ once before and after the supplication.

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The Grandeur of the Righteous¹

Attar's du'ā

O Lord of the Prophet اَصَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهِ وَسَلَّمَ Whosoever reads or listens to the 28-page booklet *The Grandeur of the Righteous*, allow them to love Your righteous servants and adopt the company of the pious! Also forgive them without accountability!

امِين بجاع النّبيّ الأمِين صلّى الله عليه والم وسلَّم

The excellences of reciting *salāt* upon the Prophet

^cĀrif b. ʿUbbād حَمَّةُ اللَّعِتَيَة relates how the renowned saint Abū al-Ḥasan Shādhili مَحْمَّةُ اللَّعِتَكِة said:

During a journey, I came across a place filled with dangerous animals one night. They were avidly intent on harming me, so I sat on an elevated hill and said, "By Allah! I will recite $s al\bar{a}t$ upon the Messenger of Allah

¹ This subject has been extracted from the book 'Call to Righteousness', pages 311 to 328.

مَعَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيُووَ الهِ وَسَلَّم , for he declared, 'Allah sends ten *ṣalāt* (mercies) upon whoever recites *ṣalāt* upon me once.' If Allah sends ten mercies upon me, I shall spend the entire night in His mercy." I did as such and experienced no fear that night.¹

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيْبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّد

1 pious person, 100 homes saved from calamity

Dear Islamic brothers, never forget that if you have taken on a religious appearance, you should remain serious, measured and be friendly towards people. Such is your position, that a single smile can change not only the fate of another person but that too of their upcoming generations. Yet in contrast, the latter can even fall into misguidance from a single instance of inconsiderateness, bad manners or scolding on your part.

So, always exhibit nothing but kindness, softness and gentleness to everyone you meet. Continue to call them towards righteousness as you do so. Perhaps your individual effort to better one person will lead to the rectification of an entire family.

It is stated on page 809 of *Jahannam Mein Le Jāne Wāle* $\overline{A}m\overline{a}l$'s 1st volume (published by Maktaba-tul-Madinah):

¹ Afdal al-salāt 'ala Sayyid al-Sādāt, p. 22

The final Prophet حَتَى اللَّهُ عَلَيُهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَّمَ said, "Due to a pious Muslim, a hundred of his neighbouring homes have calamity distanced from them by Allah." He then recited the following part of the Quran:

وَلَوْلَا حَفْعُ اللهِ النَّاسَ بَعْضَهُمُ بِبَعْضِ ^لَّقَسَدَتِ الْأَرْضُ

Translation from Kanz al-Īmān: "And if Allah does not keep away some people by some others, then certainly the earth will be destroyed."¹



Three conditions

The righteous servants of Allah have a unique method of calling towards righteousness. Read the following faith-inspiring story, which teaches us a profound lesson:

> The saint Ḥātim Aṣam مَعَدَّاللَّهِعَلَيَّه was persistently invited by a wealthy person to partake in a meal in the latter's home. He responded, "I will attend if you accept these three conditions of mine: I will sit wherever I wish, eat

¹ Al-Quran, 2:251

whatever I wish, and you must do as I say." The wealthy man agreed.

Many people gathered to see this friend of Allah. When Hātim al-Aṣam الله عنه arrived at the appointed time, he sat where people had taken their shoes off. When food was distributed, the saint took a dry piece of bread out from his pouch and ate it. Once all had finished eating, he told the host to bring a stove and place a pan upon it.

When said pan had become red-hot due to the intense heat from the stove, he stood on it bare-footed and said, "I consumed a dry piece of bread today." Saying this, he stepped away and said to those who were present, "Now you should all take turns in standing on this pan and give account for what you have just eaten." They were stunned to hear this and collectively replied, "Your eminence! We do not have the strength to bear this (our feet cannot withstand the heat of this hot pan, as we are sinners and worldly people)."

The saint explained, "If you cannot stand on a hot pan heated in this world to give account for the bounty of a single meal, then how will you give account for the blessings of a lifetime on the Day of Judgement?" He recited the final verse of Sūrah al-Takāthur:

ثُمَّ لَتُسْعَلُنَّ يَوْمَبٍ إِعَنِ النَّعِيم أَنَ

Translation from Kanz al-Īmān: "Then indeed, on that Day, you will definitely be questioned regarding the bounties (of Allah)."¹Hearing this, all in attendance were moved to tears. They all began to cry and audibly repent from their sins.²

Yā Ilāhī! Jab hisāb-i-khanda-i-be-jā rulāe Chashm-i-giryān-i-Shafī-iʿ-murtajā kā sāth hō Yā Ilāhī! Jab bahēin ānkhēin hisaab-i-jurm mēin Un tabassum rēiz hōntōun kī duā kā sāth hō ³

Phrases and their meanings

Tabassum rēiz; smiling. *Khanda-i-be-jā*; frivolity/trivial, joking and laughter. *Chashm-i-giryān*: tearful/crying eyes. *Shafī* '*murtajā*: the intercessor in whom hope is placed.

¹ Al-Quran, 102:8

² Tadhkirat al-Awliyā, p. 222

³ Hadāiq-i-Bakhshish, p. 133

Explanation of Imam Ahmad Razā Khān's poetry:

The first couplet: "O Allah! When I am taken to account for my trivial joking, pointless laughter and improper behaviour on the Final Day, and my eyes are then brimful with tears, may Your beloved Prophet متلّى الله عليه والله وسلّم. —in whom all hope is placed—arrive and intercede for me!

The second: "O Allah! When giving accountability for my transgressions frightens me on the Day of Judgement and tears fall from my eyes, may duʿās blossoming from the smiling lips of the Prophet صَلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللهُ وَاللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللهُ وَاللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللهُ وَاللهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللهُ وَاللهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللهُ وَاللهُ وَاللهُ وَاللهُ وَاللهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللهُ وَاللهُ وَاللهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللهُ وَاللهُ وَاللهُ وَاللهُ وَاللهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللهُ وَاللهُ وَاللهُ وَاللهُ وَاللهُ وَاللهُ وَاللهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللهُ وَاللهُ وَاللهُ وَاللهُ وَاللهُ وَاللهُ وَاللهُ وَا



Picturing the Final Day

Dear Islamic brothers! Observe how the saint Ḥātim Aṣam متحة الله عليه utilised unique methods to deliver a call to righteousness regarding accountability in the hereafter. Without a shadow of doubt, matters of resurrection and accountability will be severe. Describing this situation, the Proof of Islam Imam Muḥammad al-Ghazālī متحة الله عليه writes in *Kīmiyā-i-Saʿādat*:

After death, a person will decompose and smell foul, such that others will cover their noses when coming across him. He will then become food for insects in the grave and slowly turn to dust, which itself is insignificant and lowly.

If he were to remain as dust the way animals do after death, this indeed would have been better. Yet he will not remain this way. He will instead be raised from his grave on the Day of Judgement and placed in a terrifying scenario. When this happens, he shall find the skies have been torn apart, the stars have fallen, the sun and moon extinguished, mountains dispersed like cotton, the Earth transformed, angels of Hell throwing ropes, Hell thundering and angels giving each person their book of deeds.

He shall witness every evil deed he committed throughout his life. Everyone around him will be acutely worried about the sins they committed. It will be said to him, "Come and answer for why you did this. Why did you do this? Why did you do that? Why did you stand? Why did you sit? Why did you look? Why did you think this?" محاذلته If he is unable to respond, he will be cast into Hell, where he will lament, "If only I was made as a pig or dog, I would have then become dust, for they (animals) are protected and spared from this punishment!"

So how does it befit he who is worse than a pig or dog (in case of not performing good deeds) to display arrogance and pride!¹

Dear Islamic brothers! Now that we have been born into this world, it is impossible for us to return. Those of us waiting for others who have not yet arrived, as in those of us without children, should contemplate what their intention is behind waiting.

On pages 5 to 6 of Kufriyah Kalimāt ke Bāre Mēin Suwāl Jawāb:

In this day and age, anyone without children normally has great yearning to have them and leaves no stone unturned in this endeavour. If his only goal (of having a child) is to gain joy in the home and worldly solace, and he has no good intention of attaining benefit in the hereafter by having children, it as though this childless individual is thoughtlessly desiring for another to be born and then face an immense test.

Perhaps these words of mine will only be understood by those who worry of suffering a bad end. In a summary of his statement, the God-fearing saint Fuḍayl b. ʿIyāḍ said, ʿʿI do not envy even the most pious person, for he shall still have to witness the Day of

¹ Kīmiyā-e-Saʿādat, vol. 2, p. 717

Judgement's horrors. I only envy he who is nothing (i.e. he who was not born in the first place)."¹

The second Caliph of Islam 'Umar b. al-Khaṭṭāb رَضِىَاللَّهُمَنَهُ said in a state of intense fear, "If only my mother had not given birth to me!"²

May Allah have mercy upon them, and may we be forgiven without accountability for their sake!

امِين بِجَاع النَّبِيّ الأمِين صلَّى الله عَلَيْهِ والم وسلَّم

If we are given our book of deeds in our left hands, what will become of us?

Dear Islamic brothers! It is time for us to take heed. We should all avoid sins and seriously contemplate how unimaginably tough the Day of Judgement will be; the Day when Allah will command us to read our sin-filled book of deeds in front of all creation.

The horrors and severity of that Day will be right in front of us. Our tongues will be hanging from our mouths due to extreme thirst, and we will also be experiencing backbreaking hunger. We will be prevented from entering Paradise, and all forms of comfort will be taken away. In these unfathomably gruelling

¹ Hilyat al-Awliyā, vol. 8, p. 93, raqm: 11,470

² Ṭabaqāt Ibn Sa'd, vol. 3, p. 274

circumstances, how will we go about reading our book of deeds, which itself is littered with sin upon sin?

We do not know whether we will be handed our book of deeds in our right or left hand. As for those given theirs in their left hand, there is nothing but loss for them. Delineating how books of deeds shall be given, Allah says in verses 19 to 37 of Sūrah al-Ḥāqqah:

Translation from Kanz al-Īmān: "So, whosoever is given his book in his right hand will say, 'Take (it), read my book of deeds. I was certain that I will confront my account.' He is therefore in desired tranquillity. In a Lofty Garden. The fruit clusters of which are hanging down. 'Eat and drink with pleasure; the reward of what you sent ahead in the past days.' And whoever is given his book of deeds in his left hand will say, 'Alas! If only my book of deeds was not given to me.'

And I would not have known what my account is. Alas! If only death had put an end (to me). My wealth did not benefit me in the least. All my power has gone (from me).' (It will be said) 'Seize him, and shackle him. Then shove him into the Blazing Fire. Then stitch him in a chain, the length of which is seventy forearms.' Indeed, he did not used to believe in Allah, the Great. And did not motivate feeding the needy. So, this day, he does not have any friend here. Nor any food except the pus (discharged) from the dwellers of Hell. No one will eat it except the criminals."¹



A faith-refreshing account at the shrines of Fārūq and Mushtāq

Dear Islamic brothers! In order to develop a mindset of striving for the goodness of this world and the hereafter, and to protect yourself from the terrors of the grave and the Day of Judgement, always remain affiliated with the religious environment of Dawat-e-Islami. Wholeheartedly spread the call to righteousness and try to live your life in accordance with the Pious Deeds booklet. Also travel in sunnah-inspired Madani qafilahs in order to learn and teach the sunnah. Let us now move onto a faithrefreshing story to motivate us further in this regard.

The following is a summary of a statement given under oath by an Islamic brother from Sargodha (Punjab, Pakistan):

I believe it was 1428 AH (2006), when a friend and I went to Sahra-i-Madinah, Karachi. Here we visited the shrines of Qāri Abū 'Ubayd Mushtāq 'Aṭṭārī and Mufti

¹ Al-Quran, 69:17-37

Abū 'Umar Muḥammad Fārūq 'Aṭṭārī محمد اللوعليف . The former was the late Head of Dawat-e-Islami's Central Executive Committee and a *na't* reciter with a melodious voice. The latter was a member of said Central Executive Committee, a memoriser of the Quran, an accomplished scholar and known as the Mufti of Dawat-e-Islami.

That afternoon, whilst both of us were fully awake and in our senses, we heard the azan of zuhr coming clearly from the resting place of Ḥājī Mushtāq 'Aṭṭārī مَحْمَّاللُوعَتِه. After a short time, we heard *iqāmah* delivered in the voice of Mufti Fārūq 'Aṭṭārī . We then heard the opening takbīr of salah and subsequent takbīrs being called by the late Ḥājī Mushtāq of and came to the conclusion he was leading salah in his grave. Once their congregation ended, we also clearly heard sounds of duʿā being made. When this finished, a sweet fragrance began to emanate.

In a state of astonishment, the narrator of this incident contacted a responsible Islamic brother from Sargodha and explained what had happened. The latter congratulated him for what he experienced. In light of this faith-inspiring event, the responsible brother also informed him of the authority and status granted to the pious servants and saints of Allah, as well as the blessings of Dawat-e-Islami. Overcome with joy, he thanked Allah for granting him the Islamic environment of Dawat-e-Islami in these testing times. He made du'ā to Allah, asking for the ability to remain engaged in the religious work of Dawat-e-Islami day and night, live his life in accordance with the sunnah and to be granted death with

faith and well-being. الم ين صلى الله عمار على الله عمار على الله عمار الم الم الم الم الم الم الم الم

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيْبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Thābit Bunāni offering prayer in his grave

Dear Islamic brothers! From this, we learn that Allah and His Messenger حَقَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهُ وَسَلَّمَ bestow their immense grace upon those associated with Dawat-e-Islami. The righteous servants of Allah offering salah in their resting places is not something unheard of. Saints مَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ مُحْمَةُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ مُحْمَةُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ مُحْمَةُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ مُحْمَةً اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ مُحْمَةً اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهُ مُحْمَةً اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ مُحْمَةً اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ مُحْمَةً اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ مُحْمَةً مُحْمَةً مُحْمَةً مُحْمَةً اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ مُحْمَةً مُحْمَةًا اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ مُحْمَةً اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ مُحْمَةً اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ مُحْمَةً مُحْمَةً اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ مُحْمَةً مُحْمَةًا اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ مُحْمَةً مُحْمَةً اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ مُحْمَةًا اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ مُحْمَةً مُحْمَةًا اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ مُحْمَةً اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ مُحْمَةً اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ مُحْمَةً مُحْمَةً مُحْمَةً مُحْمَةً مُحْمَةً اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ مُحْمَةً مُحْمَةً مُحْمَةً مُحْمَةً مُحْمَةً اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ مُحْمَةً اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ مُحْمَةً اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ مُعْمَةً مُعْرَائُونَ مُحْمَةً اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ مُعْمَةً اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ مُعْمَةً مُعْمَةً اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ مُعْمَةً اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ مُعْمَةً مُعْمَةً مُعْمَةً مُعْمَةً مُعْمَةً مُعْمَةً مُعْمَةً مُعْمَةًا اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ مُعْمَةًا مُعْمَةً مُعَامُ مُعْمَةً مُعْمَةًا مُعْمَا عَلَيْهُ مُعْمَةًا مُعْمَا مُعْمَا مُعْمَةًا مُعْمَعُونَةً مُعْمَةً مُعْمَةً مُعْمَةً مُعْمَةً مُعْمَةً مُعْمَةً مُعْمَةًا مُعْمَعُ مُعْمَةًا مُعْمَةًا مُعْمَا مُعْمَةًا مُعْمَعُومًا مُعْمَعُهُ مُعْمَةًا مُعْمَةًا مُعْمَةًا مُعْمَعُهُ مُعْمَةًا مُعْمَعُ مُعْمَعُ مُعْمَةًا مُعْمَةًا مُعْمَا مُعْمَةًا مُعْمَا مُعْمَةًا مُعْمَا مُعْمَا مُعْمَةًا مُعْمَةً مُعْمَا مُعْمَةً مُعْمَةًا مُعْمَا مُعْمَةً مُعْمَةًا مُعْمَا مُعْمَةًا مُعْمَا مُعْمَةً مُعْمَةًا مُعْمَا مُعْمَةً مُعْمَا مُ

offer salah in their graves علَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ

The noble Prophets عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَاء are alive and perform salah in their graves, as the Messenger of Allah حَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهِ وَسَلَّم declared,

¹ Hilyat-ul-Awliyā, vol. 2, p. 362, raqm: 2,568

تَكْتَبُونَ تَعْبُورِ هِمْ يُعَدَّوُن – "The Prophets are alive in their graves, offering salah."¹ Shaykh ' Abd al-Wahhāb Sha' rāni مَحْدَّ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَّم is alive in his luminous grave, in which he performs salah with azan and *iqamah*. In a similar manner, the other Prophets عَلَيْهِ وَاللهِ وَمَاللَهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللهِ وَال

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيْبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Azan and *iqāmah* heard from the sacred chambers

In 63 AH the Day of Harrah occurred, in which tyrannical Yazidi forces invaded Madinah al-Munawwarah and martyred over 10,000 Muslims, including 700 Companions عتيوم الترضيات. Residents were pillaged of their belongings. Thousands of innocent young women had oppressive acts of immodesty committed against them محكة المحكة. Horses were tied to the pillars of Masjid al-Nabawi, and people were deprived of offering salah there for three days.

It was only the *Tābi'ī* Sa'īd b. Musayyab مَعْمَدُاللُوعَلَيْهِ who remained in the masjid, and he did so by pretending to be mentally unsound. The followers of Yazīd did not martyr him as a result. He mentions, "During the days of Hurrah up until people

¹ Musnad Abu Ya'lā, vol. 3, p. 216, hadith 3412

² Kashf al-Ghumma 'an Jamī' al-Ummah, p. 63

returned, I always heard azan and *iqāmah* coming from the blessed grave of the Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَالْهِ وَسَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَالْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

The Reviver of Islam and Imam of Ahl al-Sunnah, Imam Ahmad Raza Khan متحدة اللوعليه extolls in *Ḥadāiq-i-Bakhshish*:

Tu zindā hai wallah tu zindā hai wallah

Merē chasm-i-ālam sē chup jāne wālē!

O Messenger of Allah صلى الله علية والمهوتسلم. By Allah, you are alive! By Allah, you are alive! O you who is hidden from my physical eyes!



Fear the spiritual wisdom of a believer!

Imam al-Ṭāifah, Abū al-Qāsim Junayd Baghdādī مريحة الله عليه explains:

(My murshid) The saint Sarī Saqaṭī مَحْمَدُاللَّهِ عَلَيَهِ would tell me to speak publicly and advise the people, but I did not deem myself worthy of this and avoided it as a result. One Thursday night, Allah's Messenger صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِوَ اللِهِ وَسَلَّم

¹ Dalāil al-Nubuwwah, vol. 2, p. 567

allowed me to behold him in my dream. "Advise and give counsel to people", he ordered.

I awoke from my sleep and without waiting for dawn, presented myself before my shaykh, Sarī Saqaţī مَحْتُقُاللَّهِعَتَيه . He spoke first (before I could say anything) and said, "You did not rely on what I said until the Prophet مَكَى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَالْهِ وَسَلَّمَ himself told you." (The shaykh spoke of a matter to do with the unseen).

From that very morning, Imam Junayd Baghdādi جَمَّدُ اللَّهِ عَلَيه began to deliver speeches in the jāmi^c masjid. News of this quickly spread far and wide, and people awaited his discourses with great fervour. A young man once stood up in a gathering at which he was speaking and asked, "O shaykh! What is the meaning of the hadith: النُوْعِنِ فَإِنَّه يَنْظُرُ بِنُورِ اللَّهِ: Fear the spiritual wisdom (*firāsah*) of the believer, for he sees with the light of Allah.¹"

Hearing this question, the shaykh lowered his head for a few moments. Upon raising it, he exclaimed, "O young man! You are Christian, and the time for you to become Muslim has arrived." He was indeed a Christian at that time, and witnessing

¹ Jāmi' Tirmidhi: 3138

this saintly miracle in which the shaykh discussed a matter of the unseen led to him immediately becoming Muslim.¹

May Allah have mercy upon them and may we be forgiven without accountability for their sake!



Allah grants knowledge of the unseen to His saints

Dear Islamic brothers! This event informs us of an Islamic preacher's rank. شبخن الله The humility of Imam Junayd Baghdādi متخف الله والعام والعامين والله والله

We have also seen how by the bestowal of Allah, the final Prophet حَتَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهِ وَسَلَّمَ possesses knowledge of the unseen. He knew Imam Junayd Baghdādi حَدَّ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهُ مَا يَعْهُ مَا يَعْهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ وَالْعُمَالُ وَالَيْ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْ

¹ Rawd al-Riyahīn, p. 157

led to the Prophet مَنَى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهِ وَسَلَّم himself appearing in his dream and issuing an order in this regard.

We come to learn of how saints also have knowledge of the unseen, which is granted to them by Allah through the blessings of the Prophet سَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهِ مَلَيْ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهِ مَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَالَهُ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْ

With spiritual wisdom, Imam Junayd Baghdadi مخمة الله عليه With spiritual wisdom, Imam Junayd Baghdadi رخمة الله عليه recognised the young (previously) Christian man. He called him to righteousness in a unique manner, whilst revealing his knowledge of the unseen. This saintly miracle led to the young man becoming Muslim that very moment.

Definition of *firāsah*

The hadith mentioned previously includes the term *firasah* (spiritual wisdom). This connotes something Allah places into the hearts of His saints, by means of which they come to know the inward states of certain people.¹

In the following couplet, Imam Aḥmad Razā Khān مَحْدُّاللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ eloquently describes the perfected, unmatched vision of the Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَالهِ وَسَلَّم which is steeped in knowledge of the unseen:

¹ Al-Nihāyah, vol. 3, p. 383

Sar-i-Arsh par hai terī guzar dil-i-farsh par hai terī nazar Malakūt o mulk mēin kõi shae nahīn woh jo tujh pe iyān nahīn

Phrases and their meanings

Sar-e-Arsh: above the '*Arsh*. *Malakūt*: the place where angels reside. *Iyān*: apparent.

Explanation:

O Messenger of Allah اصلى الله عليه وَسلَم You can see everything above the 'Arsh and inside the earth. There is nothing in the universe hidden from you.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيْبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

My friend's dream

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Messenger of Allah الله عليَّة وَالله وَسَلَّم Do you possess knowledge of the unseen?"

"Yes", he replied.

The final Prophet حَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهِ وَسَلَّمَ then recited a verse of the Quran. What can be said of the recitation which blossomed from his sanctified lips, his beautifully melodious voice and the elegant manner in which he articulated each letter! The Islamic brother had never heard such a delightful and sweet-sounding voice and recitation. Although the Islamic brother could not

recall the entire verse, he remembered it ended with "بِعَنِينِ». I then recited the 24th verse of Sūrah Takwīr:

وَمَا هُوَعَلَى الْغَيْبِ بِضَنِيْنٍ ٢

"Yes, yes! This was the verse", he then said. This servant of Madinah عُنْيَ informed him of its translation and told him how the final Prophet حَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهُ وَسَلَّمَ possesses knowledge of the unseen, by the mercy and bestowal of Allah.

Dear Islamic brothers! After hearing this, a person should not fall prey to Satanic whispers and say, "They are using dreams to prove how the Prophet صَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهِ وَسَلَم has knowledge of the unseen, whereas the dream of a non-Prophet cannot be used as evidence." This servant of Madinah عُفِى عنه acknowledges not every matter can be resolved through dreams. Yet it is not the dream itself that is being used as evidence here, but the Quranic verse mentioned in the dream instead. This verse is indeed proof of how the Prophet صَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْ

وَمَاهُوَعَلَى الْغَيْبِ بِضَنِيْنٍ ٢

Translation from Kanz al-Īmān: "And this Prophet is not miserly in revealing (the knowledge of) the unseen."¹

This verse highlights how the final Prophet صَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهِ وَسَلَّمَ informs us of the unseen, and only he who knows of something can inform others of it. Without any shadow of a doubt, the mercy for all worlds.

The Reviver of Islam and Imam of Ahl al-Sunnah, Imam Aḥmad Razā Khān ارتحة الله عليه writes:

Aūr kōi ghayb kyā tum sē nihān hō bhalā

Jab na Khudā hī chupā tum pe carōrōun durūd

¹ Al-Quran, 81:24

Explanation

O Messenger of Allah اَصَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَيُو اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهُ a state of wakefulness, you saw your Lord Almighty with your physical eyes. If Allah showed Himself to you by His grace, despite Him being unseen even to the unseen (*ghayb al-ghayb*), what other matter of the unseen could remain hidden from you?



The shaking of Uhud stopped with a single strike

The following Hadith is mentioned in *Ṣaḥīḥ Bukhāri* and narrated by the Companion Anas مرضى اللله عنه.

The Prophet حَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهِ وَسَلَّم Mount Uḥud with the Companions Abu Bakr, 'Umar and 'Uthmān 'Uhmān 'Uhmān 'The mountain began to shake and sway due to them (out of joy). The Prophet حَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهُ عَنَيْهُ struck it with his blessed foot and said, أَثْبُتُ أُحُدُ فَالَتْهَا عَلَيْكَ نَبِعَ قَوْصِدِيقٌ وصِدِيقٌ – "Uḥud! Become still, for upon you is a Prophet, a *Ṣiddīq* and two martyrs."¹

¹ Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhāri: 3,675

The above-mentioned Hadith proves knowledge of the unseen

clearer than - ٱظْهَرُمِنَ الشَّبْسِ وَٱبْيَنُ مِنَ الْأَمْسِ It is - ٱظْهَرُمِنَ الشَّبْسِ وَٱبْيَنُ the Sun and more certain than yesterday - that this hadith categorically proves our Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهِ وَسَلَّم possesses knowledge of the unseen by the grace of Allah. This is why he said to Mount Uhud, "Upon you is a Prophet, a Siddig and two martyrs." If revealing a person will be a martyr whilst they are still alive is not knowledge of the unseen, then what else is?

On pages 408 to 409 of Mirāt al-Manājīh, Mufti Ahmad Yār Khān متحتة اللوعليه comments on this hadith:

> We learn the accepted people of Allah are made beloved to the entirety of creation (i.e. to trees, rocks, rivers, mountains, etc.). They all celebrate their arrival, with even stones and mountains knowing about them.

> we also learn that the Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَّم has knowledge of each person's end, as he revealed two of the Companions present there would attain martyrdom.¹

صَلُّوْا عَلَى الْحَبِيْبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدِ

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¹ Mirāt al-Manājīh, vol. 8, p. 408

Definition of *ghayb* (the unseen)

Mufti Aḥmad Yār Khān رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ says in his Tafsīr Na[<]īmī:

The (literal) meaning of *ghayb* is that which is hidden. Its technical definition entails something hidden from both one's inner and outer senses, and one's intellect.

This means knowledge of it cannot be acquired through faculties of seeing, smelling or hearing etc., nor can it be comprehended through intellect or introspection.¹

For example, Paradise is *ghayb* for us in this present moment, for we cannot come to know of it through sensory perception (by using our eyes, nose, ears, etc.). *Ghayb* is that which is concealed and cannot be perceived by the five senses of seeing, listening, smelling, tasting or touching, nor can one learn and understand it through contemplation.²

Elders of this *ummah* and what they say about knowledge of the unseen

Through the blessings of the noble Prophets متلقوم السَلَام , saints مختقاللْ مِتَلَقِم are also granted knowledge of the unseen. Let us hear some statements of prominent personalities in this regard.

¹ Tafsīr Na'īmī, vol. 1, p. 121

² Tafsīr al-Baydāwi, vol. 1, p. 116

The scholar 'Alī Qāri مَحْمَدُّاللُوعَلَيَه said, "We believe a person traverses various spiritual stations until he arrives at the attribute of spirituality; he attains knowledge of the unseen at this point."¹

He writes in another place:

As the light of faith grows in strength, a person realises the reality of material things. Not only does the unseen then become apparent to him, but that which is unseen even to the unseen (*ghayb al-ghayb*) also does.²

Imam Ibn Hajr مَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ writes:

It is totally valid for saints to have knowledge of the unseen regarding a matter or several matters. This has been displayed by many of them and become widely reputed.³

An imam of the Naqshbandi spiritual order, Imam ' Azīzān منحفًاللُوعَقَد revealed, "To these saints, the Earth appears like a table spread."

This means just as everything on a table spread can be seen, everything on the Earth is made visible to them. Quoting this,

¹ Mirqāt al-Mafātīḥ, vol. 1, p. 128

² Mirqāt al-Mafātīḥ, vol. 1, p. 119

³ al-Ilām bi Qawāṭ al-Islam, p. 359

⁴ Nafhāt al-Ins, p. 387

Khawājah Bahā al-Ḥaqq wa al-Dīn Naqshbandi مخمد الله added, "We say it (the Earth) is like the surface of a fingernail for them; nothing is hidden from their sight."

Muftī Aḥmad Yār Khān متحة اللوعلية writes in volume 4, page 371 of *Tafsīr Naʿīmī*, with reference to *Tafsīr Rūḥ al-Maʿānī*:

Some saints of Allah, who are people of spiritual unveilings (*kashf*), are also informed regarding the unseen. They attain this through the mediation of a Prophet however, not without means.

The Crown of the Saints, Shaykh 'Abd al-Qādir Jīlani مَحْمَدُاللَّهِ writes in his *Qaṣīdah Ghawthiyyah*:

جَمْعًا	اللهِ	اِلٰی بِلَادِ	نظَرْتُ
التِّصَالِي	حُكْم	عَلى	كَخَرُدَلَةٍ

- I have seen all the cities of Allah in the same manner as a few mustard seeds.

The hadith expert 'Abd al-Ḥaqq Diḥlawī مَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ relates the following statement of Shaykh 'Abd al-Qādir Jīlāni مَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ on page 15 of Akhbār al-Akhyār:

¹ al-Ilām bi Qawāț al-Islam, pp. 387 - 388

If sharī'ah had not placed a lock on my tongue, I would have informed you of what you eat and keep at home. I am aware of your inner and outer states, for you are like transparent glass before me.

Mawlānā Rūmī مَحْمَةُ اللَّوعَلَيَّه writes in his Mathnawī:

لَوحِ مَحفوظ اَست پيشِ اولياء اَزچه مَحفوظ اَست محفوظ اَز خطا

 The Preserved Tablet (*Lawḥ al-Maḥfūẓ*), which is free from every flaw, remains in sight of the saints of Allah تختقُاللُوعَلَيْرِهُ.

Shaykh 'Abd al-'Azīz Diḥlawī مَحْمَّاللُوعَلَيَه writes in *Tafsīr 'Azīzī* whilst commenting on Sūrah Jinn:

Being informed regarding the Preserved Tablet, and viewing what is written upon it, has been reported from some saints of Allah by way of mass-transmission (*tawātur*).

Note: Content extracted from the Amir of Ahl al-Sunnah's book *Call to Righteousness* ends here.

The attributes of Allah's saints

Describing the qualities possessed by a saint of Allah, Mufti Sayyid Na^cīm al-Dīn Murādābādi مختالله عليه explains:

> A saint is he who attains proximity to Allah through performing obligatory acts of worship. He remains engaged in obeying Allah, and his heart remains submerged in gnosis of Allah's Majesty. Whenever he looks, he sees proofs of divine power. Whenever he listens, he hears only the signs of Allah. Whenever he speaks, he speaks only in glorification of his Lord. Whenever he moves, he obeys Allah in his movements. Whenever he strives, he only strives in that which earns him closer proximity to the Divine.

> A saint does not tire of remembering Allah, and the eyes of his heart do not see anything except Him. These are the qualities possessed by saints. When a servant reaches this state, Allah protects and helps him.¹

¹ Tafsīr Khazāin al-Irfān, Yunus, under verse no: 62







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