

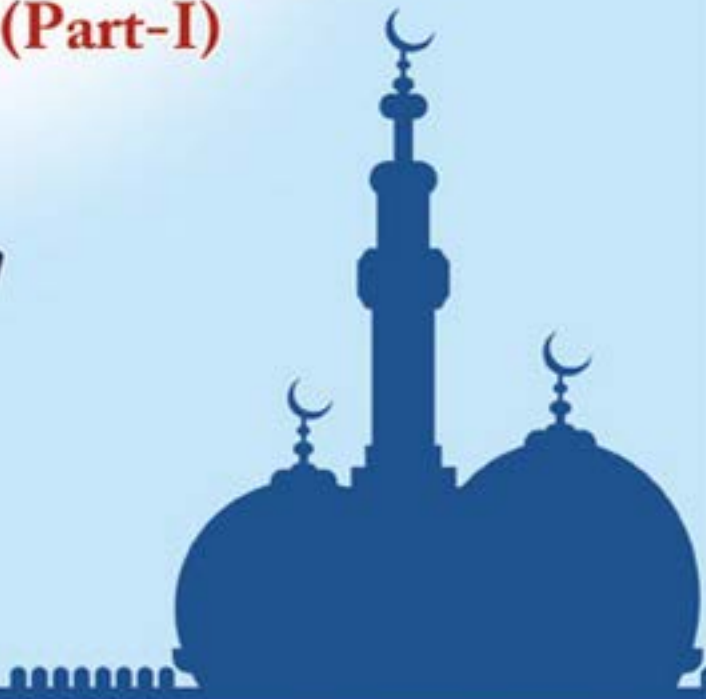


An excellent book on fundamental Islamic information for beginners

Fundamental Teachings of Islam (Part-I)



مکتبۃ الدین
Dawat-e-Islami



An excellent book on fundamental Islamic information for children

Fundamental Teachings of Islam

(Part-I)

Presented by:

Majlis Madrasa-tul-Madinah and Majlis
Al-Madina-tul-'Ilmiyyah

Translated into English by:

Majlis-e-Tarājim Dawat-e-Islami

Publisher:

Maktaba-tul-Madina Bab-ul-Madina, Karachi

الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِكَ وَأَصْحَابِكَ يَا حَبِيبَ اللَّهِ

Book name:

Fundamental Teachings of Islam (Part-I)

Jointly presented by:

Majlis Madrasa-tul-Madinah and Majlis Al-Madina-tul-'Ilmiyyah

Translated into English by:

Majlis-e-Tarajim

Year of publication:

Jumadal Aakhir 1439 AH, March, 2018

E.mail:

Ilmia@dawateislami.net

Clarification

The **Urdu version** of the book 'Fundamental Teachings of Islam (Part-I)' (published by Maktaba-tul-Madina) has been scrutinized by Majlis Taftish-e-Kutub-o-Rasail (Dawat-e-Islami). Majlis Tarajim has translated the scrutinized Urdu version into English.

All rights reserved

No publisher other than Maktaba-tul-Madina is allowed to publish this book.

Contents at a Glance

Azkār 6

Kalimāt (Statements of Faith) 7-8

Du'ās 9-11

Beliefs 12-26

Acts of Worship 28-33

Madanī pearl 34-37

Ethics 38

Madanī Months 39

Dawat-e-Islami 40

Manqabat-e-'Aṭṭār 41-42

Invocations 43-44

Manqabat Ghauṣ-e-A'ẓam رضى الله تعالى عنه 45

Munājāt 46

Ṣalāt-o-Salām 47-48

Du'ā 49-50



A detailed table of contents can be seen at the end of the book.

Transliteration Chart

| | | | | | |
|---|-------|---|-------|-----------|----------|
| ء | A/a | ڑ | Ř/ř | ل | L/l |
| ا | A/a | ز | Z/z | م | M/m |
| ب | B/b | ژ | X/x | ن | N/n |
| پ | P/p | س | S/s | و | V/v, W/w |
| ت | T/t | ش | Sh/sh | | |
| ٹ | Ṭ/ṭ | ص | Ṣ/ṣ | ہ / و / ة | Ĥ/ĥ |
| ث | Ṣ/ṣ | ض | Ḍ/ḍ | ی | Y/y |
| ج | J/j | ط | Ṭ/ṭ | ے | Y/y |
| چ | Ch | ظ | Ẓ/ẓ | ِ | A/a |
| ح | Ḥ/ḥ | ع | ‘ | ’ | U/u |
| خ | Kh/kh | غ | Gh/gh | ِ | I/i |
| د | D/d | ف | F/f | وئدہ | Ū/ū |
| ڈ | Ḍ/ḍ | ق | Q/q | یئدہ | Ī/ī |
| ذ | Ẓ/ẓ | ک | K/k | ائدہ | Ā/ā |
| ر | R/r | گ | G/g | | |

أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ
أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ط

Al-Madīna-tul-‘Ilmiyyah

From: Shaykh-e-Ṭarīqat Amīr-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat, founder of Dawat-e-Islami, ‘Allāmah Maulānā Abu Bilal Muhammad Ilyas Attar Qadiri Razavi Ziyai داعية بركاته العالیه

أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ عَلَى إِحْسَانِهِ وَبِقُضَلِ رَسُولِهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Dawat-e-Islami, a global and non-political movement for the preaching of Quran and Sunnah, is determined to revive Sunnah and spread righteousness as well as the knowledge of Shari’ah throughout the world. In order to carry out these great and significant tasks in an excellent way, several Majālis (departments) have been formed including the Majlis ‘Al-Madīna-tul-‘Ilmiyyah’ which consists of the ‘Ulamā and Muftis of Dawat-e-Islami. This Majlis has ambitiously taken on the responsibility of serving religion in the areas of knowledge, research and publication. It has the following six departments:

- ❖ Department of books of A’lā Ḥadrat رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ.
- ❖ Department of teaching books.
- ❖ Department of reforming books.
- ❖ Department of translation.
- ❖ Department of scrutiny of books.
- ❖ Department of referencing and documentation.

The topmost priority of Al-Madīna-tul-‘Ilmiyyah is to present the precious books of A’lā Ḥaḍrat, Imām-e-Aḥl-e-Sunnat, reviver of Sunnah, eradicator of Bid’ah, scholar of Sharī’ah, ‘Allāmah Maulānā Al-Ḥāj, Al-Qārī, Ash-Shāh Imām Aḥmad Razā Khān عَلَيْهِ رَحْمَةُ الرَّحْمٰن in an easily understandable way according to the needs of the present age. All the Islamic brothers and sisters should whole-heartedly cooperate in the development of the Madanī work of knowledge, research and publication, and study every book published by the Majlis as well as persuade others to do the same.

May all the Majālis of Dawat-e-Islami including Al-Madīna-tul-‘Ilmiyyah progress by leaps and bounds! May Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ bestow success upon us in our worldly life as well in the afterlife by enabling us to perform each and every good deed with sincerity! May we all be blessed with martyrdom under the green dome, burial in Jannat-ul-Baqī’ and an abode in Jannat-ul-Firdaus.

آمِينَ بِجَاهِ النَّبِيِّ الْأَمِينِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Praise and Privilege

Sayyidunā Imām ‘Abdullāh Bin ‘Umar Bayḍāwī عَلَيْهِ رَحْمَةُ اللّٰهِ الْقَوِي (who had passed away in 685 A.H.) stated, ‘The one who obeys Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ and His Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, is praised in the world and will be privileged in the Hereafter.’ (*Tafsīr Baghwī, Part 22, Sūrah Al-Ḥazāb, Taḥat-ul-Āyah 71, Verse 4, p. 388*)

Preface

The Holy Quran is the last book of Allah ﷻ. The one reciting and acting upon it succeeds in his worldly life as well as in afterlife. اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ عَزَّوَجَلَّ! Dawat-e-Islami, a global and non-political movement for the preaching of Quran and Sunnah, has established countless Madāris [Islamic institutions] namely Madrasa-tul-Madīnah for Ḥifẓ [memorizing the Quran by heart] and Nāẓirah [reciting the Quran by looking at it] within and outside Pakistan. By the time of the writing of this preface, about 75,000 children are acquiring free education of Ḥifẓ and Nāẓirah in Pakistan alone. In these Madāris, emphasis is placed on Islamic education and upbringing of children besides the learning of the Holy Quran so that the students completing education from Madrasa-tul-Madīnah would have Islamic knowledge in addition to the ability of reciting the Holy Quran correctly, and so that they would emerge in society as knowledgeable, practicing, decent and well-mannered Muslims who are free from evils, able enough to distinguish between right and wrong and enthusiastic in striving to reform themselves and the people of the entire world.

As the children enrolled in Qāidaḥ classes are at their early ages, this book has been designed in view of their intellectual capacity, covering basic religious topics including تَعَوُّذ (Ta'awwuz), تَسْمِيَّه (Tasmiyyah), ثَنَاء (Ṣanā), short and easy Du'ās, basic beliefs, essential rulings, knowledge about divine books, initial information about Prophets رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ, blessed companions رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمْ and Auliya of Allah.

The presentation of 'Fundamental Teachings of Islam (Part-I)' is a joint effort of Madrasa-tul-Madīnah and Al-Madīnah-tul-'Ilmiyyah, whereas its Shar'ī scrutiny has been carried out by Dar-ul-Iftā Aḥl-e-Sunnat.

Yihī ḥay ārzū Ta'līm-e-Quran 'ām ḥo jāye

Ḥar aik parcham say aunchā parcham Islam ḥo jāye

May the teachings of Quran all over the world spread

May the flag of Islam flies higher than all other flags

Majlis Madrasa-tul-Madīnah and Majlis Al-Madīnah-tul-'Ilmiyyah

Translated into English by: Majlis-e-Tarajim

Hamd Bari Ta'ala

*Tū hī Mālik-e-baḥr-o-bar ḥay Yā Allahu Yā Allah
Tū hī Khāliq-e-jinn-o-bashar ḥay Yā Allahu Yā Allah*

*Tū Abadī ḥay Tū Azalī ḥay Tayrā nām 'Alīm-o-'Alī ḥay
Zāt Tayrī sab say bar-tar ḥay Yā Allahu Yā Allah*

*Waṣf bayān kartay ḥayn sārāy sang-o-shajar aur chānd sitāray
Tasbīḥ ḥar khushk-o-tar ḥay Yā Allahu Yā Allah*

*Tayrā charchā galī galī ḥay dālī dālī kalī kalī ḥay
Wāṣif ḥar aik phūl-o-šamar ḥay Yā Allahu Yā Allah*

*Khalqat jab pānī ko tar-say rim jḥim rim jḥim barkhā bar-say
Ḥar aik par Raḥmat kī naẓar ḥay Yā Allahu Yā Allah*

*Rāt nay jab sar apnā chūpāyā chiṛyaun nay yeḥ zikr sunāyā
Naghmah bār nasīm-e-saḥar ḥay Yā Allahu Yā Allah*

*Bakhsh day Tū 'Aṭṭār ko Maulā wāsiṭah Tujḥ ko us piyāray kā
Jo kāḥ Nabīyaun kā Sarwar ḥay Yā Allahu Yā Allah*

(Wasāil-e-Bakhshish, pp. 42)

Na'at-e-Mustafa ﷺ

Ānkhaun kā tārā nām-e-Muhammad ﷺ
Dil kā ujālā nām-e-Muhammad ﷺ

Dawlat jo chāho dauno jahān kī
Kar lo wazīfah nām-e-Muhammad ﷺ

Nūḥ-o-Khalīl-o-Mūsā-o-‘Īsā
Sab kā ḥay Āqā nām-e-Muhammad ﷺ

Pāyaīn murādayn dauno jahān mayn
Jis nay pukārā nām-e-Muhammad ﷺ

Pūchay gā Maulā layā ḥay kyā kyā
Mayn yeḥ kahūn gā nām-e-Muhammad ﷺ

Apnay Razā kay qurbān jāon
Jis nay sikhāyā nām-e-Muhammad ﷺ

Apnay Jamīl Rizwī kay dil mayn
Ājā samā jā nām-e-Muhammad ﷺ

(Maddah-e-Habīb Shaykh Maulānā Jamīl-ur-Raḥmān Razavī عليه رحمة الله القوي)

Aẓkār

Ṣalāh

Ṣanā

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ
وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ ط

Translation:

Glory to You, Yā Allah! I praise You, Your name is Blessed;
greatness and glory to You in the highest and none is worthy of worship except You.

Ta'awwuz

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ ط

Translation:

I seek refuge by Allah from Satan, the accursed.

Tasmiyyah

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ط

Translation:

Allah's name I begin with, the Most Kind, the Most Merciful.

Kalimāt (Statements of Faith)

Kalimah Ṭayyibah

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ ط

Translation:

There is none worthy of worship
except Allah, Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ is the Prophet of Allah.

Kalimah Shaḥādat

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ ط

Translation:

I testify that there is none worthy of worship except Allah. He is alone and He has no partner and I testify that Muhammad is His (Distinguished) Servant and His Prophet.

Kalimah Tamjīd

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ط وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ ط

Translation:

Glory be to Allah and all praise be to Allah and there is none worthy of worship except Allah, and Allah is Great and there is no power to keep away from sins and no ability to do good but from Allah who is the greatest.

Ṣalāt-‘Alan-Nabī ﷺ

The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has stated, ‘Wherever you are, recite Ṣalāt upon me as your Ṣalāt reaches me.’ (*Sunan Abī Dāwūd, Kitāb-ul-Manāsik, Bāb: Ziyārat-il-Qubūr, Vol. 2, p. 315, Hadīṣ 2042*)



صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ



الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ

May Ṣalāt and Salām be to you, O Rasūl of Allah

وَعَلَى أَلِكٍ وَأَصْحِبِكَ يَا حَبِيبَ اللَّهِ

And to your descendants and your companions, O Beloved of Allah

الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ

May Ṣalāt and Salām be to you, O Prophet of Allah

وَعَلَى أَلِكٍ وَأَصْحِبِكَ يَا نُورَ اللَّهِ

And to your descendants and companions, O Nūr of Allah

Du'ās

Du'ā before Quranic recitation

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ ط

Translation:

I seek refuge by Allah from Satan, the accursed.



Du'ā to be recited when moving to higher place

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ط

Translation:

Allah is the Greatest.



Du'ā to be recited when moving from higher to lower place

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ ط

Translation:

Glory be to Allah.



Du'ā to be recited before drinking water

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ط

Translation:

Allah's name I begin with,
the Most Kind, the Most Merciful.



Du'ā to be recited after drinking water

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ط

Translation:

All praise to Allah, Rab of the worlds.



Du'ā to be recited before eating food

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَعَلَى بَرَكَاتِهِ ط

Translation:

Allah's name I begin with,
and with the bounty of Allah I eat.



Du'ā to be recited after eating food

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَنَا وَسَقَانَا وَجَعَلَنَا مُسْلِمِينَ ط

Translation:

Gratitude to Almighty Allah Who has given us food
and drink and has made us Muslims.

(Sunan Abī Dāwūd, Kitāb-ul-Aṭ'imah, Vol. 3, p. 513, Ḥadīṣ 3850)



Du'ā to be recited before going to sleep

اللَّهُمَّ بِاسْمِكَ أَمُوتُ وَأَحْيِي ط

Translation:

O Allah! With Your name I die and become alive
(i.e. sleep and wake up).

(Ṣaḥīḥ Bukhārī, Kitāb-ud-Da'wat, vol. 4, pp. 193, Ḥadīṣ 6314)

Du'ā to be recited after awakening from sleep

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَحْيَانَا بَعْدَ مَا أَمَاتَنَا وَإِلَيْهِ النُّشُورُ ط

Translation:

All praise to Allah who has revived (awakened) us after death (sleep), and we are to return towards Him.

(Al-Marja'-us-Sābiq)



Du'ā to be recited when meeting a Muslim

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ ط

Translation:

Peace be upon you,
and also the bounty and blessing of Allah.

Du'ā to be recited when shaking hands with others

يَغْفِرُ اللَّهُ لَنَا وَلَكُمْ ط

Translation:

May Allah forgive you and me.



Du'ā of thanking someone

جَزَاكَ اللَّهُ خَيْرًا ط

Translation:

May Allah give you better reward.



Beliefs

Faith and types of its descriptions

Question 1: What is faith?

Answer: To believe in all commandments and teachings Prophet Muhammad ﷺ has brought from Allah عزوجل and to accept all of them whole-heartedly is called faith.

Question 2: What are the types of the descriptions of faith? Describe them.

Answer: There are 2 types of the descriptions of faith:

(1) Īmān-e-Mujmal (2) Īmān-e-Mufaṣṣal

Question 3: What is 'Īmān-e-Mujmal'?

Answer: A brief description of faith is called 'Īmān-e-Mujmal'.

Question 4: Recite aloud Īmān-e-Mujmal with its translation.

Answer:

Īmān-e-Mujmal

أَمَنْتُ بِاللَّهِ كَمَا هُوَ بِأَسْمَائِهِ
وَصِفَاتِهِ وَقَبِلْتُ جَمِيعَ أَحْكَامِهِ إِقْرَارًا بِاللِّسَانِ وَتَصْدِيقًا بِالْقَلْبِ ط

Translation:

I solemnly declare my belief in Allah as He is with all His names and attributes, and I have accepted (to obey) all His commandments by pledging with my tongue and testifying them with my heart.

Question 5: What is Īmān-e-Mufaṣṣal?

Answer: A detailed description of faith is called 'Īmān-e-Mufaṣṣal'.

Question 6: Recite aloud Īmān-e-Mufaṣṣal with its translation.

Answer:

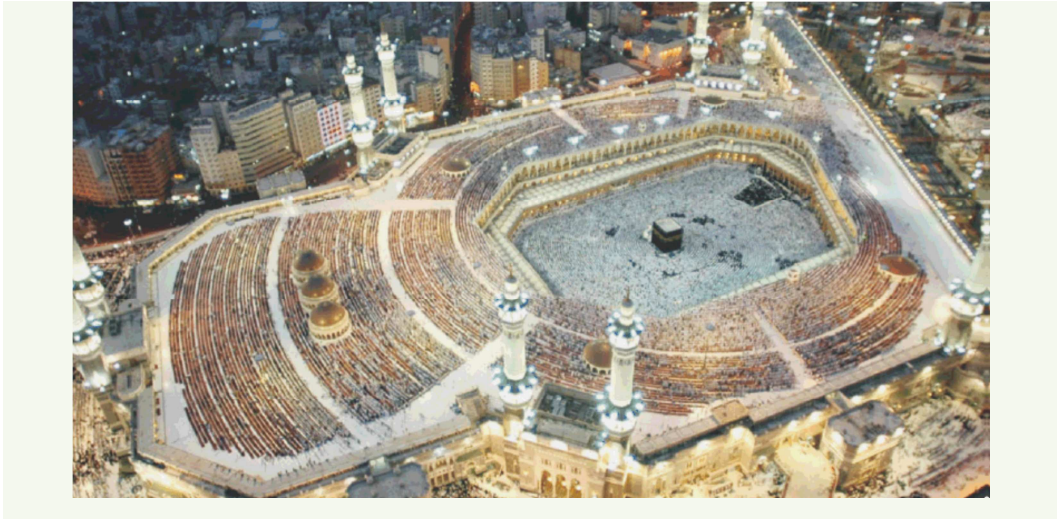
Īmān-e-Mufaṣṣal

أَمَنْتُ بِاللَّهِ وَمَلَائِكَتِهِ وَكُتُبِهِ وَرُسُلِهِ
وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَالْقَدَرِ خَيْرِهِ وَشَرِّهِ مِنَ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى وَالْبَعْثِ بَعْدَ الْمَوْتِ ط

I believe in Allah, His Angels, His (revealed) Books, His Prophets, the Day of Judgment and (I believe that) good and bad destiny is from Allah and (I believe that) there will be resurrection after death.

Five before five

Dear children! Certainly, life is very short. The time we have once spent will never come back, and any hope of having time in future is deception as we do not know what would happen to us in future. Perhaps we may have met our death the next moment. The Beloved and Blessed Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has stated, 'Value five things before five things: (1) Youth before old age (2) Health before illness (3) Wealth before poverty (4) Leisure before busyness [i.e. being busy]. (5) Life before death.' (*Al-Mustadrak*, vol. 5, pp. 435, Ḥadīṣ 7912, Dar-ul-Ma'rifaḥ, Beirut)



Question 1: Who has created us?

Answer: Allah ﷻ has created us.

Question 2: Who has created the earth, the sky, the sun, the moon and the stars?

Answer: The earth, the sky, the sun, the moon and the stars have all been created by Allah ﷻ.

Question 3: Who do we worship?

Answer: We worship Allah ﷻ.

Question 4: Who listens to and sees everything?

Answer: Allah ﷻ listens to and sees everything.

Question 5: Can anything be hidden from Allah ﷻ?

Answer: No! Nothing can be hidden from Allah ﷻ. He knows everything.

Our Beloved Prophet ﷺ



Question 1: What is the blessed name of our Beloved Prophet ﷺ?

Answer: The blessed name of our Beloved Prophet ﷺ is Muhammad ﷺ.

Question 2: In which city did the blessed birth of our Beloved Prophet ﷺ take place?

Answer: The blessed birth of our Beloved Prophet ﷺ took place in Makka-tul-Mukarramah, a famous city of Arabia.

Question 3: What is the date and month of the birth of our Beloved Prophet ﷺ?

Answer: The blessed birth of our Beloved Prophet ﷺ took place on 12th Rabi'ul-Awwal.

Question 4: On which day was our Beloved Prophet ﷺ born?

Answer: Our Beloved Prophet ﷺ was born on a Monday.

Question 5: What is the name of the father of our Beloved Prophet ﷺ?

Answer: The name of the father of our Beloved Prophet ﷺ is Sayyidunā ‘Abdullāh رضى الله تعالى عنه.

Question 6: What is the name of the mother of our Beloved Prophet ﷺ?

Answer: The name of the mother of our Beloved Prophet ﷺ is Sayyidatunā Āminah رضى الله تعالى عنها.

Question 7: Where is the blessed tomb of our Beloved Prophet ﷺ situated?

Answer: The blessed tomb of our Beloved Prophet ﷺ is situated in Madīna-tul-Munawwarah.

Question 8: What was the age of our Beloved Prophet ﷺ?

Answer: The age of our Beloved Prophet ﷺ was 63 years.

Our Religion

Question 1: Who are we by religion?

Answer: We are Muslim by religion.

Question 2: What is our religion?

Answer: Our religion is Islam.

Question 3: Who is a Muslim?

Answer: One who believes in Islam is a Muslim.

Question 4: Who do the Muslims worship?

Answer: The Muslims worship Allah ﷻ only.

Question 5: What does Islam teach us?

Answer: Islam teaches us truthfulness, neatness, goodness and righteousness.

Question 6: What is the Kalimah [i.e. statement of faith] of Islam?

Answer: The Kalimah [i.e. statement of faith] of Islam is:

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ

There is none worthy of
worship except Allah, and Muhammad is the Prophet of Allah.



Pillars of Islam

Question 1: How many pillars of Islam are there?

Answer: There are five pillars of Islam: (1) To testify that there is no one worthy to be worshipped except Allah ﷻ, and Muhammad ﷺ is a distinguished Servant and Prophet of Allah ﷻ. (2) To offer Ṣalāh (3) To pay Zakāh (4) To perform Hajj (5) To keep fasts in Ramaḍān. *(Ṣaḥīḥ Bukhārī, Kitāb-ul-Īmān, Vol. 1, p. 14, Ḥadīṣ 8)*

Question 2: How many Ṣalāhs are Farḍ (obligatory) in a day and night?

Answer: Five Ṣalāhs are Farḍ (obligatory) in a day and night.

Question 3: Tell the name of the five Farḍ Ṣalāhs.

Answer: (1) Fajr (2) Zuḥr (3) ‘Aṣr (4) Maghrib (5) ‘Ishā

Question 4: In which month is it Farḍ for the Muslims to keep fasts?

Answer: It is Farḍ for the Muslims to keep fasts in the blessed month of Ramadan.

Question 5: For whom is Hajj Farḍ?

Answer: Hajj is Farḍ once, in lifetime, for every such Muslim who is capable of performing it.

Question 6: Where is Hajj performed?

Answer: Hajj is performed in Makka-tul-Mukarramah and ‘Arafāt.

The Angels

Question 1: Who are the angels?

Answer: The angels are a creation of Allah ﷻ and are created from Nūr (light).

Question 2: What do the angels do?

Answer: The angels do exactly what Allah ﷻ orders them.

Question 3: Who is the chief of the angels?

Answer: The chief of the angels is Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام.

Question 4: What is the total number of the angels?

Answer: Only Allah ﷻ and His Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ better know the total number of the angels.

Question 5: What do the angels eat and drink?

Answer: The angels do not eat and drink anything.

Paradise under the feet of mother

Sayyidunā Anas Bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ has narrated that the Prophet of mankind, the Peace of our heart and mind, the most Generous and Kind صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has stated, 'Paradise lies under the feet of mothers.' (*Kanz-ul-Ummāl, Kitāb-un-Nikah, Vol. 16, p. 192, Ḥadīṣ 45431*)

The Prophets عَلَيْهِمُ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَام



Question 1: Who is called a Prophet?

Answer: The human to whom Allah ﷻ has sent revelation for guidance is called a Prophet.

Question 2: Which Prophet ﷺ did Allah ﷻ create first?

Answer: Allah ﷻ created Sayyidunā Ādam ﷺ first.

Question 3: Who is the last Prophet sent in the world?

Answer: The last Prophet sent in the world is our Beloved Prophet Muhammad Mustafa ﷺ.

Question 4: After our Beloved Prophet ﷺ, can any Prophet come in the world?

Answer: No Prophet can come in the world after our Beloved Prophet ﷺ.

Question 5: If anyone makes a false claim of Prophethood, what is he called?

Answer: If someone makes a false claim of Prophethood, he is called a ‘Kazzāb (biggest liar)’.

Question 6: Are all the Prophets عَلَيْهِمُ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ alive in their graves?

Answer: Yes!

Question 7: Who is the chief of all the Prophets عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ?

Answer: The chief of all the Prophets is our Beloved Prophet Muhammad Mustafa صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

Question 8: What meaning of the word ‘Prophet’ has A’lā Ḥaḍrat رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ stated in Kanz-ul-Īmān?

Answer: ‘The one who gives the news of Ghayb [unseen].’

Question 9: Tell the names of some of the Prophets عَلَيْهِمُ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ.

Answer:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Sayyidunā Adam عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ | 4. Sayyidunā Nūḥ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ |
| 2. Sayyidunā Mūsā عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ | 5. Sayyidunā ‘Īsā عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ |
| 3. Sayyidunā Dāwūd عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ | 6. Sayyidunā Sulaymān عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ |
| 7. Our Beloved Prophet Muhammad Mustafa صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. | |

Mu'jizāt of Prophets عَلَيْهِمُ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ

Question 1: What is a Mu'jizah [miracle]?

Answer: A supernatural act performed by a Prophet after he has made the declaration of his Prophethood is called a Mu'jizah.

Question 2: Which is the Prophet عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ who would turn iron soft like wax when he took it in his hand?

Answer: When Sayyidunā Dāwūd عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ took iron in his hand, it would become soft like wax.



Question 3: Which is the Prophet عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ who made a passage through a river by hitting his staff (i.e. stick) over the river water?

Answer: Sayyidunā Mūsā عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ made a passage through a river by hitting his staff over the river water.



Question 4: Which is the Prophet who smiled to have heard the sound of an ant from 3 miles?

Answer: Sayyidunā Sulaymān عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ smiled to have heard the sound of an ant from 3 miles.



Question 5: Which Prophet had the she-camel of Paradise that would drink all the water of the pond on its turn?

Answer: Sayyidunā Ṣāliḥ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ had the she-camel of Paradise that would drink all the water of the pond on its turn.



The Revealed Books

Question 1: Which books are called the revealed books?

Answer: The books revealed by Allah **عَزَّوَجَلَّ** are called the revealed books.

Question 2: Whom were these books revealed to?

Answer: These books were revealed to the Prophets **عَلَيْهِمُ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ**.

Question 3: Why were these books revealed?

Answer: These books were revealed for the guidance of mankind.

Question 4: Which are the famous revealed books?

Answer: (1) The Tawrāt (2) The Zabūr (3) The Injil (4) The Holy Quran

A prominent quality of Islam

Great importance has been attached to modesty in Islam. It is stated in a Ḥadiṣ, 'Verily, every religion has a quality and the quality of Islam is modesty.' (*Sunan Ibn Mājah, Vol. 4, p. 460, Ḥadiṣ 4181; Dār-ul-Ma'rifaḥ, Beirut*) In other words, every Ummaḥ has one such quality that is more prominent than its other qualities, and that prominent quality of Islam is modesty.

The Companions عَلَيْهِمُ الرِّضْوَان



Question 1: Who is called a companion (a Ṣaḥābī)?

Answer: A companion is the one who ‘in the state of Īmān’ saw the Beloved and Blessed Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and who passed away in the state of Īmān either.

Question 2: Which companions are referred to as Khulafā-e-Rāshidīn?

Answer: The four blessed companions who became the first four caliphs of the Muslims after the apparent demise of the Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ are known as the Khulafā-e-Rāshidīn.

Question 3: Tell the names of the Khulafā-e-Rāshidīn.

Answer:

- ❖ Amīr-ul-Mūminīn Sayyidunā Abū Bakr Ṣiddīq رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ.
- ❖ Amīr-ul-Mūminīn Sayyidunā ‘Umar Fārūq A’ẓam رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ.
- ❖ Amīr-ul-Mūminīn Sayyidunā ‘Uṣmān Ghānī رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ.
- ❖ Amīr-ul-Mūminīn Sayyidunā ‘Alī-ul-Murtaḍā رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ.

Question 4: Tell the names of some other companions of the Holy Prophet ﷺ.

Answer: The names of some other companions of the Holy Prophet ﷺ include:

- ❖ Sayyidunā ‘Abdullāh Bin ‘Abbās رضى الله تعالى عنهما
- ❖ Sayyidunā ‘Abdullāh Bin ‘Umar رضى الله تعالى عنهما
- ❖ Sayyidunā ‘Abdullāh Bin Mas’ūd رضى الله تعالى عنه
- ❖ Sayyidunā Amīr Mu’āwiyah رضى الله تعالى عنه
- ❖ Sayyidunā Imām Ḥasan رضى الله تعالى عنه
- ❖ Sayyidunā Imām Ḥusain رضى الله تعالى عنه

Plant a tree in Paradise

Dear children! You can realize the importance of time by the fact that whilst living in the world you can have a tree planted for you in Paradise within a second! To have a tree planted in Paradise is very easy. According to a Ḥadīṣ stated in Ibn Mājah, ‘A tree will be planted in Paradise for the one who recites any of these four phrases: (1) سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ (2) الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ (3) لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ (4) اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

(Sunan Ibn-e-Mājah, Vol. 4, p. 252, Ḥadīṣ 3807, Dār-ul-Ma’rifah, Beirut)

Auliya Allah رَحِمَهُمُ اللَّهُ السَّلَام



Question 1: Who is called a Waliyullāh (friend of Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ)?

Answer: The Muslim who gives up his desires in devotion to Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ and His Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, and always obeys them is called a Waliyullāh.

Question 2: Tell the names of some Auliya Allah رَحِمَهُمُ اللَّهُ and also tell where are their shrines situated?

Answer: In relation to the 8 doors of Paradise, here are the names of 8 Auliya Allah with the names of the cities where their shrines are situated.

- ❖ Sayyidunā Shaykh ‘Abdul Qādir Jīlānī (Ghauš-e-A’zam رَحِمَهُمُ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ): His shrine is situated in Baghdad, Iraq.
- ❖ Sayyidunā Mu’īnuddīn Chishtī رَحِمَهُمُ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ: His shrine is situated in Ajmer, India.
- ❖ Sayyidunā Shaykh Shāhābuddīn Suḥarwardī رَحِمَهُمُ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ: His shrine is situated in Suhrward, Iran.

- ❖ Sayyidunā Shaykh Bahāuddīn Naqshband رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ: His shrine is situated in Bukhara, Uzbekistan.
- ❖ Sayyidunā ‘Alī Ḥajwaīrī (Dātā Ganj Bakhsh) رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ: His shrine is situated in Markaz-ul-Auliya Lahore, Pakistan.
- ❖ Sayyidunā Bahāuddīn Zikriyāh Multānī رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ: His shrine is situated in Madina-tul-Auliya Multan, Pakistan.
- ❖ Sayyidunā Bābā Farīduddīn Ganj Shakar رَحْمَةُ اللهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ: His shrine is situated in Pakpattan, Pakistan.

Sayyidunā Imām Ahl-e-Sunnat Maulana Shah Imām Ahmad Razā Khān عَلَيْهِ رَحْمَةُ الرَّحْمَنِ: His shrine is situated in Bareilly, India.

Cleanliness

The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has stated: Cleanliness is half faith.

(Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim, Kitāb-ut-Ṭahārat, p. 140, Ḥadīṣ 223)

Acts of Worship

Wuḍū



Question 1: What and how many Farāiḍ [obligations] are there in Wuḍū?

Answer: There are four Farāiḍ in Wuḍū:

1. To wash the face.
2. To wash both forearms up to the elbows.
3. To pass a wet hand over one fourth part of the head.
4. To wash both feet up to the ankles. (*Namāz key Ahkām, p. 14*)

Question 2: What should we recite before we make Wuḍū?

Answer: It is a Sunnah to recite **بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ** before making Wuḍū.

Question 3: What is the excellence of reciting بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ before making Wuḍū?

Answer: If a person recites بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ before he makes Wuḍū, the angels will keep on writing virtues for him for as long as his Wuḍū exists.
(Mu'jam-ul-Zawāid, Kitāb-ut-Taḥārat, Vol. 1, p. 513, Ḥadīṣ 112)

Question 4: What is the excellence of reciting يَا قَادِرُ while making Wuḍū?

Answer: The one who recites يَا قَادِرُ during Wuḍū, will not be kidnapped by his enemy.

Sins fall during Wuḍū

The Holy Prophet صَلَّى اللّٰهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has stated: When a person makes Wuḍū, his sins fall, those of hands when washing hands, those of face whilst washing the face, those of head whilst passing wet hands over the head and those of feet whilst washing the feet. *(Al-Musnad Imām Aḥmad, bin Ḥanbal, Al-Ḥadīṣ 415, Vol. 1, p.130)*

Ṣalāh

Question 1: Should children also offer Ṣalāh?

Answer: Yes, children should also offer Ṣalāh.

Question 2: How many preconditions of Ṣalāh are there?

Answer: There are 6 preconditions of Ṣalāh.

Question 3: How many Farāiḍ of Ṣalāh are there?

Answer: There are 7 Farāiḍ of Ṣalāh.

Question 4: How many and which types of Rak'āt are there in Ṣalat-ul-Fajr?

Answer: There are 4 Rak'āt in Ṣalat-ul-Fajr: 2 Sunnat-e-Muakkadaḥ and 2 Farḍ.

Question 5: How many and which types of Rak'āt are there in Ṣalat-uz-Zuḥr?

Answer: There are 12 Rak'āt in Ṣalat-uz-Zuḥr: 4 Sunnat-e-Muakkadaḥ, 4 Farḍ, 2 Sunnat-e-Muakkadaḥ and 2 Nafl.

Question 6: How many and which types of Rak'āt are there in Ṣalat-ul-'Aṣr?

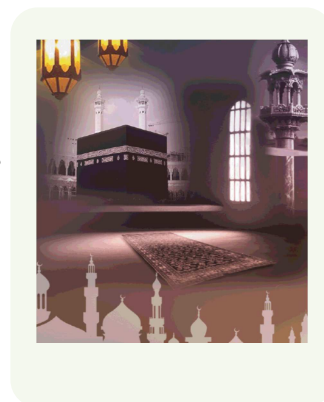
Answer: There are 8 Rak'āt in Ṣalat-ul-'Aṣr: 4 Sunnat-e-Ghayr Muakkadaḥ and 4 Farḍ.

Question 7: How many and which types of Rak'āt are there in Ṣalat-ul-Maghrib?

Answer: There are 7 Rak'āt in Ṣalat-ul-Maghrib: 3 Farḍ, 2 Sunnat-e-Muakkadaḥ and 2 Nafl.

Question 8: How many and which types of Rak'āt are there in Ṣalat-ul-'Isha?

Answer: There are 17 Rak'āt in Ṣalat-ul-'Isha: 4 Sunnat-e-Ghayr Muakkadaḥ, 4 Farḍ, 2 Sunnat-e-Muakkadaḥ, 2 Nafl, 3 Witr and 2 Nafl.



Good intentions

12 Good intentions for the recitation of the Holy Quran



1. I will learn the Holy Quran with the intention of gaining the pleasure of Allah **عَزَّوَجَلَّ** and reward.
2. I will respect the Madanī Qāidaḥ and the Holy Quran.
3. Obeying the Quranic commandment, I will touch the Madanī Qāidaḥ and verses of the Holy Quran with Wuḍū.
4. I will kiss the Madanī Qāidaḥ and the Holy Quran with the intention of showing respect and honour.
5. I will make a routine of reciting it at home also.
6. For the pleasure of Allah **عَزَّوَجَلَّ**, I will always recite it slowly with correct pronunciation of letters.

7. I will donate the reward of recitation of the Madanī Qāidaḥ and the Holy Quran to my kind Murshid, teachers, parents and the entire Ummaḥ of the Beloved Prophet ﷺ.
8. I will obey the commandments of the Holy Quran throughout my life.
9. I will not put unnecessary marks on the Madanī Qāidaḥ and the Holy Quran.
10. I will take care that the pages of the Madanī Qāidaḥ and the Holy Quran will neither tear nor come off the binding.
11. I will keep the Madanī Qāidaḥ and the Holy Quran in a cover to protect them from dust.
12. (Acting upon the Sunnaḥ of keeping the gaze down) I will avoid looking here and there while reciting the Holy Quran, *إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ*.

Forgiveness of sins by acquisition of knowledge

The Beloved and Blessed Prophet ﷺ has stated, ‘The one who wears shoes or socks or clothes [so that he would depart to acquire religious knowledge having worn them] his sins are forgiven as he steps out of his house.’ (*Al-Mu’jam-ul-Awsaṭ, Vol. 4, p. 204, Ḥadīṣ 5722*)

Madina Madina Hamara Madina

*Madīnaḥ Madīnaḥ ḥamārā Madīnaḥ
Ḥamayn jān-o-dil say ḥay piyārā Madīnaḥ*

*Suhānā suhānā dil āra Madīnaḥ
Dīwānaun kī ānkḥaun kā tārā Madīnaḥ*

*Yeḥ ḥar ‘Āshiq-e-Mustafa keḥ raḥā ḥay
Ḥamayn tau ḥay Jannat say piyārā Madīnaḥ*

*Wahān piyārā Ka’baḥ yahān Sabz Gumbad
Woḥ Makkaḥ bhī mīḥā tau piyārā Madīnaḥ*

*Bulā lī-jīyay apnay qadmaun mayn Āqā
Dikhā dī-jīyay ab tau piyārā Madīnaḥ*

*Phīrūn gird Ka’baḥ piyūn Āb-e-Zam Zam
Mayn phīr ā kay daykhūn tumḥārā Madīnaḥ*

*Khudā gar qiyāmat mayn farmāye māngo
Lagāyain gey dīwānay na’raḥ Madīnaḥ*

*Madīnay mayn Āqā ḥamayn maut āye
Banay kāsh! Madfan ḥamārā Madīnaḥ*

*Ziyā Pīr-o-Murshid kay Ṣadaqay mayn Āqā
Yeḥ ‘Aṭṭār āye do-bāraḥ Madīnaḥ*

(Wasāil-e-Bakhshish, pp. 187)



Madanī pearls

The Holy Prophet ﷺ has stated: Whoever loved my Sunnah loved me and whoever loved me will be with me in Paradise. (*Mishkāt-ul-Maṣābīh*, Vol. 1, p. 55, Ḥadīṣ 175)

Madanī pearls of making Salām

- ❖ We should make Salām to every Muslim.
- ❖ When a Muslim makes Salām to us, we should reply to it.
- ❖ The best words of Salām are:

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

- ❖ The best words of the reply to Salām are:

وَعَلَيْكُمْ السَّلَامُ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

- ❖ Ninety mercies descend on the person who makes Salām first and 10 on the one who replies to the Salām. (*Al-Jāmi'-uṣ-Ṣaghīr*, Ḥadīṣ 4870, *Mulakhkhaṣān*)
- ❖ Salām should be made in a fairly loud voice.
- ❖ It is Wājib (necessary) to reply to the Salām immediately.
- ❖ It is a Sunnah to be the first to make Salām.
- ❖ The younger should make Salām to the elder.
- ❖ It is a Sunnah to make Salām while one is entering or leaving the house.
- ❖ One should make Salām every time he meets anyone.

Madanī pearls of drinking water

- ❖ One should drink water while sitting.
- ❖ One should see water in light before he drinks it.
- ❖ One should drink water with the right hand.
- ❖ One should drink water whilst his head is covered.
- ❖ One should recite بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ before he drinks water.
- ❖ One should recite اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِیْنَ after he has drunk water.
- ❖ One should drink water in 3 breaths.
- ❖ One should drink water slowly with both lips touching the glass.
- ❖ One should take care that water should neither fall nor drip whilst he is drinking it.
- ❖ Leftover water should not be thrown away.

Madanī pearls of eating food

- ❖ It is a Sunnaḥ to wash both hands up to the wrists before and after the eating. (*Sunan Ibn-e-Mājah, Kitāb-ul-Aḥ'imaḥ, Vol. 4, p. 9, Ḥadīṣ 3260*) Rinse and wash the mouth as well.
- ❖ One should eat food whilst sitting according to Sunnaḥ. A Sunnaḥ of sitting whilst eating is to keep the left leg folded on the ground so that the thigh rests on the calf and the right knee is straight up. (*Bahār-e-Sharī'at, Part. 16, p. 21*)
- ❖ One should eat food with 3 fingers of the right hand (the thumb, the forefinger and the middle one). (*Mirqāt, Kitāb-ul-Aḥ'imaḥ, Vol. 8, p. 8*)

Fundamental Teachings of Islam

- ❖ It is a Sunnah to recite بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ before eating food. (*Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim, Kitāb-ul-Sharī'ah, p. 1116, Ḥadīṣ 20170*)
- ❖ One should eat small morsels chewing them properly.
- ❖ One should wipe the plate etc. clean after one has finished.
- ❖ One should recite اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِیْنَ after one has finished.
- ❖ If one forgets to recite بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ or Du'ā in the beginning, one should recite بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ اَوْ لَهُ وَاٰخِرُه when he recalls it. (*Sunan Abī Dāwūd, Kitāb-ul-Aḥ'ımah, Vol. 3, p. 487, Ḥadīṣ 37667*)
- ❖ Break the loaf with the right hand whilst holding it in the left hand.
- ❖ Do not take extra food in your plate etc., and take care that it should not fall.
- ❖ If rice or crumbs of bread have fallen down, pick them up and eat them as there are tidings of forgiveness for the one doing so.
- ❖ Wash and dry your hands properly after you have finished.

Madanī pearls of sneezing

- ❖ While sneezing, keep your head downwards and cover your mouth. Voice should be quiet.
- ❖ It is a Sunnah to recite اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ after sneezing.
- ❖ It is Wājib for the hearer to recite یٰرَحْمٰتِ اللّٰهِ.
- ❖ When the sneezing person listens to the reply of the hearer, he should recite یَغْفِرُ اللّٰهُ لَنَا وَ لَكُمْ.

Madanī pearls of yawning

- ❖ It is stated in a Ḥadiṣ, ‘When a person yawns, Satan laughs.’ (*Ṣaḥīḥ Bukhārī, Kitāb Al-Adab, Vol. 4, p. 163, Ḥadiṣ 6226*)
- ❖ Yawning is from Satan; one should avoid it as much as possible. (*Al-Marja’ Al-Sābiq*)
- ❖ While yawning, cover your mouth with the back of your left hand.
- ❖ A tried and trusted way of stopping yawn is to imagine in the heart that the Prophets عليه السلام never yawned. (*Baḥār-e-Sharī’at, Vol. 1, p. 538, part. 2*)

Madanī pearls of trimming nails

- ❖ Long nails are a seat of Satan. That is, Satan sits on them. (*Kīmiyā-e-Sadat, Vol. 1, p. 168*)
- ❖ Biting nails is Makruḥ [undesirable] and can cause leukoderma.
(*Rad-ul-Muḥtār, Vol. 9, p. 668*)
- ❖ Start trimming nails from the forefinger of the right hand and carry on trimming in sequence until the nail of the little finger gets trimmed, leaving the thumb.
- ❖ Then start from the little finger of the left hand and carry on trimming until the nail of the thumb gets trimmed in sequence.
- ❖ In the end, trim the nail of the right hand’s thumb.

Ethics

Good and bad deeds

- ❖ Always treat your parents and elders with respect.
- ❖ It is rude to talk with parents aloud.
- ❖ When parents come, stand up in their honour.
- ❖ Kiss your father's hand and mother's foot at least once a day.
- ❖ Whole-heartedly do every permissible task given to you by your parents.
- ❖ Make Du'ā for your parents, Murshid and teachers after every Ṣalāh.
- ❖ Lying is a very grave sin.
- ❖ Calling someone names is impermissible and a sin.
- ❖ Stealing is also a grave sin.
- ❖ Causing harm to any Muslim is a sin.
- ❖ Laughing and making noises in Masjid are both forbidden.
- ❖ Backbiting is a Ḥarām act leading to Hell.
- ❖ Tale-teller will not enter Paradise.
- ❖ The one who remained silent got salvation.

Madanī Months

Names of Islamic months

Question 1: How many Madanī (Islamic) months are there?

Answer: There are twelve Madanī (Islamic) months:

- ❖ Muḥarram-ul-Ḥarām
- ❖ Şafar-ul-Muzaffar
- ❖ Rabī' -ul-Awwal (Rabī' -un-Nūr)
- ❖ Rabī' -ul-Ākhir (Rabī' -ul-Ghauş)
- ❖ Jumādil Awwal
- ❖ Jumādil Şānī
- ❖ Rajab-ul-Murajjab
- ❖ Sha'bān-ul-Mu'azzam
- ❖ Ramaḍān-ul-Mubārak
- ❖ Shawwāl-ul-Mukarram
- ❖ Żul-Qa'dāh-tul-Ḥarām
- ❖ Żul-Ḥajjah-tul-Ḥarām

Dawat-e-Islami

Basic information



Question 1: Tell the name of a global and non-political movement for the preaching of Quran and Sunnah.

Answer: Dawat-e-Islami

Question 2: Tell the name of the founder of Dawat-e-Islami.

Answer: Amīr-e-Aḥl-e-Sunnat ‘Allāmah Maulānā Abu Bilal Muhammad Ilyas Attar Qadiri Razavi دامت برکاتہم العالیہ

Question 3: What is the Madanī aim of Dawat-e-Islami?

Answer: The Madanī aim of Dawat-e-Islami is: ‘I must strive to reform myself and the people of the entire world, إِن شَاءَ اللَّهُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ.’

Question 4: What is the name of the global Madanī Markaz of Dawat-e-Islami and where is it situated?

Answer: The name of the global Madanī Markaz of Dawat-e-Islami is Faizān-e-Madina situated in Bāb-ul-Madinaḥ (Karachi, Pakistan).

Question 5: After Quran and Aḥādīš, which religious book in Urdu language is read the most?

Answer: According to an approximation, the most read Islamic book in Urdu language after Quran and Aḥādīš is Faizān-e-Sunnat. الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ عَزَّوَجَلَّ It is a world-famous book and has been translated in English, Hindi, Gujrati, Sindhi and Bengali languages.

Question 6: Who is the author of Faizān-e-Sunnat?

Answer: Shaykh-e-Tariqat Amīr-e-Aḥl-e-Sunnat founder of Dawat-e-Islami ‘Allāmah Maulānā Abu Bilal Muhammad Ilyas Attar Qadiri Razavi دامت برکاتہم العالیہ

Manqabat-e-‘Aṭṭār

‘Aṭṭārī ḥūn ‘Aṭṭārī

*Terā karam ḥay Zāt-e-bārī ‘Aṭṭārī ḥūn ‘Aṭṭārī
Nisbat kiyā ḥay piyārī piyārī ‘Aṭṭārī ḥūn ‘Aṭṭārī*

*Āqā day do bayqarārī ‘Aṭṭārī ḥūn ‘Aṭṭārī
Kartā rahūn mayn ashk bārī ‘Aṭṭārī ḥūn ‘Aṭṭārī*

*Āqā sun lo ‘arz ḥamārī ‘Aṭṭārī ḥūn ‘Aṭṭārī
Pūrī karūn mayn zimmaḥdārī ‘Aṭṭārī ḥūn ‘Aṭṭārī*

*Āqā teray sadqay wārī ‘Aṭṭārī ḥūn ‘Aṭṭārī
Nāzān ḥūn nisbat pay ḥamārī ‘Aṭṭārī ḥūn ‘Aṭṭārī*

*Mayn ḥūn Zīyāyī mayn ḥūn Razavī Sag ḥūn Ghauš-e-Pāk kā
Qādrī ḥūn Qādrī ‘Aṭṭārī ḥūn ‘Aṭṭārī*

*Dars-o-bayān say kiyūn gḥabrāun kaysā darr kiyā khauf ḥo
Kiyūn ḥo kisī kā rau’b ṭārī ‘Aṭṭārī ḥūn ‘Aṭṭārī*

*Daytā rahūn naykī kī da’wat chaḥta ḥūn istiqāmat
Guzray yūn hī ‘umr sārī ‘Aṭṭārī ḥūn ‘Aṭṭārī*

*Piyāray Āqā bakhshwānā Nār-e-Dauzakh say bachānā
‘Iṣyān kā ḥay bojḥ bhārī ‘Aṭṭārī ḥūn ‘Aṭṭārī*

*Mayn bhī daykhūn Makkaḥ Madīnaḥ Murshid terī ānkḥaun say
Kab āye gī mayrī bārī ‘Aṭṭārī ḥūn ‘Aṭṭārī*

*Rauḍa-e-aqdas mimbar nūr mayn bhī dekhūn kāsh! Ḥuzūr
Piyārī dikḥā Jannat kī kīyārī ‘Aṭṭārī ḥūn ‘Aṭṭārī*

*Mūthay Murshid mūthā Ḥaram ḥo Maulā ab to aysā karam ḥo
Ḥasrat niklay phir to ḥamārī ‘Aṭṭārī ḥūn ‘Aṭṭārī*

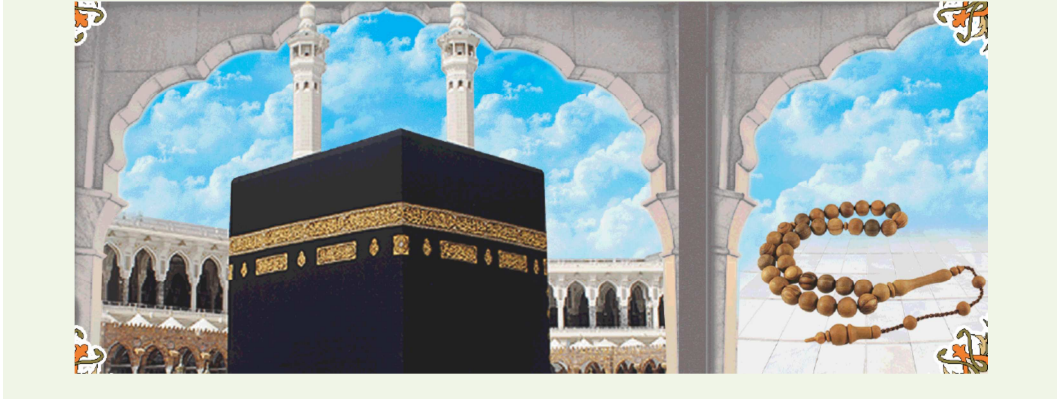
*Meray Bāpā meray Dātā bhār do mayrā bhī tum kāsaḥ
Fayz tayrā ḥay jag pay jāri ‘Aṭṭārī ḥūn ‘Aṭṭārī*

*Day dau Murshid Qufl-e-Madīnaḥ Bāpā ‘aṭā ḥo Fikr-e-Madīnaḥ
Mayn ḥūn mangtā mayn ḥūn bhīkārī ‘Aṭṭārī ḥūn ‘Aṭṭārī*

Express Thanks

The Holy Prophet ﷺ has stated, ‘One who has not expressed thanks to people has not expressed gratitude to Allah ﷻ.’ (*Sunan-ut-Tirmizī, Kitāb-ul-Bar-e-Waṣilat Vol. 3, p. 384, Ḥadīṣ 1962*)

Invocations



| | |
|----|---|
| 1. | <p>تَسْبِيحِ فَاطِمَةَ</p> <p>Recite سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ 33 times, الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ 33 times and اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ 34 times after every Ṣalāh.</p> |
| 2. | <p>يَا سَلَامُ</p> <p>Recite it 111 times and blow on the patient. He will be cured, إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ.</p> |
| 3. | <p>يَا وَهَّابُ</p> <p>Whoever recites it 7 times daily, every Du'a of his will be fulfilled.</p> |
| 4. | <p>يَا عَظِيمُ</p> <p>Recite it 7 times, blow on water and then drink the water. This will relieve stomach pain, إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ.</p> |

| | |
|----|---|
| 5. | يَا مُجِيبُ |
| | Recite it 3 times and blow on the one suffering from headache, his headache will be relieved, <i>إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ</i> . |
| 6. | يَا قَوِيُّ |
| | Recite it after the five Farḍ Ṣalāh placing your right hand over your head, your memory will improve, <i>إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ</i> . |

Ṣalat-‘Alan-Nabī ﷺ

صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Seventy doors of mercy are
opened for the one who recites this Ṣalat-‘Alan-Nabī.

(Al-Qaul Al-Badī’, p. 277)



اللَّهُمَّ أَنْزِلْهُ الْمَقْعَدَ الْمُقَرَّبَ عِنْدَكَ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ

The Beloved and Blessed Prophet ﷺ has stated,
‘My intercession will become Wājib for the one who recites this Ṣalat.’

(Al-Mu’jam az Zawāid, Vol. 10, p. 254, Ḥadīš 17304;

Musnad Imām Aḥmad bin Ḥanbal, Vol. 6, p. 46, Ḥadīš 16988)

Manqabat Ghauš-e-A'zam رضى الله تعالى عنه

Asīraun kay Mushkil Kushā Ghauš-e-A'zam رضى الله تعالى عنه

Asīron kay Mushkil kushā Ghauš-e-A'zam

Faqīraun kay Hājat-rawā Ghauš-e-A'zam

Ghīrā hay balāun may bandaḥ tumhārā

Madad kay liay āo Yā Ghauš-e-A'zam

Teray ḥāth mayn ḥāth mayn nay diyā hay

Teray ḥāth hay lāj Yā Ghauš-e-A'zam

Murīdaun ko khatrah naḥī baḥr-e-gham say

Kay bayray kay ḥayn Nā-Khudā Ghauš-e-A'zam

Zamānay kay dukh dard kī ranj-o-gham kī

Teray ḥāth may ḥay dawā Ghauš-e-A'zam

Nikālā hay peḥlay to dūbay ḥūaun ko

Aur ab dūbtaun ko bachā Ghauš-e-A'zam

Mayrī mushkilaun ko bhī āsan kijāy

Kay ḥayn āp Mushkil Kushā Ghauš-e-A'zam

Khīlā day jo murjhāyi kaliyān dilaun kī

Chalā koyī aysī ḥawā Ghauš-e-A'zam

Kaḥay kis say ja kar Ḥasan apnay dil kī

Sunay kaun teray siwā Ghauš-e-A'zam

(Zauq-e-Na'at, pp. 124-128)



Munājāt

Maḥabbat mayn apnī gumā Yā Ilāhī عَزَّوَجَلَّ

Maḥabbat mayn apnī gumā Yā Ilāhī

Nā pāūn mayn apnā patā Yā Ilāhī

Rahūn mast-o-baykhud mayn tayrī wilā mayn

Pilā jāṃ aysā pilā Yā Ilāhī

Mayn baykār bātaun say bach kar ḥamayshaḥ

Karūn tayrī Ḥamd-o-Sanā Yā Ilāhī

Mayray ashk beḥtay rahayn kāsh ḥar dam

Tayray khauf say Yā Khudā Yā Ilāhī

Gunāḥaun nay mayrī kamar tauṣṣ dālī

Mayrā ḥashar mayn hogā kiyā Yā Ilāhī

Banā day mujḥay nayk naykaun ka sadqaḥ

Gunāḥaun say ḥar dam bachā Yā Ilāhī

Mayrā ḥar ‘amal bas tayray wāṣṭay ḥo

Kar ikhlāṣ aysā ‘aṭā Yā Ilāhī

‘Ibādat mayn guzray mayrī zindagānī

Karam ḥo karam Yā Khudā Yā Ilāhī

Musalmān ḥay ‘Attar tayrī ‘aṭā say

Ḥo īmān par khatimaḥ Yā Ilāhī

(Wasāil-e-Bakhshish, p. 45)



Şalât-o-Salām

Mustafa Jān-e-Raḥmat pay Lākḥaun Salām

*Mustafa Jān-e-Raḥmat pay lākḥaun Salām
Sham'-e-bazm-e-Ĥidāyat pay lākḥaun Salām*

*Ĥam gharībon kay Āqā pay bay-ḥad Durūd
Ĥam faqīron kī Šarwat pay lākḥaun Salām*

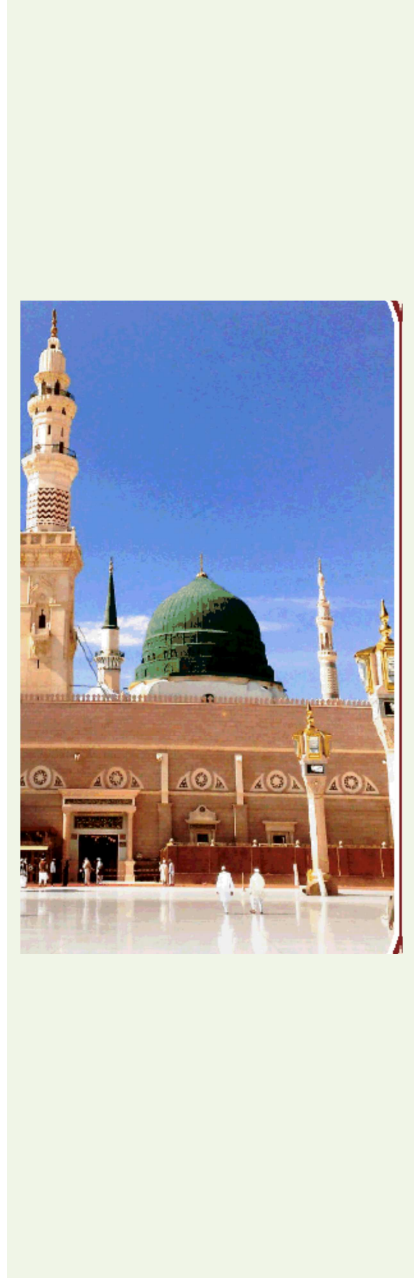
*Dūr-o-nazdīk kay sun-nay wālay woḥ kān
Kān-e-la'l karāmat pay lākḥaun Salām*

*Jis kay mātḥay shafā'at kā Seḥrā raḥā
Us Jabīn-e-Sa'ādat pay lākḥaun Salām*

*Jis kay sajday ko Miḥrāb-e-Ka'bah jḥukī
Un bhāwaun kī laṭāfat pay lākḥaun Salām*

*Jis ṭaraf uīḥ gayī dam mayn dam ā-gayā
Us Nigāḥ-e-'ināyat pay lākḥaun Salām*

*Patlī patlī gul-e-quds kī pattīyān
Un Labuan kī nazākat pay lākḥaun Salām*



*Jis kī taskīn say rautay hūay hāns paṛay
Us Tabassum kī ‘ādat pay lākḥaun Salām*

*Kul jahān milk aur jaw kī rotī ghizā
Us Shikam kī qanā’at pay lākḥaun Salām*

*Jis sūhānī ghāṛī chamkā Taybah ka chānd
Us dil Afrauz-e-Sā’at pay lākḥaun Salām*

*Ghaus-e-A’zam Imām-ut-Tuqā-Wannuqā
Jalwah-e-shān-e-qudrat pay lākḥaun Salām*

*Kāsh Maḥshar mayn jab un kī āmad ho aur
Bḥayjayn sab un kī shaukat pay lākḥaun Salām*

*Mujḥ say khidmat kay qudsī kaḥayn hān Raḍā
Mustafa Jān-e-Raḥmat pay lākḥaun Salām*

*Fayḍ say jin kay lākḥaun ‘Imām-e-sajay
Mayray Shaykh-e-Tarīqat pay lākḥaun Salām*

*Jis nay Naykī kī Da’wat ka jazbah diyā
Us Amīr Aḥl-e-Sunnat pay lākḥaun Salām*

(Hadāiq-e-Bakhshish, pp. 211-229)

Du'ā

Manners of Du'ā



- ❖ Express glory to Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ before you make Du'ā: For example, say:

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

- ❖ Du'ā is accepted if made with Ṣalāt-‘Alan-Nabī before and after it. For example, recite the following:

الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ
وَعَلَىٰ آلِكَ وَأَصْحَابِكَ يَا حَبِيبَ اللَّهِ

- ❖ Keep your gaze down while making Du'ā.
- ❖ Looking here and there during Du'ā may cause poor eyesight.
- ❖ During Du'ā, raise both hands in the straightness of your chest.
- ❖ Palms should face the sky during Du'ā.

Māšūrah Du'ā

اللَّهُمَّ رَبَّنَا اتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَالْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ ط

Translation:

O our Rab! Grant us the good of this world and the good of the Hereafter and save us from the torment of the Hell.



اللَّهُمَّ رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا

Translation:

Yā Allah! Enhance my knowledge.



Thanks to a little favour

The Beloved and Blessed Prophet ﷺ has stated, “The one who has not expressed thanks to a little favour has not also expressed thanks to a greater (favour).”

(Musnad Imām Aḥmad, bin Ḥanbal, Al-Ḥadīṣ, Vol. 6, p. 394, Ḥadīṣ 18477)

Bibliography

Al-Jāmi'-us-Şaghīr, Imām Jalāluddīn Suyūṭī, Dār-ul-Kutub 'Ilmiyyah, Beirut.

Al-Musnad Imām Aḥmad, Imām Aḥmad Bin Ḥanbal, Dār-ul-Fikr, Beirut.

Al-Qaul-ul-Badī', Imām Ḥafīz Muhammad Bin Sakhāwī, Muwassasa-tul-Riyān.

Bahār-e-Sharī'at, Muftī Muhammad Amjad 'Alī A'zamī, Ziyā-ul-Quran, Publisher, Lahore.

Ḥadāiq-e-Bakhshish, Ala Ḥaḍrat Imām Aḥmad Razā Khān, Maktaba-tul-Madina, Karachi.

Kīmiyā-e-Sa'adat, Imām Muhammad Bin Muhammad Ghazālī

Majma'-uz-Zawāid, Imām Nūriddīn Ḥayshamī, Dār-ul-Fikr, Beirut.

Mirāt-ul-Manājīh, Muftī Aḥmad Yār Khān Na'imī, Dār-ul-Fikr, Beirut.

Mishkāt-ul-Maṣābīh, Imām Muhammad Bin 'Abdullāh Khaṭīb, Karachi.

Namāz kay Aḥkām, Amir-e-Aḥl-e-Sunnat, 'Allāmah Maulānā Muhammad Ilyas Attar Qadiri, Maktaba-tul-Madina, Karachi.

Quran Majīd, Ziyā-ul-Quran, Publisher, Lahore

Rad-dul-Muḥtār, 'Allāmah Ibn 'Ābidīn Amīn Shāmī, Dār-ul-Ma'rifaḥ, Beirut.

Şaḥīḥ Bukhārī, Imām Muhammad Bin Ismā'il Bukhārī, Dār-ul-Fikr, Beirut.

Şaḥīḥ Muslim, Imām Muslim Bin Ḥajjāj Nayshāpūrī, Dār Ibn Ḥazm, Beirut.

Sunan Abī Dāwūd, Imām Sulaymān Bin Ash'aś, Dār Iḥyā-ut-Turāş-ul-'Arabī, Beirut.

Sunan Ibn-e-Mājah, Imām Muhammad Bin Yazīd Ibn Mājah, Dār-ul-Ma'rifaḥ, Beirut.

Wasāil-e-Bakhshish, Amir-e-Aḥl-e-Sunnat, 'Allāmah Maulānā Muhammad Ilyas Attar Qadiri, Maktaba-tul-Madina, Karachi.

Żauq-e-Na'at, Maulānā Ḥassan Razā Khān

Table of Contents

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Al-Madīna-tul-‘Ilmiyyah..... | 1 |
| Preface..... | 3 |
| Hamd Bari Ta’ala..... | 4 |
| Na’at-e-Mustafa..... | 5 |

| | |
|--------------------|----------|
| Aẓkār | 6 |
| Ṣalāh..... | 6 |
| Šanā | 6 |
| Ta’awwuz..... | 6 |
| Tasmiyyah | 6 |

| | |
|--|----------|
| Kalimāt (Statements of Faith) | 7 |
| Kalimah Ṭayyibah | 7 |
| Kalimah Shahādat | 7 |
| Kalimah Tamjīd..... | 7 |
| Ṣalat-‘Alan-Nabī ﷺ | 8 |

| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Du’ās | Error! Bookmark not defined. |
| Du’ā before Quranic recitation..... | 9 |
| Du’ā to be recited when moving to higher place..... | 9 |
| Du’ā to be recited when moving from higher to lower place | 9 |
| Du’ā to be recited before drinking water..... | 9 |

| | |
|---|----|
| Du'ā to be recited after drinking water..... | 10 |
| Du'ā to be recited before eating food..... | 10 |
| Du'ā to be recited after eating food..... | 10 |
| Du'ā to be recited before going to sleep..... | 10 |
| Du'ā to be recited after awakening from sleep..... | 11 |
| Du'ā to be recited when meeting a Muslim | 11 |
| Du'ā to be recited when shaking hands with others | 11 |
| Du'ā of thanking someone | 11 |

Beliefs 12

| | |
|---|----|
| Faith and types of its descriptions..... | 12 |
| Īmān-e-Mujmal..... | 12 |
| Īmān-e-Mufaṣṣal | 13 |
| Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ | 13 |
| Our Beloved Prophet ﷺ..... | 15 |
| Our Religion | 17 |
| Pillars of Islam | 18 |
| The Angels..... | 19 |
| The Prophets عَلَيْهِمُ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَام | 20 |
| Mu'jizāt of Prophets عَلَيْهِمُ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَام..... | 22 |
| The Revealed Books | 23 |
| The Companions عَلَيْهِمُ الرِّضْوَان | 24 |
| Auliya Allah رَحِمَهُمُ اللَّهُ السَّلَام | 26 |

Acts of Worship 28

| | |
|------------|----|
| Wuḍū | 28 |
| Ṣalāh..... | 30 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Good intentions..... | 31 |
| Madina Madina Hamara Madina..... | 33 |
| Madanī pearls | 34 |
| Madanī pearls of making Salām | 34 |
| Madanī pearls of drinking water | 35 |
| Madanī pearls of eating food | 35 |
| Madanī pearls of sneezing | 36 |
| Madanī pearls of yawning | 37 |
| Madanī pearls of trimming nails | 37 |
| Ethics | 38 |
| Good and bad deeds..... | 38 |
| Madanī Months..... | 39 |
| Names of Islamic months..... | 39 |
| Dawat-e-Islami..... | 40 |
| Basic information | 40 |
| Manqabat-e-'Aṭṭār: | 41 |
| 'Aṭṭārī ḥūn 'Aṭṭārī | 41 |
| Invocations..... | 43 |
| 1. تَسْبِيحِ فَاطِمَةَ | 43 |
| 2. يَا سَلَامُ..... | 43 |
| 3. يَا وَهَّابُ..... | 43 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 4. يَا عَظِيمُ..... | 43 |
| 5. يَا مُجِيبُ..... | 44 |
| 6. يَا قَوِيُّ..... | 44 |
| Şalat-‘Alan-Nabī..... | 44 |
| Manqabat Ghauš-e-A’zam..... | 45 |
| Asīraun kay Mushkil Kushā Ghauš-e-A’zam | 45 |
| Munājāt | 46 |
| Maḥabbat mayn apnī gumā Yā Ilāhī عَزَّوَجَلَّ | 46 |
| Şalāt-o-Salām | 47 |
| Mustafa Jān-e-Raḥmat pay Lākhaun Salām..... | 47 |
| Du’ā..... | 49 |
| Manners of Du’ā..... | 49 |
| Māšūrah Du’ā | 50 |
| Bibliography | 51 |