

# **ISLAM, OUR GLORIOUS RELIGION**

## **ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF "HAMARA ISLAM"**

### **VOLUME 2 (OF 9)**

IMPORTANT NOTE: For All ARABIC TEXTS, please read from ARABIC ONLY – do not read from the transliteration, as other languages cannot convey the same sounds and then the meanings would differ. The transliteration given in this book is for reference and guidance only.

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## Volume - 2 / LESSON NO: 1

### THE RELIGION OF ISLAM

Q 1: What are the basic pillars and strength of Islam?

A. Islam is based on five things:

1. To testify that there is no true God except Allah and that Hazrat Muhammad (Allah's blessings and peace be upon him) is His chosen servant and true Apostle.
2. To establish/offer prayer five times a day.
3. To pay Zakaat i.e. charity / poor due.
4. To perform Hajj.
5. To observe fasts in the holy month of Ramadan.

Q 2: What are the testifying words of Islam?

A. **"Ashhadu Allaaa Ilaaha Illa-ILaahu wa Ashhadu Anna Muhammadan 'Abduhoo wa Rasooluh.**(I bear witness that there is no true God except Allah and I bear witness that Muhammad is the chosen servant and noble Apostle of Allah).

Q3: Is it enough to just recite the words of Kalimah-e-Shahaadat by tongue, to be called a Muslim?

A. Mere expression of Kalimah-e-Shahaadat is not enough to become a Muslim but one should testify and confirm it with all other essentials of Islam sincerely with the heart is the prerequisite to be a Muslim. He must also believe in the fact that Hazrat Muhammad(pbuh) is true in all his words and deeds. No actions or words of a Muslim should ever have any insolence or blasphemy against Allah Almighty and the Holy Prophet.

Q 4: How should a dumb man express his acceptance of Islam?

A. A dumb person should communicate by gesture that there is none worthy of worship except Allah and Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) is His chosen servant and true Apostle: and that Islam, in its entirety, is the truth.

Q 5: What are the main conditions of Islam which are necessary to believe in and without which a person cannot be considered a Muslim?

A. The main conditions of Islam are well-known: such as belief in "Tauheed"(Oneness of Allah), Prophet-hood of all His Prophets, Paradise, Hell, Doomsday, Resurrection of the dead etc. and to firmly believe in Hazrat Muhammad (blessing and peace be upon him) as the Last Prophet and that there will be no Prophet after him.

Q 6: Can a person who claims to be a Muslim but denies any of the essentials of Islam, be considered a Muslim?

A. No: a person who claims to be a Muslim but denies any of the essentials of Islam or has beliefs unlike the beliefs of Islam is neither a Muslim nor does he belong to the Muslim community.

Q 7: What is hypocrisy (Nifaaq)?

A. To claim oneself a Muslim by tongue but to deny Islam at heart is hypocrisy (Nifaaq). It is clear infidelity. Such people will suffer the worst torment in hell.

Q 8: Can anyone be called a hypocrite (Munaafiq) in the present time?

A. We cannot identify or call anybody a hypocrite (Munaafiq) with certainty. However, a sort of "Nifaaq" is found in the present age that some disbelieving and misguided people claim to be Muslim but deny the essential (s) and facts of Islam.

## **Volume - 2 / LESSON NO: 2**

### **OUR GOD - ALLAH: "AamantuBil-Laahi" (I have accepted faith in Allah).**

**Q 1: What should be our beliefs regarding Allah?**

**A:** 1. There should be a firm belief of all Muslims that Allah is One; He has no partner whatsoever; He alone is worthy of worship; He is not the father of anyone nor He is begotten and none is comparable or equal to Him in any way.

2. Allah possesses every kind of superiority and every attribute of perfection and has absolutely no defects. No deficient attribute whatsoever exists in Him.

3. He is all free and independent and everything is subservient to Him.

4. He has no beginning, and is Eternal. He existed when nothing existed and will exist even when there will be nothing. His attributes are also eternal like His "Eternal Entity".

5. He is "Hai" (the Ever-Living) and He is "Qaiyoom" (the Sustainer). He is eternally immortal and keeps His creatures alive. He gives life and causes death, as and when He wills.

6. He is "Qadeer" i.e. All Powerful (Omnipotent) and has absolute dominion over everything. He does what He wills. There is none to dominate Him.

7. He is Samee' (the All Hearing). He hears the voice of His every creature - even the sound of the creeping of an ant and of the movement of the wings of a mosquito.

8. He is "Baseer" (the All Seeing). He sees everything regardless of big or small, near or distant and in light or in the dark. Nothing is hidden from Him.

9. He is 'Aleem (the All Knowing, Omniscient). He knows each and everything irrespective of what is happening, what has happened and what will happen. He knows our words, deeds, intentions and what is hidden in our breasts. Even the tiniest particle of dust is not beyond His knowledge.

10. All men and matter are subservient to His will. Each and everything happens according to His will and nothing takes place against His will. No bird can fly nor a particle of sand move or a sigh of wind passes by without His will.

11. He alone is the Creator of everything. All what we do is also the creation of Allah. He is the Sole Creator of all the worlds and of whatever they contain irrespective of big or small. If He wills to create anything He simply says Be (Kun) and it immediately comes into reality.

12. He is "Razzaaq"(the Provider of Subsistence). He provides subsistence, livelihood and all necessary things to His creatures regardless whether they are humans or animals, big or small, in order to sustain them. He alone is the Sovereign Lord of all the universes. He also speaks. All the revealed books including the Glorious Qur'an are His "Kalaam" (speech, words).

**Q 2: How does Allah Almighty see and hear?**

**A.** The attributes of Allah are as much unique and subtle as He is Himself. Undoubtedly, He sees, hears and speaks but unlike human beings since He is free of the organs of sight, hearing and speech and so is His "Kalaam" which does not need letters and sounds.

## **Volume - 2 / LESSON NO: 3**

### **ANGELS "WaMalaaa-ikatehee" (And I have accepted faith in [Allah's] angels).**

#### **Q 1: What are Angels?**

A. Angels are the obedient worshippers and chosen servants of Allah. They have ethereal, luminous existence. They are innocent and commit no sin. They do what Allah commands. They neither eat nor drink but subsist on worship and remembrance of Allah.

#### **Q 2: Why are the angels called "innocent"?**

A. This is because Allah has created them free of the power to commit sins: thus they cannot disobey Allah. The Prophets of Allah are also innocent like the angels.

#### **Q 3: What is the exact number of angels?**

A. Of all creatures of Allah, the angels are the most plentiful. Their exact number is known to Allah Almighty or to His Beloved Prophet (whom Allah has endowed with such knowledge). Their creation is a continuous process. Innumerable angels are created daily. Saints and sages say that the good words and good works of the believers are transformed into angels who then go towards the heavens.

#### **Q 4: How many "prominent angels" are there?**

A. There are four famous and prominent angels of Allah:

- (Hazrat) Jibraeel who conveyed Allah's messages to His Apostles and Prophets.
- (Hazrat) Michael whose duty is to provide subsistence and rain to Allah's creatures.
- (Hazrat) Israfeil: who will blow the trumpet (Soor) on Doomsday.
- (Hazrat) Izraeel: his duty is to take soul of human beings. A countless number of angels work under his supervision to this effect.

#### **Q 5: What are the duties of other angels?**

A. All angels have their assigned jobs. Some angels are posted in paradise and some in Hell. Some record the good and bad deeds of human beings. Some angels develop and shape fetuses in mothers' wombs. Some question the dead ones in graves and some torment unbelievers and sinners. Some angels are stationed on the hallowed grave of Allah's choicest Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (Allah's blessings and peace be upon him) and some convey or carry the salutations of the believers and present them to him. Some angels attend Islamic gatherings where people make remembrance of Allah or wherever the greatness and excellences of the Holy Prophet are explained.

#### **Q 6: What are the names of those angels who record good and bad deeds?**

A. They are called "KiraamanKaatibeen". The angels of goodness are separate from those who record evil deeds and the angels for night and day are also separate respectively.

#### **Q 7: Which angels are appointed to question the dead in graves?**

A. Questioning angels are called "Munkar" and "Nakeer". They have fearful appearance.

#### **Q 8: Can human beings see angels?**

A. We cannot normally see angels, except if Allah wills – such as His Prophets who also speak to Angels. However, at the time of death the believers may see the angels of goodness and unbelievers see the angels of torment.

#### **Q 9: What is to be considered regarding one who does not believe in angels?**

A. He who denies the existence of angels or says that the "will power of doing good deeds is the angel" otherwise there exists no angel, is a disbeliever.

## Volume - 2 / LESSON NO: 4

### **THE REVEALED BOOKS: "WaKutubehee" (And I have accepted faith in His[Allah's] books).**

#### Q 1: What does a "revealed" book mean?

A. A revealed book means a book that Allah Almighty has sent down for the guidance of mankind so that they may know Allah and His Apostles and carry out their commands.

#### Q 2: How many books has Allah Almighty sent down?

A. Allah has sent down books and scriptures (Suhuf) i.e. smaller books to many Prophets. The exact number is only known to Allah and His Beloved Prophet. Of all these heavenly books, four are very prominent i.e. Torah which was revealed to Prophet Moses, Zabur (the original Psalms) to Prophet David, Bible (new Testament) to Prophet Jesus and the last one which is the highest and the best is the Glorious Qur'an which Allah Almighty has gifted to His Beloved Elect Hazrat Muhammad (Allah's blessings and peace be upon him).

#### Q 3: Are the revealed books, besides Holy Qur'an, still available with original texts?

A. Except the Holy Qur'an, no other book is available with the original text because the mischievous elements in the nations of the past Prophets distorted and interpolated the original Torah, Zabur and Bible, according to their will in order to make evil gains.

#### Q 4: How should we believe in the present Bibles (old and new testaments)?

A. We should testify only that text or portion of the bibles which conform to the teachings of the Glorious Qur'an and disapprove of whatever is against the Holy Qur'an believing that this is the work of the mischievous elements (so called Pope's) who claim to be the followers of the said books.

#### Q 5: What should we believe regarding the text that neither conforms nor goes against the Holy Qur'an?

A. For such, we should neither approve nor disapprove but shall say "**AamantuBil-LaahiwaMalaaa-ikateheewaKutubeheewaRusulehee**" (I have accepted faith in Allah, His angels, His books and His Apostles).

#### Q 6: Can the Holy Qur'an be changed?

A. No, absolutely not. Since Islam is ever-living and an ever-lasting religion, Allah Almighty has taken up the responsibility of protecting the Holy Qur'an Himself. It is free from being changed even if all its enemies come together to do mischief in it as Allah is the Greatest of All.

#### Q 7: What is the rule regarding a person who believes that addition or omission can be made to Qur'an?

A. He who says that even a single letter, has been added to or omitted from or replaced in the Holy Qur'an, does not remain a Muslim: he is in fact a disbeliever.

#### Q 8: What is a scripture or Sahifa?

A. Sahifa (plural Suhuf) are smaller books or texts which Allah Almighty sent down, before the Holy Qur'an, for the guidance of humanity at large. These texts contained good tidings, admonitions and guidelines to regulate life.

#### Q 9: How many scriptures or Suhuf were sent down and upon which Prophets?

A. The exact number of Suhuf is known to Allah and His Choicest Prophet only, but what we know is that some Suhuf were revealed to Prophet Adam, some to his son Prophet Sheeth, some to Prophet

Abraham, some to Prophet Idris and some Suhuf were also revealed to Prophet Moses.

Q 10: Is there any book like that of the Holy Qur'an?

A. No, absolutely not. The Glorious Qur'an is an unparalleled book that was bestowed to the unparalleled Prophet Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa (Allah's blessings and peace be upon him) whose title was "Ummi" (unlettered). The "truthful" Holy Prophet challenged the Arab nation that was stubbornly proud of their eloquence and rhetoric in poetry and oratory to bring or produce ten chapters and even a single chapter like it, but all the proud and arrogant ones were stupefied. If they were capable of producing a thing like it they would have definitely done that and not faced abject disgrace of the proclamation that they and their false gods would be consigned to hell. The Holy Qur'an is the ever-living and ever-challenging miracle of the Last Prophet of Allah.

Q 11: Is there any revealed book with Hindus?

A. No, Hindus do have any heavenly book. The "Vaid" (Hindu scripture) which they claim to be a revealed book is not Allah's speech but a collection of poems of the ancient Hindu poets.

## **Volume - 2 / LESSON NO: 5**

### **ALLAH'S APOSTLES & PROPHETS: "WaRusulehee" (And I have accepted faith in His [Allah's] Prophets)**

#### **Q 1: Who is an Apostle (Rasul)?**

A. The Apostles (Rasul pl. Rusul) are those servants of Allah whom He chose to transmit His messages to His creatures for their guidance. The Apostles are a link between Allah and His creatures and they invite them to the straight path.

#### **Q 2: What is the difference between a Prophet (Nabee) and an Apostle (Rasul)?**

A. Both the words Nabee (Prophet) and Rasul (Apostle) are usually spoken and understood in the same sense. However, "Nabee" is the chosen servant of Allah who received divine revelations to guide human beings. Rusul(the Apostles) are also among the angels. Some Islamic sages and scholars maintain that Rasul is the Nabee who also brought a new divine law (Shariah).

#### **Q 3: What is the difference between Prophets and other human beings?**

A. There is a tremendous difference between Allah's Prophets and other human beings. The Prophets and Apostles are chosen and impeccable servants of Allah. They are taught, brought up and looked after by Allah Himself. They are free of every major and minor sins. They are descendants of the noblest and religious families and are so perfect in physique, character, nature, intellect and wisdom that no scientists, scholar, physician and philosopher of the highest caliber can even think to compete with them. Allah bestowed on them all necessary perfect and scrupulous qualities and created them free from every sort of imperfection and diseases like leucoderma and leprosy which are repugnant to human nature Masha Allah.

#### **Q 4: Do Prophets have knowledge of the unseen?**

A. The Prophets are sent by Allah Almighty to communicate the news of unseen. They tell people about the reckoning, paradise, hell, reward of good actions and result of evil deeds, Doomsday, angels and etc. All these things are unseen(ghaib) and other human beings cannot comprehend them. This knowledge of the unseen has been granted to the Prophets by Allah Almighty.

#### **Q 5: What is the status of the Prophets in the sight of Allah?**

A. Prophets are the exalted and chosen servants of Allah. They are the greatest and highest of all creatures. Not even an angel can attain such status. Even the greatest saint cannot match the status of the Prophet who possesses the lowest rank in the sight of Allah.

#### **Q 6: What if a person does not respect the Prophets?**

A. It is incumbent upon every believer to respect and revere the Prophets. This religious binding on the believers is higher than other obligations. Just to speak low of any Prophet, is tantamount to disbelief – so harsh or invalid words are simply out of the question. Thus he who says anything which directly or indirectly insults any Prophet is a disbeliever.

#### **Q 7: Can anyone become a Prophet by worship and prayer?**

A. No, absolutely not. Prophet-hood is a highly exalted rank. Nobody can become a Prophet by worship and prayer even if he fasts and prays (worships Allah) throughout his life and spends all his wealth in Allah's way. Prophet-hood is an exclusive divine gift which Allah Almighty confers on the servant He chooses.

#### **Q 8: What is the total number of Prophets?**

A. It is incorrect to fix a total number for the Prophets. We should maintain the belief that "we

believe in all the Prophets of Allah".

Q 9: Are the angels and genies Prophets?

A. No, the Prophets are only in human beings and that too in males only. No angel, genie or female is a Prophet.

Q10: Is someone else also "sinless" (Ma'soom) besides the Prophets and angels?

A. No one is sinless except the Prophets and angels. To consider anyone sinless like a Prophet, is a grave error.

Q11: Are Allah's saints (Wali pl. Auliya) also not sinless?

A. Allah's saints and the posterity of the Holy Prophet (Ahle Bait) are also not sinless, but Allah Almighty protects them against sins. It is also not impossible for them to err.

Q12: Did any Prophet hide any command of Allah?

A. No, all Prophets sincerely and scrupulously communicated Allah's commands to mankind. If one says that any Prophet did not communicate or hid any command of Allah for fear of anybody or some reason, he is a disbeliever.

Q13: Can we call the Prophets who have passed-away "dead"?

A. All Prophets are as much alive in their graves as they were in the mortal world. They eat, drink and go where they want to. Death had touched them only for a moment - but these matters are beyond the comprehension of a common man.

Q14: Who was the first Prophet to come to this world?

A. Hazrat Adam (peace be upon him) was the first Prophet who was sent into the world. Before him there was no human being, that is why he is called "the father of mankind". All human beings are his progeny.

Q15: Who was the first Apostle (Rasul)?

A. The first Apostle (Rasul) who was sent down for the guidance of unbelievers and disbelievers was Hazrat Nuh [Noah] (peace be upon him). He preached for 950 years but disbelievers who were stone-hearted, stubborn and insolent clung to their disbelief. At last, Prophet Noah prayed to Allah Almighty and a huge flood overtook them. All disbelievers on the earth were eliminated. A few believers and a pair of every animal which boarded Noah's boat were safe.

Q16: Who is the Last Prophet?

A. The Prophet who was sent the last for the guidance of whole world is our Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa (Allah's blessings and peace be upon him). In him, the institution of Prophethood attained its highest glory. He is the Last Prophet and no prophet will succeed him in whatsoever way.

Q17: Are all Prophets equal in rank or superior to one another?

A. All Prophets have their respective ranks in the eyes of Allah. And Allah knows the best of all. The highest of all is our kind master Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa (Allah's blessings and peace be upon him). Therefore, he is called "SayyidulAnmbiyaa" (the leader, chief of all Prophets).

Q18: Who is next to our Prophet in rank?

A. Hazrat Ibraaheem Khaleel-ulLaah [Abraham] (peace be upon him) is next in rank after Hazrat Muhammad (Allah's blessings and peace be upon him). After him Hazrat Musa (Moses), Hazrat Isa (Jesus) and Hazrat Nuh (Noah) are superior to other Prophets. All these chosen servants of Allah are the best of all human beings, better than even angels - in fact the best in the Creation.



## **THE LEADER OF ALL PROPHETS**

Q 1: What are the traits of Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa (Allah's blessings and peace be upon him)?

A.

1. Allah Almighty, first of all, created "Noor" (light) of Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa (Allah's blessings and peace be upon him) and then created all the worlds from his Noor. Had he not been created nothing would have been created. He is the soul of all universes.
2. Allah Almighty took a covenant from all the Prophets that if Hazrat Muhammad (peace be upon him) came in their prophet-hood time they would certainly believe in him and assist him.
3. The Holy Prophet is the best and highest of all and so is his family. No one like him was ever born nor will there be any one like him.
4. At the time of his birth all idols placed in holy Ka'abah fell flat and there was such a surge of luminous light that his (revered) mother saw the palaces built in Syria.
5. The Holy Prophet was shadow-less human being: he was absolute Light (Noor) because light has no shadow.
6. A cloud often stayed over his head and trees rushed towards him to provide cool shelter under the burning sun even when he had not declared his Prophet-hood.
7. Fragrance emanated from his blessed body and sweat which surpassed the sweet odor of musk and saffron and whichever way he passed would become fragrant.
8. Allah Almighty has endowed him with all treasures of all the worlds and authorized him to distribute from them at his own will. Allah's will lies in his will.
9. Each and every bounty and favor which all creatures of Allah receive in this worlds and the world hereafter are due to him.
10. If Allah is praised, His Beloved Prophet's name is also exalted as he is Allah's Chosen Beloved. In short, the greatness and dignity of the Holy Prophet is beyond human attainment. He is a unique embodiment of all the best qualities, merits and spiritual perfection.

Q 2: Is it right or not to celebrate "Meelaad Shareef" (Prophet's birth)?

A. In the blessed gatherings of Meelaad Shareef, the traits, miracles, noble countenance, sublime character, impeccable nature, magnanimity, grace, compassion, in brief, life of the Holy Prophet are explained which are indicated by the Glorious Qur'an and sayings of the Prophet. Such virtuous things are neither unfair nor inventions. At the end of Meelaad Shareef gathering "Salaat-o-Salaam" (invocation of Allah's blessings on the Holy Prophet) is recited aloud respectfully in standing posture which is also lawful. It is therefore commendable to celebrate his noble birth.

## Volume - 2 / LESSON NO: 7

### **THE DOOMSDAY: "WalYaumilAakheri" (And I have accepted faith in the Day of Judgement).**

#### Q 1: What is Doomsday?

A. Doomsday will be a dreadfully grievous day. Everybody will panic and will be in fear with tears. Hearts will be torn apart. The earth, the sky, all human beings, genies and angels will be annihilated. The sky will be cleft asunder and the earth will be destroyed. Mountains will float in the air like carded wool and the stars will fall like rain and smash against one another. In summary, all things will perish excepting Allah Almighty.

#### Q 2: How will Doomsday be established?

A. By the command of Allah Almighty, Hazrat Israfeil will blow the trumpet throwing the earth and the sky into a tumult. The sound of the trumpet will be low at the outset, and gradually intensify to be become extremely fearful. As a result, all living creatures will faint and die. The earth, sky, mountains and even Israfeil and 'Izraeel will perish. There will be nothing but Allah alone Who has no beginning and is Eternal.

#### Q 3: Who will take the soul of (Hazrat)' Izraeel?

A. After annihilation of all things (the earth & the sky) Allah Almighty will command (Hazrat) 'Izraeel to take the soul of (Hazrat) Jibrail. He will take Jibrail's soul who will fall like a big mountain praising Allah in prostration and die. Likewise he will take souls of (Hazrat) Michael, (Hazrat) Israfeil and "Hamalaatal-Arsh"(four angels holding the throne) respectively who will die. Then Allah Almighty will say "Mut" (Die): (Hazrat) Azraeel will fall like a big mountain praising Allah in prostration and die.

#### Q 4: When will Doomsday occur?

A. Only Allah and His Beloved Prophet know the exact time of Doomsday. The faster the time passes the nearer the Doomsday gets. Some signs have been told by Allah Almighty and His Apostle to this effect. After completion of these signs, Doomsday will come about.

#### Q 5: What are the signs of Doomsday?

A. The foremost indication of Doomsday is the advent of Allah's Last Prophet Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa (Allah's blessings and peace be upon him) and his passing away from the mortal world. Some other indications are:

1. Religious knowledge will disappear (i.e. there will be shortage of true religious scholars) and ignorance will prevail.
2. People will get education/knowledge for worldly gains but not to serve the religion.
3. Adhering to Islam will be as difficult and painful as holding burning embers in a fist.
4. Payment of "Zakaat" (poor due) will be avoided and considered "ransom" instead of an Islamic duty.
5. Songs, obscenity and vulgarity will be prevalent & people will have no regard for elders (others).
6. Mean and wretched people will take pride in their big mansions and palaces. There will be abundance of wealth.
7. Inefficient and corrupt people will occupy high positions.
8. Time will carry no blessing i.e. run out rapidly.
9. People will be disobedient and insolent to their parents and obedient to their wives. They will distance themselves from relatives and get close to friends.
10. Forefathers and elders will be disgraced and even cursed.
11. People will raise a hue and cry in mosques and indulge in worldly talks therein.

Besides these signs of Doomsday, there are several others which will be discussed in subsequent chapters.

**Volume - 2 / LESSON NO: 8**

**PREDESTINATION: "Wal-QadreKhaiereheewaSharreheeMinilLaaheta'aalaa"  
(And I have accepted faith in Destiny - and that all good and bad proceeds from Allah).**

Q 1: What is "Taqdeer"(predestination)?

A. What Allah Almighty has written with His eternal knowledge about what will happen in the world and what His servants will do, is called Taqdeer or Destiny.

Q 2: Is a human being compelled to do what has been predestined for him?

A. No, it is not so. Allah Almighty has given us the power of action and endowed us with common sense and intellect to differentiate between good & evil and between gain & loss. Man is not an inanimate object like a stone. Whatever man would do in this world, Allah Almighty wrote all that with His eternal knowledge.

Q3: What about those who refute "Qadar" (predestination)?

A. Those who refute "Qadar" have been termed as fire worshippers (Majoos) among the Ummah of the Holy Prophet.

## **Volume - 2 / LESSON NO: 9**

### **ABOUT DEATH & THE GRAVE**

#### **Q 1: What is death?**

A. Everyone has been granted a particular age; when his predestined time is over (Hazrat) Izraeel visits him and takes soul out of his body. This is death.

#### **Q 2: What does a dying man see?**

A. As far as the eye can see, the dying man sees angels at his right and left side; the believer sees the angels of mercy whereas a disbeliever sees the angels of torment. They take the soul of believer with respect and of a disbeliever with disgust and hatred.

#### **Q3: Where are the souls kept?**

A. There are different places where the souls are kept. The souls of virtuous believers have their different places than those of disbelievers and sinful believers. Some souls of Muslims live at their graves, some at the sacred well of "ZamZam"(blessed water); some stay between the earth and the heavens and some in the 1st sky, second and also up to the seventh heaven and even higher than that.

#### **Q 4: Where are the souls of unbelievers kept?**

A. The impure and wretched souls of unbelievers live in their graves, cremation ground, from 1st layer of the earth to the lowest one and even deeper than the bottom of the earth.

#### **Q 5: Does the soul maintain any link with the body after death?**

A. Yes, after death the soul has a link with the body. If the body is comforted or tormented the soul feels it.

#### **Q 6: Is the soul perishable like the body?**

A. Death is separation of soul from the body. It does not mean that the soul gets destroyed. He who believes that the soul perishes, is a heretic and misguided.

#### **Q 7: What happens to the dead in grave?**

A. The grave squeezes a believer with affection like a mother who hugs her loving child and presses an unbeliever with such force that his ribs and bones get intertwined.

#### **Q 8: Can the soul of a dead person enter another body?**

A. No, absolutely not. No soul can enter into the body of another human-being or animal. There is no concept of reincarnation in Islam. Hindus believe in such falsehood, and it is infidelity.

#### **Q 9: Who are the Munkar Nakeer?**

A. When people leave the graveyard after having buried the dead, the dead person hears the sound of their steps; and then two angels who are called "Munkir" and "Nakeer" enter the grave cleaving through the earth with their big nails & teeth. They have a dreadful appearance i.e. cauldron-like burning eyes and bodies covered with long hair. They sternly tell the dead person to sit up and then harshly question him.

#### **Q10: What questions do the Munkir & Nakeer ask the dead?**

A. 1st question: "Man-Rabbuka" (Who is your Lord)? 2nd question: "MaaDeenuka" (What is your faith)? 3rd question: Pointing towards the Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa (Allah's blessings and peace be upon him), they ask: "MaaKuntaTaqoolu Fee HaazarRajul" (What were you

saying regarding him)?

Q11: How will a Muslim answer these questions?

A. If the dead person is a believer he will say: (answer to first question) "Rabbi-yallaah" (my Lord is Allah), (answer to second question) "Deeni-yallIslam" (my faith is Islam) and (answer to third question) "HuwaRasoolullaah (Sallallaahu 'Alaihewasallam" (He is the true Apostle of Allah).

Q12: What will be the reaction of the angels to these answers?

A. The angels will say "we thought you would say so". Then a proclaimer will proclaim from the sky that "My servant has spoken the truth. Let the heavenly bed be spread for him and clothe him with the heavenly garment." A window towards paradise will be opened, and the grave enlarged as far as one can see. The angels will say "You may now rest" and then leave. The dead will keep enjoying the fragrance and beautiful spectacles of paradise till Doomsday. His virtues will adopt elegant and graceful forms to comfort and please him.

Q13: What treatment will be meted out to an unbeliever and a hypocrite?

A. If the dead person is an unbeliever or a hypocrite he will answer every question saying: Alas! I know nothing. I used to say what I heard people said. Then a proclaimer will proclaim from the sky, "He is a liar. Let the bed of hell-fire be spread for him and clothe him with the garment of fire." A hole will be opened towards hell to chastise him. Two angels will be appointed to beat him with iron mallets. His grave will be full of frightful snakes and scorpions and his sins will also take the shapes of dreadful dogs and wolves to torment him.

Q14: Will sinful Muslims be chastised in the grave?

A. Yes, some sinful believers will face torment in grave because of their disobedience. However, they will be absolved either by the supplications and intercession of their spiritual guides, Allah's saints or by the grace of Allah Almighty.

Q15: Are the dead who are not buried, also questioned?

A. All dead are questioned irrespective of burial or being eaten away by animals; and they also get the reward of their good deeds and punishment of sins.

Q16: Can the living ones benefit their dead or not?

A. Yes, the good deeds of living people benefit their dead. We should recite the Holy Qur'an, Durood Shareef (invocation of Allah's blessings on the Holy Prophet), Kalimah Shareef and give alms and offer "Sawaab" (reward of virtue) thereof to our dead ones which is proven by the Sunnah.

Q17: Is it lawful or not to utter "Azaan" near the grave?

A. Yes, uttering Azan (words of call to prayer) near the grave is lawful. It comforts the dead in the horrid loneliness of grave.

## **Volume - 2 / LESSON NO: 10**

### **RESURRECTION AFTER DEATH: "Walba'seBa'dalMaut" (And I have accepted faith in that the dead ones will be resurrected).**

#### **Q 1: How will the dead ones be resurrected?**

A. When all the worlds will be annihilated and there will remain nothing in existence but Allah alone, He will resurrect Angel Israfeel and recreate the trumpet after forty years and command him to blow the trumpet. Hazrat Israfeel will blow it and all things will immediately come to life. The dead ones will be resurrected from their graves. The field of resurrection will be thronged with them. Everybody will be holding his record of deeds in his hand.

#### **Q 2: What is the field of resurrection?**

A. The field of resurrection will be established in Syria. The earth will be turned into copper and made so even that even a thing like a mustard seed fallen on one end will be visible from the other.

#### **Q 3: What will be the plight of people in the field of resurrection?**

A. It is frightening even to think of the fear and horrors of the Doomsday. The earth will be of copper and the sun (obverse side) will be emitting its heat and fire furiously from the distance of only one mile (1.6 km). The brains will boil and people will perspire because of excessive heat so much so that they will drown in their own sweat. They will have their hearts in the mouths - and throats and tongues will dry up.

In this pathetic condition no one will help the other. Parents will not heed their children and even a mother will abandon her suckling baby. Briefly, everybody will be in extreme distress and pain. All their deeds be before them and it will be Allah, the Wrathful, Who will judge their good and evil deeds.

#### **Q 4: How will people pass these horrors?**

A. Doomsday will be of 50,000 years as per our unit of time. After the passing of about half a day, people will discuss as to which Prophet should be approached for intercession so that they may get rid of the horrors of the Doomsday. All will go to the Prophet Adam and then to the other Prophets but everyone will express helplessness and advise them to approach the other Prophet for relief.

#### **Q 5: To whom will all people approach for relief?**

A. Hazrat 'Isaa (Prophet Jesus) will advise all people to go to Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa (Allah's blessings and peace be upon him) for intercession. All will rush to him and pray for his intercession. Our kind master Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa (Allah's blessings and peace be upon him) will say "yes it is only I who can help you today". He will observe "Sajdah" (prostration) and praise Allah Almighty in the best hymns which will pacify Allah's wrath. Allah will say: raise your head O' Muhammad! speak, you will be listened to. Ask for, you will be granted and intercede your intercession will be accepted. Then the Holy Prophet will intercede and innumerable sinful believers will be absolved.

#### **Q 6: Will someone else also intercede besides the Holy Prophet?**

A. By the means of Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa (Allah's blessings and peace be upon him) all Prophets will intercede for their followers and then the scope of intercession will enlarge to the extent that Allah's saints, spiritual guides, sages, scholars and other pious Muslims will intercede for the sinful believers and thus countless Muslims will be admitted into heaven.

Q 7: Will anyone be safe from the dreads & horrors of the Doomsday or not?

A. No doubt, Doomsday will continue for 50,000 years and will be the most horrendous day full of unheard of distress and pain but even then Allah's Prophets and His other loved ones will be safe from the horrors. For some of them this extremely long day will be made as short as the time spent in offering an obligatory prayer and for some even less like the twinkling of an eye.

Q 8: What will be the fate of other creatures besides human beings?

A. All dangerous and dreaded animals will be sent into Hell to punish and torment the people of hell, but they will themselves be safe from the hell's torment. All other animals and beasts will be annihilated. As regards genies it is reported that they will live in the habitations near/around the paradise and visit paradise from time to time.



## PILLARS OF ISLAM OR ISLAMIC WORSHIPS

Volume - 2 / LESSON NO: 11

## PILLARS OF ISLAM OR ISLAMIC WORSHIPS

### SIGNIFICANCE OF SALAAT (PRAYER)

#### Q 1: Which is the foremost pillar of Islam?

A. You have already learnt about the pillars of Islam in the previous chapter. After having embraced Islam and corrected one's beliefs consistent with the true Ahle Sunnah creed, the foremost duty which is imposed upon the believers is Prayer (Salaat). The importance of Prayer (Salaat) can be gauged from the fact that all commands of Allah were delivered to the Holy Prophet on the earth but Salaat was gifted to him on the night of ascension (Meraj).

#### Q 2: What is Salaat (prayer)?

A. A specified and pure Islamic way of worship which Allah Almighty taught the Holy Prophet who in turn taught it to his Ummah (community) is Salaat (prayer). By offering prayer Muslims prove their humblest obedience and obeisance to Allah Almighty and submit to His Highest Magnificence and Grandeur. A praying believer is dear to Allah provided he offers the prayers sincerely.

#### Q 3: What things are essential for prayer?

A. The essentials of Prayer are divided into Conditions (Sharaait) for offering prayer and the Obligations (Faraaid) during performance of prayer. Prayer will not be valid unless these conditions are met and obligations fulfilled.

#### Q 4: How many kinds of "conditions" are there for prayer?

A. There are two kinds of conditions things for prayer i.e. (1). About the prayer becoming compulsory (Fard) for one to offer (2) About the Soundness of prayer i.e. how the prayer will be valid.

#### Q 5: What are the conditions of prayers being Compulsory (Fard)?

A. There are four conditions for prayer's being Compulsory i.e. one must be Muslim, sane, mature and the time of prayer should have begun. Thus prayer is equally incumbent upon every sane and mature Muslim - irrespective whether a man or woman, poor or rich, ruler or ruled, master or slave.

#### Q 6: What are the conditions for soundness of prayer i.e. how will the prayer be valid?

A. There are six conditions for the prayer to be valid:-

- a. Purity (Tahaarah) of the body.
- b. Covering of the body (at least) from the navel to the knees.
- c. Facing the Qiblah (Ka'bah).
- d. Observance of due time.
- e. Having the Intention (Niyat).
- f. Takbir-e-Tahreema (utterance of words - "Allah is the Most Great" ) to commence the prayer.

## "TAHAARAH" (PURIFICATION): THE FIRST REQUISITE FOR PRAYER

Q 1: What does "Tahaarah" mean?

A. Tahaarah means that the body and clothes of the believer who intends to offer prayer must be free of filth/impurity and the place should also be clean and pure.

Q 2: How many kinds of "Tahaarah" are there?

A. There are two kinds of Tahaarah i.e. minor purification and major purification. Minor purification is "Wudu"(ablution) and major is "Ghusl" (bath).

Things which make ablution obligatory are called "Hadath-e-Sughraa"(impurities) and which make bath obligatory are called "Hadath-e-Kubra" (grave impurity i.e. filth).

Q 3: How many kinds of impurity are there?

A. Impurity is of two kinds i.e. invisible and visible.

Q 4: What is invisible impurity?

A. Invisible impurity is one which cannot be seen. For example, to be without ablution or without bath.

Q 5: What is the method of purifying oneself from invisible impurity?

A. If one needs ablution he should perform it, if he needs a bath should do it to purify himself from invisible impurity.

Q 6: What is visible impurity?

A. Visible impurity is filth which sticks to the body or clothes and is also seen like urine, feces etc.

Q 7: How many kinds of visible impurity are there?

A. Visible impurity is of two kinds i.e. filth and impurity. There is strict injunction for filth and lenient injunction for impurity.

Q 8: What is the injunction for filth?

A. If filth sticking to the body or clothes is larger in area than a "Dirham" (small silver coin), its removal and purification is obligatory (fard). Without purification prayer will not be considered valid. If it is equivalent to the size of "Dirham", its removal and purification is "Wajib" (essential). Offering of prayer with such filth will invalidate the prayer and it will have to be repeated after bath and washing of clothes as the case may be. In case the filth is less than the size of a "Dirham" its removal and purification is "Sunnah" (practice of the Holy Prophet). Offering of prayer in this condition will be valid but is against the Sunnah. Hence it is desirable to repeat the prayer.

Q 9: To which thing is "Dirham" equivalent in Pakistan?

A. "Dirham" is equivalent to 72 grains or 4.7 grams. If the filth is in liquid form like urine or wine then the "Dirham" size will be equivalent to the depression of a palm i.e. approximately a circle with a 1 inch radius.

Q10: What is the injunction for impurity?

A. It does not matter if a portion of cloth or a limb of the body is polluted less than 1/4th by impurity, but in case of equivalent to 1/4th, the removal and washing of impurity is Wajib (essential) and if it is more than a quarter then to purify it is Fard (obligatory) otherwise prayer will not be valid.

Q11: What is the ruling if filth if falls into any liquid edible thing?

A. Falling of filth (even a drop) irrespective of light or grave impurity into any liquid edible stuff will render the entire quantity impure.

Q12: Which things are filth?

A. These things are filth: Urine, feces, flowing blood, pus, mouthful vomit, water oozing from infected eye (s), dung and urine of those animals whose flesh is unlawful for food, dung of horse and all other lawful animals, droppings of hen and duck, every kind of urine, the flesh, bone and hair of swine, blood of lizard and chameleon, spittle of hunting beasts etc. It is clarified that urine and vomit of suckling baby are also grave impurity.

Q13: Which things are impurities?

A. These things are impurity: Urine of horses and those animals whose flesh is lawful for food and droppings of unlawful birds. Falling of filth into impurity will render all filthy.

Q14: What is the method of purifying the body or cloth from filth?

A. Wash thrice if the filth is in liquid form. Squeeze the cloth every time and wash hands. Last (third) time after washing it squeeze it so well that not even a single drop of water remains in it. In case of thick filth like dung, blood, feces etc. remove it well with water and then wash the cloth as many times as needed.

## REGARDING "WUDU" (ABLUTION)

### Q 1: How many obligatory acts are there in Wudu?

A. There are four obligatory acts in Wudu i.e. (1) washing the face from the forelock down to the lower portion of the chin and from the lobe of one ear to the other. Water should flow on every part of the face. (2) Washing the hands up to, and inclusive of the elbows leaving no spot dry (3) Doing "Masah" i.e. passing wet fingers of both the hands over the head and (4) Washing the feet up to, & inclusive of, the ankles.

### Q 2: How many Sunnah acts are there in Wudu?

A. There are sixteen Sunnahs in Wudu i.e. (1) to express intention (2) to recite Bismillaa-hir-Rahmaa-nir-Raheem (3) to wash hands up to the wrists thrice (4) to apply "Miswaak"(natural stem tooth brush) to the teeth (5) to rinse the mouth three times (6) to sniff up water into nostrils thrice (7) to wash the mouth and sniff up water into nostrils with the right hand (8) to clean the nose with the left hand (9) to do "Khilaal" i.e. pass wet fingers through the beard (10) to pass wet fingers of the right hand through the left and the left's through the right hand and pass the small finger of the left hand between the toes at the point of the feet (11) to wash all parts of the body thrice (12) to do "Masah" of the head only once (13) to wipe inner sides of the ears with the forefingers and upper sides with the thumbs (14) to perform Wudu in the proper sequence i.e. to wash first the face then the hands, to do "Masah" of the head, wash the feet and on (15) to do "Masah" of the beard (hair under the chin) i.e. to pass wet fingers upwards beginning from under the chin and (16) to wash all parts (limbs) in succession, so that the first one does not become dry whilst washing the next.

### Q 3: How many "Mustahab" (desirable acts) are there in Wudu?

A. There are fifteen desirable acts in ablution i.e. (1) to perform Wudu at a elevated place facing the Qiblah (2) Water should fall on pure place during ablution (3) to rub the hands on every part of the body while letting the water flow thereon (4) to take water by oneself (5) not to take other's help in performing Wudu unless necessary (6) to do Wudu before time (7) to move any rings worn, if tight then it is essential to move it (8) to perform Wudu unhurriedly, to ensure that no spot remains dry (9) to use earthen pot for ablution (10) to wash the face with both hands (11) to keep reciting BismilLaah, KalimahShareef, Durood Shareef & other supplications during the whole process of Wudu besides keeping "Niyat" (intention) of the Wudu in mind (12) to do "Masah" of nape of the neck (13) to recite Kalimah-e-Shahaadat after completion of Wudu pointing the forefinger towards the sky and also recite Surah "Inna Anzalnaa" (14) to drink a little water from the rest of Wudu water and (15) not to completely dry up the washed parts unless necessary. There are also other desirable acts of ablution besides the afore-mentioned ones which may be referred to in voluminous books.

### Q4: How many "Makroohaat" (undesirable acts) are there in Wudu?

A. There are seventeen undesirable acts in Wudu i.e. (1) to sit at an impure place for Wudu (2) to do Wudu inside the mosque (3) to let the drops fall into the water-pot while making Wudu (4) to spit or blow the nose into the water whether it is pond or river (5) to spit or throw out the water from the mouth towards the Qiblah (6) to indulge in worldly talks unnecessarily (7) to use more water than needed (8) to use water in such little quantity that Sunnah acts are not carried out (9) to splash water on the face (10) to wash the face with one hand which is the way of idolaters (11) to do "Masah" of the throat (12) to reserve a particular pot of water for oneself (13) to use the left hand for washing mouth and sniffing up water into nostrils (14) to clean the nose with the right hand (15) to do "Masah" of the head thrice with fresh water (16) to use the sun-heated water and (17) to close the lips and eyes tightly. Wudu will not be in order if any spot of the necessary parts of the body remains dry.

Q 5: Which acts render the ablution void?

A. These things (acts) render Wudu void: (1) To pass stool or urine or emission of anything from the private parts of man and woman. (2) To break wind (3) Emission (that also flows) of blood or pus from any part of the body (4) Mouthful vomit. However, emission of phlegm does not affect Wudu (5) to sleep lying prone or on back, side-ways, leaning against pillow or anything or in sitting position provided that the buttock are not firmly placed on the ground. However, drowsiness does not affect Wudu (6) To faint or fall unconscious due to sickness or any other cause (7) to go mad or lose senses (8) to laugh aloud during salaah (prayer).

Q 6: Does seeing the private parts of one's own or of other render ablution void or not?

A. No, seeing the private parts of one's own or of other does not render ablution void. However, it is strictly forbidden to see the private parts of others or even one's own unnecessarily.

Q 7: What is the injunction for tears which come from infected eye(s)?

A. Tears which come from infected eye(s) are impure and nullify Wudu. Such tears should not be wiped with sleeves as this action renders the dress impure.

## REGARDING "GHUSL" (BATH)

Q 1: How many "Faraa-id" (obligatory acts) are there in Ghusl (bath)?

A. There are three obligatory acts in Ghusl. The Ghusl will not be valid if any Fard is left out.

1. To gargle and wash the mouth in such a way that the water reaches each and every part of the mouth, up to the throat.
2. To sniff up water into the nostrils. The water should reach the soft portion of the nostrils and no hair remains dry.
3. To wash the whole body from head to toe ensuring that the water flows on each and every part and limb of the body including the hairs.

Q 2: What is the Sunnah method of Ghusl?

A. The Sunnah method of Ghusl is (1) to wash both hands up to the wrists thrice (2) to wash the private parts whether any filth is there or not (3) to remove and wash if there is any filth on any part of the body (4) to perform Wudu like that of prayer omitting the washing of feet. Wash the feet if taking bath on a low-wooden-seat or on cemented floor (5) to pass wet hands on the body (as if applying oil), particularly in winter (6) to pour water on the right shoulder and then on the left three times (7) to pour water on the head and over the whole body thrice (8) after completing the Ghusl course get aside from the place where Ghusl was done (9) wash the feet if not washed earlier (10) not to face the Qiblah (11) to rub the hands on the whole body to wipe the water (12) to take bath at such place where the private parts of the body are not open to other's views - if this is not possible then cover the body from the navel down to the knees (13) neither talk to anybody nor recite any supplication (14) to put on clothes soon after the Ghusl is over and (15) it is better for women to take bath sitting.

Q 3: Is any quantity of water fixed for Ghusl and Wudu?

A. How can a particular quantity of water be fixed for everybody. One is tall and the other is short. One has long hair on the head and even on the whole body and the other is bald and has no hair on the body. Everybody should use water according to his need. Excessive use of water is unlawful.

Q 4: What is he called who needs Ghusl?

A. He who needs a bath (for whom bath becomes obligatory [Fard]) is called "Junbi" (polluted) and the "cause" due to which the Ghusl becomes obligatory is called "Janaabat" (pollution). [It may be caused by emission of semen during sleep or with lust or sexual intercourse between husband and wife with or without emission of sperm and (for women) caused by "Haiz" (menstruation) and "Nifaas" (post-delivery bleeding)].

Q 5: What is "Masnoon" method of taking bath in rivers or ponds?

A. The "Masnoon" (as practiced by the Holy Prophet) method of taking bath in flowing water is that one should stay in river or canal for some time - all Sunnahs of Ghusl will be fulfilled. Standing in rain will also serve the purpose as the raining water falls is classified as flowing water. If one takes bath in a pond, he should move oneself thrice or change the place in pond three times. So is the case with Wudu. One should keep his parts of the body in flowing water for some time and in case of stagnant (clean) water move them or change the place.

## Volume - 2 / LESSON NO: 15

### ABOUT WATER

Q 1: With which water is the performance of Wudu and Ghusl lawful?

A. Wudu and Ghusl are lawful with the water of sea, river, canal, pond, stream, well, rain and also water from ice and hail. The water which is lawful for Wudu is also lawful for Ghusl.

Q 2: What is meant by lake and big pond?

A. Those lakes and ponds which are ten arms in length and ten arms in width or whose total measurement (in length & width) is one hundred arms, are considered lake and big pond.

Q 3: With which water is the performance of Wudu and Ghusl unlawful?

A. The water squeezed out from any tree or fruit (like banana and sugarcane juice) is unlawful to be used for Wudu. Likewise water which has become discolored or developed a foul taste or has become smelly due to mixing up of any pure thing or has become thick and is no more considered to be a water or that water which has been boiled with anything like vegetable or meat or tea or roses or the like thereof or that water which has been colored with Saffron or with some other substance to dye cloths, is not fit for Wudu and so is the case with the "Maa-e-Musta'mal" (already used water) which is also not fit for Wudu and Ghusl.

Q 4: What is "Maa-e-Musta'mal"?

A. "Maa-e-Musta'mal" is the water which falls from the parts of the body during Wudu or Ghusl or that water in which one who had no Wudu dipped his hand or tip of finger or even his nail. Such water is fit for other use than Wudu and Ghusl.

Q 5: Which animals' used or left-over water is impure?

A. The water used and left-over by a pig, dog, lion, tiger, wolf, elephant, jackal and other beasts (animals) of prey is impure. Similarly, a cat killed a rat and ate it and immediately put its mouth into the water, it would become impure. If a drunkard immediately after drinking wine drinks water, this water also becomes impure.

Q 6: Which animals' used or left-over water is "Makrooh" (disliked)?

A. The water used by birds of prey like eagle, falcon, hawk and kite etc. is "Makrooh"(disliked) and so is the case with cat (if has not eaten rat before drinking water), rat, snake, lizard, cow which eats filthy stuff and the hen roams freely and pecks at filth.

Q 7: Whose used or left-over water is pure?

A. The water used (left-over) by man, animals and birds whose flesh is lawful for food, is pure. Likewise, the water used by the animals that live in water and the water used by horse is also pure.

Q 8: Is the water used or left-over by a donkey or mule pure or not?

A. The water used or left-over by a donkey or mule is doubtful, since there is no certain injunction to this effect. Such water should not be used for Wudu or Ghusl if pure water is available. In case of non-availability of pure water, do Wudu or Ghusl, as the case may be, with this water and then perform "Ta-yammum" (dry ablution), otherwise Salaat will not be valid.

Q 9: What about "Makrooh" (disliked) water?

A. Performance of Wudu and Ghusl with Makrooh (disliked) water is Makrooh in case the pure water is available. However, its use, if pure water is not available is permitted under compulsion.

Q10: Whose sweat and spittle are impure and disliked?

A. The animals whose used or left-over water/eatables are impure their sweat and spittle are also impure and whose used or left-over thing is pure, their sweat and spittle are also pure. And whose used or left-over water/food is Makrooh, their sweat and spittle are also Makrooh. However, clothes do not become impure if a donkey or mule's sweat sticks to it in whatever quantity.

Q 11: When does the water of a big canal or pond become impure?

A. The water of a canal and big pond is classified as flowing water. Thus it does not become impure if any filth fell into it. However, if the filth renders the water discolored or changes its taste or smelly then it is impure.



## REGARDING THE WELL

Q 1: Which things render the well impure?

A. The well will become impure if any filth or impurity falls into it or man or any animal whose blood flows, falls into and dies therein.

Q 2: Will the well remain pure or become impure in case an animal falls into it but is taken out alive?

A. There are different injunctions for different cases. For example, an animal (except pig) falls into a well and nobody is certain whether any filth was sticking to its body or not, in such situation the water of the well will be considered pure. However, twenty cans full of water will be drawn out and thrown away. And if it was sure that the animal carried filth when fell, the well will be considered impure and all water will have to be drained out. In case its mouth touched the water, the injunction about its spittle and used or left-over water/food will be applicable to this case.

Q 3: What injunction is there for the carrion or the dead animal which falls or thrown into well?

A. The same injunctions for the animal which falls and dies in well, apply to the carrion or dead animal.

Q 4: What is the method to purify/cleanse a polluted well?

A. There are three ways to purify/cleanse a well if polluted:

1. If a man or goat, dog or any animal (whose blood flows) falls into well and dies therein or a hen, cock, cat, rat, lizard (having flowing blood) and the like dies in a well and gets decomposed or an amputated tail of lizard or of rat falls into it or filth or any similar filthy and impure thing falls or is thrown in it, the well will become impure and all the water will have to be drained out to purify/cleanse it.
2. If a rat or mole, sparrow or the like falls into a well and dies therein, then twenty (preferably thirty) cans full of water will have to be drawn out and thrown away to purify/cleanse it.
3. In case of falling of a pigeon, hen, cat and the like into a well, forty to sixty cans full of water should be drawn out and thrown away for its purification.

Q 5: What if a shoe or a ball if falls into a well?

A. If it was sure that the shoe or ball which fell or thrown into a well carried filth then all water will have to be drained out to purify it and in case it was not certain whether the said object carried filth or not then only twenty cans full of water will be drawn out and thrown away for its purification.

Q 6: What if an aquatic animal that dies in a well?

A. The water of a well will not become impure if any aquatic animal dies therein. However the water will become impure if an amphibian (such as a duck) dies in a well.

Q 7: When will the water of a polluted well be considered pure?

A. After having been drained out or drawn out the requisite quantity of water from well, the well will become pure. There is no need even to wash the walls of the well or the can and rope thereof through which the water is drawn from the well.

Q8: Will a polluted well become pure if the water is drained out bit by bit (not in one go)?

A. The requisite quantity of water has to be drawn out from the polluted well, whether in one go or bit by bit to purify the well. Doing the job at the same time is not a condition.

Q 9: What should be the size of can to draw out the water from a well?

A. The same can which is placed on well and used for drawing the water will be used for purifying it.

It does not matter what size it is.

Q10: If a dead animal is taken out from well and nobody knows when it fell or died, what injunction is there to this effect?

A. If nobody knows as to when the carrion or animal fell and died in the well, then the water of the well will be considered impure from the time it was seen/found. In case people knew about it and even then used the water for Wudu and Ghusl and offered Salaat, their worship so performed will be void.

Q11: How to purify/cleanse a well whose water does not cease but keeps oozing out?

A. The quantity of water of such well should be estimated and then draw out the estimated quantity regardless of the water that oozes out during the process.

## ABOUT "ISTINJAA" (CLEANSING)

Q 1: What is Istinjaa?

A. Cleansing the private parts of the body clean with lumps of soil, or washing them with the water after natural excretion is called "Istinjaa".

Q 2: What is the method of doing Istinjaa after passing urine?

A. After having passed urine dry the area with a clean clod and then wash it with the water.

Q 3: How to do Istinjaa after defecation?

A. After having passed feces from the bowels one should remove filth from the orifice with three or five clods and then wash it with the water rubbing the inner surface of fingers (not palm) of the left hand gently thereon until all the filth (impurity) is removed and no slickness remains.

Q 4: Is it necessary to use water after having applied clods to the orifice?

A. It is desirable to wash the orifice with water, even if no filth has stuck to it. If the filth sticking to it was less than a Dirham or equal to it, then the use of water is Sunnah: and in case the filth stuck to the orifice was more than a Dirham then its washing with the water is Fard (obligatory).

The use of clods for the purpose of cleansing is Sunnah in every case.

Q 5: With which things can Istinjaa be done?

A. Istinjaa can be done with clods, grits, stones and worn-out cloth provided they are all clean.

Q 6: With which things Istinjaa is "Makrooh" (disliked)?

A. Doing Istinjaa with these things is Makrooh:

Bone, any eatable item, dry dung, baked brick, potsherd, coal, fodder, paper and the thing which carries even a nominal price.

Q 7: In which state is Istinjaa "Makrooh"?

A. Doing Istinjaa with the face or back towards the Qiblah is Makrooh. Istinjaa should be done at a place where the private parts of the body are not open to people's views.

Q 8: With which hand should Istinjaa be done?

A. Istinjaa should be done with the left hand and use of the right hand for the purpose is Makrooh.

Q 9: At which place is relieving oneself Makrooh (disliked)?

A. Relieving oneself beside a well, pond, stream, mosque, graveyard, pathway, flowing water, shady tree under which people sit and animals are tied, in agricultural field, rat's hole or any other hole in the ground is Makrooh. Similarly, relieving oneself in bath room or at a place where bath is taken or Wudu is performed and on hard soil or at such place where the urine may get sprinkled, is disliked and forbidden.

Q10: Which things (acts) are Makrooh while passing feces and urine?

A. Relieving oneself in standing position or whilst lying down or without dress or to go to the washroom bareheaded or to talk or to sit with the face or back towards the Qiblah, the sun and the moon or in the opposite direction of wind is Makrooh.

Q11: What are the etiquettes of relieving oneself?

A. Following are the etiquettes of passing stool or urine:

(1) Do not raise clothes until getting close to the ground and do not uncover the body more than needed. (2) Sit on the feet keeping thighs (legs) wide apart with the stress on the left foot. (3) Do not look to the private parts of the body nor the waste matter passed from the body. (4) Do not sit more than needed. (5) Do not spit, blow nose, look hither and thither, touch the body unnecessarily and nor look towards the sky but relieve oneself with the eyes downcast in modesty. (6) After having relieved oneself wipe the orifice clean with clods and then change the place to wash it with the water.

## **BEAUTIFUL SAYINGS OF THE HOLY PROPHET**

The Choicest Prophet of Allah, Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa (may Allah's choicest blessings & peace be upon him) said:

1. Eat, drink, take and give with the right hand because Satan, the outcast, uses the left hand for such purposes.
2. Use three fingers while eating and avoid eating with five fingers as it is rustic style.
3. Let the food cool before eating, for, hot food do not carry blessing.
4. Washing the hands and face before taking food and after taking food removes poverty.
5. Do not gulp down water but savor it because it is delicious, refreshing and digestive and also protects against diseases.
6. The "Tah-band" (a sheet used as garment for lower part of the body) or trouser that trails below the ankles is in fire.
7. Gold and silk is Halaal (lawful) for the women of my (Prophet's) Ummah but Haraam (unlawful) for men.
8. Curse be upon the man who puts on feminine dresses and curse be upon the woman who wears masculine dresses.
9. Say "Salaam" (peace be on you) to all whether you know them/him or not.
10. Allah forgives those who make "Hamd" and "Istighfaar" (to praise Allah and seek His forgiveness) while shaking hands with each other.
11. Yawning comes only from devil. If anyone faces it, he should strive to restrain it as devil laughs at him who yawns.
12. If anyone sneezes he should say "Al-HamduLillaah" (praise be to Allah) and the listener (he who is present there) should say "Yarhamu-kalLaah" and then he who had the sneeze should respond in these words "Yahdee-kumulLaahu waYuslehu Baalakum" (may Allah guide and help you).
13. Lying blackens the face and rumor-mongering or tale-bearing begets torment of grave.
14. Do not indulge in frivolities for that it is one of the qualities of a believer.
15. To speak good is better than silence and silence is better than speaking ill.
16. Envy spoils one's faith just like bitter aloe spoils honey.
17. It is unbecoming of a believer to remain estranged from his brother-in-faith for more than three days.
18. Creator's (Allah's) pleasure and displeasure lie in the parents' pleasure and displeasure.

19. He who is disobedient to his parents will not enter into paradise.

20. Where-ever you are, be afraid of Allah. If you commit any sin mistakenly, do any virtuous deed immediately. It will blot out the sin. And behave with people decently.

21. Perfect are those in "Eimaan" (Islamic faith) who have good manners.

## **SOME GOOD SUPPLICATIONS**

1. It is commendable to recite this Du'aa (supplication) before entering the washroom: "Allaahumma Innee A'oozubika Minal-Khubusi wal-Khabaa-is" (O' Allah! I seek refuge with You from all male and female devils): and then put the left foot into it.
2. While coming out of the washroom take out the right foot first and recite: "Al-HamduLillaa-hillLazee Azhaba 'AnnilAzaawa wa 'Aafaanee" (Praise be to Allah, Who has removed the distress and pain from me and given me comfort).
3. On entering bath room or Wudu place, recite this Du'aa: "BismilLaahil 'Azeemi wabi Hamdehee 'Alaa DeenilIslam-Allaa-hummaj-'Alnee Minit-tawwaabeena waj'Alnee Minal Mutatah-hareen alLazeena LaaKhaufun 'Alaiehimwalaa Hum Yahzagoon" (In the name of Allah, Who is the Most Great and all praise is due to Him. It is the grace of Allah that I am a follower of Islam. O' Allah! Make me one of the repentants and pious servants who have no fear now nor will face any grief).
4. On coming out of bath room or Wudu place, recite this Du'aa: "Al-HamduLillaah ilLazeeJ a'alal-maaa-a Tahooran wallIslama Nooran waQaa-idan waDaleelan ilAllahe wallaa JannaatinNa'eem. Alla-humma Hassin Farjee wa Tah-hir Qalbee wa Mah-his Zunoobee" (All praise is due to Allah, Who made the water purifier and made Islam the light and guide to lead His servants to His path and to the paradise. O' Allah! Protect my private parts, purify my heart and forgive my sins).

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** For All ARABIC TEXTS, please read from ARABIC ONLY – do not read from the transliteration, as other languages cannot convey the same sounds and then the meanings would differ. The transliteration given in this book is for reference and guidance only.