December

اور جامع ہے تمام طاقتوں کا۔اور مبدء ہے تمام فیضوں کا۔اور مرجع ہے ہرایک شے کا۔اور مالک ہے ہرایک ملک کا۔اور متصف ہے ہرایک کمال سے۔اور منزہ ہے ہرایک عیب اور ضعف سے۔اور مخصوص ہے اِس امر میں کہ زمین والے اور آسان والے اُسی کی عبادت کریں اور اُس کے آ گے کوئی بات بھی اُن ہونی نہیں اور تمام روح اور اُن کی طاقتیں اور تمام ذرّات اور اُن کی طاقتیں اُسی کی پیدائش ہیں۔ اُس کے بغیر کوئی چیز ظاہر نہیں ہوتی۔ وہ اپنی طاقتوں اور اپنی قدر توں اور اپنے نشانوں سے اپنے تیکن آپ ظاہر کرتا ہے اور اُس کو اسی کے ذریعہ سے ہم پا سکتے ہیں اور وہ راستہا زوں پر ہمیشہ اپنا وجود ظاہر کرتا ہے اور اُس کو قدرتیں اُن کو دکھلاتا ہے اِسی سے وہ شناخت کیا جاتا اور اِسی سے اُس کی پیندیدہ راہ شناخت کی جاتی ہے۔

... And He encompasses all Powers and He is the source of all forms of Beneficence. He is the One to Whom everything returns. He is the Lord of all the realms. He possesses every Perfection and is free from all defects, imperfections and weakness. It is His sole prerogative that all those who belong to the earth as well as all those who belong to the heavens should worship Him. Nothing is impossible for Him. All souls and their potentialities and all particles and their potentials are His and only His creation. Nothing comes into existence without Him. He reveals Himself through His Powers, His Omnipotence and His Signs. We can attain Him only through Him. He always reveals His Being to the righteous and shows them His Omnipotence and this is the only means by which He is recognized and the path He favours is recognized.

(The Promised Messiahas, The Will, pg. 13)

The Holy Quran / Belief in the Existence of God / Al Zumar 39:1-10

Self-Study/Teaching Guide

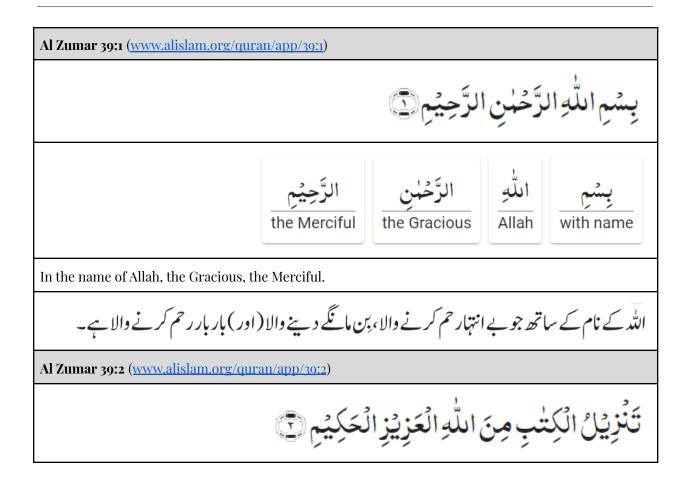
Click on each reference below to learn more about this month's verses.

URDU

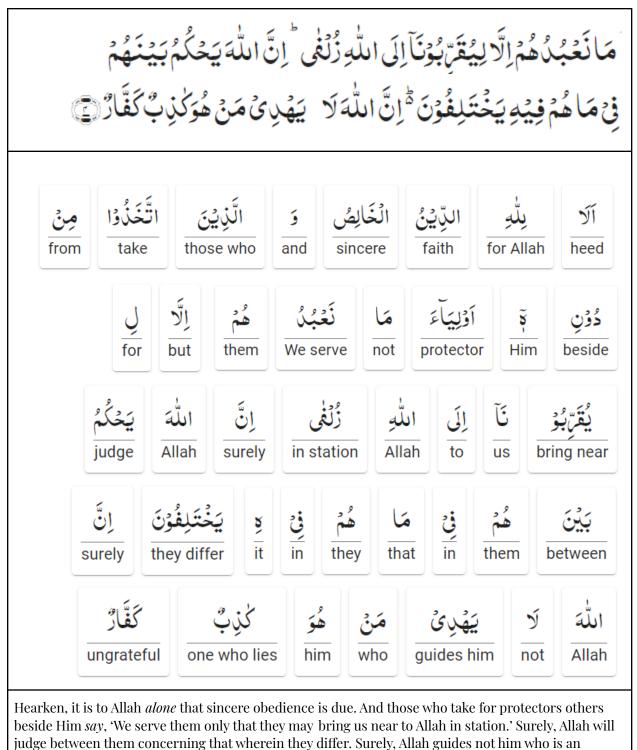
<u>Tafseer Hazrat Masih Maud</u>^{as} (Vol. 7, pg. 47-52) <u>Haqaiqul Furqan</u> (Vol. 3, pg. 496-499) <u>Dars-ul-Our'an: 25th March 1998 (Urdu)</u> (Verses 1-6) <u>Dars-ul-Qur'an: 31st March 1998 (Urdu)</u> (Verses 7-9)

ENGLISH

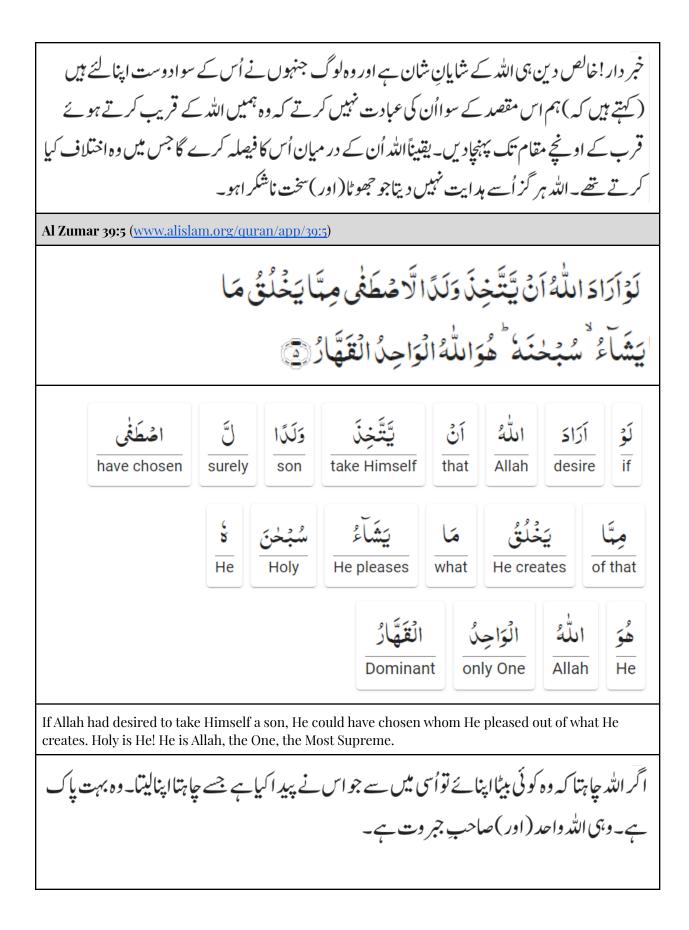
English with 5-Volume Commentary (Vol. 4, pg. 2742-2745)

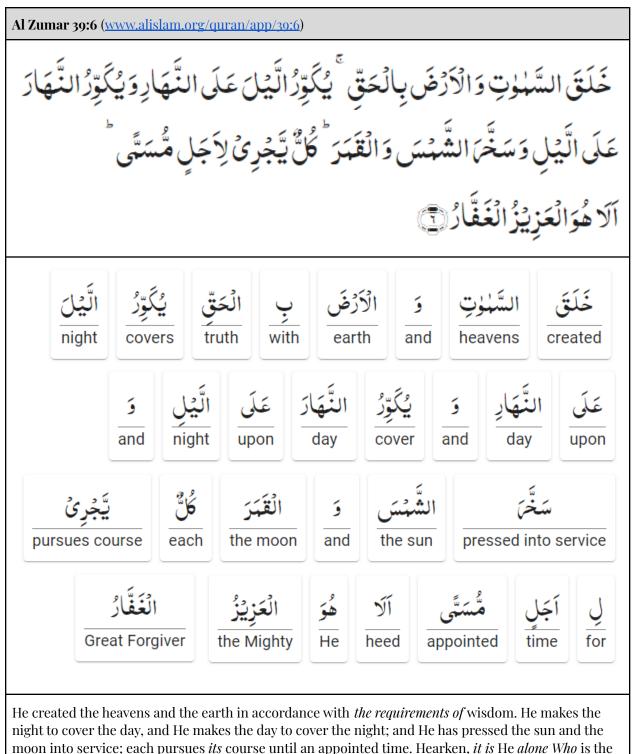


اىلە Allah from the Wise the Mighty this Book revelation The revelation of this Book is from Allah, the Mighty, the Wise. اس کامل کتاب کانز ول کامل غلبہ والے (اور) بہت حکمت والے اللّٰہ کی طرف سے ِ Al Zumar 39:3 (www.alislam.org/quran/app/39:3) إِنَّآ ٱنْزَلْنَآ المَيْكَ الْكِتْبَ بِالْحَقّْ فَاعْبُدِ اللَّهَ مُخْلِصًا لَّهُ الدِّيْنَ ٢ ك إلى أنزكنا to We revealed so truth Book surely We you ل ک him to in all sincerity Allah faith worship Surely, it is We Who have revealed the Book to thee with truth; so worship Allah, being sincere to Him in obedience. یقیناً ہم نے تیری طرف (اس) کتاب کو حق کے ساتھ اتاراہے۔ پس اللہ کی عبادت کر اُسی کے لئے دین کوخالص کرتے ہوئے۔ Al Zumar 39:4 (www.alislam.org/quran/app/39:4) ٱلَا يِلْهِ الدِّيْنُ الْخَالِصُ ۚ وَالَّذِيْنَ اتَّخَذُوْ**ا مِنْ دُوْنِهَ ٱوْلِيَاً ءَ**



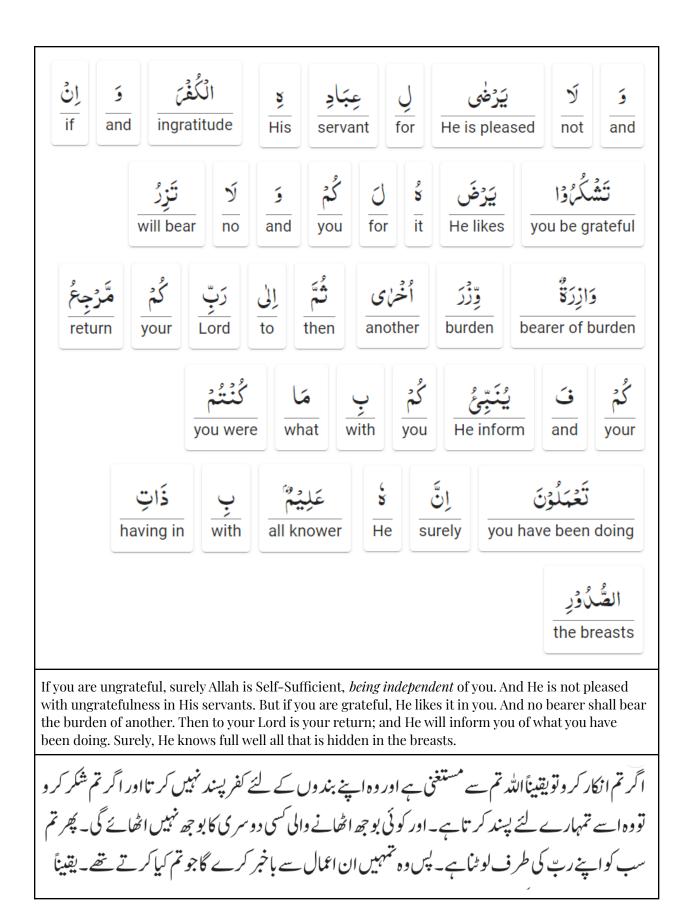
ungrateful liar.





Mighty, the Great Forgiver.

اس نے آسانوں اور زمین کو حق کے ساتھ پید اکیا۔وہ دن پر رات کاخول چڑھادیتا ہے اور رات پر دن کاخول چڑھادیتا ہے۔اور اُسی نے سورج اور چاند کو مسخر کیا۔ ہر ایک اپنی مقررہ میعاد کی طرف متحرک ہے۔ خبر دار وہی کامل غلبہ والا (اور) بہت بخشنے والا ہے۔ Al Zumar 39:7 (www.alislam.org/quran/app/39:7) خَلَقَكُمُ مِّنُ نَّفُسِ قَاحِدَةٍ ثُمَّ جَعَلَ مِنْهَا ذَوْجَهَا وَٱنْزَلَ لَكُمُ مِّنَ الْأَنْعَامِ ثَلْنِيَةَ ٱزْوَاجٍ لْيَخْلُقُكُمُ فِي بُطُوْنِ أُمَّهٰتِكُمْ خَلُقًا مِّنْ بَعْدِ خَلُقٍ فِي ظُلُبْتٍ ثَلَثٍ ذٰلِكُمُ اللهُ رَبُّكُمُ لَهُ الْمُلُكُ لَآ المُلُكُ فَآ الْمُوَ فَانَّى تُصْرَفُوْنَ ٢ خَلَقَ from He made then single وَأَحِدَةٍ مَنْ أَعْسَ مَعْنَ جَعَلَ مِنْ from He created $\frac{\vec{a}}{\vec{of}} = \frac{\vec{c}}{\vec{vou}} + \frac{\vec{b}}{\vec{for}} = \frac{\vec{c}}{\vec{for}} + \frac{\vec{c}}{\vec{f$ الأنعام cattle يَخُلُقُ كُمُ فِي أَبْطُوْنِ أُمَّهْتِ كُمُ your mothers wombs in you He creates ثَهْنِيَةً أَذْوَاجٍ eight pairs your مِتِّنُ بَعْدِ خَلْقِ فِيُ in creation after from ظُلُمٰتٍ ثَلْثٍ ذٰلِكُمُ خَلْقًا three darkness creation



	رَحْبَةً mercy	يَرْجُوْا he hopes	ۇ and	`	الأخرز lereafter	ر بار he	ؾۜڂۯؘ fears	st	قَابِبًا anding
خ and	يَعْلَبُوْنَ they know	الَّذِيْنَ those who	ی be	یستو equal	<u>هَلُ</u> can	نُلُ you s		<mark>ک</mark> his	رَبِّ Lord
	اُولُوا endowed	بتَنَكَّمُ take he	يک ed	اِنَّہَا only	فَلَہُوْنَ they kn	یک ow	ゾ not	نَ thos	اٿنِيُ se who
						W	ith ur	لاَلْبَابِ derst	anding
and fears the H	ereafter and hop Il to those who k	<i>t</i> in the hours of pes for the merc now not?' Verily	cy of hi	is Lord, <i>l</i>	ike him wh	o is disc	obedien	<i>it?</i> Say,	'Are those
؟)توپوچھ کہ کیا	بِ علم نہیں ہو تا ') سجدہ کی حالت رکھتاہے (صاحبہ لتے ہیں؟ یقیناً عقل	لی امید	، ارحمت ک	پنے ربّ ک	ہے اور ا	ڈر تا۔	تے۔	ميں، آخر

Advanced Reading (Optional)

URDU

Read from <u>Tafseer Hazrat Masih Mau'ud</u>^{as}, Vol. 1 Surah Fatiha, **pg. 72-101** (up to the end of the second paragraph)

ENGLISH

Read from <u>Commentary on the Holy Qur'an – Vol. 1 Surah Fatiha</u>, **pg. 67–101** (*"Rahimiyyat stimulates hope and effort"* to *"All powers working in the Universe do not operate on their own, Divine power operates through them"*)

66

Point to Ponder: Belief in the Existence of Allah Almighty

Hence, I call on my friends to heed my counsel. I reiterate that you ought to listen attentively and take my words to heart. Allah is the most Supreme Being and He is the Light, for He has established His existence and Oneness in the Holy Quran with powerful and simple arguments. Those people who express doubts and harbour suspicion regarding His existence, despite witnessing the powers and miraculous wonders of this Magnificent Being, are truly the most unfortunate. In proof of His Magnificent and Powerful Being, Allah the Exalted has stated:

أفيىالله شَكَّ فَاطِرِ السَّمْوَتِ وَالْأَرْضِ

Meaning, can there be doubt in the existence of Allah the Exalted, who is the Creator of the heaven and earth (14:11)? Now reflect, is it not perfectly clear and obvious that a created thing leads one to accept the existence of a creator? When a person sees a well-crafted shoe or chest, they are left with no choice but to immediately accept the existence of its craftsman. In the same way it is inexplicably astonishing that there should be any room for denial in the existence of Allah Almighty. How can one reject the existence of a Maker who has created thousands of wonders with which the heaven and earth are replete?

Hence, know for certain that a foolish person who doubts the Being and existence of God, even after observing these works and wonders of nature, which are beyond the power, mind or intellect of man to create, is an unfortunate person caught in the grip of Satan. Such a one ought to seek forgiveness from God. To reject the existence of God has no basis in argument or observation. In fact, to reject the existence of Allah, the Glorious, despite witnessing His powers, and the wonders of His creatures and creation at large, which fill the heaven and earth, is the height of blindness.

There are two forms of blindness: the blindness of one's eyes and the blindness of one's heart. A person's physical blindness does not affect their faith. But a blinded heart does affect a person's faith. Hence, it is necessary and absolutely imperative that every single individual constantly beseeches Allah Almighty with humility and submission so that He may grant them true divine understanding, insight and vision, and so that He may protect them from the evil whisperings of Satan.

(ملفوظات 2016 ایڈیشن جلد 1، صفحه 44-44 Windu: مفوظات 2016 ایڈیشن جلد 1، صفحه 45-44 Vice و 105 (ملفوظات 2016 ایڈیشن جلد)

Hadith #1 /

قرآن کریم کے احکامات کی اطاعت / Obedience of Quranic Commandments

١٨- عَنْ زَيْدِبْنِ أَرْثَمْ قَالَ قَامَ رَسُولُ اللهِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَوْمَا فِيْنَا خَطِيْبًا فَحَبِدَ اللهَ وَاَثْنَى عَلَيْهِ وَوَعَظَ وَذَكَّرَ ثُمَّ قَالَ: يَوْمَا فِيْنَا خَطِيْبًا فَحَبِدَ اللهَ وَاَثْنَى عَلَيْهِ وَوَعَظَ وَذَكَّرَ ثُمَّ قَالَ: اصَّابَعْلُ اللَّ اللَّهَا النَّاسُ فَإِنَّمَا أَنَا بَشَرٌ يُوْشِكُ أَنْ يَاتِي رَسُولُ رَبِّى فَالَحِيْبَ وَانَاتَارِكٌ فِيْكُمْ ثَقَلَيْنِ اَوَّلُهُمَا كِتَابُ اللهوفِيْهِ الْهُلْى وَالنُّورُ فَخُذُوا بِكتَابِ الله وَاسْتَمْسِكُوا بِهِ فَحَتَّ عَلى الْهُلْى وَالنَّورُ فَخُذُوا بِكتَابِ الله وَاسْتَمْسِكُوا بِهِ فَحَتَّ عَلى الْهُلْى وَالنَّورُ أَخْذُرُ أَعْدُوا بِكتَابِ الله وَاسْتَمْسِكُوا بِهِ فَحَتَّ عَلى يَتَابِ الله وَرَغَبَ فِيْهِ ثُمَّ قَالَ، وَأَهْلُ بَيْتِيْ أُذَكَرُكُمُ الله فِي الْهُلْى وَالنَّورَ عَنْ أَعْذَكُورُ كُمُ الله فَيْ أَمَّا مَا اللَّا فَا بَعْتَ عَلَى بَيْتِيْ عَالَ اللهُ وَاسْتَمْ اللَّهُ فَيْ أَمَا اللَّا اللهُ وَاسْتَهُ وَالْهُ فَى اللهُ فَى الْهُلْ يَتَا إِلَيْ اللَّا وَالْتَا الْنَا الْعَامَ وَالْتُورَ عَنْهُ فَا يَعْتَابُ الله وَاسْتَمْ اللهُ فَا يَتَا اللهُ فَى الْهُلْ يَعْذَيْ اللهُ فَى وَالنَّهُ وَا يَكْتَابُ مَا اللَّا وَالْعَانَ اللَّهُ فَى اللَهُ فَى الْهُلْ يَعْتَى اللهُ الْحَتَى الْلهُ وَالْتَا وَالْهُ وَالْعَالَةُ وَنَا الْحُورَ الْكَابِ اللهُ فَا الْتَاسُ مَا اللَّا فَى أَعْلَى مَا يَعْتَى أَنْ يَعْتَى أَنْ يَا إِنَّا مَا يَعْتَى مَا الْمَا فَا عَلَى الْنَا عَلْمَ الْتَعْتَى الْلُهُ فَى الْتَا الْنَا الْنَا الْهُ فَا عَلْنَ وَلْعَانَ الْحَابُ الْلَهُ فَا عَالَى الْنَا عَالَى الْنَا عَلْهُ عَالَا الْنَا وَلَا الْنَا عَالَ عَلْ عَالَ الْنَا عَالَ عَالَ عَلْمَا عَلْ عَلْ عَالَهُ عَالَهُ عَلْنَا وَ الْنَا وَلَا الْنَا عَالَ الْنَا عَالَ عَالَا الْنَا عَالَا عَالَ عَالَا الْنَا عَا عَالَ مَا عَلْ عَالَى الْنَا عَالَهُ عَالَ مَا عَالَ مَالْنَا عَالَ الْنَا عَا الْنَا عَا الْنَا عَا عَالَ الْنَا عَا مَا الْنَا الْنَا عَا مَا الْنَا عَا مُنْ الْنَا مَا مَا الْنَا عَا يَا الْنَا الْعَا عَا مَا الْنَا الْنَا عَا مُنْ عَا مَا الْنَا الْنَا عَا الْنَا الْنَا الْنَا الْنَا الْ الْنَا الْ الْنَا الْنَا الْنَا الْل

(مسلم كتاب فضائل الصحابة بأب من فضائل عليٌّ)

زید بن اُرقم رضی اللہ عنہ سے روایت ہے کہ ایک دن رسول کریم صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم ہم کو خطاب کرنے کے لئے کھڑے ہوئے آپ نے اللہ تعالٰی کی حمہ وثناء کے بعد بیہ تلقین اور تنبیہ کی:-

اے لوگو! میں ایک انسان ہوں۔ ایسا ہونا ہے کہ ایک دن میرے آقا (یعنی اللہ) کا پیغا مبر آئی گااور میں اس دُنیا سے رخصت ہوجا وُنگا۔ میں دواہم چیزیں تمہارے در میان چھوڑ رہا ہوں۔ اللہ تعالیٰ کی کتاب جس میں ہدایت اور تُور ہے پس اللہ تعالیٰ کی کتاب کو مضبوطی سے تھام لواور اس پر عمل کر و۔ اس طرح آنحضور صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے کتاب اللہ کے بارہ میں جذبہ کو اُبھار ا (چھر کہا کہ) میں اپنے اہل بیت کو بھی اپنے تیجھے چھوڑ رہا ہوں میں تم کو انتزاہ کرتا ہوں کہ تم میرے اہل بیت کے ساتھ سلوک کرنے میں اللہ تعالیٰ سے ڈرتے رہنا۔

Zaid bin Arqam, God be pleased with him, narrates: "One day, the Holy Prophet, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, stood to address us: he praised Allah, glorified Him, and then exhorted and admonished us, saying: 'o people! I am a human being. It is likely that one day a messenger from my Lord will come to me, and then I will depart from this world. I am leaving

two important things among you: the Book of Allah, containing guidance and light. So, hold fast to the Book of Allah and abide by it.' Thus he aroused our interest and made us excited about the Book of Allah. Then he said: 'I am also leaving behind the members of my household.' He then said three times, 'I caution you to be mindful of Allah as to how you treat my family members.' (Muslim)

Source: <u>Muntakhab Ahadees</u> (Urdu) pg. 15 & <u>Selected Savings of the Holy Prophet of Islam</u>^{sa} (English) pg. 14

خسن سلوک / Good Conduct / حسن سلوک

Hazrat Abu Hurairah, God be pleased with him, states that the Holy Prophet, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, said: "o Abu Hurairah, be righteous and you will be the best of worshippers. Be content, so that you can be the best of those who are grateful. Choose for others what you like for yourself, then you will become a (true) believer. Treat your neighbour in the best of manners then you will be worthy of being a Muslim. Do not laugh excessively, because excessive laughter causes the heart to die." (Ibn Maajah)

Source: Muntakhab Ahadees (Urdu) pg. 47 & Selected Sayings of the Holy Prophet of Islam^{sa} (English) pg. 44

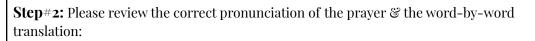
Salat / Review prayers with translation & Etiquette of Salat

Class #1: Revise Qiyam: Al Fatihah

Step#1: Please listen to the following two audio files (these are in Urdu & English):

Al Fatihah Audio file: <u>www.alislam.org/salaat/downloads/09</u> Surah-Al-Fatiha.mp3

Remember to keep your feet shoulder width apart and your right arm folded over the left, so that your right wrist is over your left wrist.



Surah Al-Fatihah

our un / li									F				
BismiLlahir-Rahmaan-ir-Raheem						بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ0							
In the name of Allah the Gracious, the Merciful					Ļ	ررحم كرفے والا.	بإن اور بار با	ں)جونہایت مہر	ر(شروع کرتاہوا	كےساتھ	الله ڪنام.		
Ar-raheemi		الرَّحِيْمِ	Ar-rahmaani الرَّحِيْ			Allahi إلرَّحْمَٰنِ		للهِ	Bismi اللهِ		بشم		
the Merciful	IJ	اوربارباررحم كرنيواا	the Gracious اورباريا			جو نہایت مہربا	ofAllah	לג ו	In the name		ساتهنام		
Al-hamdu lil	Llahi	rabbil-'aala	meen			ٱلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعْلَمِيْنَ0							
All praise belongs to Allah, Lord of all the world					ds	ام حمد اللہ بی کیلئے ہے ربؓ ہے تمام جانوں کا							
al-'aalamee	na	الْعْلَمِيْنَ	رَبِّ rabbi الْعْلَمِيْ			iLlahi	ahi g		A i hamdu		ٱلْحَمْدُ		
of All the Wo	orlds	تمام جہانوں کا	Lord	جورتِ (ہے)		belongs to Allah ද		اللّٰدِ کے لیتے	all praise	يف)	تمام حمد (تعر		
Ar-Rahmaanir-Raheem						لرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ0							
The Gracious, the Merciful					نہایت مہریان اور بار باردتم کرنے والا ہے								
Ar-raheemi				فتت	لرَّ	Ar-Rahmani الرَّ					ٱلرَّحْمَٰنِ		
the Merciful	رحم کرنے والا					ن the Gracious پاريار					نهايت مهربال		

سُورَةُ الْفَاتِحَة

Maaliki yaumid-deen					مٰلِکِ يَوْمِ الدِّيْنِ0							
Master of the Day of Judgement					ما لک ہے جزا سزا کے دن کا							
						م yaumi					i	مٰلِکِ
of Judgment	Judgment			ואיור)	7 of the	Day						ما لک
lyyaaka na`budu wa iyyaaka nasta`een					َ نَعْبُدُ وَ اِيًّا کَ نَسْتَعِيْنُO						إِيَّاكَ	
You alone do we we	orship a	and Yo	ou alone d	lo we	beseecl							
nasta`een	مِيْنُ	نَسْتَع	wa iyyaa	ka	وَ إِيًّا كَ	na`bı	udu		ڠبُدُ	Jyyaak	a	اِيًّاکَ
do we beseech for help	اېچ بيں	ہم مدوحیا	and You alone	-	اور بختیمی سے		ی You ہم عبادت کرتے owe vorship بیں (alone)				تیری،ی	
Ihdinas-siraatal-mustaqeem						اِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُستَقِيْمَ0						
Guide us to the rig	ht path.					دکھانہمیں راستہ سیدھا						
al-mustaqeem		ŕ	الْمُسْتَقِيْ	as-si	iraata	aata الصِّرَاطَ Ihdinaa					إهْدِنَا	
right			سيدها	the p	bath					le us to		دكهابمين
Siraatalla-dheena	an`amta	a `ala	i-him					O	تَ عَلَيْهِ	بَيْنَ أَنْعَمْ	اً الَّذِ	صِرَاهُ
The path of those upon whom You have bestowed					ed Your						راستدان	
عَلَيْهِمُ `alai-him	an`am	nta	alla اَنْعَمْتَ				-dheena			Siraat		_ صِرَاه
epon جني , whom	You ha Your b		estowed ngs		ونے انعام کیا	ofth	nose		ان لوگوں کا			راستہ

ghairil-maghdoob	i `alaihim wa la	d-daal-le	َلِّيْنَ0	غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوْبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَ لَا الضَّآلِّيْنَ0					
not of those who h	nave incurred Yo	ur displea	ہ بی ان لوگوں کا r	نه کهان لوگول کا (راسته) جن پر تیراغضب ہوا۔اور نه بنی ان لوگوں کا					
of those who have	e gone astray (A	a-meen)	جنہوں نے گمرابی اختیار کی۔(آمین)						
wa lad-daal-leen	وَ لَا الضَّآلِّيْنَ	alaihim	عَلَيْهِمْ	al-maghdoobi	ٱلْمَغْضُوْبِ	ghairi	غَيْرِ		
nor of (those)	اور نه گمراه لوگ	on	جن پر	who have	غضب ہوا	not (of	(<i>ک</i> ه)		
who have gone		them		incurred (Your)		those)			
astray				displeasure					

Class #2: Review etiquette regarding women attending congregational prayers in the mosque

Please read the following guidance of Syedna Hazrat Khalifatul Masih V^{aa} on this matter in the following article of Al Fazal and its translation in Al Hakam. May Allah ta'ala guide all sisters to understand and act upon this divine guidance. Ameen!

سوال : ایک دوست نے حضورا نورایدہ اللہ تعالیٰ بنصرہ العزیز کی خدمت اقدس میں تحریر کیا کہ حضرت سیدزین العابدین ولی اللہ شاہ صاحبؓ نے صحیح بخاری کی شرح میں عور توں کے بھی مر دوں کی طرح نماز باجماعت کے لیے مسجد میں آنے کو فرض قرار دیا ہے ۔ حضور بھی خواتین کواس طرف توجہ دلائیں ۔ اس پر حضورا نورایدہ اللہ تعالیٰ بنصرہ العزیزنے اپنے مکتوب مورخہ 26 ہو نومبر 2018ء میں درج ذیل جواب عطا فرمایا :

جواب : حضرت سیدزین العابدین ولی النّد شاہ صاحبؓ نے اپنی اس نثرح میں سورۃ الاحزاب کی آیت وَأَقْمَنَ الصَّلَاۃَ سے عور توں کے لیے مسجد میں آکر نماز باجماعت اداکرنے کا جواستدلال کیا ہے وہ ان کی ذوقی تشریح ہے جواسلام کے چودہ سوسالہ تعامل ، احادیث نبویہ یُتَنَیَّتَنَج، حضرت مسح موعود علیہ السلام اور خلفائے احدیت کی تشریحات کے خلاف ہونے کی وجہ سے درست نہیں ہے ۔ اس میں کوئی شبر نہیں کہ صفرت میے موعود علیہ السلام اور صفرت مصلح موعود رصنی اللہ عنہ نے قیام نماز کی مختلف تشریحات بیان فرمائی میں جن میں مسجد میں پانچ وقت حاضر ہو کر نماز باجماعت ادا کرنا بھی شامل ہے لیکن یہ تشریح صرف مردوں کے لیے ہے۔ عور توں کے لیے قیام نماز حزن میں مسجد میں پانچ وقت حاضر ہو کر نماز باجماعت ادا کرنا بھی شامل ہے لیکن یہ تشریح صرف مردوں کے لیے ہے۔ عور توں کے لیے قیام نماز کا مطلب اپنے گھروں میں وقت ماضر ہو کر نماز باجماعت ادا کرنا بھی شامل ہے لیکن یہ تشریح صرف مردوں کے لیے ہے۔ عور توں کے لیے قیام نماز کا مطلب اپنے گھروں میں وقت مقررہ پر پانچ نمازوں کو کامل شرائط کے ساتھ ادا کرنا ہے۔ لیکن اگر کوئی خاتون مسجد میں آ کران نمازوں کی ادائیگی کا مطلب اپنے گھروں میں وقت مقررہ پر پانچ نمازوں کو کامل شر الط کے ساتھ ادا کرنا ہے۔ لیکن اگر کوئی خاتون مسجد میں آ کران نمازوں کی ادائیگی کرنے چوں کرنے پڑی کی نمازوں کی دول کی دول کی دول کی خاتوں معرد میں آ کران نمازوں کی ادائیگی کرنے پر خواسلام نے اسے منع بھی نہیں کیا جدیں کہ حمد نبوی ملی تشکیل میں خواتین مساجد میں آ کر نمازیں ادا کی کرنی ہے توں میں معرد میں آ کران نمازوں کی دول کی خات کھیں ہوں معنوں ملی تعلیم نے تعلیم نمازوں کی دول کی خاتوں کی دول کی میں کی جنوں میں کیا جدیں کہ حمد نبوی میں خواتین مساجد میں آ کر نمازیں ادا کیا کرتی تھیں۔ لیکن حضور میں کی خور میں کی خاتوں کی دول کی معاور میں معاور میں کہ خواتی نہ نہیں کہ نیں کی جنوں ہوں ہوں ان نمازوں کی دول ہوں ہوں دول کی دول ک معاور میں ہو دول کی دول

صَلَاةُ الْمَرْأَةِ فِي بَيْتِهَا أَفْضَلُ مِنْ صَلَاتِهَا فِي حُجْرَتِهَا وَصَلَاتُهَا فِي مَخْدَعِهَا أَفْضَلُ مِنْ صَلَاتِهَا فِي بَيْتِهَا.

(سنن ابي داؤد کتاب الصلاة)

لینی عورت کی نمازا پیخ کمرے میں اپنے گھر سے بہتر ہے اورا پنی کوٹھڑی میں اس کی نمازا پیخ کمرہ میں نماز سے بہتر ہے ۔

اسی طرح ایک اور روایت میں ام المومنین حضرت عائشہ رصنی اللہ عنہا کا ارشا دیے :

لَوْ أَدْرَكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مَا أَحْدَثَ النِّسَاءُ لَمَنَعَهُنَّ كَمَا مُنِعَتْ نِسَاءُ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ.

(صحيح بخارى كتاب الاذان)

یعنی اگر نبی کریم ملطق کم سامنے یہ صورت حال ہوتی جوعور توں نے اب نئی پیدا کرلی ہے تو آپؓ ان کو مسجد آنے سے ضر ورروک دیتے جیسا کہ بنی اسرائیل کی عور توں کوروک دیا گیا تھا۔

پس احادیث سے ثابت ہوتا ہے کہ عورتوں کے لیے گھروں میں نماز پڑھنا زیادہ بہتر اورافنل ہے بلکہ یہ بھی ہے کہ گھروں میں بھی صحن یا کھلی جگہ جہاں پرلوگوں کا آنا جانا رہتا ہے وہاں وہ نماز نہ پڑھے۔ گویا صحن میں نماز پڑھنے سے بہتریہ ہے کہ وہ اپنے حجرے میں نماز پڑھے ۔ کجا یہ کہ اسے یہ کہا جائے کہ مسجد میں جائے نماز پڑھو۔ اس لیے عورت کے لیے گھر میں نماز پڑھنا ہمر حال بہتر ہے اور اس کے لیے مسجد میں جانا صروری نہیں ہے ۔ اُس زمانہ میں چونکہ عورتیں مردوں کے پیچھے نماز پڑھتی تھیں۔ مردآ گے ہوتے تھے۔ اوران کے لیے آجلک کی طرح باقاعدہ کوئی Enclosure توہو تانہیں تھااس لیے ہوسکتا ہے کہ مردآتے جاتے عورتوں کو دیکھ لیتے ہوں تواس وجہ سے بھی انہیں گھروں میں نماز پڑھنے کی تلقین کی گئی۔ اس صورت میں ایسی احادیث اگر چہ اُس زمانہ کے لحاظ سے تھیں لیکن آجل بھی عورتوں کے لیے ہمتریہی ہے کہ وہ مسجدوں میں جانے کی بجائے اپنے گھروں میں نماز پڑھیں ۔ کیونکہ پہلے بیان کردہ دواحادیث واضح طور پراس کی تائید کرتی ہیں کھروں میں نماز پڑھنے پڑھیں۔

(Source: <u>www.alfazl.com/2021/02/06/26872</u>/)

Someone wrote to Huzoor^{aa} that in his commentary of Sahih Bukhari, Hazrat Syed Zainul Abidin Waliullah Shah^{ra} had declared it compulsory for women to attend congregational prayers in the mosque like men. They requested Huzoor^{aa} to draw the attention of women towards this. In a letter dated 26 November 2018, Huzoor^{aa} gave the following reply:

"The inference that Hazrat Syed Zainul Abidin Waliullah Shah^{ra} has made from the verse of Surah al-Ahzab in his commentary – i.e. that it is compulsory for women to attend congregational prayers in the mosque like men – is based on his personal reading, which contradicts the continued and widespread practice of 1,400 years, the ahadith of the Holy Prophet^{sa} and the interpretations of the Promised Messiah^{as} as well as his Khulafa. Hence, it is incorrect.

"There is no doubt that the Promised Messiah^{as} and Hazrat Musleh-e-Maud^{ra} have interpreted the term *'iqamatus-Salat'* or 'the observance of prayer' in various ways and that one of those interpretations is 'to observe Salat in congregation at the mosque'. However, this interpretation only applies to men.

"For women, '*iqamatus–Salat*' or '*qiyam–e–Namaz*' means to observe the five daily prayers at home while assiduously fulfilling all the other conditions. However, if a woman wishes to pray at the mosque, then Islam has not prohibited her from doing so because ladies used to offer prayers in mosques as well. Nonetheless, the Holy Prophet^{sa} has preferred for ladies to observe the Salat at home. Hence, it is narrated by Hazrat Abdullah ibn Mas'ud ^{ra} that the Holy Prophet^{sa} said:

'It is more excellent for a woman to pray in her house than in her courtyard, and more excellent for her to pray in her private chamber than in her house.' (Sunan Abi Daud, Kitab al-Salat)

"Likewise, it is reported by Ummul Momineen, Hazrat Aisha^{ra}, in another narration:

لَوْ أَدْرَكَ رَسُوْلُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مَا أَحْدَثَ النِّسَاءُ لَمَنَعَهُنَّ كَمَا مُنِعَتْ نِسَاءُ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ

'Had Allah's Messenger^{sa} known of the practice the women have begun to follow [now], he would have forbidden them from going to the mosque as the women of Bani Israel had been forbidden.' (Sahih al-Bukhari, Kitab al-Azan)

"Thus, it is evident from ahadith that it is better and more meritorious for ladies to pray at home. It is even said that she should avoid praying in the courtyard of the house or such an open area of the house where there is a constant flow of people. In other words, it is better for her to pray in her room rather than the open courtyard, let alone instructing her to go to the mosque to pray. Hence, it is definitely better for ladies to pray at home and it is not compulsory for them to go to the mosque to pray.

"Since ladies used to pray behind men in those days and men used to stand in front and they did not have the facility of an enclosure like they do nowadays, it was possible that men might look at them while entering or exiting. It is probably thus that they were instructed to pray at home.

"Some ahadith related to such scenarios are specific to those circumstances, but even today, it is better for women to pray at home instead of going to the mosque because the above-mentioned ahadith clearly support the view that women should pray at home."

(Source: www.alhakam.org/answers-to-everyday-issues-part-viii/)

Additional Activity (Optional)

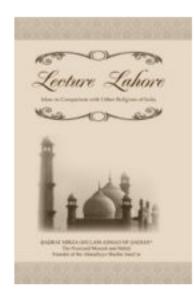
Please listen to the following Friday Sermon of Hazrat Khalifatul Masih IVth on the blessings of Prayer and its etiquette.

Indulge in Mindful Salat (December 14, 1990)

Urdu Video: https://khut.ba/14dec1990

English Audio also available at the link above: **Click on Audio** > **More Languages** > **English**

The Promised Messiah's^{as} Book / LECTURE LAHORE



Islam in Comparison with Other Religions of India, which is commonly known as **Lecture Lahore**, was written by the Promised Messiah^{as} and read out before a large gathering in Lahore on 3rd September, 1904.

This lecture contains a comparative study of Islam, Hinduism and Christianity, and shows that the doctrines and practical teachings of Islam are superior to those of the other two religions.

The Promised Messiah^{as} says the reason for the deluge of sin in the present age is the lack of awareness about God, and this can be remedied neither by the Christian doctrine of Redemption nor by the teachings laid down in the Vedas. True and perfect awareness about God, which is only possible through direct

communion with the Almighty, can only be attained through Islam, because all other religions have closed upon themselves the door to Divine revelation and communion.

To read this book in English, please click here: www.alislam.org/book/lecture-lahore/

مطالعہ کتب حضرت مسیح موعود علیہ السلام: لیکچر لاہور روحانی خزائن حلد 20

Advanced Reading (Optional) Finished the above assigned book quickly? Click on the title of the following book of the Promised Messiah^{as} below to read it. بركاتُ الدُّعا، روحانى خزائن جلد 6 <u>Blessings of Prayer</u> (Barakatud Du'a)

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Pearls of Wisdom / Guidance of Khilafat

Please watch the following two video clips to learn the guidance of Hazrat Khalifatul Masih V $^{\rm aa}$ on these important questions.

Class #1: Despite divine punishment, why does the world still fail to turn towards the Imam of the Age?

https://youtu.be/Go2_2gGIsoE

Class #2: How should righteous people deal with symptoms of depression? What prayers can we recite?

https://youtu.be/hFzS_RKWLGM



On Al Islam, the Ahmadiyya Community's official website, there is a special section called **"Ask Islam"**, which is a library of the popular question and answer sessions held with Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad, Khalifatul Masih IV^{rh}. You can search the directory and even download the audio files. Check it out here: <u>www.alislam.org/askislam/</u>

Khilafat Ala Minhajun Nabuwwah / History of Khilafat

Class #1 Reading

Volume 2, pg. 287–288

 $\underline{www.alislam.org/urdu/pdf/Khilafat-ala-Minhaj-un-Nubawt-2.pdf}$

Class #2 Reading:

Volume 2, pg. 289–291 www.alislam.org/urdu/pdf/Khilafat-ala-Minhaj-un-Nubawt-2.pdf

Advanced Reading (Optional)

Looking for something in English? Please click on the title to read the book.

<u>The Outset of Dissension in Islam</u> by Hazrat Mirza Bashirud-Din Mahmud Ahmad^{ra}

What Should We Do? / 15 min Discussion on Tarbiyati Matters

This quarter, we are focusing on our personal relationship with Allah Almighty. One absolute of life is its inevitable end. Many religions and cultures have their own customs and traditions surrounding funerals. In Islam, death is treated with great dignity. A deceased Muslim is given utmost respect and their body handled in accordance with the sunnah of the Holy Prophet ^{sa}. Let's **review how funerals are conducted in Islam**.

<u>Note to Teachers:</u> In order to have a beneficial and engaging discussion, please review the teaching guide resources below and prepare your own notes. There is an additional instruction for the Lajna Students class below.

Self-Study/Teaching Guide

Click on each reference below to learn more about Islamic funerals.

Start off this discussion by asking the class if there are any specific customs or traditions related to funerals in Islam. Some class attendees might mention things like *Fatihah Khwani* or *Qul*, which are practiced by some non-Ahmadi Muslims. However, the Holy Prophet^{sa} never did any of these things and they are considered *Bidaat* (innovations of faith).

Next, walk the class through the **etiquette that we should follow at the time of a funeral**:

1. Islam teaches that there is a very strong connection between the body and the mind. And **Muslims are taught to bear a loss with patience and keep their emotions in control**. When we hear sad news, it can shock us. All of this can eventually manifest itself in our bodies and make us sick. Allah ta'ala has taught Muslims that when we hear about a loss (not necessarily just a death), we should recite a prayer. Ask the class: Does anyone know what the prayer is? What is the translation?

Surely, to Allah we belong and to Him shall we return (Holy Quran 2:157) This prayer is very important because it is the first step in reminding us that **we belong to Allah ta'ala and death is a natural part of life**; so like the deceased, even we will have to return to Him one day. We should pray, be strong and patient at this difficult time. **What we shouldn't do is lose control of our emotions**; it's natural to cry and feel sad on seeing someone grieving, but we shouldn't scream, bewail the dead, tear our clothes, beat our chest or face.

2. We should be quick to give our condolences to the grieving family by visiting or calling them. This a lot of people find hard to do, because they don't know what to say or do. Just remember the following:

• Embrace each of the family members; a hug means a lot! We don't have to say anything!

- Even though we might not know what to say, we should definitely spend our time praying quietly: Surah Al Fatihah; Durud Sharif; Istighfar; Allah ta'ala has mercy on the deceased an elevates their station in Paradise; Allah ta'ala blesses the grieving relatives with patience and the ability to accept His Will
- If we want to say something, it should only be good things about the deceased. We should not:
 - Engage in vain and unnecessary talk; we should not discuss materialistic topics (e.g. who owns the home; the decoration of the home; recent social event like a wedding)
 - Use our cell phones to check texts/social media, or show our pictures/videos on our cellphones to other people who have come to give condolence

NOTE: If your Majlis holds a Lajna Students Class, please also address: How to call or receive calls of condolence and reference back to the clip #2 in "<u>Pearls of Wisdom</u>" above to discuss overcoming the loss of a loved one.

3. **Women can attend the Janaza prayer for the deceased**. The Janaza prayer is led by an Imam and it involves only 4 Takbirat (please very briefly review this and encourage members to learn the funeral prayer with translation):

4. We should not place anything like flowers, plants, candles, lights or decorative stones on the grave - these are Bidaat/UnIslamic customs. Instead we should always pray for the deceased when we visit their grave. *(NOTE: Review Memorandum from Amir Sahib Canada dated July 2020)*

5. It is important to remember that it was the teaching of the Holy Prophet ^{sa} that **it is not lawful to grieve for someone for more than 3 days, except if it is one's husband. A wife must observe Iddat for 4 months and 10 days after the passing of her husband.** This means that she stays in her home to mourn and pray and take her time to recover emotionally and mentally from his passing. She only leaves her home if she absolutely must (to pick up kids from school, go to an appointment, a job that she needs to survive financially, etc.), but she must attend to these chores only and return home straight away. She is not permitted to **attend social gatherings or programs.** *(NOTE: Review Circular from Lajna Section Markazi dated February 2019)*

Click on each reference below to learn more about Islamic Funerals:

1. "Funeral Prayer" <u>Salat: The Muslim Prayer Book</u>, pg. 98-106

نماز جنازه ، نماز مترجم، صفحم 20-23

2. تعزیت کے آداب، آداب حیات , pg. 263-271

(Translation: "Etiquette of Condolence", Etiquette of Life by Amatul Rafiq Zafar, pg. 263-271)

3. "The Philosophy behind Islamic Funeral Prayer" by Falah Shams

During the time of the Promised Messiah^{as}, Christianity was the greatest threat to Islam. Fast forward to our present day and the greatest threat to Islam (and really to all religions) is the rise of atheism. In a world where more and more people are turning away from God, **how do we convince an atheist that God exists?**

<u>Note to Teachers:</u> In order to have a beneficial and engaging discussion, please review the teaching guide resources below and prepare your own notes.

Self-Study/Teaching Guide

Click on each reference below to learn more about how we can discuss God with atheists

Atheists have different arguments for why God does not exist and it's important to know what and how they are arguing. Popular modern day atheists include Richard Dawkins, Christopher Hitchens, Sam Harris and Ayaan Hirsi Ali. Besides what atheists believe, we too need to increase our own knowledge in order to counter their arguments. And ultimately, true belief in God can only come about through personal experience. This can only happen when we pray and call out to Him – something that most atheists are not prepared to do.

Ultimately, we can only present arguments for the existence of God and most importantly, pray for atheists. We are just messengers; the rest is up to them.

Click on each reference below to learn more:

1. <u>The Philosophy of the Teachings of Islam</u> by the Promised Messiah^{as}

إسلامي أُصول كي فلاسفي، روحاني خزائن جلد 10، حضرت مسيح موعود

2. <u>Ten Proofs for the Existence of God</u> by Hazrat Khalifatul Masih II^{ra}

دس دلائل ہستی باری تعالیٰ، انوارالعلوم جلد 1، حضرت خلیفۃ المسیح الثانی

- 3. "How to Convince an Atheist?" Guidance of Syedna Hazrat Khalifatul Masih V^{aa}
- 4. <u>Tabligh steps to take in preaching to Atheists</u> Guidance of Syedna Hazrat Khalifatul Masih V^{aa} (Urdu only)
- 5. **"Evidence of Universal Acceptance"**, <u>Our God</u> by Hazrat Mirza Bashir Ahmad M.A.^{ra}, pg. 104–107.

قبولیّت ِ عامہ کی دلیل ، ہمارا خدا، حضرت مرزا بشیر احمد ؓ، ایم اے، صفحہ 123-123

6. "<u>Talking to Atheists</u>" Presentation at the God Summit 2021 by Murrabi Ayyaz Mahmood Khan

Dā'i Ilallāh Activity

You don't have to be an active $D\bar{a}$ 'i Ilall $\bar{a}h$ to take part in this activity! Tabligh is something we can all engage in; every effort counts. We invite you to participate in the following effort.

Invite contacts to join you for a cozy get together with friends for "Chai & Chat" where we discuss the history and evolution of Christmas from a pagan celebration, to a Christian tradition and then to a mainly secular activity in the modern age of Capitalism. *Note: If Covid-19 Restrictions are in place, this can be held online (Lajna members must keep cameras off but guests are welcome to turn theirs on).*

