INTRODUCTION TO QURAN

A General Review

What is Islam

Definition of Quran

Linguistic Meaning: The word "Quran," a verbal noun, is equivalent in meaning to "qira'ah," as both come from the verb "qara'a" which means "to read.“

Literal Meaning: Its a last sacred book revealed by Allah swt on His beloved Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him), through Jibreil a.s in the time span of approx. 23 years which starts from the Sura Al-Fatiha and ends at Sura Al-Naas consisting of 114 chapters, 30 paras, 7 manzil/ahzab, 558 ruku, 6236 ayat.

- There was no movements on words in the beginning.
- The original names of Quran are five which are mentioned in Quran, like: **القرأن، الفرقان، الذكر، الكتاب، التنزيل.** But some scholar like Abu al-Muali mentioned 55 names of it in his book al-Burahan fi mushkilat-ul-Quran.
- This book is the wordings of Allah not the creation of Him.

Status and its Importance

- This book is the most sacred book whose preservation's responsibility took by Allah Himself.
- This book is one of the outstanding miracle by Allah swt to His Prophet (Pbuh).
- A person get rewarded on every single word of Quran that he recites.
- Another specialty of Quran is that Allah swt has made this Quran easy to understand and easy to memorize, as no other sacred book has its reminders.
- No other book has the feature to recite like Quran, Quran is the only book has this specialty and no one get bore while listening it even after thousand times.
- The way the Quran explains the historical events and other particulars, no Arab poet can reach its significance.
- Through Quran we get the "Qurb of Allah"

Rights of Quran

- A Muslim cannot be a true Muslim unless he believes firmly on whatever describes in it.
- Understanding the Quran.
- Reciting the Holy Quran, as the Prophet (PBUH) said: “Read the Quran as it will come on the day of Judgment as intercession to its followers”.
- Application of rules and regulation what described in Quran.
- Getting purity before reading it.
- Spread the knowledge to the other people after seeking it.
- Listen to the Quran keenly and quietly and abstain from gossips.

Revelation

- The Quran has been preserved by Allah swt in the “Loh-e-Mahfooz” since very long time. After that it has been revealed two times:

1. From the “Loh-e-Mahfooz” to the “bait-al-Ma’moor” or bait-ul-’izzah” which is situated on the first sky to earth, where the “ka’ba of angels is located.
2. From “bait-ul-ma’moor” to the heart of the Prophet (pbuh) in discreet form in approx. 23 years according to the time and situation.

- This second type of revelation starts at time when Prophet (pbuh) became 40 years of age.
- It started in the month of Ramazan.
- Its revelation started in the night of Qadar.

Some times Jibrail a.s came with a complete sura, some times with some verses and sometime a part of a single verse:

- E.g. the shortest revelation is (غَيْرُ أُولِي الضَّرَرِ), is a part of a verse of Sura Nisa-95
- **First verse revealed:**

  First verses to be revealed is of Sura Alaq (1-5).

  اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ اقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ عَلَّمَ الْإِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ

- **Last verse revealed:**

  (وَاتَّقُوا يَوْمًا تُرْجَعُونَ فِيهِ إِلَى اللَّهِ ثُمَّ تُوَفَّى كُلُّ نَفْسٍ مَا كَسَبَتْ وَهُمْ لَا يُظْلَمُونَ) البقرة/ 281

  (يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَذَرُوا مَا بَقِيَ مِنَ الرِّبا) البقرة/ 278

Meccan & Medina Verses

1. Every sura which contains the word **(كلَّا)** is Meccan, and rest of them are Medinan.
2. Every sura that contain “sajda” in it is a Meccan sura and others are Medinan.
3. Every sura that discusses the incidents of Adam a.s and Iblees except sura Bakara is Meccan.
4. Every sura that having issues of Jihad have been described in it is Medinan sura.
5. Meccan sura’s are usually shorter in length, while as Medinan sura’s are longer.
6. In Meccan sura’s normally problems of doctrine like believing on one God and others has been described while in Medinan sura’s the social and political state issues, hudud and obligations have been described.
7. In Meccan sura’s the address is to non-believers while in Medinan sura’s the normal address to people of sacred books and hypocrites.

Different modes of Revelations

- **Revelation to the Heart**:
  - Bell sounds (صلصلة الجرس)
- **Revelation through conversation:**
  - Revelation through material things
  - Revelation through dreams
- **Revelation through angels:**
  - The angel comes in its original form
  - In the form of human being

Types of revelation

Revelation

الوحي غير المتلو

Non-Reciting revelation

الوحي المتلو

Reciting revelation

Hadith-ul-Nabavi

- **Linguistic meaning**: The term Hadith derives from the Arabic root word "ḥdth" meaning "to happen" and so "to tell a happening," "to report.

- **Literal meaning**: Hadith in the views of "Muhaddithin" (scholars of Hadith): "Everything that refers to the Prophet (Peace and blessing of Allah be upon Him) in regard of His verdicts, actions, taqreer (agreement to the actions of His companions (Sahaba r.a), ethical character, appearance of His character, dreams, or in fact every single moment of His life concludes in the study of Hadith."

Types of Hadith

- **Verdict of Prophet (PBUH):** i.e. sayings or conversations of Prophet.
- **Actions performed by Prophet (PBUH):** i.e. Physical actions.
- **Taqreer (agreement of Prophet):** i.e. agreement or acknowledgment on the actions of His companions.
- **Ethical character:** i.e. behavior and dealings.
- **Character appearance:** i.e. physical outlook and habits.
- **Dreams of Prophets:** i.e. night visions.

Preservation of Quran

There are three stages in preserving the Quran:

1) **Rein of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)**
2) **Rein of Caliphate Abu Bakar r.a**
3) **Rein of Caliphate Usman r.a**

PRESERVATION IN THE TIME OF PROPHET (PBUH)

The Quran has been revealed completely in the life of the Prophet (pbuh) and has been preserved completely, in the form of:

- **Memorizing the Quran by the Prophet Pbuh himself.**
- **Nomination of revelation writers.**
- **Writing it to different utilities.**
- **Quran was written into Himyari script.**
- **Personal copies of Sahaba.**

Sample of Himyari Script

Letter of the Prophet to Roman Emperor

PRESERVATION OF QURAN IN THE TIME OF ABU BAKAR R.A

- **Gather all the parchments of Quran at one place.**
- **Compilation into book form.**
- **This copy is called as "um" (أُمّ) , some of its features are as under:**

1) Verses were aligned as what Prophet (pbuh) described but not the Sura.
2) Every Sura were written separate.
3) In this copy all of the seven dialects have been gathered.
4) This copy was written in the transcript of "khatt-e-hairi".
5) The only purpose of writing this copy is to make an authentic copy.

Seven Dialects of Quran

The actual meaning of revealing Quran on seven wordings was of seven different dialects of Arab tribes that had synonymic meanings. E.g. the word **تعال** , also be used as **هلم، أقبل، أدن**….. All of the words have the same meanings i.e. to come.

The tribes whose languages have been nominates were: **Qureish, Huzail, Thaqif, Hawazin, Qanana, Tamim and Yaman.**

- But all these differences of Qirat have been ended after Usman (r.a) had gathered the Quran into one dialect which is the dialect of Qureshi.
- And the only reason for allowing this reading of Quran on seven wording is to facilitate the reading and easiness for the illiterate people.
- Another hikma in this is to understand the actual meanings of Quran.

PRESERVATION OF QURAN IN THE TIME USMAN R.A

- **The characteristics of this preparation are as follows:**

1) All Quran has been written on the Qureshi dialect.

2) All Sura were properly managed and organized in this Mushaf.

3) This Mushaf was written in a universal way transcript that didn't contain dots of letters and their respected signs.

4) Till now only one authentic copy has been originated, in this session they made several copies of it and send it to different states like Mecca, Syria, Yemen, Bahrain, Basra, Kufa, Medina, etc.

5) At last Usman r.a passed an ordinance that all of the scripts which Sahaba r.a copied for themselves which had different dialect rather than what Usman r.a suggested, should be burned.

Sample of Kufi Script

(A page from Qur'an)

Mushaf-e-Uthman bin Affan

Themes of Quran

A GENERAL THEMATIC STUDY

General topics of Quran

The whole Quranic verses are distributed among three major topics:

Islamic doctrine (عقيدة الإسلام)

Obligations and rulings (أحكام القرآن)

Proverbs (أمثال القرآن) & Stories of Previous nations (قصص القرآن)

Levels of faith

Basic level (علم اليقين) = إقرار باللسان

Intermediate level (عين اليقين) = تصديق بالقلب

Highest level (حق اليقين) = الإحسان

Islamic Doctrine

Oneness of Allah (التوحيد)

Prophets (الأنبياء)

Angels (الملائكة)

Day of resurrections (القيامة)

Oneness of Allah swt (توحيد)

Tawheed ar-Ruboobeeyah: lit. **“**Maintaining the oneness of Lordship,**”** i.e. affirming that Allah is one, without partners in his sovereignty.

Tawheed al-Asmaa’ was-Sifaat: lit. **“**Maintaining the unity of Allah**’**s Names and Attributes,**”** i.e. affirming that they are incomparable and unique.

Tawheed al-‘Ibaadah: Affirming that Allah is alone in his right to be worshipped.

Prophets (الأنبياء)

Difference between “Nabi & Rasool”:

1. Every Rasool is a Nabi but not every Nabi is a Rasool.
2. Rasool is the one who receives the new law (sharia) and the Nabi is the one who is sent to confirm the law (sharia) of the one who came before him.
3. Rasool gets the sacred revealed books but the Nabi don’t.
4. Rasool can’t be killed but Nabi can.

Total Number of Prophets: (There are 25 names of Prophets mentioned in Quran)

Abu Darda (r.a) stated that I Asked O Prophet of Allah, what is the complete number of Prophets? He (pbuh) said: 124,000, among whom the messengers were 315, a large number." (Musnad Ahmed)

Those who has been mentioned in Quran but might not be Prophet:

Dhul-Qarnain and Tubba were the two righteous person mentioned in Quran which Prophet (pbuh) said: "I don't know weather Tubba was a Prophet or not and I do not know weather Dhul-Qarnain was a Prophet or not". (Baihaqi)

Khizar (a.s) was also a righteous person not a Prophet to whom Allah sent Musa (a.s) to learn knowledge and wisdom

Family tree of Prophets

The tasks and the responsibilities

- Conveying the message & Calling People towards Allah
- Bringing glad tidings and warnings
- Reforming and purifying people’s soul
- Correction deviant ideas & Directing the affairs of the Ummah
- Establishing Proof
- Role Model for People

The Attributes of the Messengers

- They are the chosen people by Allah swt.
- The all are human beings but the most superlative degree among the humanistic nature.
- They receive revelations.
- They all are infallibles and the true enslavements of Allah.
- They all have the power equal to the 30 men of the world.
- Allah showed miracles on the hands of Messengers for evidence purpose.
- They all have perfect manners and attitudes.

The Attributes of the Messengers

- All Prophets were free men, far from slavery.
- The Prophets were given the choice at the time of death.
- All Prophets are men.
- The Prophet’s eyes sleep but their heart do not.
- A Prophet only buried where he dies.
- The earth does not consume there bodies.
- They all are alive in their graves.

Obligations (أحكام) in Quran

Obligations of Ibadat

Obligations of family law

Obligations of criminal laws

Ordering good and abstaining bad

Obligations of Ibadat

Al-Salah

الصلاة

Importance and status of Salah

1. Its is the second pillar of Islam
2. It is being asked from every Muslim, if performed fully and accepted by Allah all other good deeds then be accepted, otherwise would be rejected.
3. Allah swt took the responsibility of care of a person if a person cares about Salah.
4. The difference between a Muslim and a non-Muslim is of Salah (Muslim).
5. Salah washes away the sins of a person, as Prophet pbuh said: “whoever takes bath five times a day there will be no impurity remains on his body, like wise if a person performs Salah five times a day there will be no sins left on his account”. (Bukhari)

6. Quran records the conversation of those who did not care about there Salah, as: “Those who went to paradise will ask the evil spirits or guilty people, which thing drag you into the hell? They will reply that we wouldn’t perform Salah and wouldn’t feed the poor…” (Al-Mudassir, 40-44)
7. Prophet pbuh said: whoever leaves Salah will found punishment in a form that an angle will be appointed at him and he will crushes his head again and again with a big stone. (Sahih Bukhari)
8. Abdullah bin Mas’ood (r.a) said that I asked Prophet of Allah that which action is most dare to Allah swt? He replied: performing Salah on its appropriate time… (Sahih Bukhari)

Types of Salah

1. Farz prayer: (i.e. Fajar, Zohar/Juma, Asar, Maghreb, Isha/Salat-ul-witr)
2. Nafl prayer: (i.e. Salat-ul-Ishraq, Salat-ul-Awabeen, Salat-ul-Tahajjud, Salat-ul-Kahuf, Salat-ul-Istisqah, Salat-ul-Khasoof, Salat-ul-tauba, Salat-ul-wuzu,, Salat-ul-Eid, Salat-ul-Janaza, Salat-ul-Istikhara, etc.)

Conditions of Salah: Islam, Mentality, Puberty, Entrance of time, Purity, covering the body, Qibla direction, cleanliness of the place of the Salah.

Obligations of Salah: Intention, first takbeer, Sura fatiha, Ruku, Sajdah, last sitting (تشهد), performing every thing in its correct order, having patience while performing every single action of Salah.

Things should be avoided: Looking around, chewing, moving rapidly, laughing, etc.

Obligations of Ibadat

Al-Zakat

الزكاة

Status of Zakat

It is obligatory or farz in Islam and is given after a year according to the Islamic calendar.

Its status mentioned in Quran: “And perform Salah and pay zakat and do bow down with those who bow down” (Sura Baqarah v.43)

And prophet (pbuh) sent Mu’az (r.a) to Yemen, He advised him to give da’wa of to worship Allah alone, and when they come on that tell them that Allah has imposed on them the duty of performing Salah and paying zakat…” (Muslim)

Conditions of zakat

- Islam
- Puberty & Sanity
- Owner of property
- The amount should reach to the scale mentioned for zakat
- One year should have been passed
- Person should be without a debt
- Things should be under the prescribed products on which zakat obligates

Zakat Defaulters

As mentioned in Quran: “And those who hoard up gold and silver and spend them not in the way of Allah, announce unto them a painful torment. On the day when that will be heated in the fire of Hell and with it will be branded their foreheads, their flanks, and their backs by saying this is the treasure which you horded.” (Sura Al-Tauba, 34-35)

Prophet pbuh said: "By Allah in Whose Hands my life is; whoever had camels or cows or sheep and did not pay their Zakat, those animals will be brought on the Day of Resurrection far bigger and fatter than before and they will tread him under their hooves, and will butt him with their horns, and (those animals will come in circle): When the last does its turn, the first will start again, and this punishment will go on till Allah has finished the judgments amongst the people.“(Bukhari)

Types of Zakat and Wealth

1. Zakat on wealth
2. Zakat on body i.e. Zakat al-Fitr which we pay before 'Eid al-Fitr.

Types of Wealth on which Zakat implies:

1. **Livestock** i.e. Camels, cows, goats, etc.
2. **Gold & Silver** i.e. jewelry or cash etc.
3. **Trading goods** i.e. goods for buying and selling.
4. **Agriculture** i.e. harvesting of crops and fruits.
5. **Buried treasures** i.e. things which are extruded from earth.

Calculations of Zakat on Gold and Silver

The standard of giving this type of zakat is to give 40th part of the total amount after a year.

Zakat of Gold and silver in modern calculations:

1. Gold calculation: 20 Dinar of that time is equal to the weight of 85g / 7.5 tola.
2. Silver calculation: 200 dirham of that time is equal to the weight of 594g /52.5 tola.

- If a person having both gold and silver and both of them are less than the scale mentioned for zakat then he or she will not be eligible for zakat.
- If a person having only money in rupees preserved for a year and that is equal to the price of 52.5 tola of silver, then he will be eligible for zakat.
- And no zakat on pearls and precious stones like diamond etc.

Zakat on Trading Goods

This includes things which are used for the purpose of buying and selling.

1. Ownership of trading goods as no zakat will be given on private property.
2. At the time of buying the intention was of selling.
3. That should be at least equal to the scale of silver i.e. 52.5 tola.
4. Year must have been passed.

Zakat on Agriculture

This includes all types of harvesting crops, i.e. fruits, vegetables, cotton, wheat, sugarcanes, etc.

This type of zakat be called as “ ‘Usher” and will be given at the time of harvest.

If the total production is more than 612 kg, then then it would be eligible for Zakat and will be given on two scales:

1. If the crops are being watered with the natural recourses like rain or river, then the percentage of zakat will be give of 10% of the total production.
2. If the crops are being watered un-naturally as from tube wells or other, then the percentage of zakat will be given of 5% of the total production.

Zakat on Buried treasures

- The condition of buried treasure is that it should be not of contemporary times e.g. paper currency.
- It should be belong to a very ancient times otherwise it will be considered as the property of someone.
- If someone found out the buried treasure then without any delay of one year condition, 5th part of the total treasure would be given in zakat.

Receipt of Zakat

1. Poor (الفقراء)
2. The needy (المسكين)
3. Collectors of Zakat (العاملين)
4. Those whose heart are to be won (المؤلفة القلوب)
5. The slaves (الرقاب)
6. Debtors (الغارمين)
7. Who is in the way of Allah (في سبيل الله)
8. Wayfarer (ابن السبيل)

To whom we cannot give zakat

1. Your parents
2. Your children
3. Prophet’s (pbuh) family
4. Non-Muslim
5. Rich person

Obligations of Ibadat

Fasting

الصيام

Importance of Fasting

It is farz or obligatory in Islam and also the fourth pillar of it.

As mention in : “O Believers, fasting is decreed for you as it was decreed for those before you”. (Sura Al-Baqara, v.187)

Prophet (pbuh) said: Islam is made upon five pillars, i.e. declaration of oneness of Allah and to perform Salah, pay zakat, have fasting and perform hajj.” (Bukhari)

Prophet (pbuh) said: “Whoever have fasting in the month of Ramadan, Allah will forgive all his past sins” (Bukhari)

He (pbuh) also said: “five prayers and Friday till next Friday and Ramadan till next Ramadan becomes expiation of all the sins happened between that.” (Muslim)

Conditions and types of Fasting

- Islam, Puberty, Sanity, Good health, a person should be host.

Types of Fasting:

1. **Fard:** Fasting in the month of Ramzan, fasting as kaffara (كفارة), fasting of vows been taken (منت / نذر)

2. **Nafl:** fasting in the month of shawwal, ‘Arafa (عرفة, the 9th day of zil-hajjah), ‘Ashoora (عاشورة the 9th and 10th day of Muharram, 13th, 14th and 15th of every month, fasting on Monday and Thursday of every week, If a person does not have anything to eat then he can make an intention of fast even at day time before noon.

Conditions in which fasting is not allowed

1. Illness
2. Age factor
3. Journey
4. Women issues

Makroohat of fasting

1. Mouth washing in ablution in a way it reaches to a throat.
2. Swallowing mucus.
3. Food Tasting.
4. Saum-e-wisal (صوم وصال)

Expiation of Fasting

1. **Eating and drinking intentionally**
2. **Sexual intercourse between spouses**
3. **Vomit intentionally**

OBLIGATION & RIGHTS OF FAMILY

Matrimony

الزواج

- Quran says: “And marry those among you who are single and those who are fit among your male slaves and your female slaves, if they are needy, Allah will make them free from want out of His grace”…. (Sura Noor: 32).
- It’s also a great virtue in Islam that Allah swt took the responsibility to look after those who do nikah for righteous purpose. Prophet Pbuh said: there are three people to whom Allah personally help them; 1) warrior in the way of Allah, 2) indebted person who is willing to pay back his loan, 3) a person who do nikah only with the intention to remain pious or to abstain from sins.” (Tirmizi)
- It is one of the important Sunnah of the Prophet Pbuh, and He Pbuh forces the adults to indulge with marriage life. As he said: “O you youth! If you can afford the marriage then do it, it will lower your gazes, and who don’t capable of doing that he should fast.”(Bukhari)

Conditions of selecting partner

إختيار الزوج

Engagement

الخطبة

1. It is not allowed to send the invitation of engagement to someone who already received. As what Prophet Pbuh said: “it is not allowed to send an invitation of engagement over your brother invitation unless he leaves it.” (Bukhari)
2. It is not allowed to send invitation to a widow woman in the time period of her grief.
3. It is recommended to put forward an advice as a pros and cons if someone knew about a family, this will not count in the back biting.
4. This engagement is kind of an agreement of a marriage which do not allow a man or women to meet separately.
5. It is perfectly legible for a person who wants to marry someone, to have a glimpse at her and have a little chat with her.

Advertisement of Nikah

إعلان النكاح

Conditions of Nikah

فرائض النكاح

- Nomination of spouses
- Agreement of both spouses
- Guardian of a woman should be present
- Witnesses
- Lack of deprivation

Rituals of Marriage

رسوم الزواج

Walima party can be rejected in following conditions:

1. The invitation is from the non-Muslim.
2. The income of the inviter is haram or he is famous for something sinner.
3. The food of the invitation party is based on haram stuff like pork or alcoholic drinks.
4. The party is based on sinful things like co-party of men and women together or dancing or music being played there, etc.
5. The main concern of the inviter was of hypocrisy or to show glory.
6. The invitation was on another concern not for walima.

DOWRY

اَلصُّدَاقْ

Status of dowry: It’s an obligatory on husband to give it to her wife and it can’t be denied unless in a case if woman herself forgive it to take. Its obligation mention in the Quran as: “Give women their dowry as a free gift”. (Sura Nisa: 3)

When Abdul Rehman bin ‘Auf r.a got married, Prophet Pbuh asked him, how much mahar you paid? He replied: نواة من ذهب (14.88 g approx. of gold in modern calculations).” (Bukhari)

Limitations of dowry

There is no max and min limitation of mahar and every thing that have worth in rupees can be calculated as mahar with two conditions:

1. The thing should be under the category of useful matter and also not from the haram stuff.
2. The thing should be appointed first, must not be anonymously.

- But mahar should not be excessive. As Ayesha r.a said: that it is among the blessings for a bride to have low mahar upon her." (Sahih ibn-e-Hibban)
- The mahar of the daughters of Prophet pbuh appointed by him was not more than the 500 dirhams.

Prohibited Nikah

النكاح المحرمة

Permanent prevention

1. Mother, paternal grand mother, maternal grandmother.
2. Step mother, son’s wife.
3. Daughter, daughter’s daughter, son’s daughter.
4. Sister, father’s sister, mother’s sister.
5. Brother’s daughter, step brother’s daughter.
6. Sister’s daughter, step sister’s daughter.
7. Wife’s mother (mother in law)
8. The lady who feed you with milk (like in the case of Halima Sadia r.a who milked Prophet (pbuh).
8. Shared milk sister.
9. Shared milk brother’s Daughter.

10. Shared milk sister’s daughter.
11. Shared milk Father’s sister.
12. Shared milk Mother’s sister.
13. Daughter to whom your wife feed.

Temporary prevention

1. Marring two sisters at a time.
2. Marry together a woman and her aunt (father’s sister or mother’s sister).
3. Woman who is in the grief period on her husband death.
4. Woman who is in the state of ihram for hajj.
5. To marry a non-Muslim.

Rights of Spouses

حقوق الزوجين

Husband responsibilities

- Dowry or Mahar
- Expense care
- Deal her gently
- Justice between wives

Wife responsibilities

- Follow the orders
- Protect the assets
- Look after the children
- Maintain herself

Hijab obligation

الحجاب في الإسلام

Rights of Parents

حقوق الوالدين

Respect and kindness

Pray for them

Obedience to Parents

Expense care

Ordering good and abstaining from bad

(الأمر بالمعروف والنهي عن المنكر)

Status and importance of Da’wa

Allah says in Quran: “Let there arise out of you a group of people inviting to all that is good (Islam), enjoying good (Ma’rouf) and forbid evil (Munkar), and it is they who are the successful. (Al-Imran, 104)

Prophet Pbuh said: “Whenever you see bad thing stop it from your hand for that is the highest stage of iman, if you couldn’t then do it with your tongue, if not then with your heart which the lowest stage of iman. (Muslim)

Methodology of correcting mistakes

- Sincerity towards Allah
- Making mistakes is part of human nature
- Serious mistakes should need proper attention to correct it
- Achieving some position or status before striving the da’wah
- Making a distinction between one who errors out of ignorance and one who errors despite his knowledge
- A good intention on the part of the one who makes the mistake does not mean that he should not be rebuked

- Being fair and not being biased when correcting those who make mistakes
- Making a distinction between mistakes that transgress the limits of Islam and mistakes that only affect other people
- Correcting misconceptions that are due to something not being clear in people’s minds
- Making a distinction between mistakes stemming from an honest effort to find out what is right (ijtihaad), and mistakes done deliberately out of negligence or because of shortcomings

- Explaining the harmful effects of the mistake
- Practical teaching of the one who is making a mistake
- Making a distinction between major mistakes and minor mistakes
- Exercising caution when advising non-mahram women, so that the advice is not taken wrongly, and so that fitnah (temptation, trouble) is avoided

Consequences of neglecting the da'wa

- Hurrying the punishment of Allah
- Allah will stop responding to our supplications
- Total collapse of the Ummah
- Poverty and economic crisis

SELF - PURIFICATION

Ways to get self-purification

1. Remembering of Death
2. Remembrance of Allah
3. Impoverished is a blessing of Allah
4. Reading Quran
5. Accountability of Actions
6. Creation of a human
7. Performing Ibadat in its true sense

System of Rights in Islam

نظام الحقوق في الإسلام

Rights to Life

حقوق الحياة

Positive way

Right to feed

Right to clean

Right to medicate

Right to exercise

Right to generation

Environmental effects

Right to protect the embryo

Defensive way

Rights to Property

الحقوق المالية

Types of wealth

Transferable
&
non-transferable

Decay able
&
Non-decay able

Match able
&
Non-Match able

Why these categories has been prescribed?

Positive way

Defensive way

- Interest (usury)
- Stealing
- Bribery
- Orphan’s wealth
- Inheritance
- Public property
- Hoarding of selling goods

Right of One’s Honor

حقوق الفضيلة

Positive way

Equality

Covering of body

Lowering your gazes

Respect to non-Muslim

Covering the mistakes of others

Respect to others even of small status

Defensive way

- Najwa
- Nick naming
- False accusation
- Mockery
- Scaring people
- Seeking secrets
- Backbiting & Nameemah

Right to Justice

حقوق العدل

Positive way
Justice
Goodness
Generosity

Defensive way
Immortality
Injustice
Oppression

Ethical and Moral Foundation In Islam

النظام الأخلاق المعالي في الإسلام

Tolerance & Patience

A system of Morality

Tolerance on Worldly calamities

- وَاصْبِرْ وَمَا صَبْرُكَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ وَلَا تَحْزَنْ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا تَكُ فِي ضَيْقٍ مِمَّا يَمْكُرُونَ، إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَ الَّذِينَ اتَّقَوْا وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ مُحْسِنُونَ
- أَمْ حَسِبْتُمْ أَنْ تَدْخُلُوا الْجَنَّةَ وَلَمَّا يَأْتِكُمْ مَثَلُ الَّذِينَ خَلَوْا مِنْ قَبْلِكُمْ مَسَّتْهُمُ الْبَأْسَاءُ وَالضَّرَّاءُ وَزُلْزِلُوا حَتَّى يَقُولَ الرَّسُولُ وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مَعَهُ مَتَى نَصْرُ اللَّهِ أَلا إِنَّ نَصْرَ اللَّهِ قَرِيبٌ
- الم أَحَسِبَ النَّاسُ أَنْ يُتْرَكُوا أَنْ يَقُولُوا آمَنَّا وَهُمْ لا يُفْتَنُونَ

Religious tolerance

- قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكَافِرُونَ لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَا عَبَدْتُمْ وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ
- لَا إِكْرَاهَ فِي الدِّينِ قَدْ تَبَيَّنَ الرُّشْدُ مِنَ الْغَيِّ فَمَنْ يَكْفُرْ بِالطَّاغُوتِ وَيُؤْمِنْ بِاللَّهِ فَقَدِ اسْتَمْسَكَ بِالْعُرْوَةِ الْوُثْقَى لَا انْفِصَامَ لَهَا وَاللَّهُ سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ
- وَقَالَ الَّذِينَ أَشْرَكُوا لَوْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ مَا عَبَدْنَا مِنْ دُونِهِ مِنْ شَيْءٍ نَحْنُ وَلَا آبَاؤُنَا وَلَا حَرَّمْنَا مِنْ دُونِهِ مِنْ شَيْءٍ كَذَلِكَ فَعَلَ الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِهِمْ فَهَلْ عَلَى الرُّسُلِ إِلَّا الْبَلَاغُ الْمُبِينُ

Stages of Tolerance

1. **Obligatory tolerance**: i.e. on the obedience of Allah, in the abstention of sins and on calamities like illness, poverty, etc.
2. **Recommended tolerance:** i.e. from being not unethical like getting angry on every things that goes wrong, not to mourn like the people of jahiliyah, etc.
3. **Haram tolerance:** i.e. stop eating and drinking which lead a person to die, or to put oneself into the danger, not stopping someone from haram things, etc.

Ways to get tolerance

1. Faith in the good reward in here after
2. By perception of his own creation
3. Faith on predestination
4. Hope for better
5. Comparing the catastrophe with others
6. Sense of shame and fear

Examples of Tolerances from the life of Prophet pbuh

- Fulfilling the Da’wah responsibility
- Strategies and lobbies of Quresh
- Agonies and torments of Quresh

Examples of Tolerance from the life of Sahaba

- Family of Yasir r.a
- Habib bin Zaid bin Asim r.a
- Abdullah bin Huzaifa r.a
- Bilal bin Ribah r.a

Etiquettes of conversation

أَدَابُ الْحِوَارِ

Dialogue in Quran

1. Dialogue between Allah swt and angels.
2. Dialogue between Ibrahim a.s and Namrood.
3. Dialogue of Ibrahim a.s and his nation.
4. Dialogue of Musa a.s and Pharos.
5. Dialogue of Yousaf a.s and his brothers.

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Types of conversation

1) **General conversation:** i.e. includes private discussions mainly for consultation purpose, friendly gossips between people, daily routine discussions, etc.

2) **Educational / Professional conversation:** i.e. includes teaching discussion, delivering presentations, attending seminars and conferences regarding educational fields, viva-voce examinations, etc.

3) **Political conversation:** i.e. includes discussion about political issues regarding country crisis, its stability and its devolvement, making legislations, implementation of laws, etc.

4) **Religious conversation:** i.e. includes religious debates, giving fatwas, resolving modern issues and dealing court cases, etc.

Characteristics of dialogue

المَعَالِمُ آدَابُ الْحِوَارِ

Positive way

1. Showing humiliation
2. Patience and tolerance
3. Leniency and Politeness
4. Speaking Justly
5. Discussion should be start with the common
6. Utilizing easy vocabulary
7. Speak slowly and properly
8. Time limitation
9. Stick to the point of discussion

Defensive way

1. Don’t speak too much
2. Don’t speak bad about others
3. Speaking in a precautionary way of man n woman
4. Avoid quarreling with others
5. Don’t false praise
6. Don’t interrupt let other complete his conversation
7. Don’t point to someone else while discussion
8. Away from fanaticism
9. Do not criticize if you dislike something.

Forgiveness

العفو والمغفرة

Methodology of Prophets

- As for Adam a.s: “Then Adam a.s receive words from his Lord, so he relented towards him. Allah is the relenting and the merciful.” (Al-Baqarah, 37)
- As for Hud a.s: “O my people, ask forgiveness from your Lord and repent to Him. He will release the sky pouring down upon you, and will add strength to your strength”. (Hud, 52)
- As for Saleh a.s: “And to the thamood, (we sent) their brother Saleh. He said: O my people, worship God, you have no God other than Him. He initiated you from the earth, and settled you in it. So seek his forgiveness and repent to Him.” (Hud, 61)
- As for Shuaib a.s: “And ask your Lord for forgiveness and repent to Him. My Lord is Merciful and Loving.” (Hud, 90)

TYPES OF TAUBA

1. **Specific tauba:** i.e. to ask forgiveness of the specific action and from every kind relating to that action, which a person committed, e.g. if a person drinks alcohol then stop from it and from every kind of it.
2. **General tauba:** i.e. generally asking forgiveness of Allah every time even from the actions which are not swear like being unethical, or to do something makrooh, etc.

Conditions of Tauba

1. Islam
2. Sincerity
3. Repentance
4. Firm intention
5. Give back the right of a person
6. Tauba should be in the time of acceptance

Benefits of Tauba

المصلحة الخيرية في التوبة

- Cause of love of Allah swt
- Changing of bad deeds into good deeds
- Cause of safety from calamities
- Cause of better life in this world

Forgiveness among people

التعامل بالبر والإحسان

Sincerity

الإخلاص والإستقامة

INTENTIONS

القصد والنية

Vulnerability of lack of sincerity

- Allah swt says in the Quran: “Whoever desire the worldly life and its glitters, We will fully recompense them for their deeds therein, and therein they will not be defrauded. They will have nothing but the fire in the Here after. (Al-Hud, 15-16)
- Prophet pbuh said: “whoever acquire knowledge not for the sake of Allah but for the sake of getting world, he will not get even the smell of Heaven.” (Sunan Abu Daud)

Types of actions for the sake of world

1. Good deeds when a person performs only for the sake of Allah swt but instead of getting reward of here after, in return he wants the worldly pleasures, like protection of wealth and life in the world and protection from calamities and catastrophes, etc.
2. Committing good actions for the sake of Ria (showing off) i.e. for the sake of pride and respect from people in this world.
3. A person who perform good deeds only for the sake of money, i.e. if a person perform a hajj for others on wages or fight in the cause of Allah with the intention of getting the war booty, etc.
4. Action that has been performed only for the sake of Allah swt but it banish him from the circle of Islam, i.e. adding any obligation or rejecting it in Islam.

Duplicity

الرياء والنفاق

Types of Duplicity

1) Intention of action is for someone else.
2) Intention of action is for Allah swt but when some person comes intentions changes.
3) Intention of action from beginning till end only for the sake of Allah swt, but when someone praise him, intention changes.
4) Ria in clothes.
5) Ria in conversation.
6) Getting ikhlas for the worldly matters.

Ways to get sincerity

1) Knowledge
2) Knowing the attributes of Allah
3) Appreciating the rewards of akhira
4) Continuity of azkar
5) Keeping the company of pious people
6) By supplications

Fulfillment of Promise

A system of Morality

Types of covenants

Characteristics regarding promises

1. Fulfillment of Promise-An essential part of a Muslim's Conduct
2. Oath should be for the good
3. Forgetting the Past is a kind of Breaching of Promise
4. Firm Determination
5. Breaking promises creates enmity

Islamic Civilization

The Prominent Features

Civilization

A civilization is any complex society characterized by urban development, social stratification, symbolic communication forms and a perceived separation from and domination over the natural environment by a cultural elite.

Why Civilization is for humans

Islamic Culture

Silent features of Islamic Civilization

Monotheistic Islamic doctrine

Universal dimensional civilization

Universal brotherhood

Jihad

Well-balanced civilization

Cleanliness

Justice

Islamic Education

Modern Science

ISLAM
&
CONTEMPORARY WORLD

Islam in our Times

CHALLENGES TO THE MUSLIM WORLD

Modernism

MODERNISM

It is a trend of thought that affirms the power of human beings to create and improve and reshape there environment with the aid of scientific knowledge, technology and practical experimentation.

Effects of modernism on Muslim thoughts

1. **Islam is completely irrelevant.**
2. **Part of Islam is irrelevant.**
3. **All of Islam is relevant.**

Good effects of Modernism

Modernism in Islam

Islam is divided into two categories:

- **Shari'a:** is the name of revelation by Allah swt based on Quran and Sunnah, which is unchangeable like fundamental principles of Islam, its law like hadud including stealing, Qisas, etc.
- **Fiqh:** is a kind of field which changes its phases according to the time and situation and given circumstances.

Challenges and threats

1. **Islam as stranger**
2. **False Prophet Hood**
   - Ghulam Ahmed Qadyani
   - Rashad Khalifa
   - Quraniyoon

3. **Intellectual challenge**

- Domination of the media
- Domination of the educational institutions
- Promoting western civilization and culture
- Sponsoring anti-Islamic mind
- Funding the educational scholarships to Muslim
- Destroying the Arabic language.

4. **Economic challenge**:

- Dominating all the raw materials in the Muslim country
- Making dollar currency as a standard.
- Drowning the development countries with compound interest.

5. **Political challenge**:

- Destruction of the Muslim khilafa.
- Establishment of Jew’s state in Palestine.

- Dividing the Muslims into their independent state.
- Choosing the leader of their own choices.
- Change the concept of jihad from the mandate of Islam.

HOW DO MUSLIM REVIVE

Islamic World view

Islam and State

A Historical Perspective

Ideology of an Islamic State & Its Perimeters

Core responsibilities of a Vicegerent

Generally in this world a person being as vicegerent of Allah swt, has two major responsibilities and are exploited by two groups of people:

1) Worldly life i.e. security, prosperity and welfare of this world which is exploited by politicians.

2) Life of Here after which is exploited by religious leaders.

Political status of Arab before Islam

Town dwellers

Native tribes

Different Political systems

Feudalism

Capitalism

Socialism

Democracy

Shura

Characteristics of an Islamic State

- Sovereignty of Allah
- Justice
- Responsibility and accountability
- Enjoying good and abstaining form bad
- Chosen leadership
- Shura
- Truthfulness in treasury
- Equitably of law
- Free from prejudice

Khilafat to monarchism

- Giving posts of governance to the family members
- Giving ranks to the members for the long time
- Conspiracy against the khilafa which leads to the martyr of Usman r.a
- Issues emerges in the time of Ali r.a khilafa
- Battle of jamal and suffain
- Division of leadership into two domains
- Submission of government to the amateurs