

"Laqud yes sir nal Qur-aan fis Zike, fu-hal min ma-dak-kir."

[We (Allah) have made Qur-aan easy to understand. Is there any one who shall take Advice?.]

(Sura 54 Aa-yaat 17, 22, 32 & 40)

GUIDANCE AND WISDOM FROM HOLY QUR-AAN

VOLUME-I BOOK-I TO BOOK-X
BY
AKHTAR MAHMUD, ADVOCATE,
KARACHI-75500, PAKISTAN.

^{NI}II ma ay-sal-wa-ka III-la Rehmat al III Ag-la-maan ^a

[We (Allah) have sent you (SAW) primarily as a benefactor (boon) for all the Worlds.]

(Sura 21, Aa-yat 107).





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In the name of Allah, the most Benevolent, the most Merciful

VOLUME I - BOOK I TO BOOK X CORRIGENDUM.

It is extremely regretted that inspite of all attempts by me for accuracy, many errors of different nature have occurred in 1000 copies out of 2500, initially printed. I have, therefore, prepared this Corrigendum, and got a booklet of the same printed separately, and shall try to supply, as far as possible, a copy of this booklet to all those to whom my Volume I has been distributed so far; and shall distribute the rest along with the Corrigendum.

In the revised Edition, I hope these errors shall be removed.

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22	10	Higay	High Way

23	5/112	50	51
23	6/55	53	54
23	7/39	55	56
23	8/88	57	58
23	10/51	61	- 62
24	11/52	63	64
24	12/53	64	65
24	14/72	66	67
24	17/50	68	69
24	18/69	69	70
24	20/45	72	73
24	24/102	80	81
24	26/47	84	85
24	27/48	85	86
24	28/49	86	87
24	30/84	90	91
24	31/57	92	93
24	32/75	93	94
24	33/90	94	95
24	34/58	96	97
24	35/43	96	97
.24	36/41	97	98
24	37/56	98	99
24	38/38	98	99
24	39/59	99	100
* 24	40/60	100	101
24	41/61	101	102
24	42/62	101	102
25	44/64	102	103
25	45/65	102	103
25	46/66	102	103
25	47/95	102	103
25	48/111	103	104

25	49/106	103	104
25	51/67	104	105
25	52/76	104	105
25	53/23	105	106
25	54/37	106	107
25	55/97	107	108
25	57/94	108	109
25	58/105	109	110
25	59/101	110	111
25	61/109	111	112
25	62/110	112	113
25	63/104	113	114
25	64/108	113	114
25	65/99	114	115
25	66/107	114	115
25	67/77	115	116
25	68/4	115	116
25	69/78	115	116
25	70/79	115	- 116
25	71/71	116	117
25	72/40	116	117
25	73/3	116	117
25	74/2	117	118
26	75/31	117	118
26	76/98	118	119
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26	78/80	119	120
26	79/81	119	120
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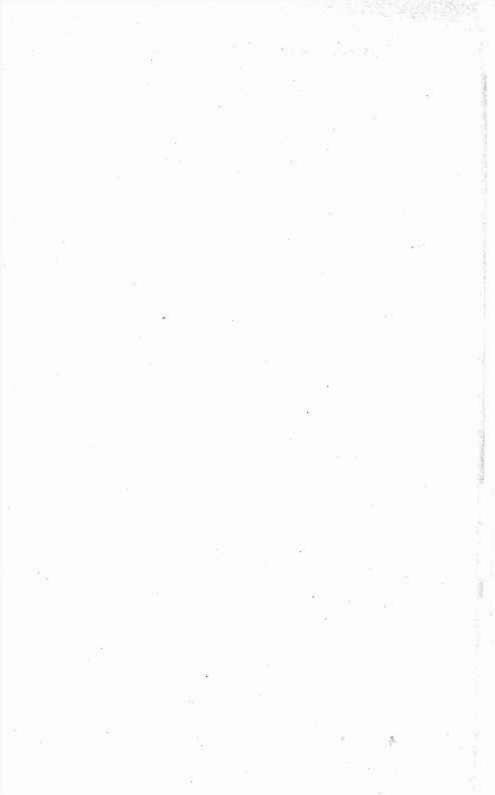
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26	86/36	122	123
26	87/8	122	123
26	89/10	123	124
26	92/9	125	126
26	93/11	125	126
26	94/12	125	126
26	95/28	126	127
26	96/1	127	128
26	97/25	128	129
26	98/100	128	129
26	100/14	129	130
26	101/30	129	130
26	102/16	130	131
26	103/13	130	131
26	104/32	132	133
26	106/29	133	134
27	107/17	133	134
27	108/15	134	135
27	109/18	134	135
27	110/114	135	136
27	111/6	135	136
27	112/22	136	137
27	113/20	136	137
27	114/21	136	137
27	# 6	-ook	Book
27	Book-II	143	145
27	Part-I		145
27	Part-II	202	203
27	Book-III	219	221
27	Part-I	219	- 221
27	Part-II	229	231
27	Part-III	241	243

27	Book-IV	246	248
27	Part-I	248	250
27	Part-II	:260	262
27	Book-V	265	269
27	Part-I	270	272
28	Part-II	272	274
28	Book-VI	277	279
28	Book-VII	290	292
28	Book-VIII	311	313
28	Part-I	311	313
28	Part-II	313	315
28	Book-IX	321	323
28	Book-X	324	326
28	Conclusions	3327	329
60	Line 26	-i-maan	Ei-maan
79	10	-he	The
95	14 .	All-h	Allah
121	25	-2 / 82	82 / 82
145	32	second	Second
146	5	re	there
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146	21	-S	is
148	31	of	for
161	7	'promise' and	'promise', and
205	- 21		promise , and
208	14	mentioned	mentioned in
210	2	Revelation	Revelation of
213	1	Zakat	Zakaat
213	5	Believer	Believers
213	20	Sw-ar	Swear
214	. 29	fo-	for
215	27	?	101

216	17	bo	be
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263	14	nae	name
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265	1	theirr	their
265	7	women	woman
265	9	Believeer	Believer
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279	9	modiied	modified
285	22	(-/112)	(5/112)
290	8	Fi-ed	fixed
291	16	later	latter
291	28	an	Man
293	6	Explana-tory	Explanatory
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299	18	In	in
302	21&24	permenent	permanent
303	30	an	and
304	1&19	fulfil	fulfill

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304	24	th	the
305	5	Import-t	important
305	14	benefited	benefitted
306	22	bes-	best
308	4	Ang-Is	angels
308	19	На-е	have
309	4	fulfil	fulfill
309	6	t-ose	those
311	13	so-Is	souls
312	1	prayets	prayers
324	30-31		substitute as under : accept Tauba from tyrants
326	11	achieve-	achieved
326	25	Zik-	Zikr
330	5	-irst	First
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332	32	Respe-t	Respect

Akhtar Mahmud, Advocate, Karachi. 75500, Pakistan. Januarry 22, 2002 A.D. Zee-quad 7, 1422 A.H.



In the name of Allah, the most Benevolent, the most Merciful

GUIDANCE AND WISDOM FROM HOLY QUR-AAN

VOLUME I - BOOK I TO BOOK X

COMPLIMENTARY COPY

Presented by Author with best wishes

To.

in the hope that, Insha Allah, Guidance and Wisdom from Holy Qur-aan shall be gained, by the Grace of Allah, by reading it.

لفز محمور عفي عنه

(Akhtar Mahmud) Karachi - 75500, Pakistan.

DO YOU KNOW?

Whatever rights men have over women, the same 'rights women have over men. (2:228).

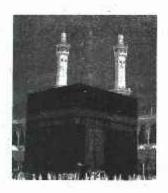
ALLAH JAL-LE-SHA-NA-HU.

O Allah! There is no god but He the living. The self-subsisting and Eternal, Who is holding every thing. No slumber can seize Him nor sleep. His are all things in the Heavens and on Earth. Who can intercede for another in His presence except as permitted by Him. He knows what is in front and what is at the back of His creatures. Nor can they compass any thing about His knowledge except that much which He permits. His Throne extends over the Heavens and the Earth, and He feels no fatigue in guarding and preserving them, for He is the Most High, The Supreme (in glory). Sura Al Baq-ra (2 / 87: 255). This is the famous Aa-yat ul Kursi.

He is Allah; there is no god but He, Who knows the unknown or hidden, as well as the known or visible. He is Benevolent, ever-Merciful (22). He is Allah; there is no god but He, the King, the Holy, the Preserver, the Protector, the Guardian, the Strong, the Powerful, the Omnipotent. Far too exalted is Allah for what they associate with Him (23). He is Allah, the Creator, the Maker, the Fashioner. All His names are beautiful. Whatever is in Heavens and in Earth sings His praises. He is all-Mighty and all-Wise. (24). Sura Al Hashar (59 / 101: 22 to 24).

Allah is the Light of the Heavens and the Earth. The parable of His Light is as if there were a Niche and within it a Lamp: the Lamp enclosed in glass; the glass as it were a brilliant star; lit from a blessed tree, an olive, neither of the East nor of the West, whose oil is well-nigh luminous, though fire never touched it; Light upon Light! Allah guides whom He wishes to His light; Allah sets forth Parables for Men; and Allah knows all things. Sura Al Noor (24 / 102: 35).

In the name of Allah, the most Benevolent, the most Merciful



"Laqad yes sir nai Qur-aan fiz Zikr, fa-hal min mu-dak-kir."

[We (Allah) have made Qur-aan easy to understand. Is there any one who shall take Advice?.] (Sura 54, Aa-yaai 17,22,32 & 40)

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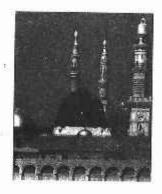
VOLUME-I- BOOK-I TO BOOK-X
BY

AKHTAR MAHMUD, ADVOCATE, KARACHI - 75500, PAKISTAN.

"Wa ma ar-sal-na-ka illla Rehmat ul lil Aa-lameen" [We (Allah) have sent you

(SAW) primarily as a benefactor (boon) for all the Worlds.]

(Sura 21, Aa-yat 107).



In the name of Allah, the most Benevolent, the most Merciful IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENTS

- I. This Volume is published for Free distribution only to those who genuinely, sincerely and honestly seek Guidance and Wisdom from Holy *Qur-aan*. It can be collected on request, from the Author from his address.
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Name Guidance and Wisdom from Holy Qur-aan.

VOLUME I - BOOK I TO BOOK X

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VOLUME I - BOOK I TO BOOK X INTRODUCTION BY AUTHOR

In the name of Allah, the most Benevolent, the most Merciful

- 1. No-Ham-da-hu wa No-Sall-lu a-laa Ra-sool-e-hil-kareem. [All praise is for Allah; and Da-rood and Sa-laam upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), who is very kind]. Am-ma baad (Now my submissions).
- 2. I am lucky that I was born on August 12,1919, in a decent middle class family, with a very strong Islamic religious background. I very often look back with satisfaction and pleasure on my early years, when my mother, who was deeply religious, used to tell us stories from Holy Qur-aan; and of Heroes of Islam; and made us recite and memorize parts of the famous 'Shahnama Islam' by Hafeez Jalindhari, which I remember even now. She had a great love for Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW). My mother kindled the flame of love of Allah, and Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) in my heart in my early childhood, which has now grown into a burning fire. I am deeply indebted to her for this.
- 3. I also look back at my life from June 1943, when I was a Gazetted Government servant upto December 1955; and thereafter as an extremely busy lawyer; and how during all those years I was busy, trying only to arrange for 'roti, kapra aur makan' (food, clothing and house) for my family; and had no time to study or ponder over religious affairs.
- 4. I suffered a massive heart attack on October 8, 1991, and underwent a cardiac bypass surgery with aneurysm in left ventricle on December 6, 1991 in U.S.A as an almost hopeless case, On the way to recovery, I reflected on how *Allah* had Blessed me with a 'new lease of life', and became convinced that it must be for some Purpose. There was a very strong urge in me to study and understand Holy *Qur-aan* and write something new and useful about it. This became stronger and stronger day by

day, and I started serious study of Holy Qur-aan. It took me 10 years to actually collect my thoughts and compile this Volume I.

- 5. I have consulted several translations and ta-fa-seer (commentaries) to have a greater perspective of the subject. This Volume I is intended for the younger generation, not well conversant with Urdu language, so that they may appreciate and realize what Allah Commands us to do, and start doing it before it is too late for them.
- 6. It is necessary to mention, as to how the idea of undertaking such a difficult, delicate and challenging task of writing Volume I, containing Ten independent Books came to my mind; what challenges and difficulties I faced; and how best I tried to resolve them. I also came across difficulties in understanding Holy Qur-aan; and thought that other Believers might be facing the same difficulties. It occurred to me that, may be, if I put my experience in the form of a Book, it may prove helpful to others, and they may be able to understand the Guidance and Wisdom from Holy Qur-aan. It is purely from this point of view, that I have undertaken to publish my humble effort in one Volume.
- 7. As a lawyer by profession for more than 46 years, I became trained to collect Case Law upon one point from different Superior Courts, and to present the same in a systematic and logical manner before the Court. It came to my mind, that I should utilize this experiance for collecting information from Holy Qur-aan, which is so beautifully scattered over its pages. In Law, it is the latest Statute or Law which holds the field, and supercedes all earlier provisions of law, which are either in conflict or are in derogation with it. I thought that this principle could be applied to Holy Qur-aan. The last Command Revealed by Allah on a particular point should prevail, and should be presumed to have altered, modified or even superceded the earlier Command (s) on that particular point, to the extent Allah's last

Command requires. To apply this principle to Holy Qur-aan, it was necessary to ascertain the time of Nuzool (Revelation) of a particular Command contained in Holy Qur-aan; because this alone could finally determine as to which Command of Allah in Holy Qur-aan is the last Command on a particular point, and has therefore to be followed by the Believers.

- 8. Main difficulty was, to find out the sequence of Sura according to Nuzool, as this is not usually mentioned by the learned Authors in their Holy Qur-aan. This problèm was solved by preparing a list of all the 114 Sura of Holy Qur-aan according to Nuzool, based on Holy Qur-aan in Urdu by Hafiz Nazar Ahmad, published at Lahore, Pakistan in December 1987; supported by 'Khu-la-sa Ma-za-meen Qur-aan', by Mr.Raa-shid Farooqui, published at Karachi, Pakistan in June, 2000. I have attached this List in the beginning of this Volume. I have made two exceptions on the basis of Consensus. Sura Al-Mod-das-sir is kept as number 2 as against 4, and Sura Al Qalam is kept as number 4 as against 2 by them.
- 9. The total period of Nuzool of Holy Qur-aan upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) is 23 Lunar years (610 to 632 A.D). First 13 years of Nuzool were in Makka before Hijrat, when the first 86 Sura were Revealed. Next 10 years of Nuzool were in Madina after Hijrat, when remaining 28 Sura were Revealed.
- 10. Nuzool of Holy Qur-aan by Wahee through angel Gib-raeel, was usually in the form of a few Aa-yaat of a particular Sura; when the name of the Sura was also Revealed. Aa-yaa Revealed in batches on different occasions, were Çommanded by Wahee, to be attached at a particular place in the earlier Revelation. The time of Nuzool of the Sura, is based on the time, when either the complete Sura or its few Aa-yaat were Revealed for the firsttime.
- 11. The editing and compilation of Holy Qur-aan is totally different from its Revelation. This is illustrated by a few examples. Sura Al-Fa-te-ha is the First Sura in Holy Qur-aan,

while it is 5 according to Revelation. Sura Al-Baq-ra is the Second Sura in Holy Qur-aan, while it is 87 according to Revelation. First 5 Aa-yaat out of 19 of Sura Al-Aa-laq were the First Revelation, while it is Sura 96 in Holy Qur-aan. Last Sura Revealed is Al-Nasr, which is 110 in Holy Qur-aan.

- 12. There is another list of 114 Sura, as they appear in Holy Qur-aan, in the Table of Contents. These two lists, I hope, shall be of great assistance, for the purpose of understanding and appreciating my humble effort, and considering the different Commands of Allah in their order of Nuzool.
- 13. I have given two Serial numbers to each Sura. First indicates the number of the Sura as it appears in Holy Qur-aan. Second indicates the number of the Nuzool of the Sura. This will help to find out, both its present Serial number in Holy Qur-aan, as well as the Serial number of its Nuzool.
- 14. The next problem was, as to how the Guidance and Wisdom from Holy Qur-aan should be collected and presented? There is so much Guidance and Wisdom in Holy Qur-aan, that the selection was an extremely difficult task. This difficulty was solved, by first selecting Ten Topics; and there after it was easy to select the relevant Aa-yaat, in Chronological order of their Nuzool, relevant to the selected Topic. By this method, a correct picture emerges, in respect of all the Commands of Allah on the selected Topic, as to in what manner or sequence different Commands were Revealed. In Parts I and II of Book I on Holy Qur-aan; Aa-yaat have Not been mentioned according to their Nuzool, as it did not seem necessary or relevant.
- 15. For Volume I, I have selected Ten Topics. I have kept each Topic completely self sufficient and independent of the other. I have named each Topic as a separate Book, on the pattern of Sa-he Al Bu-khari. I have included all these Ten Books in this one Volume.
- 16. The Ten Books are :-

- > Book I is 'The Holy *Qur-aan*', subdivided into 3 Parts. Part I is 'Importance and significance of Holy *Qur-aan*'. Part II is 'Importance of certain *Sura* and *Aa-yaat* of Holy *Qur-aan*'. Part III is 'Invitation by *Allah* to Reflect and Ponder over Holy *Qur-aan*'.
- > Book II is 'Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW)', subdivided into 2 Parts. Part I is 'Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) as seen through Holy Qur-aan'. Part II is 'Special aspects about Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) as seen through Holy Qur-aan'.
- > Book III is 'In-saan (Man) as depicted in Holy Quraan', subdivided into 3 Parts. Part I is 'Why and how Allah created Man?' Part II is 'Purpose for which Allah created Man, and what Allah expects Man to do in this world?' Part III is 'How the character and weaknesses of Man are depicted in Holy Qur-aan?'
- > Book IV is 'Amar bil Ma-roof' and 'Nahi- a'nil-Munkar' selected from Holy Qur-aan, subdivided into 2 Parts. Part I is 'Amar bil Maroof'. Part II is 'Nahi- a'nil- Mun-kar'.
- > Book V is 'Persons liked by Allah' and 'Persons disliked by Allah', subdivided into 2 Parts. Part I is 'Persons liked by Allah'. Part II is 'Persons disliked by Allah'.
- > Book VI is 'Ha-laal and Ha-raam as mentioned in Holy Qur-aan'.
- > Book VII is 'Mut-ta-qeen as defined and mentioned in Holy Qur-aan.'
- > Book VIII is 'Wuzoo / Ta-yum-mum, and Sa-laat as mentioned in Holy Qur-aan', subdivided into two Parts. Part I deals with 'Wuzoo and Ta-yum-mum'. Part II deals with 'Sa-laat'.
 - > Book IX is 'Tau-ba as mentioned in Holy Qur-aan.'
- > Book X is 'Zikr of Allah as mentioned in Holy Quraan.'

- 17. This Volume contains, in a broad, concise, clear and emphatic manner, the 'Hi-da-yut' (Guidance) and 'Hik-mut' (Wisdom), spread over entire Holy Qur-aan, on the Ten Topics dealt by me in this Volume. Its reading can be commenced from any place, and can be ended at any place, without any problem or difficulty, or having fear of losing the context.
- 18. I honestly and sincerely believe, that even in the extremely busy schedule of modern day hectic life, especially in Foreign Countries, it is still possible, for a willing Believer, to formulate his or her life according to *Sha-riah*, without much difficulty. The only tested way, to get peace of mind as well as peace of Soul, is by coming near to *Allah*. This can be achieved only by offering daily Prayers punctually and regularly; by recitation of *Zikr* of *Allah* profusely daily; and by following the Teachings and the life pattern of Holy Prophet *Mohammad* (*SAW*). By doing so, the Believers shall get peace of mind and Soul, and benefit in both the Worlds.
- For quick distinction, I have written in italics all Arabic words or expressions, appearing in the text. In addition I have also put in italics 'Allah' and 'Mohammad (SAW)'.
- 20. I have added in the beginning of this Volume, a list in alphabetical order, of Arabic words or expressions used in this Volume very frequently, with their translation in English language.
- 21. I am no professional writer, scholar or any authority on Islam. However, I have attempted to compile this Volume I of Guidance and Wisdom on the basis of an almost life long ambition to do something to contribute towards my *Deen Islam*. I offer this *naz-rana* to *Allah*, hoping that by His Grace, He may accept my humble effort, and it may benefit people in understanding Holy *Qur-aan*, the great Book of *Allah*.

22. If on reading this Volume I, even one single person is affected in such a way that he or she becomes one of the *Mut-ta-qeen*, I will feel that all my effort was well worth it.

23. I thank Allah for His Grace and Mercy, for giving me courage, Guidance, and showing me the way to complete this humble effort, which originally seemed impossible to complete. The seemingly impossible has, by the Grace of Allah, become certainly possible and an absolute reality!! If Allah allows me time, health and Guidance, I may be able to write some more Books on additional Topics in the sam manner, and add another Volume to my humble effort.

24. May Allah, in His infinite Grace and Mercy, accept my humble effort; forgive all the sins and shortcomings of a humble and sinful creature like me; and make this humble effort the cause of my Salvation; and a source of obtaining Guidance and Wisdom from Holy Qur-aan for others. Aa-meen!!

 O Allah! Accept this service from me. Verily, You hear every thing and You know every thing. (2: 127).

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In the name of Allah, the most Benevolent, the most Merciful

VOLUME I - BOOK I TO BOOK X DEDICATION

This Volume I is Dedicated to the following four persons :-

First, to my late father Khan Sahab Amir Ahmad Khan, who taught me so many good morals; and showed me, through his own personal life, as to how a person can live honestly in adversity, if only he has patience and Faith in Allah and His Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW). May Allah in His infinite Grace grant him a suitable place in Heaven. Aa-meen!!

Second, to my late mother Mahmuda Begum, who died in 1932 at the young age of 36, and who kindled love of *Allah* and His Holy Prophet *Mohammad* (*SAW*) in my heart in my early childhood. She was a very good example of self sacrifice, and taught me the same. May *Allah* in His infinite Grace grant her a suitable place in Heaven. *Aa-meen* !!.

Third, to my wife Maimoona Akhtar, who has been my life partner ever since we were married on December 3, 1944. The love of Allah and His Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) is engrained in her Soul. She has always persuaded me to earn an honest livelihood (Ak-le-Ha-laal), and has always been prepared to lead a life, within the means of honest livelihood. She has helped me in so many ways, and whatever I have been able to do, is due to her. May Allah grant her necessary reward for this. Aameen!!

Fourth, to my daughter Dr. Shaheen Khan, practicing Medicine at Fresno, California, U.S.A., who is mainly responsible for persuading me, not only to undertake, but also to complete, this difficult and delicate task. She has immense love of *Allah* and His Holy Prophet (SAW) in her heart. May *Allah* grant her necessary reward for this. *Aa-meen*!!

Akhtar Mahmud, Advocate, Karachi - 75500, PAKISTAN. December, 2001 A.D. Ram-zaan ul mo-ba-rik, 1422 A.H.

In the name of Allah, the most Benevolent, the most Merciful

VOLUME I - BOOK I TO BOOK X ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 1. My special thanks are due to my wife. Maimoona Akhtar, who has been a great help to me all along in preparation of this humble effort especially in reading the print outs, correcting their errors, giving me valuable guidance, and above all, providing me the peaceful and suitable atmosphere in the house to complete this difficult and delicate task, with out any disturbance, worry or any other handicap. May Allah reward her for same. Aa-meen!!
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Akhtar Mahmud, Advocate, Karachi - 75500, PAKISTAN. December, 2001 A.D. Ram- zaan ul mo-ba-rik, 1422 A.H.

In the name of Allah, the most Benevolent, the most Merciful

VOLUME I - BOOK I TO BOOK X

LIST OF HOLY QUR-AANS CONSULTED

- Al-Qur-aan-ul-Ha-keem by Maulana Ashraf Ali Thanvi.
- Al-Qur-aan-ul-Ha-keem by Shaikh-ul-Hind Maulana Mahmoodul Hasan. Tafseer written by Maulana Shabbir Ahmad Usmani.
- 3. Al-Qur-aan-ul-Aa-zam by Maulana Shah Abdul Qadir.
- 4. Kanz-ul-Ei-maan by Aa-laa Hazrat Ahmad Raza Khan.
- 5. Qur-aan-ul-Ma-jeed by Hafiz Nazar Ahmed.
- 6 The Message of Qur-aan by Maulana Muhammad Asad
- 7. Al-Qur-aan by Professor Ahmed Ali.
- 8. Al-Qur-aan ul Kareem by Allama Abdullah Yusuf Ali

Note: #1 to #8, each in one Volume.

- Mua rif -ul-Qur-aan by Mufti Mohammad Shafi in 8
 Volumes.
- Taf-heem-ul-Qur-aan by Maulana Abul Aala Maudoodi in 6 Volumes.
- Ta-dab-bur-ul-Qur-aan by Maulana Amin Ahsan Islahi in 9 Volumes.
- Zia-ul-Qur-aan by Peer Mohammad Karam Shah Al- Azhari in 5 Volumes.
- Anwar-ul-Qur-aan by Dr. Malik Ghulam Murtaza in 2 Volumes.
- Israr- ul -Tan-zeel by Maulana Malik Mohammad Aa-waan in 10 Volumes.

Akhtar Mahmud, Advocate,

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In the name of Allah, the most Benevolent, the most Merciful

VOLUME I - BOOK I TO BOOK X LIST OF SURA ACCORDING TO NUZOOL

1,	96 / 1	Sura Al-Aa-laq
2.	74 / 2	Sura Al-Mod-das-sir
3.	73 / 3	Sura Al-Moz-zam-mil
4.	68 / 4	Sura Al-Qa-lam
5.	1/5	Sura Al-Fa-te-hah.
6.	111 / 6	Sura Al-La-habb
7.	81 / 7	Sura Al-Tak-weer
8.	87 / 8	Sura Al-Aa-laa
9.	92 / 9	Sura Al-Lail
10.	89 / 10	Sura Al-Fa-jar
11.	93 / 11	Sura Al-Zo-ha
12.	94 / 12	Sura Alam-Nash-rah
13.	103 / 13	Sura Al-Aasr
14.	100 / 14	Sura Al-Aa-dee-yaat
15.	108 / 15	Sura Al-Kau-sir
16.	102 / 16	Sura Al-Ta-kaa-sur
17.	107 / 17	Sura Al-Maa-oun
18.	109 / 18	Sura Al-Kaa-fe-roon
19.	105 / 19	Sura Al- Feel
20.	113 / 20	Sura Al-Falaq
21.	114 / 21	Sura Al-Naas
22.	112 / 22	Sura Al- Ikhlaas
23.	53 / 23	Sura Al- Na-jam
24.	80 / 24	Sura Al- Aa-bus
25.	97 / 25	Sura Al- Qadr
26.	91 / 26	Sura Al- Shams
27.	85 / 27	Sura Al- Bu-rooj

28.	95 / 28	Sura Al- Teen
29.	106 / 29	Sura Al- Qu-raish
30.	101 / 30	Sura Al- Qaa-re-yaa
31.	75 / 31	Sura Al- Qey-ya-maa
32.	104 / 32	Sura Al- Hu-may-zaa
33.	77 / 33	Sura Al- Mur- se- laa:
34.	50 / 34	Sura Qaaff
35.	90 / 35	Sura Al- Ba-lad
36.	86 / 36	Sura Al- Taa-riq
37.	54 / 37	Sura Al- Qa- mar
38.	38 / 38	Sura Swaad
39.	7 / 39	Sura Al-Aey-raaf
40.	72 / 40	Sura Al- Jinn
41.	36 / 41	Sura Yaa-seen
42.	25 / 42	Sura Al- Fur-qaan
43.	35 / 43	Sura Al- Faa-tir
44.	19 / 44	Sura Maryam
45.	20 / 45	Sura Taa-haa
46.	56 / 46	Sura Al- Waa- qey- ah
47.	26 / 47	Sura Al- Shau-raa
48.	27 / 48	Sura Al- Na-mal
49.	28 / 49	Sura Al- Qa-sass
50.	17 / 50	Sura Bani Is-ra-eel
51.	10 / 51	Sura Yunus
52.	11 / 52	Sura Houd
53.	12 / 53	Sura Yousuf
54.	15 / 54	Sura Al-Hijr
55.	6 / 55	Sura Al-In-aam
56.	37 / 56	Sura Al- Saaf-faat
57.	31 / 57	Sura Luq-maan
58.	34 / 58	Sura Saba
59.	39 / 59	Sura Al-Zu-mar

60.	40 / 60	Sura Al-Mou-min
61.	41 / 61	Sura Haa-Meem Sajda
62.	42 / 62	Sura Al-Shou-raa
63.	43 / 63	Sura Al- Zakh- raff
64.	44 / 64	Sura Al- Dukh- khaan
65.	45 / 65	Sura Al- Jaa- se- ya
66.	46 / 66	Sura Al- Ah- qaaf
67.	51 / 67	Sura Al-Zaa-reey-aat
68.	88' / 68	Sura Al- Ghaa-see-aa
69.	18 / 69	Sura Al-Kay-hef
70.	16 / 70	Sura Al-Nehel
71.	71 / 71	Sura Nooh
72.	14 / 72	Sura Ibrahim
73.	21 / 73	Sura Al- Am-bi-yaa
74.	23 / 74	Sura Al-Mou-may-noon
-75.	32 / 75 .	Sura Al-Saj-dara
76.	52 / 76 .	Sura Al-Toor
77.	66 / 77	Sura Al- Mulk
78.	69 / 78	Sura Al- Haaq- qaa
79.	70 / 79	Sura Al- Mo-aa- rij
80.	78 / 80	Sura Al- Ni- baa
81.	79 / 81	Sura Al- Na-ze-aat
82.	82 / 82	Sura Al- In-fe- taar
83.	84 / 83	Sura Al- Inshe- gaag
84.	30 / 84	Sura Al- Rome
85.	29 / 85	Sura Al- An-ka-boot
86.	83 / 86	Sura Al-Mu-taf-fe-feen
87.	2 / 87	Sura Al-Baq-ra
88.	8 / 88	Sura Al-In-faal
89.	3 / 89	Sura Aal-e-Imran
90.	33 / 90	Sura Al- Ah- zaab
91.	60 / 91	Sura Al-Mum-ta-hin-na

92.	4 / 92	Sura Al-Ni-sa
93.	9 / 93	Sura Al-Zil-zaal
94.	57 / 94	Sura Al-Haa- deed
95.	47 / 95	Sura Mohammad(SAW)
96.	13 / 96	Sura Al-Raad
97.	55 / 97	Sura Al- Reh- maan
98.	76/.98	Sura Al- De- har
99.	65 / 99	Sura Al- Ta- laag
100.	98 / 100	Sura Al- Baiy- ya- na
101.	59 / 101	Sura Al- Ha- shar
102.	24 / 102	Sura Al- Noor
103.	22 / 103	Sura Al-Hajj
104.	63 / 104	Sura Al-Mona-fe- qoon
105.	58 / 105	Sura Al-Mujaa-di-laa
106.	49 / 106	Sura Al-Huj-raat
107.	66 / 107	Sura Al-Teh-reem
108.	64 / 108	Sura Al-Ta-ghaa-bun
109.	61 / 109	Sura Al- Saff
110.	62 / 110	Sura Al- Jum- aa
111.	48 / 111	Sura Al- Fat-hah
112.	5 / 112	Sura A Al-Maa-aey-dah
113.	9 / 113	Sura Al-Tau-ba
114.	110 / 114	Sura Al- Na-sar

Akhtar Mahmud, Advocate, Karachi - 75500, PAKISTAN. December, 2001.A.D. Ram-zaan ul mo-ba-rik, 1422 A.H.

In the name of Allah, the most Benevolent, the most Merciful VOLUME I - BOOK I TO BOOK X

List of Arabic Words or Expressions used in this Volume with their English Translation Explanatory Notes.

- In this Volume many Arabic words and expressions have been used, some very frequently, while others very rarely. Those which have occurred very rarely, have Not been included in this list, and their English translation has been given in brackets along with them where they appear. Those which have occurred very frequently have been included in this list in order to save repetition.
- ▶ Even those words or expressions which have been included in this list, have been translated in English within brackets in the Volume, where I thought that their meanings should be clarified at the spot to save time and botheration.
- I have arranged these words and expressions Alphabetically. For convenience, I have put only the first Alphabet of the first word or expression **bold** in case of each Alphabet, and have given space between two new Alphabets; so that it could easily be seen from where the next Alphabet starts.

Aa-khe-rut (The world hereafter, where accountability shall be taken by Allah for deeds done during life time).

Aa-la-meen (All the Worlds, known or unknown, including the world here after or Aa-khe-rat).

Aa-maal-e-Saleh (Good deeds done during life time)

Aa-yaat (Plural of Aa-yat).

Aa-yat (One sentence of Holy Qur-aan).

Aa-yat-ul Birr (A very famous Aa-yat 2:177).

Aa-yat-ul-Kursi (A very famous Aa-yat 2: 255).

Aa-zaab (Punishment by Allah after accountability).

Aa-zaan (Call for Prayers)

Ajar or Sa-waab (Reward by Allah after accountability).

Allah-O-Akbar (Allah is Great).

Asar Prayer (Afternoon Prayer).

Darood or Sa-laam [Special way of sending blessings upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW)].

Deen (Code of life).

Dua (Humble request to Allah)

Ei-man [Absolute Faith and belief in Allah, His Prophet Mohammad (SAW), Holy Qur-aan, other Prophets and the Books Revealed upon them, and Day of Judgement).

Fajar Prayer (Morning Prayer before Sunrise)

Ha-dees [Sayings or actions of Holy Prophet (SAW)]

Ha-laal (Permitted by Allah).

Ha-raam (Prohibited by Allah).

Hazrat (A prefix used to show respect)

Hida-yat (Guidance by Allah).

Hik-mat (Wisdom. Refers to Ha-dees).

Iblees (Shai-taan, who induces Believers to do Evil and restrains them from performing Good deeds).

Insan (Man).

Insha-Allah (If Allah so wishes).

Isha Prayer (Night Prayer)

Kalma-e-Sha-ha-dat (Words which are recited to proclaim that the person reciting them is a Believer).

Khalifa (Authorised Nominee)

Lauh-e-Mahfooz (Safe place in Heaven).

Mai-raj [Visit of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) with his (SAW) body to meet Allah in Heaven to see His Signs. One of his (SAW) Miracles].

Maghrib Prayer (Prayer immediately before sunsct).

Moh-kam (clear and firm).

Muna-fe-qeen (Double dealing persons).

Mush-re-keen (Those who worship other things along with and in addition to Allah).

Mut-a-sha-be-haat (Ambiguous or not clear in details).

Mut-ta-qeen (Believers who 'fear' Allah and are Pious).

Nafas (Instinct or desire).

Na-jis (Unclean Spiritually).

Noor (Light).

Nuzool [Revelation of any portion of Holy Qu-raan upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW)].

Rabb (Allah, who is Creator, Preserver, Maintainer, and Destroyer, at one and the same time).

Rak-aat (One single portion of Sa-laat).

Rasool (Prophet).

Reh-mat (Grace or boon).

Riba (Usary or excessive interest on Loan).

Rooh (Spirit in a living human body)

Ru-koo (A portion of Holy Qur-aan separated on the basis of one topic or subject matter for convenience).

Sa-laam [Special way of sending blessings upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW)].

Sa-laat (Prayers offered to Allah).

Salah-e-Da-ran (Betterment of both the Worlds).

Sabar (Patience in adversity).

Saum (Fasting in the name of and for Allah).

Sa-waab (Reward or Ajar by Allah after accountability).

SAW [Abbreviation of Sall-lul-la-ho A-leh-e-Wa-sal-lum, written out of great respect for Holy Prophet Mohammad)].

Sha-riah (Islamic Law and Injunctions).

Shai-taan (See Iblees above).

Shi-fa-ant (to intercede for others on the Day of Judgment).

Shirk (To worship other things along with and in addition to Allah).

Sirat-ul-Mus-ta-qeem (Right Path and High Way to Heaven),

Subhan-Allah (All praise is for Allah)

Sura (One complete Chapter of Holy Qur-aan, of 114).

Taf-seer (Interpretation of Holy Qur-aan by Scholars).

Ta-haj-jud Prayer (Late night prayer before Fajar).

Ta-yam-mum (Ablution by clean dry dust before Prayers).

Taqwa (Piety along with 'fear' of Allah).

Tau-ba (Repentance before Allah after committing some Sin).

Tau-heed (Unity and Oneness of Allah).

Um-mah (Islamic brotherhood).

Wahee (Revelation from Allah upon a Prophet).

Waseela (Source for getting nearness to Allah).

Wuzoo (Ablution by water before offering Sa-laat).

Yaum-id-deen (Day of Judgement for accountability).

Za-kaat (Payment in the name of Allah of 21/2% from savings for the year).

Zikr of Allah (Recitation of Praise or name of Allah).

Zul-mat (Darkness).

Zuhar Prayer (Noon Prayer).

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In the name of Allah, the most Benevolent, the most Merciful

VOLUME -I. Book -I to Book - X TABLE OF CONTENTS

#		DESCRIPTION	#	
	Complime	ntory copy	1	
•	Allah Jal-l	e-sha-nahu	2	
-	Title of Vo	olume I	3	
>	Important	Announcements	4	
•	Introductio	on by Author	5	
>	Dedication		12	
>	Acknowled	Igements	13	
•	List of Ho	ly Qur-aans consulted / referred	14	
•		ra according to Nuzool	15	
>	List of Sur	a as in Holy Qur-aan. (See # 1 below)	23	
•	List of Ara	abic Words or Expressions used in this ith their English Translation	19	
1.	Table of Contents			
2.	Book I -T	he Holy Qur-aan in 3 Parts	30	
3.	Part I- Imp	oortance / significance of Holy Qur-aan	30	
4.	Part II - Ir of Holy Qu	nportance of certain Sura and Aa-yaat ur-aan	36	
•	1/5	SURA AL-FA-TE-HAH	37	
•	2 / 87	SURA AL-BAQ-RA	37	
•	3 / 89	SURA AAL-E-IMRAN	42	
>	4 / 92	SURA AL-NISA	46	
	5 / 112	SURA AL-MAA-AEY-DAH	51	
•	6 / 55	SURA AL-IN-AAM	54	
•	7 / 39	SURA AL-AEY-RAAF	56	
•	8 / 88	SURA AL-IN-FAAL	58	
•	9 / 113	SURA AL-TAU-BA	59	
•	10 / 51	SURA YUNUS	62	

•	11 / 52	SURA	HOUD	64
•	12 / 53	SURA	YOUSUF	65
•	13 / 96	SURA	AL-RAAD	65
•	14 / 72	SURA	IB-RAHIM	67
•	15 / 54	SURA	AL-HI JR	67
Þ	16 / 70	SURA	AL-NE-HEL	67
•	17 / 50	SURA	BANI IS-RA-EEL	69
•	18 / 69	SURA	AL-KAY-HAF	70
•	19 / 44	SURA	MAR-YAM	70
•	20 / 45	SURA	ТАА-НАА	73
•	21 / 73	SURA	AL-AM-BI-YAA	. 75
•	22 / 103	SURA	AL-HAJJ	. 77
>	23 / 74	SURA	AL-MOU-MAY-NOON	78
•	24 / 102	SURA	AL-NOOR	81
•	25 / 42	SURA	AL-FUR-QAAN	84
•	26 / 47	SURA	AL-SHOW-RAA	85
•	27 / 48	SURA	AL-NA-MILL	86
•	28 / 49	SURA	AL-QA-SASS	87
•	29 / 85	SURA	AL-AN-KA-BOOT	89
Þ	30 / 84	SURA	AL-ROME	91
•	31 / 57	SURA	LUQ-MAAN	93
•	32 / 75	SURA	AL-SAJ-DAA	94
•	33 / 90	SURA	AL-AH-ZAAB	95
•	34 / 58	SURA	AL-SA-BAA	97
۲	35 / 43	SURA	FAA-TIR	97
•	36 / 41	SURA	YAA-SEEN	98
•	37 / 56	SURA	AL-SAAF-FAAT	99
>	38 / 38	SURA	SWAAD	99
>	39 / 59	SURA	AL-ZU-MAR	100
>	40 / 60	SURA	AL-MOU-MIN	101
>	41 / 61	SURA	HAA-MEEM SAJ-DAA	102
•	42 / 62	SURA	AL-SHOO-RAA	102

	12.1.62	CLID 4	AL ZAVIL DAEE	102
	43 / 63		AL-ZAKH-RAFF	102
•	44 / 64	Abretterland in the	AL-DU-KHAAN	103
•	45 / 65		AL-JAA-SE-YA	103
•	46 / 66		AL-AH-QAAF	103
•	47 / 95	British Committee of the last live	MOHAMMAD (SAW)	103
>	48 / 111 ′	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF T	AL-FAT-HEH	104
•	49 / 106	The second second	AL-HUJ-RAAT	104
•	50 / 34	-	QAAFF	104
>	51 / 67	SURA	AL-ZAA-REE-YAAT	105
>	52 / 76	SURA	AL-TOOR	105
>	53 / 23	SURA	AL-NAJM	106
>	54 / 37	SURA	AL-QAMAR	107
>	55 / 97	SURA	AL-REH-MAAN	108
>	56 / 46	SURA	AL- WAA- QEY- AH	108
>	57 / 94	SURA	AL-HAA- DEED	109
>	58 / 105	SURA	AL- MUJAA- DI- LAA	110
>	59 / 101	SURA	AL-HA-SHAR	111
•	60 / 91	SURA	AL-MUMTA-HINNAA	111
>	61 / 109	SURA	AL-SAFF	112
>	62 / 110	SURA	AL-JUM-AA	113
>	63 / 104	SURA	AL-MONAA-FEQOON	114
•	64 / 108	SURA	AL-TA-GHAA-BUN	114
>	65 / 99	SURA	AL-TA-LAAQ	115
>	66 / 107	SURA	AL-THE-REEM	115
>	67 / 77	SURA	AL-MULK	116
>	68 / 4	SURA	AL-QALAM	116
>	69 / 78	SURA	AL-HAAQ-QAA	116
>	70 / 79	The second second second second	AL-MOAA-RIJ	116
>	71 / 71		AL-NOOH	117
>	72 / 40		AL-JINN	117
>			AL-MOZ-ZAM-MIL	117
>	74 / 2		AL-MOD-DAS-SIR	118

•	75 / 31	SURA	AL-QEYYA-MAA	118
•	76 / 98	SURA	AL-DEHAR	119
•	77 / 33	SURA	AL-MUR-SE-LAAT	119
•	78 / 80	SURA	AL-NI-BAA	120
•	79 / 81	SURA	AL-NAA-ZEE-YAAT	120
•	80 / 24	SURA	AL-AA-BUS	121
•	81 / 7	SURA	AL-TAK-WEER	121
•	82 / 82	SURA	AL-INFE-TAAR	121
•	83 / 86	SURA	AL-MU-TAF-FE-FEEN	122
•	84 / 83	SURA	AL-INSHE-QAAQ	123
>	85 / 27	SURA	AL-BU-ROOJ	123
•	86 / 36	SURA	AL-TAA-RIQ	123
•	87 / 8	SURA	AL-AA-LAA	123
•	88 / 68	SURA	AL-GHAA-SEE-AA	123
•	89 / 10	SURA	AL-FAJAR	124
•	90 / 35	SURA	AL-BA-LAD	124
•	91 / 26	SURA	AL-SHAMS	125
•	92 / 9	SURA	AL-LAIL	126
•	93 / 11	SURA	AL-ZO-HAA	126
•	94 / 12	SURA	ALAM-NASH-RAH	126
•	95 / 28		AL-TEEN	127
•	96 / 1	SURA	AL- AA-LAQ	128
•	97 / 25	SURA	AL- QADAR	129
Þ.	98 /100	SURA	AL- BAI-YA-NA	129
•	99 / 95	SURA	AL- ZIL-ZAAL	129
>	100 /14	SURA	AL- AA-DI-YAAT	130
	101 /30	SURA	AL-QAA-RE-YAA	130
•	102 /16	SURA	AL-TA-KAA-SUR	131
>	103 /13	SURA	AL-AASR	131
•	104 /32	-	AL-HU-MEY-ZAA	133
•	105 /19	SURA	AL-FEEL	133
•	106 /29	SURA	AL-QU-RAISH	134

-	107 /17 SURA AL-MAA-OUN		
-		134	
•	108 /15 SURA AL-KAU-SER	135	
	109 /18 SURA AL-KAA-FE-ROON	135	
•	110 /114 SURA AL-NASAR	136	
	111 / 6 SURA AL-LAHAB	136	
•	112 / 22 SURA AL-IKH-LAAS	137	
>	113 / 20 SURA AL-FALAQ	137	
•	114 / 21 SURA AL-NAAS	137	
5.	Part III - Invitation by Allah to reflect and pone over Holy Qur-aan	ier 139	
6.	Book II- Holy Prophet Mohammad(SAW) in 2 Parts		
7.	Part I - Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) as seen through Holy Qur-aan		
8.	Part II - Some Special aspects about Holy Prop Mohammad (SAW) as in Holy Qur-aan	145 het 204	
9.	Book III - 'Insan (Man) as mentioned in Holy Qur-aan' in 3 Parts		
10.	Part I - Why and how Allah has created Man?	221	
11.	Part II - Purpose for which Allah created Man; and what Allah expects Man to do in this world?		
12.	Part III - How the character and weaknesses of Man are depicted in Holy Qur-aan?		
13.	Book IV - 'Amar bil Maa-roof' (what Allah Commands a Believer to do); and 'Nahi a'nil Mun-kar' (what Allah Commands a Believer Not to do) from Holy Qur-aan, in 2 Parts		
14.	Part I - 'Amar bil Maa-roof'	250	
15.	Part II - 'Nahi a' nil Mun-kar'	262	
16.	Book V - 'Persons liked by Allah' and 'Person disliked by Allah' as in Holy Qur-aan, in 2 Parts.	s 269	
17.	Part I - 'Persons liked by Allah'	272	

18.	Part II - 'Persons disliked by Allah'	274
19.	Book VI - 'Ha-laal' and 'Ha-raam' as mentioned in Holy Qur-aan	279
20.	Book VII - 'Mut- ta -qeen' as in Holy Qur-aan.	292
21.	Book VIII - 'Wazoo' or 'Ta-yum-mum', and 'Sa- taat', as mentioned in Holy Qur-aan' in 2 Parts	313
22.	Part I - 'Wazoo' or 'Ta-yum-mum'	313
23.	Part II - 'Sa-laat'	315
24.	Book IX - 'Tauba as defined in Holy Qur-aan'	323
25.	Book X - 'Recitation of Zikr of Allah as mentioned in Holy Qur-aan'	326
26.	Conclusions	329

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Promise with Allah for Salvation in Aa-kherut.

Allah Reveals, that on the Day of Judgment, no person shall have the power of Shi-fa-aat (Intercession), except those persons who have obtained a promise from Allah. (19:87).

▶ Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), once asked his Companions, whether they would like to Please Allah, by making a 'promise' to Him, every morning and evening. The Companions inquired, as to how this could be done? He (SAW) recited a Prayer in Arabic and asked them to repeat that Prayer every morning and evening. Its English translation is given as under:

"Oh! Allah, the Creator of Skies and Earth. Who knows Ghaib and Sha-ha-da, I place before You (Allah) a 'promise' in this world, that I am a witness, that there is no One to worship except Allah; He is One; there is none to worship other than Him or along with or in addition to Him; and I am a witness that Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) is His Abd (creation) and Rasool. Oh! Allah, Please do not leave me in the clutches of my Nafas (desires), because if Allah would leave me in the clutches of my Nafas, my Nafas shall keep me away from Piety, and shall

take me near Evil; and I can not have confidence or faith in anything except the *Rehmat* of *Allah*. Kindly treat this Declaration by me as a 'Promise', and keep it safe, and hand it over to me on the Day of Judgment. Verily *Allah* shall not break His promise".

You should remember,

- > Allah is forgiving for Believers (41:43).
- > Allah shall double in Aa-khe-rut the Good deeds pefermed by Believers (42:23).
- > Allah alone gives Guidance to Believers who offer Tau-ba to Him (71:11).
- > Allah Guides to Himself those who turn to Him in Tau-ba (13:27).

In the name of Allah, the most Benevolent, the most Merciful VOLUME I - BOOK I - PART I HOLY QUR-AAN, ITS IMPORTANCE AND SIGNIFICANCE

Explanatory Notes.

- Holy Qur-aan, its importance and significance, is a necessary part of Ei-maan for a Believer. This is, in modern technology, the Permanent and Unalterable Constitution of Islam. It is Permanent and Unalterable till the Day of Judgment, because it is Revealed by Allah upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) (32:2). No law or Ha-dees, even though it may be attributed to him (SAW), can prevail upon, or should be acceptable to, Believers, which is, even in the slightest degree or manner, in conflict with, or in derogation of, any Command of Allah contained in Holy Qur-aan. In my humble opinion, this can be considered to be the safest and best criterion to judge the authenticity of a 'Za-eef' Ha-dees.
- In my humble opinion, every Believer should have a clear idea as to what is the significance and importance of Holy *Quraan* for him / her, and what Guidance and Wisdom can be obtained from it for 'Sa-lah-e-Da-ran'. This Volume is devoted to this effort.
- What is the importance and significance of Holy *Qur-aan*, can best be expressed only in the Revelations made in it by *Allah*. I have tried to do the same.
- ▶ Aa-yaat are Not cited according to Nuzool. Detailed Discussion.
- 1. Holy Qur-aan is, without any doubt, a Divine Book; and it has Guidance for Believers. (2 · 2).
- Holy Qur-aan is a Guidance and good news. (2:97).
- 3. Holy *Qur-aan* is a Guidance for all persons; and it differentiates between Truth and Falsehood. (2:185).
- 4. Holy Qur-aan has been Revealed as Truth

(3:3).

- 5. Some of the Aa-yaat of Holy Qur-aan are 'Moh-kam'; while some Aa-yaat are 'Mu-ta-sha-be-haat' (3:7). Believers have been ordered by Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) not to indulge in investigation of the missing details etc., for the simple reason, that when Allah and His Ra-sool (SAW) did not want the Believers to know those missing or ambiguous details, why should the Believers be curious about them.
- Holy Qur-aan describes Guidance and Advice for Mut-taqueen. (3: 138).
- 7. Allah is a witness that Holy Qur-aan has been Revealed by Allah. (4:166).
- Holy Qur-aan is 'Noor'. (4: 175).
- 9. Holy *Qur-aan* is an Auspicious Book. (6:92) and also in 6:155.
- Holy Qur-aan is Guidance for all the Worlds
 (6:90)
- 11. Holy *Qur-aan* invites persons to reflect and ponder over the Universe. (6:99).
- 12. Blessed is this Book (Holy *Qur-aan*), which *Allah* has Revealed; so follow it and protect yourself from Evil, that you may qualify for Grace (6: 155).
- Holy Qur-aan is a Warning, a Guidance and a 'Reh-mat'.
 157).
- Holy Qur-aan is a 'Zikr' for Believers. (7:2).
- 15. Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), and through him (SAW) the Believers, are Commanded, to follow the Teachings of Holy Qur-aan. (7:3).
- 16. Holy Qur-aan is Guidance / 'Reh-mat' (7:52).
- 17. Holy *Qur-aan* is an evident proof from *Allah*, and a Guidance and Grace for Believers. (7:203).

- When Holy Qur-aan is being recited, the Believers should listen to it silently. (7: 204).
- 19. Holy Qur-aan is a Book of Wisdom.(10:1).
- 20. Holy Qur-aan is a Guidance for all. (10:7).
- 21. Holy *Qur-aan* is Advice, is the cure for all the ailments of heart; and complete Guidance and '*Reh-mat*' (Boon). (10:57).
- 22. Allah Commands the Believers to celebrate and rejoice the Revelation of Holy Qur-aan. (10:58).
- ▶ I would like to add here that this Aa-yat is proof of Allah allowing celebration and rejoicing of the Revelation of Holy Qur-aan. It can also justify the holding of Mee-laad Sha-reef by Believers, to celebrate the Birthday of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW).
- Holy Qur-aan is Advice and reminder for Believers. (11: 120).
- 24. Holy *Qur-aan* is 'Zikr' for inhabitants of all the Worlds. (12: 104).
- 25. Holy *Qur-aan* is a clear exposition of Guidance and Grace for Believers. (12: 111).
- 26. Holy Qur-aan is Truth. (13:1).
- 27. Allah Commands that He has Revealed Holy Qur-aan and that He shall guard it. (15:9).
- 28. Holy *Qur-aan* is a Guidance, '*Reh-mat*' and Good News for Believers. (16:89); and again in 16:102.
- 29. Holy Qur-aan is Advice. (17:3).
- 30. Holy Qur-aan guides Believers towards Si-raat-ul-Musta-aeem. (17: 9).
- 31. Allah Commands that Holy Qur-aan has been Revealed by Allah and that it is absolute treatment for all ailments as well as Reh-mat. (17:82).
- Holy Qur-aam gives good tidings to Believers (18: 2 and
 and

- 33. Holy Qur-aan warns Mush-re-keen at the proper time (18: 4-5).
- 34. Holy Qur-aan deals with all types of subjects (18:54).
- 35. Allah has made Holy Qur-aan easy so that Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) may give good tidings to Mut-ta-quen (19: 97)
- holy Qur-aan is Advice for those who 'fear' Allah (20:
 3).
- 37. Holy *Qur-aan* has been Revealed by *Allah* who is the Creator of the Earth and the Sky (20:4).
- 38. Allah Commands that Auspicious Holy Qur-aan, which is full of Guidance, has been Revealed by Allah (and yet persons deny it) (21:50).
- Holy Qur-aan is a warning for all the people in the world
 (25:1).
- 40. In Aa-yaat 25: 32 to 34, replying to the objections of the Unbelievers, as to why Holy Qur-aan was not Revealed at one and the same time, and was Revealed in pieces; Allah explains the Wisdom for not Revealing the Holy Qur-aan at one and the same time. The reason is that the heart of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) was to be kept strong by Revealing only Pieces of Holy Qur-aan upon it; and further, that Holy Qur-aan may be read in small pieces, slowly and after stopping to allow him (SAW) to ponder and reflect over it. The last portion is now to be followed by Believers while reading or reciting Holy Qur-aan.
- 41. Holy *Qur-aan* was Revealed upon the heart of the Holy Prophet *Mohammad* (*SAW*) (26: 192 to 195).
- 42. Holy *Qur-aan* is good tidings regarding Guidance and *Reh-mat* for Believers (27: 1 and 2).
- 43. Holy *Qur-aan* teaches Knowledge and Wisdom to Holy Prophet *Mohammad* (*SAW*) (27:6) (and through him (*SAW*) the Believers.

- Holy Qur-aan contains information about every-thing in Sky and Earth (27: 75).
- Holy Qur-aan is absolute and complete Guidance (27: 77).
- 46. Holy *Qur-aan* contains *Rehmat* and Guidance for the Believers (29: 51).
- 47. Holy Qur-aan is Book of Wisdom (31:2).
- 48. Holy *Qur-aan* is Guidance and *Rehmat* for Believers (31: 3).
- 49. Holy *Qur-aan* had been Revealed by *Allah* who is *Rabb-ul-Aa-la-meen*, and it shall remain as a source of Guidance and Wisdom till the Day of Judgment (32:2).
- 50. The object of Holy *Qur-aan* is to awaken persons from slumber of darkness (32 : 3).
- 51 Holy *Qur-aan* has been Revealed upon Holy Prophet *Mohammad (SAW)* by *Wa-hee*; and it is a Book of Truth (35: 31).
- 52. Allah selects persons for becoming followers or inheritors of Holy Qur-aan (35: 32).
- 53. Holy Qur-aan is Revealed by Allah (36:5).
- 54. Holy *Qur-aan* is Guidance for all the living persons (36: 69-70).
- 55. Allah says that Holy Qur-aan has been Revealed so that persons may Reflect and Ponder over it, and should get Guidance from it (38: 30).
- 56. Holy Qur-aan is Guidance (38: 49).
- 57. Holy Qur-aan is Guidance for all the Worlds (38: 87).
- 58. Holy *Qur-aan* has been Revealed by *Allah* with Truth (39 : 1 2).
- 59. Holy Qur-aan is a Good Revelation from Allah (39: 23).

- 60. Holy *Qur-aan* is completely protected by *Allah* from the attack by Evil, either from front or from back; and it is Guidance and Cure for Believers (41: 44).
- 61. Holy Qur-aan is inscribed in Lauh-e-Mah-fooz (safe place in Heaven), and Allah considers this Book to be of a very high class and full of Wisdom (43: 4).
- 62. The Holy *Qur-aan* has been Revealed by *Allah* [(36:5); (39:1); (40:2); (41:2); (41:42); (45:2) and (46:20).
- 63. Allah says that Holy Qur-aan has been made easy for receiving Guidance [(54:17); (54:22); (54:32); and (54:40)].
- 64. Holy Qur-aan has been taught by Allah to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) (55: 2).
- 65. Holy *Qur-aan* can be touched only by those who are Pure and Clean (the Believers) (56: 79).
 - ▶ The Unbelievers are Najis. (9:28).
- 66. Holy *Qur-aan* has been Revealed by *Rabb-ul-Aa-la-meen* (56: 80).
- 67. Holy *Qur-aan* has been Revealed by *Allah* upon Holy Prophet *Mohammad* (*SAW*) so that he (*SAW*) may bring those persons towards '*Noor*' who are struggling in '*Zul-maat*' (57: 9).
- 68. Allah says that if Holy Qur-aan would have been Revealed upon a mountain, it would have been blown to small pieces (69: 21).
- ▶ This Aa-yat shows yet another unique and exalted position of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), that Holy Qur-aan was Revealed upon his (SAW) heart, and yet he (SAW) sustained it, Subhan Allah wa Allah o akbar !!
- 69. Allah says that persons should have complete Ei-maan opn Holy Qur-aan, which is 'Noor' (64:8).
- 70. Allah says that He has taken upon Himself the responsibility to get Holy Qur-aan memorized by Holy Prophet

Mohammad (SAW), as well as to explain or clarify its contents to him (SAW) (75: 16 to 19).

- 71. Holy *Qur-aan* is a Guidance for any person who wants to accept that Guidance (74: 54-55);(80: 11-12).
- 72. Holy Qur-aan is Guidance (76: 29).
- 73. Holy Qur-aan is a Zikr for all the Worlds (81: 27).
- Holy Qur-aan is kept securely in Lauh-e-Meh-fooz (85: 21-22).
- 75. Holy *Qur-aan* is a very firm and final Revelation from *Allah* and is not a joke (86 : 11 to 14).

End of Part I of Book I - Importance & significance of Holy *Qur-aan*.

In the name of Allah, the most Benevolent, the most Merciful

VOLUME I -- BOOK I -- PART II IMPORTANCE OF CERTAIN SURA AND AA-YAAT OF HOLY *QUR-AAN*

Explanatory Notes.

- I have made Part II of Book I, exhaustive and meaningful by almost covering all the Aa-yaat of a Sura which are in any manner relevant and helpful to obtain Guidance and Wisdom from Holy Qur-aan; or may help the Readers to appreciate the 10 Topics selected for detailed study by me in this Volume. My attempt is to make Part II of Book I completely independent of other Parts contained in this Volume.
- Part II of Book I has its own advantages as it covers the entire Holy Qur-aan; while other Books deal only with detailed discussion on selected Topic covered by that Book only.
- ▶ Part II of Book I contains, in a broad, concise, clear and emphatic manner, the Guidance and Wisdom spread over so beautifully over the entire Holy *Qur-aan*. It does not need any reference to any other Book of my humble effort. I hope and pray

that Readers shall treat this Part II, as well as any other Book, with this idea in their mind, and I am confident that, *Insha Allah*, they shall be benefited immensely, both in this world, as well as in the world hereafter (*Aa-khe-rut*).

Part II of Book I is a complete Summary of the Holy Quraan and can be utilized for obtaining Guidance and Wisdom from Holy Qur-aan, by reading it from anywhere, even though a person may have only a few minutes time at his or her disposal. Detailed discussion Sura wise.

1 / 5 - SURA AL-FA-TE-HA Importance.

- ▶ Holy Prophet (SAW) is reported to have said that this Sura is the most important Sura of Holy Qur-aan. He (SAW) further observed that this Sura is cure for every disease (Spiritual).
- ▶ This is the first complete Sura Revealed upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), and is fifth in point of Revelation.
- ▶ It is mandatory to recite this complete Sura, containing seven Aa-yaat, in every Ra-kaat of Sa-laat. Without reciting this complete Sura in the beginning of each Rak-aat, the S-alaat shall not be complete.
- This is the solitary Sura in the entire Holy Qur-aan, which is Revealed as if it is being uttered by a Believer in the form of a Dua to Allah, seeking His 'Hi-da-yat' for showing Siraat-ul-Mus-ta-qeem. When the Believer recites this complete Sura in every Rak-aat of Sā-laat, he or she thereby declares unconditionally, and quite voluntarily, that he or she fulfils all the pre-requisite necessary qualifications of being a Believer. The entire Holy Qur-aan is, in fact the reply to this Prayer from Allah, and asserts at several places that Guidance shall come from Allah alone and not other wise.

2 / 87 - SURA AL-BAQ-RA

Importance.

This is the first Sura Revealed at Madina after Hijrat.

- Divorce, Khula and family matters are dealt in 2: 222 to 242.
- Allah says that some Prophets have been given preference by Allah over other Prophets (2: 253). This clearly supports the view expressed by Scholars that Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) has been given preference by Allah over all other Prophets.
- This Sura also contains the famous Aa-yat-ul-Kur-see (2: 255). Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) is reported to have said that the expression "Al-Hai-ee Al-Quai-yoom" in this Aa-yat is the 'Ism-e-Aa-zam'. This Aa-yat shows that Allah is not only self existing, but is also maintaining and controlling the entire Universe. Allah neither doses nor sleeps, and keeps awake constantly to see that every thing is working according to His Commands. Nobody can dare to plead for intercession for another before Allah, except with His permission. Believers believe that such permission has been granted by Allah to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) to plead for his Ummah (brotherhood) on the Day of Judgement. No body can even conceive to know about the depth of knowledge of Allah, except that much which Allah in His Grace allows a human being to conceive.
- ▶ This Sura contains the longest Aa-yat 282 in the Holy Our-aan.
- This is the longest Sura containing 286 Aa-yaat.
- ▶ Scholars have, perhaps, rightly said that this Sura is a mini Qur-aan and contains almost everything important that is contained in Holy Qur-aan.

Detailed discussion:

- 1. Who are Mut-ta-quen as defined in the Holy Qur-aan? And what they are required to do? Is mentioned in sufficient detail in 2:3-5 and in 2:177 The latter is popularly known as Aa-yat-ul-Birr. (See Book VII for details).
- Allah Commanded Prophet Adam and Mother Eve to leave Heaven (after they had disobeyed Allah and had eaten the

forbidden fruit); and to go to the World where Man shall be enemy of each other, and shall stay in the world for a predestined period, and shall also earn his livelihood (2:36).

 Allah says that whenever in the world His Guidance is sent to Man, those who shall obey it, shall have no fear nor shall.

they be at all aggrieved (2:38).

4, First reference about wine and gambling is contained in Holy Qur-aan in this Sura (2 / 87) in Aa-yat 219, wherein Allah, addressing Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), says that people ask him (SAW) about wine and gambling. He (SAW) should reply to them, that in both these, there is great loss (Sin), although there is some profit also, but the loss (Sin) is much greater than the profit.

▶ Second reference is in Sura Al-Nisa (4 / 92) in Aa-yat

43.

- Last reference is in Sura Al- Maa-aey-da (5 / 112) in Aa-yaat 90 to 92.
- Allah does not make any promise with cruel persons (2: 124).
- 6. The famous expression 'In-na lil-la-hey wa in-na e-le-hay ra-je-oon' (We are only for Allah and we shall return to Allah) appears in 2:156.
- ▶ Believers are directed to recite this expression on hearing about the death of a Believer; and also whenever a Believer finds himself / herself in extreme difficulty.
- Hajj is dealt in 2: 158 and in 2: 197 to 203.
- Ha-raam and Ha-laal are dealt in 2: 172. (See Book VI for details).
- Saum (Fasting) is dealt in 2: 183 to 187.
- ▶ Here I want to clarify one very important point, that there is difference of opinion between certain extremely learned Authors / Scholars in translation as well as Taf-seer of "Yu-tee-qoo-na-hoo" appearing in Aa-yat 183.

- Peer Mohammad Karam Shah Al-Azhari, in Volume I of his Zia-ul-Qur-aan, at page 124, line 2, translates this as "Bru-hat mush-kil say ada kar sa-kain" (the Saum could only be kept with great difficulty). In Note 214, at the bottom of page 124, he says that in the opinion of certain Ulema, the above expression refers to those persons who can keep Fast only with great difficulty, and thet need not Fast, but should pay Fid-ya (compensation in the form of providing food for one poor hungry person). The learned Author / Scholar gives examples of persons falling in this category; as an old person; a person suffering from a serious permanent ailment; a pregnant woman; or a woman feeding a child. He asserts that this concession is for such category of persons and is in force even today. This appears to me to be the most reasonable meaning, keeping also in mind the oft quoted phrase that Islam is Deen-e-Fit-rat (a natural Religion) ; as well as the Command of Allah in Holy Qur-aan at several places, that only so much burden shall be put by Allah upon a person, which he or she can reasonably bear. So how can the burden of keeping Fast be put upon the above mentioned four categories of persons, when such persons can not bear that burden, and keep Fast !!
- Holy Qur-aan was Revealed in the month of Ram-zaan, and clearly identifies Truth from Falsehood (2: 185).
- 11. Allah Commands in Holy Qur-aan that your wife is your clothes and you are the clothes of your wife (2:187).
- ▶ I would like to point out that clothes not only protect a person from weather and are very close to the body, but are also a symbol of decency, honour and position. Clothes also cover the body as well as all its short comings. What a great honour has been bestowed upon women by *Allah* in such a beautiful language, which is full of Guidance and Wisdom for us.
- ▶ It is very interesting to note here in contrast, as to how people in different Countries have treated woman. Iranians call

her 'Zann', which means 'beat her'. In English she is called a 'woman' (trouble for man). In France she was declared to be a human being for the first time in 586 A.D only to serve Man. In cortrast to this, see what Holy Qur-aan has said about woman. This, as well the next citation given by me (2: 228) (See # 19 below), should be an eye opener for those who think that the position of woman in Islam is not safe guarded, and they cry for rights of woman!!

- Prohibition of bribery is mentioned in 2: 188.
- 13. Allah authorizes a Believer to take revenge only to the extent he or she has been wronged (2:194).
- Allah loves those who do good deeds (Aa-maal-e-Saleh) (2: 195).
- 15. This Sura contains the famous prayer Rabb-bana Aa-tena Fid Dun-ya Ha-sana wa fil Aa-kherat-e Hasa-na recited by every Believer for seeking good in this world as well as in the world hereafter (2:201).
- 16. Allah says that He gives Guidance towards Si-rat-ul-Musta-qeem (2:213).
- 17. Allah says that it is quite possible that you want to have something which may ultimately prove to be harmful to you and vice versa (2: 216).
- 18. Prohibition of marriage with Unbelievers is mentioned in 2:220-221.
- 19. Whatever rights Man has over woman, the same rights woman has over man (2: 228).
- ▶ Can there be a better expression regarding women than this ? Can there be a better protection of the Rights of woman than this ? No.
- Allah Commands that He helps the Believers and takes them from Zul-maat (darkness) towards Noor (light) (2:257).

21. Allah Commands that to speak nicely and to forgive the mistake of a person is much better than to give charity after

teasing a person (2:263).

22. Allah Commands that do not waste your charity by showing, as if you are doing some favour to somebody; nor give charity after teasing a person; or to show it off to others (2: 264).

23. Prohibition of *Riba* is mentioned in 2: 275 to 281 and

again in 2: 284 to 285.

24. The best prayer which can be recited by a Believer (2: 286).

▶ It is worth remembering by heart, and to be recited after completing every daily Prayer.

3 / 89 - SURA AAL-E-IM-RAN

Importance.

- Holy Qur-aan contains two types of Commands. First, those which are absolutely clear in their meaning and are known as Moh-ke-maat. Second, those which are not so clear, and are either ambiguous in their meaning, or some details are lacking, or are not otherwise understandable by worldly standards, which are known as Mo-ta-sha-be-haat. It may be pointed out that Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) said that a Believer should Not waste his or her time in seeking explanation, or clarification, or the missing details of the Mo-ta-sha-be-haat, because, if Allah or he (SAW) wanted to explain or clarify the same, Allah or he (SAW) would have certainly done so. It is because of unnecessary importance given to these Mo-ta-sha-be-haat by certain persons, that different sects and different groups and parties have divided Believer Ummah (brotherhood) (3:7-8).
- ▶ At this stage it will be profitable to mention about the third type of Revelations also, known as Mo-qat-te-aat (3:1). 29 Suras begin with some alphabets, namely, Alif Laam Meemm;

Alif Laam Raa; Haa Meem; Swad; Quaaf; Noon; Taa-ha etc. It is reported that whenever the Companions of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) asked him (SAW), as to what is the meaning of these alphabets, which were at that time known as Mo-qat-te-aat, Holy Prophet (SAW) replied that they referred to some secret Message from Allah to him (SAW) not to be mentioned or divulged to anybody by him (SAW).

▶ Three main topics Revealed in this Sura are:-

First, that *Allah* had sent Islam as *Deen* (Code of life) for all humanity. Its Principles have been Revealed by *Allah* for all times to come, to save Humanity from Personal, National, Selfish and other evils (3:19).

Second, that *Riba* is prohibited to save the people from uneconomic imbalance (3 : 130).

Third, that the concept that Prophet Issa (Jesus Christ) was the Son of *Allah* has been strongly denounced, and it is asserted that he was a human being, but was a *Rasool* (Prophet) of *Allah* (3:59-60).

Detailed discussion.

- 1. Mut-ta-quen are given good tidings by Allah; and what qualities should they possess are mentioned in 3: 15 to 18. (See Book VII for details).
- Allah bestows the kingdom (Power) to who ever He pleases, and takes away the kingdom from who ever He pleases; and Allah gives honour to who ever He decides and disgrace to who ever He decides, for verily Allah has Power over all things (3: 27).
- Believers have been prohibited by Allah to make Unbelievers as their friends instead of Believers (3: 28).
- 4. Allah Commands Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) to tell Believers that if they love Allah, they should follow him (SAW), and in that case Allah shall start loving them (3:30).

▶ Full of Guidance and Wisdom !!

- 5. Allah Commands Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) to tell Believers, that if they love Allah, they should obey him (SAW), and as a result Allah shall start loving such persons, and shall forgive their sins and send them to Heaven. Allah further Commands him (SAW) to tell Believers to obey Allah and His Holy Prophet (SAW), and if they do not do so, Allah does not keep friendship with such persons and treats them as Unbelievers (3: 31-32).
 - ▶ Full of Guidance and Wisdom !!
- Some of the qualities of Mut-ta-queen are stated in 3: 76.
 (See Book VII for details).
- Allah shall not accept any Deen (Code of life) except Islam (3:85).
- Ha-raam and Ha-laal are mentioned in 3: 93. (See Book VI for details).
- 9. Hajj is made compulsory for every Believer, who has the means to perform Hajj (3: 97).
- Allah Commands that there should be a group among Believers who should induce persons to do Good deeds, and to avoid Evil deeds; and such people shall be ultimately benefited (3: 104).
- Allah Commands Believers to remain united and not to divide themselves into small groups or parties (3: 103) and (3: 105).
- 12. Allah declares Believers to be the Best Group in this world, whose duty is to give Guidance and to improve the Spiritual condition of other persons by instructing them to do Good deeds and to avoid Evil deeds, and to have also *Ei-maan* (3: 110).
- 13. Riba is mentioned in 3: 130.
- ▶ It is important to mention here that in Note 140, at page 274, Volume 1 of Zia-ul-Qur-aan, it is mentioned that this Aa-yat

- 3: 130 was Revealed prior to Aa-yaat 2: 275 and 2: 281 of Sura Al-Baqra, relating to Riba.
- 14. Allah Commands Believers to obey Allah and His Rasool [Prophet Mohammad (SAW)] (3:132).
- 15 Certain qualities of *Mut-ta-quen* are mentioned in 3:133 to 136. (See Book VII for details).
- Holy Qur-aan is Guidance for Mut-ta-geen (3: 138).
- 17. Allah Commands that the time of death of every person is fixed by Allah. It is also stated that any person who is interested in this world, Allah fulfills the desire of such person, and any person who desires profit in Aa-khe-rut (the world hereafter), Allah shall reward him in Aa-khe-rut (3:145).
- 18. Allah loves those who put their trust in Him (3: 159).
- 19. If Allah wants to help any person, nobody can overcome or defeat him; similarly, if Allah leaves a person with out help, nobody can help him. For this reason, Believers should have complete faith (Ei-maan) in Allah (3:160).
- There are different grades for persons before Allah (3:
 163).
- 21. The Role of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) is mentioned, that before his (SAW) arrival the entire world was in utter darkness. His (SAW) main duties are, to recite to the people, the Aa-yaat of Holy Qur-aan Revealed upon him (SAW) by Allah; explain the same to people as 'Mo-al-lim' (Professor) appointed by Allah to teach Holy Qur-aan, as well as to teach Hik-mat (Wisdom); and also to purify the Souls of Believers (by giving them Spiritual training).(3:164).
- Allah does not let go waste the good deeds of Believers (3: 171).
- 23. There is great reward on the Day of Judgment for Believers and *Mut-ta-qeen* (3: 179).

24. All those persons who are delighted with their performance and want other persons to praise them, *Allah* does Not like such persons, and they shall receive severe punishment on the Day of Judgment (3:188).

 Those persons are wise who remember Allah by recitation of Zikr, while they are standing or sitting or lying down on their

sides (3: 191).

26. A very nice Dua (3: 193 - 194).

27. Allah says that He shall not let go waste the Good deeds of any person, whether male or female, and that male and female belong to the same class.

▶ I would like to point out, that here also Allah classifies both man and woman as belonging to the same class, thereby asserting that they have the same Rights. Nothing better could be said in this behalf (3:195).

28. Always 'fear' Allah so that you may be ultimately

successful (3: 200).

Fear' of Allah can be of two kinds. First, the 'fear' can be of torture, physical injury, Hell fire etc. Second, 'fear' can be in the shape of displeasing Allah, whom a Believer should keep in extreme respect, and should never displease Him. The 'fear' of Allah, in the opinion of several learned Scholars is in the second sense and Not in the first sense. This completely changes the entire concept generally believed.

4 / 92 - SURA AL-NISA

Importance.

After the wonderful and unbelievable victory in Battle of Badar in 2nd A.H, the foundation of the Islamic State was firmly laid down, and its glorious future could be easily foreseen. In Sura Al-Baqra (2 / 87) were Revealed many Commands for the improvement of the Moral and Social Values in the new Islamic State according to Sha-riah, and they continued in this Sura also.

The requirements of a Welfare, peaceful and honest State were revealed in this Sura.

- This Sura begins with an appeal to the solidarity of Mankind, the rights of women and orphans, and the implications of family relationship, including an equitable distribution of property after death (4:1 to 14).
- ▶ The laws of family life should be respected. Women should be held in honour and their rights should be recognized, in marriage, property and inheritance; and this principle of fairness and goodness should be extended to all. (4:15 to 42).
- The persons in Madina, not yet converted to Islam, were Commanded by *Allah* not go after false gods, but should accept the authority of the Prophet (SAW), and obey him (SAW). Then it will be their privilege to be admitted to a great and glorious *Ummah* (4:43 to 70).
- The Believers are taught Wisdom, to organize in self-defense against their enemies; to beware of the secret plots of 'Mu-na-fe-qeen'; and how to treat the deserters. (4:71 to 91).
- Warning is given by Allah about taking of life of any human being, which proves how much importance Allah attaches to human life, irrespective of faith, colour or any other consideration. Believers are advised by Allah to migrate from the place inimical to Islam; and also not to forget to perform their religious duties even during the midst of war (4: 92 to 104).
- Treachery and the lure of evil are explained by Allah in Aa-yaat 105 to 126).
- Women and orphans to be justly dealt with; Faith must go with justice, sincerity, and moderation in speech is explained in Aa-yaat 127 to 152.
- Permission to Believers to marry four women at a time is granted by Allah, provided equality and justice is maintained among them. Allah further commands that if you can not do justice and equality between them, then marry only one.

Detailed discussion.

- Allah created the first Man, Prophet Adam from clay (without mother or father); thereafter He created the first woman Mother Eve from a part of the body of Prophet Adam, (also without mother or father); and thereafter innumerable men and women were born and spread over the entire world (4:1).
- ▶ The first Aa-yat is extremely important especially for two reasons. First, it is recited at the time of Nikah by the Qazi in the marriage of every Believer. Second, it completely destroys the theory of Blue Blood and Royal Blood. How can any person claim to have Blue Blood or Royal Blood in circumstances when every person claims his or her origin from Prophet Adam and Mother Eve.
- 2. Verily, Allah is very generous in accepting Tau-ba (Repentance) (4:16).
- 3. Only *Allah* can accept *Tau-ba* from those who commit a sin, without knowing its consequences, and then quickly offer *Tau-ba* to *Allah* (4:17).
- 4. Allah does not accept Tau-ba from a person who continues doing Evil deeds during his entire life and offers Tau-ba only when he or she is on death bed. Nor does Allah accept Tau-ba from Unbelievers (4:18).
- Allah declares that He is extremely Forgiving and most Merciful (4: 23).
- Allah has created Man as extremely weak (4:28).
- Allah prohibits Believers Not to take over or usurp the property of others by illegal and unlawful means (4: 29).
- 8. If a Believer avoids doing big deeds prohibited by *Allah*, as a result, *Allah* shall erase the Sins of that person and will enter him in Heaven (4:31).
- 9. Women are authorized by *Allah* to keep their earnings for themselves (4: 32).
- Man is 'Qaw-wa-moon' (Guardian) of Woman. (4:34).

- I may point out that Dr. Malik Ghulam Murtaza in Volume I of his Anwaar-ul-Qur-aan at pages 133-134, gives reason for the preference being given by Allah to Man over Woman. He says that Man has been Commanded by Allah to provide for the livelihood of Woman. He further says that Allah has given preference to Woman over Man in the sense that Woman can not be forced to earn her livelihood by Man; because this duty has been cast upon Man by Allah. In the same Volume at pages 135-136, the learned Author writes, that Man has been Commanded by Allah to be 'Wali-ul-Amar' (Guardian) The father is 'Wali-ul-Amar' of an unmarried for Woman. daughter. The husband is 'Wali-ul-Amar' of a married woman. If the father or husband is no more, in that case the real brother or grandfather or adult son of the woman become her 'Wali-ul-Amar'. Woman is entitled according to the Command of Allah to claim maintenance from her 'Wali-ul-Amar'. In case there is No 'Wali-ul-Amar' of any woman, the State becomes her 'Wali-ul-Amar' and is bound to provide maintenance to her. Can there be a better provision or protection for the rights of woman than what has been provided by Islam?
- 11. Allah declares that He is aware of everything and knows about what is happening (4:35).
- Allah dislikes arrogant and proud persons (4: 36).
- Allah Commands Believers not to offer Sa-laat if they are intoxicated after drinking wine (4: 43).
- ▶ It will be profitable to clarify at this stage, that prohibition of drinking wine (as well as gambling, betting etc.) gradually came in three stages as under:
- ▶ The First reference about them is contained in Holy Qur-aan in Sura Al-Baq-ra (2 / 87) in Aa-yat 219, wherein Allah addressing Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) says, that people ask you (SAW) about wine and gambling. You (SAW) reply to them that in both there is great 'loss' (Sin), although there is some

profit also for persons; but the 'loss' is much greater than the profit.

▶ Thereafter, this Command came (4 : 43), which required Believers not to offer Sa-laat when intoxicated (by

drinking wine).

Finally complete prohibition came for drinking wine. Gambling, betting etc. in Sura Al- Maa-aey-da (5 / 112) in Aa-yaat 90 to 92, which is the latest Command of Allah, now to be followed by all Believers with out any exception.

14. Allah allows Ta-yam-mum for sick persons, travelers and

when water is not available. (4:43).

15. Allah treats Shirk is a great Sin and Allah shall never

forgive the same (4:48).

16, Allah addresses Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), and after taking oath of Rabb (Allah) declares, that a person can not be a Believer unless he or she brings his or her dispute for adjudication to him (SAW), and then gladly accepts whatever decision is given by him (SAW).

▶ In my humble opinion this is applicable even today with reference to *Qur-aan* and *Sunnah*, especially when we see *Aa-yat* (4: 105) where *Allah* says addressing the Holy Prophet *Mchammad(SAW)*, that *Allah* has Revealed the truth in the form of Holy *Qur-aan* upon him (*SAW*), so that he (*SAW*) may decide the disputes among people according to Guidance given by *Allah* (4: 65).

17. Who ever, obeys Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW),

certainly obeys Allah (4:80).

18. Allah prohibits a Believer to kill or murder another Believer; and if a Believer kills or murders another Believer intentionally, the punishment is Hell fire, where that person shall remain for ever, and Allah shall be extremely angry with such person, and award him the severest punishment, and shall

withdraw all His Kindness and Grace from that person (4: 92-93).

- 19. Allah permits Believers to shorten their daily Prayers during travel (4: 101).
- 20. Allah Commands Believers to recite His Zikr while standing, sitting or lying down after they have finished their Salaat (4: 103).
- 21. Allah does not love persons who are either dishonest or have a bad character (4: 107).
- 22. Allah does not love a person who openly talks Evil (4: 148).
- 23. Law of inheritance in respect of *Kalala* (a person who, at the time of death, does not leave any parent or child, whether male or female) is dealt in (4:177).

5 / 112 SURA AL-MAA-AEY-DA

Importance.

This Sura (5 /112), is last but two in Revelation, the last but one being Sura Al-Tau-ba (9 / 113), and last being Sura Al-Nasr (110 / 114).

Detailed discussion.

- 1. The Believers have been Commanded by Allah to fulfill their promises when made (5:1).
- ▶ This shall include Promise made with Allah as a Believer; and also any promise made with another human being. If this Command of Allah alone is strictly followed, almost all disputes and litigation shall come an end. Full of Guidance and Wisdom!!
- All four legged animals are declared Ha-laal (permitted to eat), except those which have been earlier declared as Ha-raam (prohibited to eat) (5:1).
- Believers are Commanded by Allah to help each other in Good deeds and Not in Evil deeds (5: 2).
- What is Ha-raam food is clarified in (5:3).

The last Revelation upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) 5. is the last portion of Aa-yat 3 where Allah, addressing Holy Prophet (SAW), declares that He had completed the Deen (Code of life) for him (SAW) on that day, and had completed His Grace upon him (SAW), and had also accepted Islam as Deen for him (SAW).

Allah Commands that everything nice and clean is 6.

declared Ha-laal (5:5).

Believers are Commanded by Allah to perform Wuzoo before offering Sa-laat; and Ta-yam-mum is also allowed under special circ. mstances (5:6). (See Book VIII for details).

It is also mentioned in 5: 6 that Allah does not want to make the life of a Believer difficult. He wants to purify the Believers and to bestow His Grace upon them so that perhaps

they may become thankful to Him.

Believers are Commanded by Allah to give truthful 8. evidence in the name of Allah; and they are directed always to do Justice, because Justice is nearer to piety. They should never do injustice to anybody because of enmity (5:8).

It is laid down that if a person kills another person for creating disturbance or law and order situation, such a person kills the entire Humanity. Similarly if a person saves one human

life, he actually saves the entire Humanity (5: 32).

Tau-ba is dealt in 5:34. (See Book IX for details). 10.

Believers are Commanded to 'fear' Allah and to 'search' 11. for Wa-seela (some one through whom one can reach near Allah).

(5.35)

▶ I would very respectfully emphasize on the word 'search' used in this Aa-yat. The word 'search' shall certainly Not apply to Allah and His Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW). If we refer to an earlier Command of Allah (3: 104) that there should be a Group among Believers who should devote their lives completely in preaching Amar-bil-Maroof and Nahi-anil-Munkar,

the 'search' would clearly refer to searching a person for Waseela from such Group.

- 12. Theft is considered to be a very serious crime in Islam and the punishment for theft, for a man or a woman, is chopping off the hand of that person, with the exception of those who offer *Tau-ba* and leave the Evil deeds and start doing Good deeds (5: 38-39).
- 13. Allah loves those who do Justice (5:42).
- 14. Allah Commands that whosoever does not do Justice according to the Holy Qur-aan Revealed by Allah, is an Unbeliever (5: 44-45).
- 15. If a person forgives another for the wrong done by that person to him, such forgiveness shall result in erasing many Sins of such person (5: 45).
- 16. Allah Commands that who ever does not do Justice according to Holy Qur-aan, that person is a 'Fa-siq' (Wrongdoer) (5:44).
- 17. Believers have been Commanded by *Allah* not to make friends with the Jews and the Christians, and if any one does so, that person shall be considered to be one of the Jews or Christians (5:51).
- Some of the qualities of Mut-ta-qeen are mentioned in 5:
 (See Book VII for details).
- 19. Wine and Gambling are completely prohibited by *Allah* in (5:90-92). I would like to mention here that this is the Third and the Last Command of *Allah* regarding Wine and Gambling. First is in *Sura Al- Baq-ra* (2 / 87) in *Aa-yat* 219; Second is in *Sura Al- Nisa* (4 / 92) in *Aa-yat* 43; and this Last Command is to be followed now with out any exception by all Believers.
- Allah shall declare on the Day of Judgment that this is the day when Truthfulness shall benefit the persons who followed Truth, and they shall enter Heaven (5: 119).

10

6 / 55 - SURA AL-IN-AAM

Importance.

- ▶ It is important to note that this complete Sura consisting of 165 Aa-yaat was Revealed at one and the same time. So is the case with Sura Yusuf (12 1/53) containing 111 Aa-yaat Revealed a little earlier.
- There are two main topics Revealed in this Sura. First is the denouncement of Shirk (to consider any other thing worthy of worship along with or in addition to Allah) and Idolatry. Second is emphasis on accepting Tau-heed (Unity of Allah).

 Detailed discussion.
- 1. Life in this world is just like a game or play; and verily, life in the world hereafter (Aa-khe-rut) is much better for those who 'fear' Allah (6: 32).
- 2. Whosoever becomes a Believer, becomes decorated (Spiritually); and he shall have neither 'fear' nor grief on the Day of Judgment (6: 48).
- 3. Only Allah removes all the troubles of Man, and still persons worship other things along with and in addition to Allah (6: 64).
- 4. Whatever Allah Reveals in Holy Qur-aan is absolute Truth and Justice; and that no one has any authority or right to alter or modify the same (6: 115).
- 5. Allah knows very well all those persons who have gone astray from the Right Path; and Allah also knows those person very well who have obtained Guidance from Him (6: 117).
- Ha-raam and Ha-laal (Food) are dealt in 6: 119-120, and again in the beginning of 6: 122 (See Book VI for details).
- 7. Allah Commands all persons to give up doing Evil deeds (Sins) either openly or secretly, because all such persons who are committing Sins or doing Evil deeds shall be punished (on 'Yaum-id-Deen') (6: 120).

- 8. Allah does not love those persons who spend their wealth unnecessarily, uselessly and without any purpose. (6: 143).
- 9. Ha-raam Food is again dealt in detail in 6: 146.
- Ha-raam deeds (Evil deeds) and Aa-maal-e-Saleh are mentioned in 6: 151-153).
- 11. Allah does not put more burden upon any person than that person can easily bear.(6:153).
- Mut-ta-quen are defined in 6: 151 to 154. (See Book VII for details).
- **Aa-yat 153 is very important. Allah says that Holy Quraan is the Sirat-ul-Mustageem, and Believers should follow it and should not try to follow any other Path. If they follow any other path, they are likely to loose the Right Path and shall be divided into several Groups or Sects. How saightening and full of Guidance and Wisdom!!
- 13. Allah says that Holy Qur-aan has been Revealed by Him, and that it is a blessing to follow; and Commands Believers to 'fear' Allah, so that Allah may be Merciful to them (6: 156).
- 14. Aa-yat 6: 160 contains one of the most important Commands given by Allah in Holy Qur-aan, and being totally ignored by different Sects now created in Islam. Allah says, verily, those persons who have created rift in their Deen (Code of life), and have divided themselves into several Groups or Sects, you [Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW)] should have no concern with such persons. Allah shall deal with such persons and shall tell them what they had been doing in the world. This Command should be publicized again and again, to make it well known to every Believer, and also to leave an ever lasting impression upon him to follow it, and thereby considerably improve the schism and Law and Order situation.
- 15. Who ever shall bring one Good deed before Allah (on the Day of Judgment), shall be given the benefit of Ten Good deeds; and whosoever shall bring one Evil deed (on the Day of

Judgment) shall be given the punishment for only one Evil deed, and that no injustice shall be done to any person. (6: 161).

▶ How encouraging and full of Guidance !!

- 16. A very nice *Dua* is mentioned in 6: 63-164, which is worth remembering by heart.
- 17. Who ever does any Good deed or Evil deed shall receive Sa-waab or Aa-zaab respectively, and that no person shall carry the load (of Sins) of another person (6: 165).

7 / 39 - SURA AL-AEY-RAAF

Importance.

The main point Revealed in this *Sura* is to invite people to accept Islam in their own interest. The Jews are especially Commanded by *Allah* to accept Islam. Believers are Commanded to have patience and not to loose temper at the instigation of Unbelievers.

Detailed discussion:

- 1. Allah Commands Man that whenever a person prepares to offer Sa-laat before Allah, that person should be properly dressed and should behave in a meek and humble manner (7:3).
- Allah Complains that Man thanks Allah very rarely.(7: 10).
- 3. Piety is the best dress for a person (7:26).
- Allah never Commands a person to do indecent or unlawful acts (as defined in Sha-riah) (7: 28).
- Allah Commands Believers to Pray to and seek Dua (Prayer) from Him with humility and in private, because Allah does not like those who trespass beyond bounds (7:55).
- A very nice Dua worth remembering by heart (7: 155-156).
- Some qualities of Mut-ta-qeen are mentioned in 7: 156-157. (See Book VII for details).
- 8. Allah Commands the Believers that He has sent a Prophet (SAW), so believe in Allah and His Prophet (SAW), who is

unlettered, who believes in Allah and His words; follow him (SAW), so that you may receive Guidance (7:157-158).

- 9. Aa-khe-rut is much better for Mut-ta-geen (7: 169).
- 10. Some qualities of *Mut-ta-qeen* are mentioned in 7: 170. (See Book VII for details).
- 11. Allah Commands Believers to hold fast Holy Qur-aan, and whatever is written therein should be followed, so that persons may be saved from Aa-zaab on the Day of Judgment (7: 171).
- 12. Aa-yaat 7: 175-176 are extremely important from two aspects. First, these two Aa-yaat establish that even a person following the Right Path of Allah, can go astray, by discontinuing to perform Good deeds, and instead by starting to perform Evil deeds. Continuity to perform Aa-maal-e-Saleh is absolutely necessary for a Believer; and at the same time abstinence from Evil deeds is also absolutely necessary. Second, this is one of the Muta-Sha-Be-haat where Allah and His Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) did not disclose the name of the person about whom this was being narrated. A Believer should not waste time to try to find out the name of the said person or other missing details.
- 13. Many are the *Jinns* and men *Allah* has made for Hell; they have hearts wherewith they understand not; eyes wherewith they see not; and ears wherewith they hear not. They are like cattle, nay more misguided; for they are heedless (of warning) (7: 179).
- ▶ Allah gives a very beautiful and exhaustive description in 7: 179 about persons not following the Sirat-ul-Mus-ta-qeem, inspite of having all the advantages given by Allah to them.
 - ▶ Full of Guidance and Wisdom !!
- 14. The same Topic regarding the creation of Prophet Adam and Mother Eve by *Allah*, without father and mother, as mentioned earlier in 4: 1 is mentioned with more details about human creation in 7: 189.

- 15. In case, Shai-tan (Iblees) attempts to dissuade or misguide a Believer from the Right Path, that Believer should immediately seek Guidance from Allah by reciting Aa-Oozo-Bil-Lahe-Mi-nush-Shai-tan-ur-Ra-jeem (We seek aid of Allah from the machinations or tricks of Shai-tan, who has fallen from the Grace of Allah) (7: 200).
- 16. When Holy *Qur-aan* is being recited, persons present there should keep silence, and should listen to it with keen attention, so that *Allah* may bestow His Grace upon them (7: 204).
- The recitation of Zikr of Allah is also mentioned in sufficient detail in (7: 204). (See Book X for details).

8 / 88 - SURA AL-IN-FAAL

Importance.

- Revealed immediately after Sura Al-Baq-ra (2 / 87) after Battle of Badar in 2 A.H. This is the Second Sura Revealed after Hijrat.
- Main Commands by Allah in this Sura relate to obedience, discipline, zeal, faith, and gratitude to Allah, which are true passports to success and protection from the assaults of Evil. Evil will be piled up with Evil but will be ultimately destroyed (8: 20 to 37).
- ▶ Steadfastness and obedience; faith; courage and fearlessness; due preparation and free expenditure of resources and energy; these are expected from Believers by *Allah*, and His help is all-sufficient (8: 38 to 64).
- Even tenfold odds against Believers do not count if they are fighting for Truth and Faith against enemies of Truth and Faith; but remember clemency and consideration in the hour of victory (8: 65 to 73).

Detailed Discussion:

- Allah Commands Believers to obey Allah and His Rasool
 if they are Believers; to 'fear' Allah, and also to keep peace
 among themselves (8:1).
- 2. Some of the qualities of *Mut-ta-qeen* are mentioned. (8:2 to 4). (See Book VII for details).
- 3. While referring to Battle of Badar, Allah addresses Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), and Commands, that it was not you (SAW) who slew them, it was Allah Who actually did so. Similarly, when you (SAW) threw (a handful of dust); it was not your (SAW) act, but it was the Act of Allah; in order that He might test the Believers by a gracious trial; for Allah is He Who hears and knows (all things). (8:17).
- Allah Commands obedience to Him and Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), and further Commands the Believers never to disobey him (SAW) (8: 20).
- 5 Allah does not take away His Grace bestowed upon a Nation, unless that Nation changes its ways of life contrary to the Commands of Allah (8: 53).
- Allah says that He favours those who have Sabar (patience) (8:66).

9 / 113 - SURA AL-TAUBA or SURA AL-BARAA-AAT.

Importance.

- This is the last but one Sura to be Revealed; the last is Sura Al-Nasar (110 / 114). The first nine Ru-koos were revealed in 9 A.H. At this stage the Islamic State was completely established.
- This is the Only Sura in Holy Qur-aan, which does Not begin with Bism-Allah. The reason is that Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), while dictating this Sura to the Scribe, did not order him to write Bism Allah in the beginning of this Sura, and hence it was Never written. He (SAW) also never objected to it later, and thereby confirmed this practice.

Detailed discussion:

- Allah Proclaims complete disassociation on behalf of Allah as well as Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) in respect of the treaties made earlier with Mush-ri-keen (refers to Suleh Ho-daibia) (9:1).
- 2. Allah treats Mut-ta-geen as His friends (9:4).
- 3. Allah Proclaims three Commands to judge the correct religious status of any person, who was an Unbeliever, but claims that he or she has become a Believer, after offering Tau-ba to Allah and accepting Islam. These three Tests should be taken. First, whether he or she has actually offered Tau-ba openly. Second, whether he or she offers Sa-laat regularly. Third, whether he or she pays his or her Za-kaat regularly. If he or she passes these Tests, he or she has duly entered the Islamic Ummah, and no person should harass him.
- ▶ I would like to emphasize that this criteria fixed by Allah is binding and ever lasting, and is Guidance for all of us.
- 4. Allah treats Mut-ta-qeen as His friends.(9:7).
- 5. Some of the qualities of *Mut-ta-quen* are mentioned. (9: 17 to 19). (See Book VII for details). In these three *Aa-yaat*, *Allah* has Commanded three other points. First, it is not proper for *Mush-re-keen* to visit or enter Mosques. Second, Mosques should only be visited by *Mut-ta-qeen*, whose certain qualities are also mentioned. Lastly, no Good deeds done in this world by Unbelievers shall be acceptable to *Allah*, because they do not possess *Ei-maan*. (9: 17 to 19).
- ▶ The Last one is extremely important and should be an eye opener to Unbelievers.
- No Guidance by Allah to cruel persons (9; 19).
- 7. Believers are prohibited to keep friendship with their nearest relations who are Unbelievers; and if they disobey, they do injustice to themselves (9: 22-23).

- 8 Believes should not allow Mush-ri-keen to enter Kaa-ba after the year 9 A.H, because Mush-ri-keen are considered Najis (unclean spiritually) (9: 28).
- No Guidance to Nation of Unbelievers (9: 37).
- Allah knows Mut-ta-qeen very well (9: 44).
- Allah does Not accept the offerings from Unbelievers (9: 53).
- 12. Those persons on whom Sad-qaat can be spent are beggars, imbecile persons, those officials who are managing Za-kaat funds, those who deserve help, for freeing the slaves, for removing the burden of debtors, for religious works in the name of Allah, for wayfarer (travelers who need help) (9:60).
- 14, Allah Commands to send in Hell fire all Muna-fe-quen, whether male or female, as well as Unbelievers, as they did not obey Allah and Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) (9:68).
- 15. Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) has been forbidden to seek forgive-ness from Allah for Muna-fe-qeen; and he (SAW) is further informed by Allah, that if forgiveness was asked by him (SAW) even seventy times for them, Allah shall Not forgive them. (9:79 80).
- ▶ A close examination of these two Aa-yaat shows, that Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) has the authority from Allah to ask for forgive-ness of other class of persons (especially Believers), who are neither 'Muna-fe-qeen' nor Unbelievers.
- 16. Allah Forbids Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), either to offer 'Namaz-e-Ja-na-za' (funeral Prayer for salvation) of Muna-fe-qeen, or to visit their graves; because they did not obey Allah and him (SAW), and died as Unbelievers. (9:84).
- 17. Aa-vaat 9: 107 108 are extremely important from this point of view, that in case a Mosque is constructed with ulterior motives and evil intentions to create dissentions etc., it is not to be treated as a Mosque, and should be demolished as was done by Holy Prophet (SAW) in this case. He (SAW) was directed by

Allah not to even stand in that Mosque, which was constructed with evil intentions and ulterior motives.

- 18. Allah has purchased the lives and properties of Believers in consideration of being sent to Heaven. Some qualities of Mutta-quen are also mentioned here. (See Book VII for details) (9: 111-112).
- 19. It is not proper for Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), or for Believers, that they should pray for the forgiveness of Mush-re-keen, even though such Mush-re-keen may be their closest relation, because such Mush-re-keen are destined to go to Hell (9: 113-114).
- 20. The Believers by their self-surrender obtain eternal favour. Allah shall turn in Mercy even upon those who, though they waiver or fail in their duty towards Allah, but turn at least to Him in Sa-laat (Prayer) and or Tauba (9:100 to 118).
- 21. Allah does not let go waste the Good deeds performed by Mut-ta-geen (9: 120).
- 22. Allah is with Mut-ta-qeen (9: 123).

10 / 51 - SURA YUNUS

Importance.

This Sura deals with two subjects. First, Tau-heed. Second, Aa-khe-rut, when Aa-zab or Sa-waab shall be given based on deeds done in this world.

Detailed discussion:

- Allah Invites all persons towards the House of Safety (Paradise), and shows Si-raat-ul-mus-ta-qeem to who ever He chooses (10: 25).
- Whims are not at all useful when compared to Truth (10: 36)
- 3. Aa-yaat 10: 62 63 are very important and describe Wali Allah (friends of Allah) as persons with Ei-maan, and those who avoid committing sins. Such people shall have no fear on the Day of Judgment.

I would like to clarify about the expression 'Wali Allah' used here, as well as at several other places in Holy Qur-aan. Peer Muhammad Karam Shah Al-Azhari in Volume 2 of his Ziaul-Quram at Pages 313-315 in Note No. 90, explains 'Wali Allah' in a very clear and exhaustive manner. I give a Summary of what 'Wali' in Arabic means one who is near (Ourb) ; friendly (Mo-hibb); truthful (Siddia); and helpful (Ma-dadgaar). Nearness to Allah is of two kinds. First, 'nearness' which everything or living being Created by Allah has with Allah, because of the relationship of Allah being the 'Rabb' (Creator, Maintainer, Preserver, Sustainer and Destroyer, all put together). This 'nearness' is automatic and requires no effort on the part of the thing or living being. It is perhaps for this reason that Allah says in Holy Qur-aan, that Allah is nearer to Human beings than their 'Hab-lul-wa-reed' (jugular vein) (50: 16). Second class of 'nearness' to Allah is not automatic, but is acquired by extreme devotion, complete faith, absolute obedience, excessive Prayers and immense Love for Allah, which is to be found only in Mut-The primary and absolutely necessary condition for nearness to Allah is Ei-maan. Without Ei-maan and Aa-maal-e-Saleh, and complete abstinence from Evil deeds as defined in Sha-riah, nearness to Allah is Not at all possible. The necessary minimum qualification for 'Wali Allah' is Ei-maan and Taqwa (Picty). It is further clarified in the said Note that Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) is reported in Sa-hee Bukhari to have said, that Allah says that a person attains nearness to Allah, by offering Nafil (extra) Prayers to Allah; and because of these extra Prayers, Allah starts loving that Person; with the result that the ears of that person from which he hears, become the ears of Allah ; and the eyes of that person, through which he sees, become the eyes of Allah; and such a person, at that stage feels the presence of Allah all around him / her. This is confirmed by referring to 8 : 17, where Allah addresses Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW),

and says that actions actually taken by him (SAW) were not his (SAW) actions, but were the acts performed by Allah.

I would also like to add here the Summary of the view on 'Wi-la-yat', 'Ei-maan' and 'Taq-wa' expressed by Dr. Malik Ghulam Murtaza in Volume I of his Anwar-ul-Qur-aan at Page 260. He says that Ei-maan and Taq-wa (Piety) are the foundation of 'Wi-la-yat' (being a 'Wali Allah'). He has further added that strength in Ei-maan and Taq-wa can only be acquired by a person by loving Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), more than any other person or thing in this world, and following his noble life and deeds, as far as possible.

11 / 52 SURA HOUD

Importance.

- About this Sura according to Sa-hee Bukhari Holy Prophet (SAW) is reported to have said, that the gravity, importance and thought provoking nature of the Commands conveyed by Allah in this Sura and similar other Sura, had made him (SAW) look old.
- This Sura deals with Tau-heed (Unity of Allah) as well as avoidance of Shirk.
- This Sura also Commands a Believer to live in this world in such a manner that he or she may not feel disgraced in the world hereafter (Aa-khe-rut).
- ▶ The pomp and splendor in this world will not at all help in the world hereafter (Aa-khe-rut).

Detailed discussion.

- Allah alone provides sustenance to all living creatures; and also knows where that creature is to live; and where its life is to come to an end (11:6).
- Man is extremely proud and is pleased with his own performance (11:10).
- 3. Performance of Aa-maal-e-Saleh by a person, erases the Evil deeds performed by that person earlier (11:114). This is applicable only to Believers.

12 / 53 - SURA YOUSUF

Importance.

- ▶ This Sura is mentioned in Holy Qur-aan as the best story (Ahsan-ul-Qusas). It is important to note that very few people in Arabia knew about this story and as such its Revelation was considered as a Miracle by many persons.
- ▶ Some learned Scholars have suggested that this was revealed when the activities of Holy Prophet (SAW) and his associates, including Uncle Abu Talib, were kept restricted for about three years to Shoeb-e- Abu Talib, a small area belonging to Uncle Abu Talib.
- This complete Sura consisting of 111 Aa-yaat was revealed at one time, and was a clear suggestion from Allah to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), that he (SAW) will ultimately be victorious over his (SAW) enemies, inspite of all the opposition and conspiracies against him (SAW) by his near relations; just as Prophet Yusuf became successful in the end, inspite of all the machinations and tricks of his real brothers.

Detailed discussion.

- 1. Who ever becomes *Mut-ta-qee* and shows *Sabar*, is ultimately successful, because *Allah* does not let go waste the Good deeds of *Mut-ta-qeen* (12:90).
- 2. Holy *Qur-aan* gives details of everything mentioned therein, and is absolute *Hidayat* and *Rehmat* for the Nation who become Believers (12:111).

13 / 96 SURA AL-RAAD

Importance.

- ▶ The Main Topics Revealed in this Sura are :-
- Holy *Qur-aan* is a Divine Book Revealed by *Allah* upon Ho!y Prophet *Mohammad* (*SAW*) as a blessing for Humanity.
- Tau-heed is impressed upon Humanity.
- Ri-sa-lat, which means that Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) was the Rasool (Prophet), appointed by Allah; and Holy

Qur-aan was Revealed upon him (SAW) by Wahee through angel Gib-ra-eel to guide Humanity towards 'Noor' from 'Zul-maat'.

Aa-khe-rut, which means that there is another life after death, in which Allah shall take accounts from everybody on the Day of judgment, for all acts done in this World; Sa-waab shall be awarded for Aa-maal-e-Saleh; and Aa-zaab shall be given for every Evil deed (Sin) as defined in Sha-riah.

Detailed discussion:

The only correct way for a Believer is, always to remember Allah; to Pray to Him, and also to seek His Guidance (13:13-14).

I would like to point out here, that this very theme of seeking Guidance from Allah, had earlier been mentioned in Sura

Al-Fa-te-ha (1 / 5) in Aa-yat 4.

Only wise persons accept the advice given by Allah 2. through Holy Qur-aan (13: 19).

▶ Those persons, who do not accept the advice given in

Holy Qur-aan, are not wise persons.

Allah deals with three important points. First, that Allah shows the Si-ra-tul-Mus-ta-qeem only to those who have the inclination to seek Guidance from Allah. Second, it is asserted. that a person can achieve complete contentment of Heart, only by repeatedly reciting the Zikr of Allah. Lastly, those people who accept the Guidance from Allah, and perform Aa-maal-e-Saleh are the only fortunate persons, and Allah shall reward them for the same. (13: 27 to 29).

A Rasool has no power to perform any Miracle without 4 the express power given to him by Allah in this behalf (13 : 39).

It is for this reason that Holy Qur-aum, while mentioning about the Miracles performed by Prophet Issa (Jesus Christ), in reviving to life a dead body, always said "Stand up by the Command of Allah," and the corpse miraculously stood up in obedience !!

5. Allah erases whatever He likes to erase, and substitutes in its place, whatever He likes to substitute (13: 39).

▶ It would be useful for the Readers to know the background in which this Command of Allah was Revealed. At that time one main objection asserted before Holy Prophet-Mohammad (SAW), by Jews and Christians, who possessed the Divine Books Tau-raat and Bible respectively, was, as to how could those two Divine Books be replaced or substituted by Allah by Holy Qur-aan? The second objection raised at that time generally by the Unbelievers was, as to how could the Commands Revealed in Holy Qur-aan from time to time, be modified or altered or completely replaced by new Commands? This is the short reply given by Allah to the above two objections. At several other places in Holy Qur-aan, further detailed reply is found in respect of these two questions.

14 / 72 - SURA 'IBRAHIM

Detailed Discussion.

- 1. Believers should have complete trust and Faith in Allah alone (14:12).
- Unbelievers shall be crushed; and the Believers shall ultimately be victorious (14: 13).

15 / 54 - SURA AL-HIJR

Detailed Discussion.

- 1. Holy *Qur-aan* has been Revealed by *Allah* and He shall guard the same (15:9).
- Only those who are misguided persons lose complete Faith and hope in respect of the Mercy of Allah (15: 56).
- The great importance of Sura Al-Fa-te-ha (1 / 5) is mentioned in 15: 87-88.

16 / 70 SURA AL-NE-HEL

Importance.

Its last two Aa-yaat were Revealed after Battle of Uhud. Detailed discussion.

1. Man can not count the unlimited favours bestowed upon or granted to him by Allah (16: 18).

There is Only One Allah who should be worshipped (16:

22).

3. On the Day of Judgment, Allah shall call from every Ummah a witness to testify for the Good or Evil deeds performed by each individual of that Ummah; and call Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) as a witness to testify for the Good or Evil deeds performed by each individual of Islamic Ummah. Holy Qur-aan is Hidayat and Rehmat for all Believers (16:89).

▶ The Consensus of Scholars about the witness on the Day of Judgment is, that the Rasool of each Ummah shall be the witness to testify about the Good or Evil deeds of the individuals

for his Ummah.

5. Believers should keep their promise with Allah as well as with human beings (16: 95 to 97).

Allah Commands Believers operform Good deeds and to

avoid doing Evil deeds (16:90).

7. Believers men and women, shall get Ajar (on the Day of

Judgment) for their Good deeds (16:96).

8. When a Believer starts reading Holy Qur-aan, he should always seek help of Allah from the tricks and machinations of Shai-tan by reciting Aa-Oozo-bill-lahe-mi-nash-Shai-tan-ur-rajeem (I seek the assistance of Allah from the tricks and machinations of Shai-tan, who has fallen from the Grace of Allah) (16: 98 to 100).

Guidance by Allah is given only to those persons who

become Believers (16: 104).

 If a person makes Shai-tan his leader, Allah shall never give Guidance to such a person (16: 107 to 109).

11. The concept of *Tau-ba* is explained (16: 110). (See Book IX for details).

12. Allah Commands Believers to eat only Ha-laal and pure food and thank Allah for the same (16: 116).

17 / 50 - SURA BANI IS-RA-EEL

Importance.

Revealed immediately after Mai-raaj.

Detailed discussion:

- In Aa-yat 17: 1 is mentioned about Mai-raaj. Further details about Mai-raaj are given in Sura Al-Najam (53 / 23), and shall be dealt while dealing with that Sura.
- Holy Qur-aan shows the Sirat-ul-Mustageem (17: 9-10).
- 3. Any person who travels on the Right Path, does so for his own benefit, and any person who does not do so, shall himself suffer for the same (17: 13 to 15).
- Allah promises Ajar for Believers (on the Day of Judgme:.t) for their Aa-maal-e-Saleh (17: 19).
- Allah Commands the worship of One and the Only Allah
 (17: 22-23).
- Good treatment with parents (17: 23 to 25).
- Believers to pay their due share, to other relatives, poor persons and the wayfarers, from out of the wealth bestowed upon them by Allah's Grace and Bounty (17: 26).
- Allah Prohibits Believers to spend their wealth beyond their reasonable means, because those persons who do so, are brothers of Shai-tan (17: 26-27).
- Believers are Commanded by Allah not to go near rape or other indecent and Evil deeds (17: 32).
- 11. Allah Commands Believers to fulfil their promises to all, for which there shall be accountability on the Day of Judgment (17: 34).
- 12. Allah Commands Believers not to accept that thing about which they have little or no knowledge (17:36).
- Allah Commands Believers not to feel proud or exhibit their pomp and splendor (17: 37).

Time fixed by Allah for Sa-laat (17: 78-79).

'Muqaam-e-Mahmood' is mentioned (17: 79). (See Book

II for details).

16. A very good Dua, which is worth remembering by heart for recitation. Believers are also persuaded to recite Holy Quraan at the time of Fajar Prayer. Ta-haj-jud is also mentioned (17 : 80).

17. Holy Qur-aan is the Cure (of all Spiritual Evils), and is

also Mercy by Allah for Believers (17: 82).

Rooh (Spirit) in a living Human body (17: 85).

18 / 69 SURA AL-KE-HEF

Importance.

- Prophet Mohammad (SAW). First, who were Ashab-e-Ke-hef?; Second, who was Khizr?; and Last who was Zul-qar-nain? All these three questions are answered by Allah in this Sura. Detailed discussion.
- Allah prohibits Believers to say that they shall perform some act or deed in future, except by adding the words Insha-Allah (if Allah so wishes). (18: 23-24).
- Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) is a human being like others, but in addition, he (SAW) has the unique distinction, that Allah sends Wa-haee upon him (SAW), to convey and pass on the Messages of Allah contained in Holy Qur-aan to the entire Humanity, with special reference to Believers (18: 109-110). (See Book II for details).

19 / 44 - SURA MAR-YAM

Importance.

In the end of this Sura Three important points are mentioned. First, the earth and sky and whatever is in them, shall bow in obedience before Allah on the Day of Judgment. Second, every human being shall have to appear individually before Allah on the Day of Judgment for accountability. Last, every human

being shall be alone on the Day of Judgment, except those who have *Ei-maan*, and they had also done Good deeds according to *Sha-riah*; such Believers shall Not be alone.

Detailed discussion.

- 1. In Aa-yaat 19: 6 to 9 an unusual phenomena is mentioned. Prophet Zakaria was an extremely old person, and his wife was infertile and could not conceive a child. Inspite of these worldly handicaps, two angels came to him and informed him, that Allah shall bestow a son to them, whose name shall be Yahya. On hearing of this unusual news, both of them were extremely surprised, and said from the worldly point of view, that they could not have a son, because of the aforesaid handicaps. The angels replied that these worldly handicaps mean nothing to Allah, for if Allah Commands that a child should be born to them, no earthly reason could stop it from happening. History is witness that a son Prophet Yahya was actually born to them.
- At several places in Holy Qur-aan, it is mentioned that for Allah it is sufficient to say 'Kun' (so be it); and that Command of Allah is carried out instantaneously ('Fa-Ya-Koon'). Some instances of this are mentioned here from Holy Qur-aan for ready reference. Prophet Adam was created by Allah without a father or mother. Mother Eve was created out of a small portion of the body of Prophet Adam, again without any father or mother. Prophet Yahya was born at a time when his father Prophet Zakeria was an extremely old person, and his wife was old and infertile. Prophet Issa (Jesus Christ) was born without a father to Virgin Mother Maryam (Mary).
- A detailed description is given of how Prophet Issa (Jesus Christ) was born without a father from Virgin Mother Maryam (Mary). (19: 27-34).
- Allah declares twice, that Prophet Issa (Jesus Christ) was not His son; in 19: 35 and again in 19: 90-91.

- The Day of Judgment is near, when Mut-ta-qeen shall be entertained before Allah as His Guests (19: 85). (See Book VII for details).
- 5. Aa-yat 19: 86 deals with qualities of Mut-ta-quen (See Book VII for details).
- 6. Allah Reveals an important proposition, that on the Day of Judgment, no person shall have the power of Shi-fa-aat (Intercession), except those persons who have obtained a promise from Allah. (19: 87).

▶ I would like to explain, as to who are those persons who have obtained a promise from Allah. Peer Muhammad Karam Shah Al-Azhari, in Note 82 at page 98 of Volume III of his Zia-ul-Qur-aan, gives an elaborate description about this. He says that Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), is reported to have once asked his Companions, whether they would like to please Allah, by making a 'promise' to Allah, every morning and evening. His (SAW) Companions inquired, as to how this could be done? He (SAW) thereupon recited a Prayer in Arabic and asked them to repeat that Prayer every morning and evening. The English translation of the Prayer is given as under:-

"Oh! Allah, the Creator of Skies and Earth, Who knows Ghaib (everything hidden or unknown) and Sha-ha-da (everything apparent and known), I place before You (Allah) a promise in this world, that I am a witness, that there is no One to worship except Allah; Allah is One; there is none to worship other than Allah or along with or in addition to Allah; and I am a witness that Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) is Abd (creation) and Rasool (Prophet) of Allah. Oh! Allah, Please do not leave me in the clutches of my Nafas (desires), because if Allah would leave me in the clutches of my Nafas, my Nafas shall keep me away from Piety, and shall take me near to Evil; and I can not have confidence or faith in anything except the Rehmat of Allah. Kindly treat this Declaration by me as a Promise, and keep it

safe, and hand it over to me on the Day of Judgment. Verily Allah shall not break His promise".

▶ It is this Promise that Allah has referred above. Believers who act as directed above by Holy Prophet (SAW), shall be governed by this Command.

20 / 45 SURA TAA-HAA Importance.

- ▶ Companion *Umer* embraced Islam after reciting the opening *Aa-yaat* of this *Sura*.
- This Sura deals with morals, recitation of Zikr of Allah, Guidance, Good deeds, purifying the Soul and daily Sa-laat. Believers are Commanded not to indulge in falsehood, disobedience of Allah, and or Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW). Detailed discussion.
- Believers who also do Good deeds shall have lofty stations in Heaven (20:75).
- 2. Allah is extremely forgiving to those Believers who continue to perform Good deeds, and remain firm upon the Guidance (received from Holy Qur-aan) and offer Tau-ba for any Evil deed done by them (20:82).
- Believers who perform Good deeds shall have no fear of any loss or hardship on the Day of Judgment (20: 112).
- Holy Qur-aan has been Revealed by Allah to save persons from committing sins and also to provide Guidance to them (20: 113).
- 5. Tau-ba offered to Allah by Prophet Adam in Heaven, for disobeying Allah by eating the forbidden fruit, was accepted by Allah (20: 121-126).
- ▶ I would like to add here that the *Tau-ba* offered by Prophet Adam was, by accepting his guilt or sin, unconditionally and without trying to give any explanation, or trying to justify the same. On the other hand *Shai-tan* (*Iblees*) had also disobeyed *Allah* by not prostrating himself before Prophet Adam as

Commanded by Allah; but instead of accepting his guilt or sin, and offering unconditional Tau-ba before Allah for the same as was done by Prophet Adam; Shai-tan, not only started to give explanations and justification for his not obeying the Command of Allah, but also expressed Pride by comparing himself to Prophet Adam, and showing the superiority of his origin from fire, while the origin of Prophet Adam was from clay. The result was that Shai-tan (Iblees) fell from the Grace of Allah, and was turned out in utmost disgrace till the Day of Judgement; and after under going such utter disgrace for such a long time, he shall be finally punished by Allah.

▶ The Guidance that we get, and the useful lesson that we learn from the action taken by Shai-tan; as well as by the action taken by Prophet Adam, after both had disobeyed the Command of Allah is, that if a Believer happens to disobey any Command of Allah, or happens to do anything against Sha-riah, or happens to commit any Sin; the Believer should neither try to give any explanation nor justification for that act like Shai-tan did; but should unconditionally offer Tau-ba before Allah, without any explanations or justification, like Prophet Adam did. Believer behaves in the manner Shai-tan did, there is no chance of his or her Tau-ba being accepted by Allah; and he or she is likely to be treated just as Shai-tan was treated by Allah. On the other hand, if he or she offers Tau-ba, without any explanation or justification being offered for the same, like Prophet Adam did, he or size is likely to be treated in the same manner as Allah treated Prophet Adam, and the Tau-ba offered by he or she is very likely to be accepted. This is the Golden Principle of Guidance and Wisdom that we receive from Holy Qur-aan.

6. Human Beings, while living in the world, shall become enemies of each other; but those persons who accept the Guidance sent by Allah, and follow it properly and continuously, shall not go astray, nor shall they face any difficulty. On the

other hand, those who shall not accept the Guidance sent by *Allah*, shall face difficulties in this world, and shall also be brought to life blind in the world hereafter (*Aa-khe-rut*) (20: 121 to 126).

- 7. In Aa-yaat 20: 130-131, two subjects are dealt. First, the timings of the daily Sa-laat. Second, Believers are Commanded not be impressed by the pomp and show of other persons, because the pomp and show has been given to those persons by Allah, to test those persons.
- 8. Allah Commands Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) to regularly perform the daily Sa-laat and to order his family members to do the same. (20: 132).
- ▶ This Command, in my humble opinion, is addressed to all Believers and equally applies to them even now. This further shows the importance Allah attaches to daily Sa-laat (See Book VIII for details).
- Allah provides sustenance for every living soul. Believers should concentrate on Prayers and doing Good deeds, instead of running after and spending all their time in earning their livelihood (20: 132).

21 / 73 - SURA AL- AM-BI-YAA

Importance.

▶ This Sura mainly deals with the objections raised by people before Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) in accepting his (SAW) Message.

Detailed discussion.

- Allah hits Truth upon Falsehood, with the result that the head of falsehood is broken, and Falsehood immediately disappears (21:18).
- Unbelievers wrongly allege that Allah has a Son. Allah is absolutely Pure and has neither any son nor any daughter (21: 26).

- ▶ Same assertion was Revealed earlier twice in Sura Maryum in 19: 35 and 19: 90-91.
- 3. No one dare speak in the presence of *Allah*; and everyone obeys the Command of *Allah* (21:27).
- 4. A Scientific discovery made in 20th Century, that the Skies and the Earth were originally one and were separated by *Allah* is mentioned. Another Scientific discovery, made centuries after the Holy *Qur-aan* was revealed, that every Living Being has been created out of water, is also mentioned (21:30).
- 5. Allah Commands that He has not bestowed eternal life upon anybody including Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) (21: 34-35).
- In Aa-yat 21: 36 appears the proverbial saying Kul-lun-Naf-sun-Zaiqa-Tul-Maut [Every living being shall ultimately taste Death (die).]
- 7. On the Day of Judgment every one shall find, present before him / her, the minutest deed done by him / her, Good or Evil: and no injustice shall be done to anybody (21:47).
- 8. In Aa-yat 21: 87 appears the famous Aa-yat-ul-Ka-ri-ma, namely, La-Ila-ha-Il-la-Anta-Sub-ha-Naka-Inni-Kunto-Mi-nuz-Za-le-meen (there is no one to worship except Allah, who is Pure, and all praise is for Him; verily, I am the person at fault).
- ▶ I would like to clarify in some detail as to why this portion of Aa-ya. 21: 87 is known as Aa-yat-ul-Ka-ri-ma. The Consensus of Scholars is that Prophet Yunus, who is also famous as Zun-Noon, became disgusted with the people among whom he was preaching, and left the place without getting any indication or permission from Allah. He reached the bank of a river, and embarked on a boat, which was full of passengers. A big fish started attacking the boat again and again. In such circumstances, all the passengers decided, that one of the passengers should be thrown off board in the water, so that the big fish may swallow him and not harm the entire boat. Three times lots were drawn

as to who should be the person from among the passengers, who should be thrown off board in the water as food for the big fish. Every time the lot was drawn in the name of Prophet Yunus as the person to be thrown off board in the water. Accordingly Prophet Yunus was thrown in the water, and the big fish immediately swallowed him. Prophet Yunus realized his mistake and recited this Aa-yat-ul-Karima several times inside the stomach of the big fish to offer his Tau-ba to Allah. It is to be noted that his Tau-ba was also unconditional, and Allah accepted his Tau-ba, with the result that the big fish came to the shore, and vomited Prophet Yunus from its stomach on the shore, safe and sound.

- ▶ The Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) is reported to have said about this Aa-yat-ul-Ka-ri-ma, that whenever any Believer should find himself / herself in any great difficulty, he or she should recite this Aa-yat-ul-Ka-ri-ma very frequently, and Allah shall, Insha-Allah, accept the Prayer of the Believer, and remove the great difficulty.
- The efforts (Good deeds) of the Believers shall not go waste on the Day of Judgment. (21:94).
- 10. Holy Prophet *Mohammad* (SAW) has been sent as a Rehmat for all the Worlds (21:107).
- ▶ This Aa-yat is extremely important, wherein Allah bestows a unique and special honour and dignity upon him (SAW). Allah is the Rabb of all the Worlds; and he (SAW) is Rehmat for all the Worlds, (See Book II for details).

22 / 103 SURA AL-HAJJ

Importance.

- This Sura mainly deals with the performance of Hajj. Detailed discussion.
- Allah Commands that some Human Beings are recalled by Him early (they die); while some others are taken to an

extremely bad old age when, after knowing everything they did,

they forget everything (22:5).

 Allah alone is the Ultimate Truth, because He alone brings the dead to life; and He alone has the Power to Will and Do any and every thing (22:6).

Some of the qualities of Mut-ta-qeen are described. (See

Book VII for details) (22: 14).

If Allah disgraces anybody, no other person can give

honour and dignity to that person (22:18).

5. Prophet Ebrahim was Commanded by *Allah* to declare that performance of Hajj was mandatory for Believers. Now it is mandatory to perform Hajj by every Believer, who has means to bear its expenses (22: 27 to 33).

 Allah shall ward off all evil from those who have Eimaan. Allah does not love any one who betrays His trust and has

no gratitude for Allah (22:38).

7. Qualities of Mut-ta-qeen, when they gain power in the world, are given (22:41). (See Book VII for details).

Persons who do not follow the Right Path are not blind by

their eyes; they are blind by their hearts (22:46).

9. One day for Allah is equal to one thousand years

according to our calculations (22: 47).

10. Those who attain to Faith and do righteous deeds shall be granted forgiveness of sins and a most excellent sustenance (22: 50).

11. Some qualities of Mut-ta-quen are mentioned. (22: 77-

78). (See Book VII for details).

23 / 74 SURA AL- MOU-MAY-NOON.

Importance.

This Sura was revealed when Makka was in the grip of

famine (23: 75-76).

Faith coupled with humility in Prayers; charity;
 abstinence from vanity; indulgence in appetite; and strict probity

; must lead to final success, even though people mock and accuse the righteous of false motives, as did the contemporaries of Prophet Nooh (Noah); of Prophet Moosa (Moses); and of Prophet Isaa (Jesus Christ) (23: 1 to 50).

Detailed discussion:

- Evil must be repelled by Goodness and Faith in Allah; for the Aa-khe-rut is sure; and those who disbelieve, shall wish for another chance, when it would be too late (23:93).
- Some qualities of Mut-ta-quen. (See Book VII).
- 3. The minutest details about how a human being is created, developed and born are given (23 : 12 to 16).
- ▶ The repetition of this Topic several times in Holy Quraan, clearly suggests that Allah wants to impress upon Human Beings their origin and development, so that nobody should feel proud about or boast of his or her Royal or Noble or Blue Blood or Race, or Colour or Family etc.
 - 4. How on the Command of *Allah*, the rain falls from the sky as estimated, and there after the sub soil of earth soaks all the large quantity of excess water and preserves it as pure and good water (23 : 18).
 - ▶ This is full of Guidance and Wisdom from Holy Quraum, and tells us a unique method of preserving large quantities of water.
 - ▶ I would like to clarify the Guidance and Wisdom in this Command of Allah. The excess rain water is preserved in sub soil after being soaked by earth. Water is not only the most important item for human and any other life, but is also an absolute necessity for vegetation and all other needs of the world. Preservation of large quantities of water for the world free of cost is No problem for Allah. It may be noted that after the water is soaked by the sub soil of earth, it is completely preserved there, in as much as neither it has any bad smell nor it becomes unsuitable for human or animal consumption or for any

other use. The Wells and Tube wells, are sufficient proof of this' statement.

▶ Apart from this method of preservation of water, Allah has shown to Humanity, Two other methods of preserving water in large quantities, which are described in some detail here after.

First method is Natural mixing of huge quantities of Salt in the water of Oceans and Seas, which makes the water very Salty and unpalatable, but at the same time, this excess salt preservers the large quantities of water. Without this Grace and Bounty of Allah, these large quantities of water in the Oceans and Seas, would surely have become stagnant, impure and started giving bad smell. In this Miraculous and Wonderful way, extremely huge quantities of water are preserved in Oceans and Seas free of cost.

▶ Another Wonder and Miracle is shown by *Allah* that, when the water evaporates from Oceans and Seas, the salt is left behind, and only pure water evaporates, and thereafter falls on the ground in the shape of rain or heavy rain. This rain water is absolutely pure, without any Salt or smell, and is fit for human or animal consumption or vegetation or any other need.

▶ Second method of preservation of pure water, again provided by Allah Free of cost, is in the shape of snow or ice frozen on top of high mountains, because of very cold temperature. The pure water is preserved in the shape of snow or ice frozen on top of high mountains. When hot weather comes, this snow or ice melts, and provides huge quantities of pure and good water through rivers etc.

▶ This is the Guidance and Wisdom we get from the Holy Qur-aan, provided we keep our minds open and study the Holy

Qur-aan very carefully and methodically.

5. Allah Commands Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) to eat pious food and to do Good deeds (23:51).

- ▶ This Command is mainly directed to all the Believers, who are also always Commanded to follow his (SAW) noble life and deeds.
- 6. Allah does not put more burden upon any Human Being than that person can carry (23: 62).
- 7 Allah points out another formula for Believers to save themselves from the tricks and machinations of Shai-tan. The Believer should say, O! Allah, I seek Allah's help from tricks and machinations of Shai-tan, and I come before Allah to save myself from them (23: 97-98).
- ▶ These Aa-yaat are worth remembering and reciting by Believers, when ever necessary.
- 8. In 23: 118 is a very nice *Dua* worth remembering and reciting after daily *Sa-laat*.

24 / 102 SURA AL- NOOR

Importance:

A very important fact known as 'incident of ifak', is the background of the Revelation of this Sura. Dr. Malik Ghulam Murtaza in Volume 1 of his Anwar-ul-Qur-aan, at pages 425-426, narrates this incident in the words of Mother Ayesha, which is summarized by me for the convenience of the Readers. It was the usual practice of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), that whenever he (SAW) was proceeding for a journey, he (SAW) used to take one of his wives along with him (SAW). He (SAW) used to make this selection by drawing of lots. When he (SAW) was proceeding to Battle of Bani-al-Mus-Talaq, the usual lots were drawn, and Mother Ayesha's name came in the lots for going with him (SAW). She accordingly accompanied him (SAW). While on the way back to Madina, he (SAW) camped for the night at a barren place, and ordered that the Camp shall move onwards early in the morning. Accordingly, all the Camp moved onwards early in the morning, when it was still dark. The camel in which Mother Ayesha was travelling, was also moved with the Camp,

under the impression that she was sleeping inside the covered arrangement, which had been made for her on the back of camel. Mother Ayesha, however, before the departure of the Camp, had gone in the wilderness for call of nature, and unfortunately dropped her necklace {which had been given as a present to her by the Holy Prophet (SAW)}. She started searching for her necklace quite for some time, and found it after some time. When she returned back to the Camp site, she found that the entire Camp, including the camel on which she was so far traveling, had gone away, under the impression that she was on it. She was completely perplexed, and did not know what to do alone, at that time and place. She, therefore, covered herself with her Chadar (sheet of cloth) and sat down at a place; and knowing not what to do, she fell asleep. One of the Companions Safwan Bin Maa-tal, who had been left behind by Holy Prophet (SAW) at the Camp site according to the usual practice, to come back and join the rest of the Camp later, after searching the Camp site after Sun had risen, and making sure that nothing had been left behind at the Camp site. While searching the Camp site, he suddenly noticed the presence of Mother Ayesha at the Camp site. He was extremely shocked and surprised and recited 'Inna-Lil-Lahe-Wa- Inna-Elehe-Rajeoon' (to Allah we belong and to Allah shall we all return), which is the usual recitation done on the happening of some very unusual or extraordinary incident. He brought his camel where Mother Ayesha was, and requested her to sit on the back of his camel; and he himself traveled all the way on foot holding the rope of the camel. When they joined others in this manner, it was discovered that Mother Ayesha had been left behind, and had come later, alone with Companion Safwan. The Mu-na-fe-qeen, as well as some of the Companions of Holy Prophet (SAW), started bad and slanderous rumors about this incident, and created a horrible atmosphere of bad and dirty rumors about the noble and extremely respected wife of Holy

Prophet Mohammad (SAW), whereupon this Sura was Revealed by Allah to clarify the innocence, and justify the position of Mother Ayesha; and also to show displeasure, resentment and anger of Allah, as to why such bad and dirty rumors were at all entertained and allowed to be circulated without sufficient proof. The entire code of conduct was revealed to cover such a situation in future (24: 11 to 21).

- ▶ Sex offences should be severely punished, but the strictest evidence should be required, and false slanderers are also worthy of punishment. Light talk about women is denounced (24 : 1 to 26).
- ▶ Privacy inside the residence of each Believer, as well as the residence of other Believers is essential and should be respected; and Believers should observe the utmost decorum in dress and manners (24 : 27 to 34).
- First Command of Allah about Purdah (Veil for women) was Revealed in Aa-yat 59 of Sura Al-Ah-zaab (33 / 90). This Sura (24: 102) deals with the last Command about Purdah (24: 30-31).
- ▶ Domestic manners, manners in public, collective life, all contribute to highest virtues, and are part of spiritual duties leading Believers to *Allah*. They are dealt in sufficient detail in 24 : 58 to 64.

Detailed discussion:

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1. What is Allah is described in a most beautiful language in Holy Qur-aan as Allah is the Light of the Heavens and the earth. The comparison of His light is, as it were, that of a niche containing a lamp; the lamp is enclosed in glass; the glass is shining like a radiant star; a lamp lighted from the oil of a blessed tree; an olive tree that is neither of the east nor of the west; the oil whereof is so bright that it would well-nigh give light of itself even through fire had not touched it; light upon light. Allah guides into His light, only those who wish to be

guided; and Allah gives examples to make men, understand; since Allah alone has full knowledge of all things. (24:35).

What would be the position of Good deeds done by Unbelievers, only for worldly purposes, not having been done for Allah? Such Good deeds shall not be acceptable to Allah (24: 39-40).

Allah has created every living being from water (24: 45). 3.

▶ The same point is also mentioned in Sura Bani Is-ra-eel in Aa-yat 21: 30.

Allah guides on to a straight Path only those who desire 4. and have the will to be guided through Holy Qur-aan, which is

Truth Revealed by Allah (24: 46).

The only response of Believers, whenever they are 5. summoned before Allah and His Prophet (SAW) in order that the Divine Writ may judge between them, can be no other than, "We have heard, and we pay heed!" - and it is they, who shall attain to a happy state (24:51).

Believers who shall 'obey' Allah and His Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), and continue to remain pious, shall ultimately

succeed in the end (Day of Judgment) (24:52).

The time of 'privacy', even inside our own house is 7

essential (24: 56 to 58).

Allah allows old women to move inside their house 8. without covering their heads, but they should be careful about other parts of their body (24:60).

Allah Commands Believers to have utmost respect for 9. Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), and also to obey his (SAW)

orders (24:63).

25 / 42 SURA AL- FUR-QAAN

Importance.

Allah's highest gift to Man is, that He has furnished a Criterion for Judgment between Right and Wrong, in His Revelation (Holy Qur-aan), which teaches us the true significance

of our eternal Future (25 : 1 to 20). I may point out that Holy Qur-aan is also known as 'Al-Fur-qaan', because it distinguishes between 'Truth' and 'Falsehood', 'Right' and 'Wrong.' Detailed discussion.

Shai-taan always betrays Man (25: 29).

- 2. Holy *Qur-aan* has been Revealed by *Allah* to make the hearts of Believers strong; and *Allah* Commands the Believers to recite the Holy *Qur-aan* slowly and not in a hurry (25: 32).
- The condition of a person who has become the slave of his desires is compared to an animal or even lower than an animal (25: 43-44).
- Allah has created Man from water, and thereafter gave him ancestry and relatives (25: 54).
- Aa-yaat 25: 65 to 69 deal with certain qualities of Mut-taquen (See Book VII for details).
- 6. Aa-yaat 25: 70-71 deal with Tau-ba (See Book IX for details).
- 7. Aa-yaat 25: 72 to 76 also deal with certain qualities of Mut-ta-qeen (See Book VII).

26 / 47 SURA AL- SHAU-RAA Importance.

he conflict of Falsehood with Truth is in vain; so was the conflict of Pharaoh with Prophet *Moosa* (Moses); Pharaoh's magicians bowed to the Truth and became Believers; while Pharaoh and his army followed Falsehood and were drowned (26:1 to 69).

Detailed discussion.

- Allah has created Man and gives him Guidance, Food, Water, and cures him when he is taken ill (78 - 80).
- Holy Qur-aan has been Revealed by Allah. (26: 192).
- 3. Trustworthy divine inspiration (Holy *Qur-aan*) has been Revealed by *Allah* (26: 193).

- 4. Believers are informed by *Allah*, that *Shai-taan* takes control of every sinful liar, and also of those who listen to incorrect news and believe them to be true. Only those persons who have gone astray, follow the poets, because the poets say and preach those things, which they themselves do not follow (26: 221 to 227).
- In Aa-yat 26: 227 some of the qualities of Mut-ta-quen are mentioned. (See Book VII for details).

27 / 48 SURA AL- NA-MAL

Importance.

on Aa-khe-rut, and accountability on the Day of Judgment, because these two are the foundation of Ei-maan and belief of Believers. If this belief is shaken or becomes weak, the concept of life in this world, and life in Aa-khe-rut is completely changed, and a Believer becomes enamoured of the life in this world, and becomes the slave of his Nafas, with the result that he becomes extremely selfish, and, therefore, is of no use for others.

Two stories of two Prophets are narrated in this Sura. Each story has a very important moral to tell. In Prophet Saleh's story, Fools foolishly ascribe ill luck to godliness. In Prophet Loot's story, they fall into their lusts with their eyes open. But in both these cases their schemes and anger are foiled by Allah (27:

45 to 58).

▶ Allah's Glory and Goodness are Supreme over all Creation; No faith shall yield to Faith in the final adjustment of values; so follow the Revelation (Holy Qur-aan), serve Allah, and trust in Him (27: 59).

▶ Aa-yaat 27: 60 to 64 are extremely important in the sense that Allah Commands us to have a good look around us and see the water, the plants, the trees, the orchards, the mountains, the rivers, etc. as to how all these have been created by Allah, and how are they functioning according to His Commands. Dr.

Malik Ghulam Murtaza, in Volume 1 of his Anwar-ul-Qur-aan at Page 473, while discussing about these Aa-yaat, observes that Holy Qur-aan is the First Divine Book, which is scientific in nature and persuades us to observe around us and to make deductions therefrom. According to him this is known as 'Induction'.

Detailed discussion.

- 1. These are Messages of Holy Qur-aan, a Divine Writ, clear in itself and clearly showing the Truth, a Guidance and a glad tiding to Believers, who are constant in prayer, and spend in charity; for it is they, who in their innermost are certain of the life to come (27: 1 to 3).
- 2. A very fine *Dua* which is worth remembering and reciting after daily *Sa-laat* (27: 19).
- Holy Qur-aan is a guidance and a grace for all who believe in it (27: 77).

28 / 49 SURA AL- QA-SASS

Importance.

In this Sura the story of Qaa-roon, is mentioned with a special purpose. Excess of money and other worldly authority, usually results in the person possessing the same becoming proud, arrogant, tyrant and completely oblivious to the sufferings and difficulties of others. Qaa-roon acquired enormous wealth and used to say that he had acquired that wealth because of his Wisdom and sagacity, and not because of any Grace or Bounty from Allah. The basic difference between the thinking of a Believer, and that of an Unbeliever is, that the Believer believes that whatever he has acquired is because of the Grace and Bounty of Allah, and that his only contribution was sincere and genuine effort, which is crowned with success by Allah. On the other hand the Unbeliever thinks, that whatever wealth or position he has acquired, is due to his own Wisdom and sagacity, and that Allah had nothing to do with the same. This basic difference in

thinking and belief, completely changes the outlook of a Believer and an Unbeliever towards life. *Allah* dislikes such persons. Detailed discussion.

 Those who care only about their personal desires, and do not care for Allah or the Guidance sent by Him (Holy Qur-aan), have really gone astray, and Allah does not give Guidance to such

persons (28: 50).

Five important qualities of Mut-ta-qeen, namely, Sabar (Patience); trying to avoid doing Evil deeds; spending in charity from the wealth given by Allah; to avoid indiscreet talk; and to avoid the company of bad persons (28: 54-55). (See Book VII for details).

Allah informs Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), that it
was not in his (SAW) power to give Guidance to any person. It is
only Allah who gives Guidance to persons; and Allah knows very
well the persons who shall accept Guidance from Allah (28: 56).

Dr. Malik Ghulam Murtaza, in Volume I of his Anwarul-Qur-aan at Page 486, gives the background of the Revelation of this Aa-yat. He writes that Unele Abu Talib, who was the real paternal uncle of Holy Prophet (SAW), who had brought him (SAW) up, and for whom he (SAW) had the greatest respect, had not embraced Islam even up to the time when he was upon his death bed. He (SAW) wanted him to embrace Islam before his death, and asked him to recite the Kalma-e-Sha-ha-dat in his (SAW) ears (as a proof of his having embraced Islam), so that he (SAW) may be able to give evidence before Allah, on the Day of Judgment, that Uncle Abu Talib had embraced Islam. Abu Jehel and other dignitaries were also present at that time, who were Unbelievers. Abu Jehel asked Uncle Abu Talib, whether he would renounce his ancestral religion at the time of his death? to which Uncle Abu Talib replied, that he would not. This Aa-yat, as well as the narration of the incident of the father of Prophet Ibrahim being an Unbeliever, and also of the narration of the

incident of the son of Prophet Nooh, who was also an Unbeliever, at two different places of Holy Qur-aan, should be an eye opener to all Believers, that close relationship does not help at all in the matter of Religion, and an Unbeliever, how close in relationship he may be, can not take the place of a Believer; and even Prophet of Allah (SAW), could not be of any help to Unbelievers in such matters.

- 4. Whatever has been given to us in this world, is only for a very short period, and these thing shall not be of any help in Aa-khe-rut, where only Ei-maan and Aa-maal-e-Saleh shall be of any help (28: 60).
- 5. Allah dislikes proud persons (28: 76).
- 6. Allah dislikes persons who are responsible for discord and rift among people (28: 77).
- 7. The abode in Aa-khe-rut shall be reserved for those persons who do not boast about themselves, and who do not create discord among people, and who create law and order situation. Mut-ta-qeen shall be ultimately successful (28:83).
- 8. There are three requisites for success in Aa-khe-rut. First, avoiding Shirk; Second to become a Believer; Last to continuously perform Aa-maal-e-Saleh after becoming a Believer (28: 87-88).

29 / 85 SURA AL- AN-KA-BOOT.

Importance.

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- ▶ Prophet Loot's people not only rejected Allah's Message conveyed to them, but also publicly defied Him in sin. The Nations of Aad and Samood had intelligence but misused it. Qaroon, Pharoah, and Haa-maan perished for their arrogance. They found their worldly power as frail as a spider's web (29 : 28 44).
- ▶ The Holy Qur-aan as a Revelation stands on its own merits, and is a Sign for all Humanity. It teaches the distinction

between Right and Wrong, and shows the importance of Aa-kherut (29: 45 to 69).

Detailed discussion.

- 1. After embracing Islam, persons think that they shall not be tested anymore by *Allah*. *Allah* shall certainly see (and test) who is honest and who is dishonest (29: 1-3).
- 2. Allah has Commanded Man to treat his parents nicely; but if the parents persuade him for Shirk, that person should never follow their advice or persuasion in this respect (29:8).

3. Allah shall show who are Believer and who are Mu-na-fe-

qeen. (29:11).

- 4. Whatever Message has been sent to Believers through Holy Qur-aan, they should recite, understand and follow it; and they should be constant and punctual in offering daily Sa-laat, because verily, daily Sa-laat keeps us away from doing indecent things and Evil Deeds. The recitation of the Zikr of Allah is a great noble deed. Whatever Man does, Allah knows it very well (29: 45).
- First Guidance is by laying emphasis on the 'Tilawat' of Holy Qur-aan. 'Tilawat' means and includes not only the recitation of Holy Qur-aan, but also understanding its meaning and Messages, as well as to follow it sincerely and honestly as far as possible. If only we start doing 'Tilawat' of Holy Qur-aan in this manner, we would be able to understand and appreciate the Messages contained therein, and shall benefit immensely by following and practicing them. Second Guidance is emphasis on punctually and constantly offering daily Sa-laat, which automatically saves a person from doing indecent things and Evil Deeds. Such a person is certainly an asset to any Society. Third Guidance is emphasis on recitation of the Zikr of Allah, which is mentioned here as a great Noble Deed. Fourth Guidance is that whatever we do, Allah sees and knows it. If only we are

conscious of this fact, our normal conduct in life is greatly improved, and we are certainly on Sirat-ul-mus-ta-qeem.

- 5. Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) did not know how to read, nor he knew how to write; because if it would not have been so, Unbelievers would have created doubts about the Revelation of Holy Qur-aan from Allah. Verily, these are shining symbols for those in whose hearts Allah has given Guidance; and only those persons deny the Revelation of Holy Qur-aan from Allah who are tyrant (29: 48-49).
- Here and at several other places, Holy Qur-aan testifies that Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) did not know how to read and write, and neither he ever attended any School for learning, nor any teacher ever taught him. It is a Miracle that after Holy Qur-aan was Revealed upon him (SAW), he (SAW) becomes most learned and expresses views on and explains the most difficult, delicate and intricate subjects covering an extremely wide field. Allah Commands in Holy Qur-aan that Allah taught him (SAW) every thing. Who can be a better Teacher than Allah? Subhan Allah!! What a Teacher, and what a disciple!!
- 6. The life in this world is temporary, and just like a game. Aa-khe-rut is the real and permanent life, if only persons would know it (29: 64).

30 / 84 SURA AL- ROME

Importance.

- The ebb and flow of world power, as symbolized in the conflict of the Persian and Roman Empires, are but outward events; the deeper meaning is in the working of *Allah*'s Universe, as to how Good and Evil reach their final end (30:1-19).
- The changes and changing variety in Allah's Creation, physical, moral, and spiritual, all point to Unity in Nature and Religion. Man should not break away from that Unity, but glorify Allah, the One, for there is none like Him (30: 20-40).

The hands of men have wrought corruption and mischief; but Allah purifies the moral world as He does the world of physical nature, strengthening the weak and pulling down the mighty in due season. The message for the Believers is to wait in patience and constancy, and be not depressed (30: 41-60). Detailed discussion.

 Allah Grants Victory to who ever He wishes, and Allah is very powerful and benevolent. This is the promise by Allah and Allah always fulfills His Promise, but most of the people do not know this (30: 5-6).

Everything in this world has been created by Allah for a

specific period (30:7).

 Mut-ta-quen are those who adhere to Faith and do righteous deeds. They shall be made happy in a garden of delight (Paradise) (30: 15).

4. Zikr of Allah should be done in the beginning of the evening hours, in the early morning, in the afternoon as well as

when the hour of noon begins (30: 17 to 18).

Allah has endowed Human beings with love and grace for

each other (30:21).

6. Those who are bent on doing evil follow but their own desires, without having any knowledge of the Truth (Holy Quraan). No one could guide those whom Allah has let go astray, and who there after have none to support them? (30: 29).

 Allah Commands Believers to follow the Deen (code of life) of Allah in an honest and straightforward manner (30: 30).

Allah Commands Believers to seek Guidance from Allah;
 to 'fear' Him; to offer the daily Sa-laat regularly; and Never to become a Mush-rik (30: 31).

 Allah Commands Believer not to become one of those persons who have created divisions and schisms in the Um-mah, and have divided themselves into separate entities; and every

entity is happy with whatever that entity believes and possesses (30: 32).

- 10. Allah alone Grants sustenance in abundance to who ever He wishes, and Allah alone curtails the sustenance of who ever He wishes. Verily, this is a great indication for Believers. Whoever wants to please Allah (from among the Believers) should give from his wealth or earnings, the right of relatives, imbeciles and way farers. This is better for Believers as they are the persons who will ultimately succeed (30: 37-38).
- 11. Riba is compared with Za-kaat (30: 39).
- 12. Allah rewards, out of His bounty, those who adhere to Faith and do righteous deeds (30: 45).

31 / 57 SURA LUQ-MAAN Importance.

- The distinguishing feature of this Sura is that Allah conveys His Commands in the form of advice given by Luqmaan, an extremely wise and intelligent person, to his son. Dr. Malik Ghulam Murtaza in his Anwar-ul-Quran, Volume I, Page 525, mentions that Luq-maan was an Abbysinian slave during the time of Prophet Dawood, who was very famous for his wisdom and intelligence. By mentioning the advice given by Luq-maan to his son in this Sura, Allah approves the same for the Believers. Detailed discussion.
- Some qualities of Mut-ta-quen are mentioned in 31: 3-5.
 (See Book VII for details).
- 2. Aa-yat 31: 34 is very important. Verily, the knowledge of the Time is with Allah alone. It is He Who sends down Rain; and He Who knows what is in the wombs. Nor does anyone know what it is that he will earn. Nor does anyone know in what land he is to die. Verily, with Allah is full knowledge; and He is acquainted with all things.
- Dr. Malik Ghulam Murtaza in his Anwar-ul-Qur-aan, Volume I, Page 530, while dealing with this Aa-yat, tries to

explain in a very fine manner, that in this Aa-yat, Five things are mentioned, about which Allah says that nobody has knowledge about those five things except Allah alone. First, the Day of Judgment. Second, when shall it rain ?, which shall mean and include, how much shall it rain ?, at what place shall it rain ?, at what time it shall rain ?, what will be advantages and disadvantages of that rain ?, and what will be the ultimate result Third, what is inside the womb of a pregnant of that rain ?. woman ?, which shall mean and include, whether the pregnancy shall result in a male or a female child?, whether that child shall remain alive or not ?, how much age that child shall attain ?, what deeds that child shall perform ?, what that child shall earn ?, what shall that child eat ?, where that child shall be born ?, where shall that child live ?, for how long and in what manner shall it live ?, all these points are included in this Command. Fourth, nobody knows what action or deeds a person shall perform on the next day. Fifth, nobody knows at what place in the world that person shall die. This is good Guidance and Wisdom from Holy Our-aan.

32 / 75 SURA AL-SAJ-DA

Importance.

A close study of this Sura Reveals that Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) had so far been preaching mainly Three topics. First, the Unity of Allah: Second, that Holy Qur-aan was the Divine Book Revealed upon Holy Prophet (SAW) by Allah for Guidance of all Humanity; and Third, a new life exists in Aakhe-rut, after death in this world, for accountability before Allah on the Day of Judgment.

Detailed discussion.

All those persons who become Believers and who continue performing Good deeds shall be given a place in Heaven (32: 19).

33 / 90 SURA AL- AH- ZAAB

Importance.

- ▶ This is one of the most important Sura containing very important Commands of Allah, for Believers in particular and Humanity in general.
- This is the fourth Sura Revealed in Madina. Detailed discussion.
- 1. Adoption is completely Prohibited. Allah Commands Believers to refer to the adopted child, by referring to the name of his real father (33:5).
- Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) has more right upon Believers, than they themselves have upon their own lives. This shows complete obedience to him (SAW) (33:6).
- 3. A Promise taken from all the Prophets by Allah is referred in which the name of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) precedes the names of all other Prophets (33:7).
- ▶ This shows the preference and precedence given by Allah to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW).
- 4. Life of Holy Prophet (SAW) is 'As-wa-e-hasana' (best example for every body); and especially for those who are Believers, and recite Zikr of Allah profusely and regularly (33: 21).
- Some of the qualities of Believers are mentioned, and in the end it is stated that, verily, Allah has reserved Forgiveness and great Reward for them (on the Day of Judgment) (33: 35).
- 6. No Believer, male or female, has a right to object to any decision taken by *Allah* or His Holy Prophet *Mohammad* (*SAW*) in respect of any matter concerning him or her; and whoever disobeys this Command of *Allah*, is completely lost (on the Day of Judgment) (33:36).
- Holy Prophet Muhammad (SAW) is Not the father of any male person. He (SAW) is the last Nabi (Prophet) (33: 40).

Allah sends 'U-sal-li-alai-kum' [Greetings or Blessings upon you (SAW)], as do His angels, so that He may bring you (SAW) out from 'Zul-maat' (the depths of Darkness) into 'Noor' (Light); and He is full of Mercy to the Believers (33: 43).

Allah and His angels send 'U-sal-lu-na-alan-Nabi' [Greetings or Blessings upon the Prophet (SAW)]; O you Believers, you also send your 'Darood' and 'Sa-laam' upon him

(SAW), and continue to do so. (33:56).

Aa-yaar 33 : 43 (# 8) and 33 : 56 (# 9) are complimentary to each other and should be read together, to

appreciate their importance and impact.

I would like to clarify the importance and impact of reading 33: 43 and 33: 56 together. Dr. Malik Ghulam Murtaza, in his Anwar-ul-Qur-aan, Volume I, Page 557, deals with this Topic in a very nice and elaborate manner. I give a Summary in my words. Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) said, that whenever a Believer recites Darood once upon him (SAW), Allah, in return, recites Darood 10 times upon that person. Aayat 33: 43 explains the significance of recitation of Darood by Allah and His angels, by saying that because of such Blessings by Allah and His angels, the person concerned, is removed out of 'Zul-maat' into Noor. What a remarkable and generous facility Granted by Allah to every Believer to get this advantage, by simply reciting Darood and Sa-laam upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW)? This is the Guidance and Wisdom we get from Holy Qur-aan.

Convey to the believers the glad tiding that a great bounty 10.

from Allah awaits them (33: 47).

First Command of Allah regarding observance of Purdah by Believer women (33:59).

▶ The Last and Final Command of Allah regarding Purdah is contained in Sura Al- Noor (24 / 102) in (24 : 30-31).

- 12. Believers are Commanded to always remain in 'fear' of Allah'; to always speak the Truth; and for this reason Allah shall Guide them towards the Right Path and forgive their sins. Whoever obeys Allah and His Holy Prophet (SAW) is really successful (33: 70-71).
- 13. Allah says that He did offer the Trust of being His 'Kha-li-fa' on Earth, to the Heavens, the Earth, and the mountains; but they all refused to bear it, because they were afraid of it. Yet Man took it up. Verily, Man has always been inclined to be most wicked, and most foolish (33: 72).

34 / 58 SURA AL- SABA

Detailed Discussion

- Good news for those who become Believers and perform Good deeds, that they shall be greeted in Heaven (34: 4).
- On the Day of Judgment Allah shall Not allow any person to intercede or intervene in respect of the accountability of any other person, except by Permission given by Allah to do so (34: 23).
- 3. The wealth and children of a person shall not help that person to seek nearness to *Allah*. Verily, this nearness to *Allah* can be achieved only by *Ei-maan* and by performing Good deeds. Such persons shall be rewarded double award (*Sa-waab*) for every Good deed done; and such persons shall sit contended in upper stories (of Heaven) (34:57).

35 / 43 SURA AL- FAA-TIR

Detailed Discussion:

- Good news for those who become Believers and perform Good deeds, that they shall be awarded profusely (35:7).
- Respect before Allah shall be attained by following Holy Qur-aan and by performing Good deeds (35: 10).
- 3. On the Day of Judgment everybody shall carry his own burden (of sins); and no other person shall be permitted by *Allah* to help any other person (35: 18).

SURA AL- YAA-SEEN 36 / 41

Importance.

About this Sura Holy Prophet (SAW) is reported to have said, that this is the Heart of Holy Qur-aan, and that it should be recited at the time of the expected death of a Believer; because this Sura explains correct doctrines of Islam, and not only depicts the true picture of the Day of Judgment, but also shows the various stages from which every person shall have to pass. I would like to emphasize, that while reciting this Sura by the side of the death bed of a person, it would be much better to explain to that person the meaning and impact of this Sura, in case that person is able to understand.

Detailed Discussion.

Allah takes the Oath of Holy Qur-aan and Commands that Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) is one of His Rasools, and that he is on Sirat-ul-Mus-ta-geem; and that Holy Qur-aan has been Revealed upon him (SAW) by Allah (36: 1 to 16).

The capitalistic mentality of Man has been very finely exposed, in as much as unjustified reasons are given by such persons for not spending their wealth on charity or for poor people (36: 47).

Sa-laat and obedience of Allah is Sirat-ul-Mus-ta-qeem 3. (36:61).

To who so ever Allah gives long life, his or her physical

capabilities are gradually weakened (36: 68).

It is very important to note that Allah speaks only about the physical capabilities of a person growing in age to be However, there are two other Powers each person possesses, apart from physical power possessed by that person Those two powers are, First, the Mental power; and Second, the Spiritual power. These two powers are Not affected by growing old age, unless Allah so Commands.

- 5. Allah Commands that the source of the preaching and knowledge of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) is neither based on conjectures or exaggerations or false statements of poets. The source of the knowledge of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) in Holy Qur-aan, which is a Divine Revelation by Allah upon him (SAW), to warn and to convey the Message of Allah to every Human being (36:69).
- 6. Allah has hidden fire in the green trees. Apparently this seems to be a paradox, but actually this is perfectly true, and is a Miracle of Allah (36: 80).

Allah simply says "Kun" ('so be it') and the particular thing is done instantly ("Fa-ya-koon") (36: 82).

37 / 56 SURA AL-SAAF-FAAT

Importance.

- Through all the mysteries of Heavens ad Earth there is sorting out of Good against Evil. Holy *Qur-aan* is full of Wisdom, emphasizing the fact that Revelation was the only source by which we could learn the highest Wisdom of the Spiritua! world. It shows the triumph of *Allah*, and frustration of Evil. (37:1 to 74).
- Prophets were sent by Allah always to fight against Evil.
 38 / 38 SURA SWAAD

Detailed Discussion:

- Holy Qur-aan has been Revealed upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) by Allah. It is a very beneficial Book so that persons may deliberate over its Aa-yaat and the wise persons may seek Guidance from it (38: 29).
- Allah Commanded the angels, Iblis and all others, that as soon as the body of Prophet Adam was complete, and Allah had entered His Spirit into that body, all should prostrate in obedience before Prophet Adam.
- ▶ It is very important to note that, Allah entered His Spirit into the body of Prophet Adam. It was because of this

reason that Allah Commanded everybody to prostrate before Prophet Adam. It is on this basis that every human being has the Spirit of Allah inside his or her body; and it is only a question of how much importance is given to that Spirit by that individual, which governs the entire fate and destiny of that individual. The Consensus of Scholars on this point is, that the Spirit of Allah exists in the heart of every Human being; and for this reason the heart becomes Black when no heed is paid by that person to please Allah. Similarly, the heart becomes illuminated if that person obeys and loves Allah and His Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), follows Sha-riah and performs Aamaal-e-Saleh. This is commonly known as "Qalb-e-Siah" (black heart) or "Qılb-e-Roshan" [heart illuminated by the Noor of Allah] (38:72).

Holy Qur-aan is Zikr for all the Worlds (38:87).

39 / 59 SURA AL-ZUM-AR

Detailed Discussion.

 Be careful, Islam is a pure Deen for Allah; and Allah does not give Guidance to Unbelievers, liars and ungrateful persons (39: 3).

Allah describes the persons who are liked by Him, and

also those who are disliked by Him (39:7).

3. Allah Commands Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) to tell the Believers; First, they should 'fear' Allah; Second, all those Believers who shall lead a pious life shall be benefited; and all those Believers who show patience at the time of adversity shall get great Sa-waab (Reward) (on the Day of Judgment) (39: 10).

 Allah broadens the chest of a Believer for Islam, who is lucky enough to get Guidance from Allah. This is explained in a

very beautiful language. (39: 22-23).

▶ I would like to mention here that Allah in Sura Alam-Nash-Rah (94 / 12), in Aa-yat 94 : 1, mentions about the broadening of the chest of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) ; and here mentions about the broadening of the chest of a Believer.

What a compliment paid to a Believer? Subhan Allah and Allah O Akbar! (39: 22-23).

- 5. Shi-fa-aat is exclusively with the permission of Allah (39: 44) (See Part II, Section 'G' of Book II for details).
- Believers are Commanded by Allah not to feel that they shall not get Mercy from Allah; Verily Allah forgives all Sins and is benevolent and Merciful (to Believers) (39:53).
- 7. 39: 65 deals very strongly with Shirk. It lays down that if you ever ascribe Divine powers to anything but Allah, all you works shall most certainly go in vain: for [in the life to come] you shall most certainly be among the lost (39: 65).
- 8. Everybody shall be rewarded or punished on the Day of Judgment by *Allah* according to the Good or Evil deeds performed by him or her (39: 70).

40 / 60 SURA AL-MOU-MIN Importance.

- *Al Moumin' (the Believer), refers to one eminent personality before Pharoah, who had secretly accepted the Message of Prophet Moosa (Moses), and who delivered a very long and well reasoned speech in support of Prophet Moosa before Pharoah, who wanted the support of his Nobles to kill Prop 1. Moses. The name and position of this Believer is not disclosed either by Allah or by Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), and as such we should treat it to be a 'Muta-shabi-hat', and should not worry about these details. The important point is that his long speech has been reproduced in extreme details in Holy Qur-aan, like the advice given by Luq-maan to his son. Detailed Discussion
- Some of the eminent or important Si-faat (Attributes) of Allah are mentioned (40 : 3).
- Allah does not give Guidance to liars, and also to those who spend their money wastefully (40: 28).

 Allah Commands the Believers that if they pray to Allah He shall accept their prayer (40: 60).

Whatever Allah wants to be done, He says 'Kun' ('be it'),

and it is done instantly (Fa-ya-koon) (40: 68).

41 / 61 SURA HAA- MEEM AL-SAJ- DAA

Detailed Discussion.

 Believers performing Aa-mal-e-Sa-leh shall get Ajar from Allah that shall never fail (41:8).

... Allah is very forgiving for Believers and very severe in

punishment (for Unbelievers) (41:43).

 Holy Qur-aan is a Guidance and Cure (for all Spiritual ailments) for all Believers (41: 44).

 Whosoever does Good deeds, does so for one self; and who ever does Evil deeds, shall suffer for the same (41: 46).

A person is not tired of asking for good things for one self; but if one is in distress, one loses all hope (41: 49).

42 / 62 SURA AL- SHOO- RAA

Detailed discussion.

If a person performs some Good deed, Allah by his Grace

shall double the same (on the Day of Judgment) (42:23).

Allah accepts Tau-ba and deletes the short comings or sins
of that person. Allah also accepts the Dua of Believers who
perform Good deeds and shall reward that person by His Grace
(on the Day of Judgment) (42: 25-26).

Some qualities of Mut-ta-quen are defined very clearly and

in sufficient detail (42: 37 - 43) (See Book VII for details).

Man is an extremely ungrateful being (42: 48).

 Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) leads the people towards Sirat-ul-'mus-ta-qeem' (42:52).

43 / 63 SURA AL- ZAKH- RAFF

- 1. The prayer that is normally and usually recited by the PIA staff for safety, when the flight is about to take off, as was done by Holy Prophet (S.1W) before starting a journey (43:13).
- Man is an extremely ungrateful being (43: 15).
- 3. Those deities whom the Unbelievers invoke beside *Allah*, have no power of intercession; only The Believers who bear witness to the Truth (Holy *Qur-aan*), know *Allah* (43: 86).

44 / 64 SURA AL- DUKH- KHAAN

Detailed discussion.

Mut-ta-geen shall be in a peaceful place in Heaven (44: 51-52).

45 / 65 SURA AL- JAA- SE- YA

Detailed discussion.

- Any person who performs a Good deed does so for one's benefit; and if one does Evil deed, one shall be punished for the same (45: 15).
- 2. Any person who makes his own desires as his deity, Allah treats him to have gone astray from the Right Path, inspite of having been given discretion to choose between Good or Evil. Allah does not give Guidance to such a person (45: 23).

46 / 66 SURA AL- AH- QAAF

Detailed discussion.

A very good *Dua* for a Believer, and it is worth remembering and reciting after *Sa-laat* (46:15).

47 / 95 SURA MOHAMMAD (SAW)

Importance.

▶ The distinguishing feature of this *Sura* is that the entire Humanity has been divided by *Allah* into two groups. First group consisting of Believers; and Second group consisting of Unbelievers.

Detailed discussion.

1. Allah shall remove all the short comings of such Believer, who continue performing Aa-mal-e-Sa-leh, and who have Ei-maan in Holy Qur-aan, which has been Revealed upon

Holy Prophet (SAW), and which is the Truth Revealed by Allah (47: 2).

2. Why people do not deliberate on Holy Qur-aan? Have

they put locks upon their hearts? (47:24).

3. Believers are Commanded to obey *Allah* and obey Holy Prophet (SAW), so that their *Aamal-e-Sa-leh* may not go waste (47:33).

48 / 111 SURA AL- FAT-HEH

Detailed discussion.

 Those persons who pledge allegiance to Holy Prophet (SAW), in fact pledge allegiance to Allah, for the hand of Allah is over the hand of Holy Prophet (SAW) (48: 10).

 Believers who continue performing Aa-mal-e-Sa-leh, Allah promises salvation and great reward for such persons (48 :

29).

49 / 106 SURA AL- HUJ- RAAT

Detailed discussion.

Believers are Commanded by Allah to pay utmost respect

to Holy Prophet (SAW) (49: 2-3).

2. Relievers are Commanded by *Allah* to be careful, when any irresponsible person comes to them with a (slanderous) tale. They should use their discretion, lest they hurt persons unknowingly and be filled with remorse for what they had done (49:6).

Allah loves those who do justice with persons (49:9).

 Believers should try to settle the dispute between two brothers (49: 10).

 Believer should follow morals and ethics mentioned in this Aa-yat as well as in the following four Aa-yaat (49: 11).

 Some very important Commands of Allah for Mut-ta-qeen are mentioned (49: 12 to 14) (See Book VII for details)

50 / 34 SURA QAAFF

- 1. Allah is close to a person than his or her jugular vein (50: 16).
- Allah never does injustice upon His creatures (50: 29).
- Some qualities of Mut-ta-qee are mentioned (50: 33) (See Book VII for details).
- Recitation of Zikar of Allah (50: 40).

51 / 67 SURA AL- ZAA- REE-YAAT

Detailed discussion.

- Some of the qualities of Mut-ta-quen are mentioned. (51: 15 to 22). (See Book VII for details).
- 2. If Allah so Wishes, an old infertile woman, having an extremely old husband, can conceive and give birth to a child (51: 28 to 30).
- 3. Allah has created everything in pairs so that people should take lesson from the same (51:49).
- 4. Guidance from Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) is beneficial to Believers (51:55).
- 5. Allah has created Man and Jinn only for offering prayers to Allah. Allah does not expect sustenance from them. In fact it is Allah who provides sustenance to everybody and He is all Powerful and controls everything (51: 56-58).

52 / 76 SURA AL-TOOR

- 1. 'Stern warning' from Allah by saying "Wai-luen-yau-ma-e-zil-mo-kaz-zibeen" [on that day (on the Day of Judgment), those who falsified the Truth (Holy Qur-aan) (during their life time when it was recited before and offered to them for acceptance) shall be in extreme Trouble and difficulty] (52:11).
- ▶ The same stern warning was earlier repeated 10 times in Sura Al-Mur-se-laat (77 / 33), and is again Repeated here once.
- 2. Those persons who keep themselves busy only for their self entertainment shall be thrown in the fire of Hell (52: 12-13).

3. Allah Commands the Believer to remain patient and recite Zikr of Allah early in the morning after waking up, and early as well as later in the night (52: 48-49).

53 / 23 SURA AL- NAJAM

Importance.

The First significant feature of this Sura is that for the first time in Holy Qur-aan, an Aa-yat-e-Saj-da was Revealed, which makes it mandatory to the reader to stop recitation, offer a 'Saj-dah' to Allah, and there after continue recitation from where

it was stopped.

The Second significant feature of this Sura is, that this was the first Sura openly and loudly recited by Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) inside Kaaba, soon after its Revelation. Prior to this, open recitation of Holy Qur-aan was not done, either by he (SAW) himself, or by any of his Companions. When he (SAW) recited openly and loudly this Sura inside Kaaba, many Unbelievers were also present there, in addition to some of the Companions. He (SAW), while reciting this Sura loudly, performed Saj-da after reciting the particular Aa-yat of Holy Quraan containing the direction to perform Saj-da. considered to be one of the Miracles of Holy Qur-aan, as well as of he (SAW), that Saj-da was performed even by the Unbelievers, when he (SAW) performed Saj-da. The performance of Saj-da by Unbelievers on hearing the recitation of Holy Qur-aan by him (SAW) is really a Miracle. Sub-haan Allah !! Detailed discussion.

 More details are mentioned of Mairaj which is summarily mentioned in Sura Bani Israil (17 / 50) in 17: 1 (53: 10 to 18).

Whether Man gets what he desires ? (53: 24).

Aa-khe-rut as well as this world are both under the control of Allah (53: 25).

- 4. Allah may permit anybody to intercede on behalf of another person, and may even accept that intercession (on the Day of Judgment) (53: 26).
- Allah shall treat those who did Evil deeds (during their life time) according to their deeds; and shall treat those who did Good deeds (during their life time) according to their deeds (53: 31).
- 6. No other person shall carry the load of Sins of another person (53:38).
- 7. Allah gives a person only that much which the efforts made by that person deserve (53:39).

54 / 37 SURA AL- QA- MAR Importance.

- ► This Sura was Revealed five years before Hijrat.

 Detailed discussion.
- A Miracle about the splitting up of the full Moon into two separate and distinct parts is mentioned. It is reported that on one evening, when the full Moon was shining, Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) was sitting inside Kaaba, when many Unbelievers who were present there, insisted upon him (SAW), to show a Miracle, by splitting or dividing the full Moon into two separate and distinct parts, if he claimed to be a Prophet of Allah. He (SAW) pointed the fore finger of his (SAW) right hand towards the full Moon, and the full Moon instantaneously split itself into two separate distinct parts; one part shifted towards one side of the mountain, and the other part shifted towards the other side of the mountain. When everybody present here had seen the Micacle, the two separate parts of the full Moon joined again. This is known as Miracle of Shagq-qul-Qamar (the splitting of Moon) (54: 1-2).
- Time is fixed for every work (54:3).
- 3. Allah says that He has Revealed Holy Qur-aan very easy for seeking Guidance. Allah puts a question, whether there is any

person to seek Guidance from Holy *Qur-aan*? (54:17). This is repeated three times more, namely, in (53:22); (53:32) and (53:40).

55 / 97 SURA AL- REH- MAAN

Importance.

- ▶ In this Sura Holy Qur-aan is shown to be a Rehmat from Allah and Guidance for Mankind. This Sura is Revealed in a most beautiful language and rhythm. A true Believer really gets special delight in reciting it.
- ▶ The innumerable bounties *Allah* has bestowed upon Mankind are narrated in beautiful language and in great details.
- Addressing Human beings and the *Jinns*, *Allah* enquires "Fa-be-aiy-e-Aa-laa-e-Rabb-be-Ko-ma-Tu-kaz-ze-baan" (Then which of the favours of *Allah* will you deny?)
- This important 'question' has been repeated in this Sura by Allah 31 times, each time after mentioning some of the bounty or bounties of Allah. The repetition of this, again and again, gives a special rhythm and delight in recitation. Detailed discussion.
- While selling merchandise by weight, great emphasis should be laid on weighing correctly by Seller (55: 8-9).
- 2. Everything existing on earth shall ultimately perish; and what shall finally remain shall be *Allah*, who is 'full of Majesty and Kindness. (55: 26-27).
- There is no Eh-saan (Reward) for Good done, except to do Good in return to that person (55: 60).

56 / 46 SURA AL- WAA- QEY- AH

Importance.

▶ Holy Prophet (SAW) is reported to have said about this Sura, that if a person recites this Sura every night, he shall never face starvation.

- Holy Prophet (SAW) is also reported to have said about this Sura, that one should read it, and should also direct his or her children to do the same, and they shall receive worldly gains.
- In this Sura the entire Humanity is shown to be divided into three Categories. First, those who competed with each other in embracing Islam, when it was offered to them. Second, Believers in general. Last, those who denied Aa-khe-rut and Day of Judgement. The condition of all the three categories on the Day of Judgment is depicted in a beautiful language.
- 1. Holy Qur-aan is a most respected Divine Book, well guarded, and which nobody should touch, except those who are clean, and that it has been Revealed by Allah, who is 'Rabb-bul-aa-lamen' (56: 77-80).
- Recite Zikr of Allah (56: 96).

57 / 94 SURA AL-HAA- DEED

Importance.

The main point emphasized in this Sura is that all wealth and property really belongs to Allah, and it is given to Man in Trust by Him. Only that part of wealth shall be of any use to a Man in Aa-khe-rut, which Man spends for and in the name of Allah.

- Allah is fully aware of everything happening in the Universe. Allah is with every person wherever that person may be Allah knows very well where a person is, what that person is doing and everything is being seen by Allah, who even knows the most secret things inside the heart of a person (57: 4 to 6).
 - ▶ We should better be careful !!
- Those who give charity in the name of Allah, actually give a debt to Him, and He shall return the said debt two fold, and shall honour them also (on the Day of Judgment) (57: 18).

3. The worldly life is just like a game for pleasure, and the pomp and splendor displayed by persons shall be of no avail to them on the Day of Judgment. They shall be punished severely for their Evil deeds. The Believers shall be happy on the Day of Judgment (57: 20).

Allah does not like a proud and boastful person (57: 23).

58 /105 SURA AL- MUJAA- DI- LAA

Importance.

▶ This Sura deals with 'Ze-haar' (accusing wife of adultery by husband) and its consequences.

Detailed discussion.

Allah is watching every person very carefully.
 So we should better be careful! (58:3).

2. Whoever denies (does not respect) the *Hadood* (limits) fixed by *Allah*, shall get painful *Aa-zaab* (on Day of Judgment) (58:4).

3. Those who oppose Allah and His Rasool shall be

disgraced (on the Day of Judgment) (58:5).

4. When two or more persons are talking confidentially among themselves, Allah is watching those proceedings and nobody can hide anything from or cheat Allah (58:7).

▶ Good Guidance from Holy Qur-aan for being Truthful

and honest !!

Believers should have reliance only upon Allah (58: 10).

6. If Believers are attending some meeting, and during the course of the meeting, a new person arrives, they should make room for him / her to sit. A Believer should offer his Sa-laat most regularly, and should pay Za-kaat, and should obey Allah as well as His Rasool (Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) (58: 11-13).

Shai-tan (Iblees) (always) dissuades a person from reciting

Zikr of Allah (58: 19).

8. Believers do not keep friendship with the enemies of Allah and His Rasool (58: 22).

59 / 101 SURA AL- HA- SHAR

Detailed discussion.

- An important principle of Islamic Economy is described, that wealth should not remain amassed in the hands of a few wealthy persons, but should circulate for the benefit of all (59: 7).
- Only that person is successful ideally, who is able to control the greed of his Nafas-e-Amm-mara (Evil Instinct) (59: 9).
- Allah Commands Believers to constantly 'fear' Allah, and to see what provision has been sent by them (in advance) for the Day of Judgment (59: 18).
- 4. If Allah had Revealed Holy Qur-aan upon any mountain, you (SAW) should have seen the mountain tremble in 'fear' of Allah, and thereafter it would be shattered in small pieces (59: 21).
- ▶ Here is great Guidance and Wisdom for us. It is pertinent to note that Holy *Qur-aan* was Revealed upon the heart of Holy Prophet *Mohammad* (SAW), and yet it sustained the Revelation!! Subhan-Allah and Allah-O-Akbar (59: 21).
- 5. Some of the extremely fine *Si-faat* (qualities and attributes) of *Allah* are described in a most beautiful language (59 : 22 to 24).
- ▶ These three Aa-yaat are worth remembering and reciting off and on in Sa-laat or even otherwise, and what relief one gets!!

60 / 91 SURA AL- MUM- TAA- HIN-NAA Importance.

This Sura was Revealed before the victory of Makka. An inadvertent mistake by an eminent Companion of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), namely, Hatib Bin Bultaiah, resulted in the

Revelation of this Sura. When Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) was having important discussions with his Companions, and different plans were being discussed for attacking Makka soon, the said Companion, whose family was still in Makka, wrote to them confidentially about the possibility of attack on Makka, so that they may make preparations in advance for their safety. Allah immediately informed the Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) by Wahee about this matter. The result was that the plans of attack on Makka were changed, and the said Companion was admonished for his indiscreet and wrong action (60:1). Detailed discussion.

Near relations as well as children, shall be of no avail to a person on the Day of Judgment (60:3).

Allah makes friendship with those persons who do Justice 2

(60:8).

Believer women are not Ha-laal (permissive for marriage) for male Unbelievers; nor the male Unbelievers are Halaal (Permissive for marriage) for Believer women (60: 10).

Allah permits Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) to seek forgiveness from Allah for Believer Women, who come to him

(SAW) for allegiance (60: 11).

This shows that Allah has given permission to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) to seek forgiveness on behalf of other Believers also.

Allah forbids Believers to make friendship with those with 5

whom Allah is displeased (60: 12).

61 / 109 SURA AL- SAFF

Detailed discussion.

Allah Commands Believers not to do anything for others 1 which they do not like for themselves; and also not to talk about anything which they do not intend to do, as these actions are extremely disliked by Allah (61: 2-3).

- Allah does not give Guidance to disobedient persons (61:
 5).
- Ultimately Islam shall be completely successful (61: 8-9).
- 4. Allah informs Believers to have Ei-maan. They should (also) spend their wealth for Allah, and devote their lives to serve Him, in order to save them from Aa-zaah on the Day of Judgment (61:10).

62 / 110 SURA AL- JUM- AA Importance.

- ▶ First Rukoo (portion of Holy Qur-aan subject wise) was Revealed after the 'Khai-ber' War, when the Jews, claiming themselves to be a privileged Nation, claimed that no Prophet could come from outside their Nation. The reply to this objection is contained in this portion.
- Second Rakoo was Revealed soon after Hijrat, on an occasion when the Jum-aa (Friday) Prayers was about to commence. A trade Caravan arrived at Madina at the same time As a result, a large number of the congregation left the Prayers, and ran to the Caravan to take part in shopping for worldly gains. This was Not liked by Allah. It is for this reason that after the Aa-zaan (call for Prayers) for Jum-aa Prayers, all transactions of trade were prohibited by Allah by a specific Command in this portion, and Jum-aa Prayer was made Farz (mandatory).

- 1. Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) and the duties assigned to him by Allah are mentioned in detail. It is asserted that before his (SAW) arrival, the entire world was in utter darkness (62:2).
- 2. Guidance to willing Believers by Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), "as well as to all others," shall continue till the Day of Judgment, even after his departure from this world (62:3).
- ▶ The above expression "as well as to all others" is a complete reply to those who say that the Guidance of Holy

Prophet Mohammad (SAW) has stopped after his departure from this world.

Allama Abdullah Yusuf Ali in his 'The meaning of Holy Qur-aan', New Edition published by American Trust Publications, at page 1467, Note 5455, explains the expression "as well as to all others" as "Others of them: refers to other persons or peoples who may be ignorant, i.e. others than those among whom the Holy Prophet came as a Messenger. In other words his Message is for his Arab people and his non Arab contemporaries, as well as (for) those who live in other ages, and have no personal contact with him or his Companions".

3. Believers should recite Zikr of Allah profusely, so that

they may be benefited (62:10).

63 / 104 SURA AL- MO- NAA- FE-QOON

Detailed discussion:

Allah does not give Guidance to evil persons (63: 6).

2. Respect is only for Allah, His Rasool (SAW) and Believers(63:8).

believers are warned that (the love of) their belongings
 and their children may not distract them from the recitation of
 Zikr of Allah. Whoever shall do so shall be in complete loss (63:
 9).

 Believers should spend (for Allah) from the wealth bestowed by Allah upon them, before the death over takes them

(63:10).

64 / 108 SURA AL- TA- GHAA- BUN

Importance.

In this Sura there are Two main Topics. First, address to Unbelievers to mend their ways and to embrace Islam. Second, address to the Believers to have complete Faith in and obedience to Allah and His Rasool (SAW), and to do 'Aa-maal-e-Saleh'. If a Believer does not do so, he or she shall be personally responsible for the loss suffered (on the Day of Judgment).

Detailed discussion.

- 1. Believers who continue to do Aa-maal-e-Saleh, Allah shall remove all their Sins and shall enter them in Heaven (64:9).
- Only Believers get Guidance (64: 11).
- 3. Allah Commands Believers to obey Allah and to obey Rasool (SAW) (64:12).
- 4. The wives, children and worldly belongings are a great test for Believers (64: 14-15).
- Some of the necessary qualities of Believers are mentioned. (64: 16) (See Book VII for details).

65 / 99 SURA AL- TA- LAAQ Importance.

- This Sura was Revealed some time after Sura Al-Baqra (2 / 8") and in fact completes the Message of Allah regarding family matters, which Message was started in Sura Al-Baqra (2 / 87). Detailed discussion.
- A Believer who 'fears' Allah, Allah removes his short comings and Sins, and shall reward him on the Day of Judgment (65:5).
- A person should spend upon his wife according to his status and position (65: 7).

66 / 107 SURA AL- TEH- REEM Importance.

First, that it is Allah alone who can Command what is Ha-laal and Ha-raam, as well as what is legal and what is illegal; and that not even the Rasool (SAW) has any right or authority to amend or modify the same. Second, the importance of Rasool (SAW) and his actions. Third, that obedience to Rasool (SAW) and to respect him (SAW) is a necessary part of Ei-maan, Fourth, that a Believer shall get Sa-waab and Aa-zaab according to the deeds done by that Believer in this world.

1. The consequences of taking Oaths in the name of *Allah* and not complying with the same later (66: 2).

2. Tau-ba by Believers with truthful heart is liked by Allah,

and their Sins are forgiven (66:8).

67 / 77 SURA AL- MULK

Importance.

In this Sura the basic and fundamental points about Din-e-Islam are mentioned.

Detailed discussion.

▶ Those who 'fear' Allah, Whom they have never seen, such people shall be forgiven by Allah and rewarded immensely (67:12).

68 / 4 SURA AL- QALAM

Importance.

▶ In the last portion of this Sura, the Believer are directed to have patience and to face difficulties boldly.

Detailed discussion.

▶ Allah knows very well who has gone stray from the Right Path; as well as who is following the Right Path (68:7).

69 / 78 SURA AL- HAAQ- QAA

Detailed discussion.

Believers are Commanded by *Allah* to recite His *Zikr* (69: 52).

70 / 79 SURA AL- MO-AA- RIJ

- 1. The Day of Judgment shall be equivalent to 50,000 years according to our calculation (70:4).
- Man is an extremely greedy person (70: 19).
- When Man is in distress he is very worried; but when he
 is affluent, he become very greedy (70: 20-21).
- Certain important qualities of Believers are mentioned,
 (70: 22 to 35) (See Book VII for details).

5. Man wrongly thinks that he shall enter Heaven without *Eimaan* and *Aa-maal-e-Saleh* (70 : 36).

71 /-71 SURA AL- NOOH

Detailed discussion.

Guidance to offer Tau-ba, and ask for Forgiveness from Allah (71: 10-12).

72 / 40 SURA AL- JINN

Importance.

This Sura, some other references to Jinns in the Holy Qur-aan, as well as the fact that Iblees was also a Jinn before becoming Shai-taan, fully establish the existence of Jinns; and as a Believer we should believe this.

73 / 3 SURA AL- MOZ- ZAM- MIL Importance.

- ▶ The first part of this Sura is Makki; while the later part of this Sura was Revealed in Madina. The subject matter of both these parts is totally different.
- The second part of this Sura deals with offering extra prayers during night; and also deals with the other fundamental rituals of Islam, as well as recitation of Zikr of Allah.
- The Consensus of Scholars about the Revelation of this Sura is that it is either Second or Third in Revelation, preferably Third.

- Allah Commands Believers to recite Holy Qur-aan slowly and in small pieces (73:4).
- 2. Allah Commands that Sa-laat or His Zikr should preferably be done during night time; and that a Believer should try to remember Allah in preference to all other things in this world. (73:6 to 8).
- 3. Holy Qur-aan is Guidance from Allah for every body, and shows Sirat-ul-Mus-taq-eem (73: 19).

4. Allah Commands Believers to recite Holy Qur-aan as much as they can easily recite; to offer Sa-laat regularly; and to pay Za-kaat; with the direction that whatever Good deeds shall be done by anybody in this world, the same shall benefit that person in the world hereafter (Aa-khe-rut) and Allah shall certainly give reward for the same (73:20).

74 / 2 SURA AL- MOD- DAS- SIR

Importance.

The Consensus of Scholars about the Revelation of this Sura is, that it is Second or Third in Revelation, preferably Second.

Detailed discussion.

1. Allah Commands Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) to keep the dress clean and to remain at a distance from unclean (evil) things or deeds (74: 4-5).

Every person is mortgaged with Allah in lieu of his or her

Good or Evil deeds (74:38).

 Holy Qur-aan is Guidance from Allah for Mankind, and that who ever may like may seek Guidance from the same (74: 54-55).

75 / 31 SURA AL- QEY- YA- MAA

- Allah mentions 'Nafas-e-Love-wa-ma' by taking oath of the same (75:2).
- ▶ The Consensus of Scholars is that every human being possesses Three Nafases (Instincts). First is Nafas-e-Amm-mara (Evil or wild instinct), which induces every human being to do Evil and persuades him / her to avoid doing Good. Second is 'Nafas-e-Love-wa-ma' (the Good instinct), which induces a human being to do Good and restrains him / her from doing Evil. Third is 'Nafas-e-Mutma-inna', bestowed by Allah, after the Believer shows extreme devotion to Allah, His Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), and Sha-riah; as well as great love of Allah

expressed by excessive recitation of His Zikr; and love of, and obedience to, him (SAW), and following his (SAW) Teachings and the pattern of his (SAW) life. This should be the ultimate goal of every Believer.

Detailed discussion.

- On the Day of Judgment there shall be no place of refuge except as Granted by Allah (75: 10-12).
- Allah Reveals that a human being is very fond of such pleasure which can be acquired easily and does not care at all for Aa-khe-rut. (75: 20-21).

76 / 98 SURA AL- DE- HAR

Detailed discussion.

- How Allah has created Man and has given him sight and hearing, and has also shown him the Right Path, so that he may either become thankful to Allah or may become ungrateful to Him (76: 2-3).
- 2. Allah mentions about the recitation of His Zikr, every morning, evening and night (76: 25-26).
- 3. Allah has created Man with sound and strong physique, and that whenever Allah wants, He can change the same in any manner He likes (76: 28).
- Holy Qur-aan is Guidance for all, and that whoever may like may seek Guidance from it, for coming near to Allah. (76: 29).

▶ Very good Guidance to remember !!

77 / 33 SURA AL- MUR- SE- LAAT

- Recitation of Zikr of Allah (77: 5).
- 2. A very 'stern warning' from Allah that "Wai-luen-yauma-e-zil-mo-kaz-zibeen" [on that day (Day of Judgment), those persons who falsified the Truth, (Holy Qur-aan) shall be in extreme distress] (77: 15).

- ▶ It is important to note that this Aa-yat has been repeated for emphasis ten times in this Sura, in Aa-yaat 15, 19, 24, 28, 34, 37, 40, 45, 47 and 49. This 'Stern Warning' is again repeated later once in Sura Al-Toor (52 / 76) in 52 : 11.
- 3. Verily, on the day of Judgment Believers shall be in Heaven (77: 41).

78 / 80 SURA AL- NI- BAA

Importance.

'Ni- Baa' in Arabic means a 'News'. In this Sura 'News' of the Day of Judgment is given, and as such this Sura is known as 'Al-Ni-Baa'.

Detailed discussion.

- Human beings created in pairs (78: 8).
- On the Day of Judgment the Believers shall be successful (78: 31).
- On the Day of Judgment nobody shall be able to intercede on behalf of another before Allah, except that person whom Allah shall permit to intercede, and also who shall speak the truth (78: 38).
- The Day of Judgment shall be the Day of ultimate Truth; whomever wishes may take the Path that leads towards the Grace of Allah (78: 39).

79 / 81 SURA AL- NAA- ZEE- YAAT

- 1. Any person who disobeyed the Message of Holy Prophet (SAW), and preferred worldly life over the life of Aa-khe-rut, shall find his abode in Hell (79: 37-39).
- 2. The Believers during their lifetime, remained in constant 'fear' of *Allah*, and kept all their evil wishes under control. Such persons shall verily be in Heaven. (79: 40-41).
- Regarding the control over Evil wishes, Peer Muhammad Karam Shah Al-Azhari in his Zia-ul-Qur-aan, Volume V, at Pages 486-487, in Note 27, has quoted a saying of

Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to the effect that Three things are extremely harmful for a person. First, to follow the wish of Nafas (Instinct); Second, to follow or obey a miser; and Third, self praise and considering one self better than others (79: 40-41).

80 / 24 SURA AL- AA- BUS

Detailed discussion.

- Holy Qur-aan is a Guidance for all, and anybody may get Guidance from it by accepting its Message (80: 11-12).
- Man is extremely ungrateful (80 : 17).

81 / 7 SURA AL- TAK- WEER

Importance.

In this Sura, the description of the Day of Judgment is given in a beautiful language. Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) is reported to have stated that if any person wants to see exactly what shall happen on the Day of Judgment, that person should read this Sura (81 / 7), Sura Al-Infe-taar (82 / 82) and Sura Al-Inshe-Qaaq (84 / 83).

Detailed Discussion.

- 1. On the Day of Judgment every person shall know, what (deeds) that person has brought (81:14).
- 2. Holy *Qur-aan* is a Guidance for *Aa-la-meen* (all the worlds). Only that person gets Guidance from Holy *Qur-aan*, who remains on the Right Path (81: 27-29).

82 / 82 SURA AL- INFE- TAAR

- At that time (Day of Judgment) every person shall know about all the deeds done by him during his life time (82: 5).
- 2. Allah asks Man; as to what is it that lures him away from His bountiful Sustainer (Allah)? (82:6)
- Verily, Believers shall be enjoying rest and recreation (in Heaven) (82: 13).

- 4. What is 'Yaum-id-Deen' (Day of Judgement)? What is the meaning and significance of 'Yaum-id-Deen' is explained and defined here in 82: 15 to 19, at considerable length, as a fire which the Unbelievers shall enter on Judgment Day (15); and which they shall not be able to evade (16). And what could make you conceive what the Day of Judgment shall be? (17). And once again, what could make you conceive what the Day of Judgment shall be? (18). It shall be a Day when no human being shall be of the least avail to another human being: for on that Day it shall become manifest that all sovereignty is Allah's alone; and only the Command of Allah shall prevail on that Day (19). (82: 15-19).
- ▶ It is pertinent to point out that the word 'Yaum-id-Deen' is found for the first time in Holy Qur-aan in Sura Al-Fateha (1 / 5) in Aa-yat 1, with out being defined or explained.

83 / 86 SURA AL- MU- TAF- FE- FEEN Detailed discussion.

- 1. Those persons who sell merchandise by weight, and do not weigh it correctly for their own advantage, shall be in extreme distress (on the Day of Judgment). The illegal method that such persons adopt is stated in a very nice manner (83:1 to 6).
- 2. The expression 'Wai-luen-yau-ma-e-zil-lil-mo-kaz-zibeen' [on that day (on the Day of Judgment), those who falsified the Truth shall be in utter distress], has been mentioned here again, but in a slightly different context, namely, falsifying / denying the existence of the Day of Judgment during their lifetime. (83: 10).
- ▶ Earlier in Sura Al-Mur-Se-Laat (77 / 33) and again in Sura Al-Toor (52 / 76), the same expression has been repeatedly used, although in a slightly different context, namely, falsifying or denying Holy Qur-aan during their lifetime.

3. Believers shall be enjoying rest and recreation in Heaven (83: 22).

84 / 83 SURA AL- INSHE- QAAQ

Detailed discussion.

Believers who perform Aa-maal-e-Saleh shall be awarded with an unending Sa-waab (84:25).

85 / 27 SURA AL- BU- ROOJ

Detailed discussion.

- The Believers who also continue doing Aa-maal-e-Saleh shall be in Heaven; and this is great success for them (85:11).
- Holy Qur-aan has been kept in safe custody in 'Lauh-e-Mehfooz' (It is written on such a 'Lauh' which makes it absolutely safe from any external interference) (85: 21-22).

86 / 36 - SURA AL- TAARIO

Detailed discussion.

On the Day of Judgment there shall be accountability of every person; and neither that person shall be able to help himself / herself, nor there shall be any other person to help him / her (86: 9-10).

87 / 8 SURA AL- AA-LAA

Importance.

This Sura deals with three main Topics. First, Tauheed (Allah is One). Second, Risalat [The Prophet hood of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW)]. Third, Aa-khe-rut (the world hereafter).

Detailed discussion.

- Believers should recite the Zikr of Allah (87:1).
- 2. Any person who purifies his or her Soul by following the Right Path, recites the Zikr of Allah; and offers Sa-laat regularly, shall be ultimately successful. There are persons who prefer the worldly life to the life in Aa-khe-rut, inspite of the fact that Aa-khe-rut is everlasting (87: 14 to 17).

88 / 68 SURA AL- GHAA-SEE-AA Importance.

In the opening part of this Sura a very good picture of what shall happen on the Day of Judgment is drawn.

Emphasis is laid down in the later part of this Sura on

Tau-heed.

89 / 10 SURA AL-FAJAR

Importance.

In the opening part of this Sura it is emphasized that when Allah bestows His favours and bounties upon any person, that person, instead of being grateful to Allah for all those favours and bounties, wrongly considers, that whatever that person has acquired, is due to his own intelligence and wisdom. When Allah withdraws the favours and bounties bestowed upon a person, that person starts grumbling and wailing in distress.

In the later part of this Sura the greed and selfishness of human nature is very beautifully described. The increase in the wealth, power and position of a person, makes that person more greedy for wealth, power and position. That person does not even hesitate to illegally grab the property of orphans, even though such orphans may be the near relations of that person.

Detailed discussion.

Person are not generous towards the orphans (89: 17).

 Persons do not urge one another to feed the hungry; and do not hesitate to grab the property of others because of greed; and start loving wealth with extreme fondness and love (89: 18 to 20).

3. How the Believers shall be treated by Allah in Aa-khe-rut is described by telling them that they, who have attained inner peace (27); return to your Sustainer (Allah), well pleased, and also pleasing Him (28); enter then together with Allah's other true Servants (29); Allah's Paradise (30). (89: 27 to 30).

90 / 35 SURA AL- BA-LAD

Importance.

On the Day of Judgment, the accountability, as well as Judgment, by Allah shall be on the basis of Good deeds or Evil deeds performed by a person during his or her life time. The criteria of Good or Evil deeds shall only be Sha-riah.

▶ The real criteria of preference is Taq-wa (Piety) and following Sha-riah, and Not the wealth, position, power, pomp

and splendor of a person in this world.

Detailed discussion:

- Allah has created Man for undergoing pain, toil and trial (90:4).
- 2. Allah Commands that He has shown Man the two highways [of Good and Evil]? (10). But Man would not try to ascend the steep uphill road (11). And what could make Man conceive as to what is that steep uphill road? (12). It is the freeing of neck [from the bond of Slavery or debt; or according to some from the bond of sin] (13); or providing food to needy at a time then food is short; (14); or to an orphan near to kin (15); or to a needy (stranger) lying in the dust (16); and being of those who have attained to Faith (Believer), and who enjoin upon one another patience in adversity (constancy and self restraint), and enjoin upon one another deeds of kindness (17). Such are they who have attained to righteousness (18). Whereas those who are bent on denying the Truth of Allah's Messages, they are those who are lost in Evil (19); with fire closing in upon them (20). (90: 10 to 20).
- ▶ A beautiful picture is drawn showing the contrast in which the Believers and Unbelievers shall be treated on the Day of Judgement.
- 3. 'Nafas-ul-Mut-ma-inn-na', is the last stage of peace of heart (Soul) a Believer aspires, and gets after obtaining sufficient nearness to Allah (90: 27 to 30).

91 / 26 SURA AL- SHAMS Importance.

Man has been given the intelligence and discretion to save himself from Evil deeds and to do Good deeds. Who ever keeps his Nafes (Instinct) and Rooh (Spirit) as pious and pure by doing Good deeds, shall verily, be successful; and who ever destroys his Nafas and Rooh by doing Evil deeds, shall be in utter loss. (91:8 to 10).

An important and difficult point is Revealed. Whether or not a person has free will during his lifetime in this world to choose between Good and Evil? It has been explained above in a

very clear, concise and extremely beautiful manner.

92 / 9 SURA AL-LAIL

Detailed discussion.

Those persons who give charity to others; have 'fear' of Allah; and do not disobey His Commands; and have accepted the Truth (Holy Qur-aan), Allah shall make their way to Heaven easy and shall provide all facilities to them (92: 5 to 7).

SURA AL- ZO- HAA

Detailed discussion.

Allah Commands Mut-ta-qeen not to be harsh towards orphans; and never to abuse any person who asks for charity (93 : 9-10).

SURA ALAM- NASH-RAH 94 / 12

Importance. .

Three very important Topics are mentioned in this Sura. First, the opening of the chest of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW). Second, the removing of the load which was breaking his (SAW) back. Third, the elevation of his (SAW) Zikr.

I would like to mention here that at another place (39: 22-23), Holy Qur-aan speaks about the opening of the chest of a Believer, where after it becomes easier for that Believers to receive Guidance from Allah and Holy Qur-aan. The opening of the cheet of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) was to make it easier for him (SAW) to receive Guidance from Allah.

Peer Mohammad Karam Shah Al Azhari, in his Zia-ul-Qur-aan, Volume 5, Pages 597 to 602 in Notes 1 to 6, has explained and elaborated the various aspects of this Sura in a most beautiful language and lucid manner. I reproduce below a very brief summary of some important aspects dealt by him:

Firstly, he explains the expression 'opening of the chest' of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), so that all the knowledge of the Ghaib (hidden and unknown) and Sha-ha-da (apparent and known) may be absorbed in his (SAW) chest; and he (SAW) may be able to sustain the duties and attributes of Risalat (Prophet hood) as well as the burden of Nuzool (Revelation) of Holy Quraan.

Secondly, when his (SAW) chest was opened, the worries and shortcomings, if any, were removed.

Thirdly, Allah raised him (SAW) in fame and dignity by making it mandatory to take his (SAW) name also where the name of Allah is mentioned in Kalma-e-Sha-ha-dat, Aa-zaan (call for daily Prayers) etc.; and also made his (SAW) obedience necessary along with the obedience of Allah; and also in recitation of Darood etc. How true!!.

Lastly, it is extremely important to note that this Sura is 12 in Nuzool (Revelation), one of the earliest, when no one could fore see or forecast this.

▶ Good Guidance from Holy Qur-aan and an eye opener for all !!

95 / 28 SURA AL- TEEN

Detailed discussion.

Man has been created from the best possible ingredients (4); however, he becomes the lowest of the low (5); except Believers who perform Aa-maal-e-Saleh; for them there shall be a reward unending (6). How can any one falsify the Day of Judgment? (7); Is not Allah the wisest of Judges? (8). (95: 4 to 8).

96 / 1 SURA AL- AA-LAQ

Importance.

When the First Wahee came upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) through angel Gib-ra-eel, the angel requested him (SAW) to say 'Iq-ra' (Read). He (SAW) replied that he (SAW) did not know how to read. The angel three times requested him (SAW) to repeat "Read". Every time he (SAW) replied that he (SAW) did not know how to read. Thereafter the angel embraced him (SAW) and pressed his chest so much that the sound of cracking of bones inside the chest could be heard. Thereafter he (SAW) recited the first five Aa-yaat of this Sura as recited by angel Gib-ra-eel. After the angel left, he (SAW) became extremely nervous and puzzled. This clearly establishes the fact, that he (SAW) had no preplans of declaring himself (SAW) as a Prophet or Rasool of Allah.

The first five Aa-yaat of this Sura are the First Revelation upon him (SAW). It is pertinent to mention, that this first Wahee starts with the words 'Read in the name of Allah', and again 'Read in the name of Allah'. The emphasis on 'Read in the name of Allah', and 'pen' as well as on 'what he did not know before'

is very significant and meaningful.

The Second portion of this Sura 96: 6 to 19 was Revealed later. Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) started offering Sa-laat inside Kaa-ba. The method of offering Sa-laat by him (SAW), was totally different from the prevailing practice of offering prayer by the Unbelievers. Abu-Je-hel, one of the elite of Makka, and a very staunch enemy of Islam, did not like that he (SAW) chould offer his Sa-laat openly inside Kaa-ba, and threatened him (SAW) not to do so. It is in this background, as well as to denounce the conduct of Abu-je-hel, that Aa-yaat 96: 6 to 19 were Revealed upon him (SAW).

When Man is self sufficient and affluent, he is very arrogant and disobedient (to Allah) (96: 6-7).

97 / 25 SURA AL- QADR

Importance.

- ▶ 'Qadr' in Arabic means 'Taq-deer' (fate or destiny) as well as 'respect'.
- ▶ Importance of this Sura is two fold. First, that Holy Quraan was revealed during Shab-e-Qadr. Second, that Shab-e-Qadr is equivalent in importance to 1000 months.
- Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) is reported to have said that Shab-e-Qadr can be found in the 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th and 29th night of the Holy Month of Ram-zan. He (SAW) is reported to have said that Prayer and recitation of Zikr of Allah during these nights is extremely liked by Allah, and shall be very beneficial to Believers in Aa-khe-rut.

98 / 100 SURA AL- BAIY- YA- NA

Detailed discussion.

- 1. There were Unbelievers among the Jews and Christians inspite they being 'Ahl-e-Kitab' (holders of Divine Book); as well as among Mush-re-keen (98:1).
- 2. A very clear distinction is drawn between the Unbelievers and the Believers, as to how *Allah* shall treat them in *Aa-khe-rut*. Some qualities of the Believer are also mentioned, and it is also stated that *Allah* is well pleased with the Believers, and they are well pleased with *Allah*, and their award shall be Heaven. In the end of (98:8) it is mentioned that this treatment is meted out to those Believers who 'fear' *Allah* (98:5-8).

99 / 93 SURA AL- ZIL- ZAAL

Detailed discussion.

Aa-yaat 6 to 8 of this Sura are full of Guidance and Wisdom. On the Day of Judgment Men shall proceed in companies sorted out, to be shown the Deeds that they had performed during their lifetime (6). Then anyone who had done an atom's weight of

Good shall see it (7); and anyone who had done an atom's weight

of Evil, shall see it (8).

A very important and instructive episode is mentioned by several Scholars and Authors of Holy Qur-aan in respect of 99: 7-8. It is reported that an illiterate villager, who had embraced Islam, came to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), and requested him (SAW) to tell him some short method of going to Heaven, in view of his personal limitations. He (SAW) is reported to have recited before him the two Aa-yaat 99: 7-8, whereupon the said villager told him (SAW) that this was quite sufficient for him, and that he had understood fully, and went away. He (SAW) smiled and told the Companions present at that time, that the said villager had understood Islam, in as much as he shall avoid doing any Evil deed and shall attempt to do Good deeds, because he shall see the same on the Day of Judgment. This is full of Guidance and Wisdom for everybody, who understands its importance and significance.

100 / 14 SURA AL- AA- DEE- YAAT

Detailed discussion.

Verily, Man is most ungrateful to Allah; and he himself is a witness for the same; and he is extremely in love with wealth. (100: 6 to 8).

Full of Guidance and Wisdom !!

101 / 30 SURA AL- QAA- RE- YAA

Detailed discussion.

Aa-yaat 101: 6 to 11 are very important, and are almost on the same lines as 99: 7-8. Allah Commands that on the Day of Judgement, those Believer whose balance of Good deeds shall be found heavy (6); shall be in a life of good pleasure and satisfaction (Paradise) (7); but he / her whose balance (of good deeds) shall be found light, (8); shall have his or her (permanent) home in a bottomless Pit (Hell) (9). And what shall explain to you what this is ? (10). It is a Fire blazing fiercely (11).

102 / 16 SURA AL- TA- KAA- SUR Importance.

- Peer Muhammad Karam Shah Al-Azhari in his Zia-ul-Qur-aan, Volume V, Page 646, mentions the reason for the Nuzool of this Sura. Two important Tribes of Quresh started a discussion or debate as to which of the two was superior? In order to prove their superiority over each other, the two tribes started to compare their wealth, property, the number of individuals in the tribe, both living as well as dead. Allah did not like this, and this Sura was revealed, which beautifully describes the greed of Man to amass wealth right up to the time when he is buried in the grave.
- ▶ In Mua-rif-ul-Qur-aan, Volume 8, Page 809, it is mentioned that Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) is reported to have interpreted Aa-yat 102: 1 as wealth acquired through illegal means, which is not spent according to the Commands of Allah regarding spending of wealth.

Detailed discussion.

- 1. In Aa-yaat 102: 1-2, Allah Teaches Wisdom to Believers, that you are obsessed by greed for more and more (1), until you go down to your graves (2).
- In Aa-yaat 102: 8, Allah Teaches Wisdom to Believers, that on that Day (Day of Judgment) you will most surely be called to account for what you did during your life time.

103 / 13 SURA AL- AASR Importance.

This is one of the most important and shortest Sura (consisting of only three Aa-yaat), most instructive and full of Guidance. It asserts that every Man is bound to suffer loss, except that person who becomes a Believer; and performs Aa-maal-e-Saleh; adheres to Truth and enjoins upon others to adhere to Truth (Holy Qur-aan); adheres to patience and enjoins upon others to have patience in adversity.

Dr. Malik Ghulam Murtaza in his Anwar-ul-Qur-aan, Volume 2, Pages 948 to 950, has elaborated the importance and significance of this Sura in a beautiful and instructive manner. I reproduce a summary of what he has stated. He states, that a person can save himself / herself from loss in Aa-khe-rut by having Ei-maan; and by performing Aa-maal-e-Saleh; and by persuading others to follow the Truth (Holy Qur-aan), and to Thereafter, he says that if we have patience in adversity. consider Deen (Code of life) as a building, the position can be explained in a simple manner. Ei-maan is like the foundation of the building as well as some visible part of the building. Ei-maan. can be divided into two parts. First, being the apparent portion, by declaration from mouth ('Iq-raar bil lasaan'); and Second, the inner (hidden part), consisting of confirmation of Ei-maan by heart ('Tas-deeq bil qalb'). He compares the First part of Eimaan to be like that portion of the building that consists of walls and other parts of the building that are visible. He compares the Second part of Ei-maan to be like that portion of the building, which consists of foundation of the building, which is not visible. He further adds that the building of Deen is supported on Four pillars, namely, Sa-laat, Za-kaat, Saum (Fasting) and Hajj. The entire building is supported on these Four pillars, and the life and strength of the building depends upon the strength and quality of these pillars !!

Imam Sha-fe-ee has said about this Sura that any person who deliberates over and follows the Commands of Allah mentioned in this Sura, this Sura alone is quite sufficient for giving him benefit in this world, as well as in the world hereafter (Mua-rif-ul-Qur-aan, Volume 8, Pages 811-812).

The Arabic word 'Tawa-sau', used twice in 103: 3, is derived from 'Wase-yat', which in Arabic means "to advise some person in an emphatic and effective manner, and to direct that

person to do some Good deed". (Mua-rif-ul-Qur-aan, Volume 8, Page 813).

Aa-yat 103: 3 has been explained and elaborated in a very nice and logical manner in Mua-rif-ul-Qur-aan, Volume 8, Page 813. I would like to give a summary of the same. It is mentioned that 'Haq' (Truth) here means the combination of 'Aa-qa-id-e-Sahi-ya' (Righteous Beliefs), and 'Aa-maal-e-Saleh' (Good deeds) and 'Sabr' (Patience in adversity) means to avoid committing sins and Evil deeds. 'Haq' shall, therefore, mean following 'Amarbil-Maroof' (Mandatory injunctions), and enjoining persons to do Good deeds. 'Sabar' shall, therefore, mean following 'Nahi-anil-Munkar' (prohibitory injunctions), and enjoining persons Not to do Evil deeds.

104/32 SURA AL-HU-ME-ZAA

Importance.

Peer Muhammad Karam Shah Al-Azhari, in his Zia-ul-Qur-aan, Volume 5, Page 656, mentions the reason of Nuzool (Revelation) of this Sura. He says that there were some evil natured and rich Unbelievers who used to falsely slander, and attribute uncalled for faults in Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) in his absence; and some others were bold enough to taunt him (SAW) in his presence. This Sura was Revealed to denounce them, and their uncalled for actions, and to warn then that they were committing great sins by doing so, for which they shall be sternly punished in Aa-khe-rut.

Detailed discussion.

Slandering somebody in his absence; or finding fault in his presence; as well as the amassing of wealth in the vain hope that this wealth would make that person immortal, are all Evil deeds and shall be punished by *Allah*, by keeping such persons in Hell fire. (104; 1 to 5).

105 / 19 SURA AL-FEEL Importance.

The historical event of the attack of Abraha, (the Governor of Yemen), appointed by Emperor of Abbyssinia), to demolish the Holy Kaa-ba occurred in 570 A.D., a few months before the birth of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW). This shows the Miracle by which flocks of tiny birds, holding small stones in their beaks as well as in both their claws, completely destroyed the powerful army of Abraha, consisting of a host of elephants. The destruction of elephants by flocks of tiny birds shows, that Allah can do any thing and every thing, which He wishes, even though it may be impossible from our worldly point of view.

106 / 29 SURA AL- QU- RAISH

Importance.

This is connected with Sura Al-Feel (105 / 19)

Detailed discussion.

The last portion of Aa-yat 106: 4 mentions that Allah had relieved the Believers from 'fear', which clearly refers to the attack of Abraha and his complete disaster by Allah through a Miracle.

107 / 17 SURA AL- MAA- OUN

Importance.

The word 'Al-Maa- oun' in Arabic means 'anything of

necessity'.

A beautiful picture is drawn of the character and behavior of the Unbelievers in this *Sura*, especially of their selfishness.

Detailed discussion.

Allah Teaches the Believers to see and take lesson from, as well as abstain from doing such acts; those who deny the existence of the Day of Judgment (1); those who repulse the orphan with harshness (2); those who do not encourage the feeding of the needy (3); and those worshippers of Allah who are in great trouble (4); because they are neglectful of their Prayers (5); and those Believers who want to be seen Praying for

publicity (6); and also those who refuse to supply even ordinary daily needs to their neighbors. (7). (107: 1 to 7)

▶ This Sura gives us Good Guidance regarding Nahi-anil-Munkar Commanded by Allah; namely, falsifying Deen Islam; ill treatment of orphans; neither offering food to a needy person nor persuading others to feed needy; offering Sa-laat in a disinterested and leisurely manner; the hypocrites; and those who refuse to help others (neighbors) by lending small articles of daily necessity.

108 / 15 SURA AL- KAU- SER' Importance.

The background of the *Nuzool* of this *Sura* is, that three sons were born to Holy Prophet *Mohammad* (*SAW*), namely, Qasim, Ibrahim and Abdullah. All the sons died at a very early age, with the result that he (*SAW*) had no son alive. In Arabia, any person "ho did not have a son alive, was called '*Ab-tar*' (a tree whose roots had been cut out). Here *Allah* consoles Holy Prophet (*SAW*), by pointing his (*SAW*) position, and declares that his (*SAW*) enemies are '*Ab-tar*'.

109 / 18 SURA AL- KAA- FE- ROON Importance.

The background of the *Nuzool* of this *Sura* is, that the leaders of the Unbelievers brought a compromise formula before Holy Prophet *Mohammad* (*SAW*), containing three alternative proposals. First was, that for one year he (*SAW*) should pray to and before the Idols of Quraish; and the next year the Quraish shall, in return, pray to and before *Allah*. Second was, that even if he (*SAW*) kisses the Idols of Quraish; they in return were ready to pray to *Allah*. Third was, that the Quraish shall start praying *Allah*, on condition that in return he (*SAW*) should start praying their Idols. This *Sura* completely and finally denounced and rejected all the 3 proposals offered in this compromise formula

Detailed discussion:

Allah Reveals upon and Teaches Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to tell the Unbelievers who reject Islam as Faith (1); that he (SAW) does not worship that which they worship (2); nor will they worship that which he (SAW) worships (3). Again he (SAW) shall not worship that which they have been accustomed to worship (4); nor shall they worship that which he (SAW) worships (5). So they should keep their way of Worship, and he (SAW) shall keep his (SAW) own (6) (109: 1 to 6).

Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) directed the Companions to recite this Sura before going to sleep, as this Sura

shows complete disassociation with Shirk.

▶ There can be no compromise in case of Deen is the Guidance and Wisdom we get from this.

110 / 114 SURA AL- NASAR

Importance.

This is the last complete Sura Revealed upon the Holy

Prophet (SAW) only a short time before death.

This Sura teaches us Guidance and Wisdom. When a person achieves extra ordinary success, that person is likely to become proud and full of self-praise. This Sura teaches that the Believers on such an occasion, instead of being proud and full of self praise, should thank and offer Prayers to Allah for the extra ordinary success bestowed upon them; seek His forgiveness and devote more time in His Prayers.

Fath' (Victory) in 110: 1 refers to Victory of Makka

(Mua-rif-ul-Qur-aan Volume 8, page 636).

111 / 6 SURA AL-LAHEB

Importance.

The background of the Nuzool (Revelation) of this Sura is that when Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) delivered his first Message of Islam from the top of the mountain of Hira, Abu-Laheb, [who was his (SAW) real paternal uncle], addressing him

(SAW) said, "may you perish because you had called us here unnecessarily for this". This Sura was Revealed in reply to this, Revealing that it is he, who would perish; that his wealth shall be of no avail to him; and that his wife shall also be punished by Allah. This is actually what happened!! How truthful and full of Guidance and Wisdom?

▶ This is the only Sura in Holy Qur-aan in which a person has been identified by name by Allah, and denounced in stern language.

112 / 22 SURA AL- IKH-LAAS Importance.

- The background of the *Nuzool* (Revelation) of this *Sura* is, that the Unbelievers used to ask silly and absurd questions about *Allah* from Holy Prophet *Mohammad* (*SAW*), namely, What He looked like? Was he alone? Who is His father? Does He have children? What Power He possesses and exercises? etc. This *Sura*, in a most beautiful, precise and concise language, is a complete reply to all those silly and absurd questions about *Allah*; that *Allah* is One and Alone (1); *Allah* is Eternal, and the Uncaused Cause of all beings (2); *Allah* is not born of any one, nor is any one born of *Allah* (3); and there is nothing that could be compared with Him (4). (112: 1 to 4).
- ▶ Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) emphasized about the importance of recitation of this Sura. The recitation of this Sura Once, is equivalent in Sa-waab to the recitation of one third of Holy Qur-aan.

113 / 20 SURA AL- FALAQ 114 / 21 SURA AL- NAAS

Importance.

Both these Sura were Revealed at one time, and deal with two aspects of Was-wasa (machinations) of Iblees (Shai-taan) on human beings; one being in respect of their physical and worldly affairs; and the other being in respect of their Spiritual conduct.

▶ Sura Al-Falaq (113 / 20), safe guards the physical and worldly affairs of a person from Shai-taan. In Aa-yaat 1 to 5, Allah Teaches the Believers to seek refuge from Shai-taan, by saying that, I seek refuge with the Lord of the Dawn (Allah) (1); from the mischief of created things (2); from the mischief of Darkness as it overspreads (3); from the mischief of those who practice Secret Arts (4); and from the mischief of the envious

one as he practices envy (5).

Sura Al-Naas (114 / 21), safe guards the spiritual conduct of a person from Shai-taan. In Aa-yaat 1 to 6, Allah Teaches the Believers to seek refuge from Shai-taan, by saying that, I seek refuge with the Lord and Cherisher of Mankind (Allah) (1); I seek refuge with the Lord the King (or Ruler) of Mankind (2); Allah of Mankind (3); from the mischief of the whisperer of Evil, who withdraws (after his whisper) (4); the same who whispers into the hearts of Mankind (5); from among Jinns and Men (6).

Both these Suras have been purposely put at the end of Holy Qur-aan, so that after finishing it, a person may seek the aid of Allah, through these two Sura to save himself / herself from the tricks and machinations of Shai-taan, both in respect of his or her worldly affairs, as well as in respect of his or her

spiritual affairs.

Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) attached very great importance to the repeated recitation of these two Sura, as well as of Sura Al-Kaferoon (109 / 18), of Sura Al-Nasr (110 / 114), and of Sura Al-Ikhlas (112 / 22), especially before going to sleep daily.

End of Part II of Book I- Importance of certain Sura and Aa-yaat of Holy Qur-aan.

In the name of Allah, the most Benevolent, the most Merciful

VOLUME I - BOOK I-- PART-III INVITATION BY ALLAH TO REFLECT AND PONDER OVER HOLY QUR-AAN.

Explanatory Notes.

- While reading the Holy Qur-aan, we come across the following expressions:
- "Yas-ar-al-Qur-aan Fiz-Zikr Fahal-min-mud-dak-kir" (We (Allah) have indeed made Holy Qur-aan easy for understanding and Advice. Is there any one who shall receive Advice?). (Sura 54 / 37, 4 times in Aa-yaat 17, 22, 32 and 40).
- **Aa-fa-la Ya-ta-dab-bar-oon Al-Qur-aan-a-Amm-aala Qu-loob-e Aq-fal-lo-ha" (the Believers do not earnestly seek to understand Holy Qur-aan. Have they put locks on their hearts?). (47 / 95 : 24).
- **Aa-fa-la Ta-qe-loon" (Will you not understand?). (Sura 7 / 39, Aa-yat 169), and in several other Aa-yaat at several other places.
- And many other similar expressions, in which Allah invites Believers to Reflect and Ponder over Holy Qur-aan.
- This is the reason that I have selected Aa-yaat from Holy Qur-aan, according to their Nuzool, in which Allah invites the Believers, to Reflect and Ponder over Holy Qur-aan, and am presenting them to the Readers.

 Detailed discussion
- 1. In Sura Al- Qamar (54 / 37), in Aa-yaat 17, 22, 32 and 40, the expression "Yas-ar-al-Qur-aan Fiz-Zikr Fahal-min-mud-dak-kir" (We (Allah) have indeed made Holy Qur-aan easy for understanding and Advice. Is there any one who shall receive Advice?) has been repeated four times by Allah in the same Sura.
- ▶ In view of the importance given to this expression by Allah, it is necessary, to give the English translation, made by

me, of the Urdu versions of the above expression, from some other learned Scholars.

▶ Peer Muhammad Karam Shah Al-Azhari in his Zia-ul-Qur-an, Volume V, Pages 56-57, says "Verily we have made Qur-aan easy for getting Guidance; so is there any body who is willing to accept this Guidance".

▶ Mufti Muhammad Shafi in his Mua-rif-ul-Qur-aan, Volume VIII, Page 228, says "We have made the Qur-aan very easy to understand; so is there any one to think about it (to

Reflect and Ponder over it)".

Maulana Ameen Ahsan Islahi in his Ta-dab-bur-e-Quraan, Volume VIII, Page 96, says "We have made Qur-aan very suitable for Guidance; so is there any body to seek Guidance".

▶ Maulana Mau-doo-di in his Taf-heem ul Qur-aan, Volume V, Page 234, says "We have made the Qur-aan very easy for getting Guidance; so is there any body to accept this Guidance".

▶ The importance of this Command can easily be judged by seeing that Allah has repeated this Command Four times in Sura Al-Qa-mar (54 / 37), in Aa-yaat 17, 22. 32 and 40.

2. In Sura Al- Aey-raaf (7 / 39 : 169), is used "A'fa-la Ta-

qe-loon" (Will you not understand?).

This expression has been repeated many times in Holy Qur-aan in different contexts, inviting Believers to Reflect and Ponder over Holy Qur-aan; namely, in (2:44); (11:21); (11:51); (12:109); (21:7); (21:10); (21:68) and (37:138).

3. In Sura Al- Faa-tir (35 / 43 : 68), is used "Aa-fa-la Yaa-

qe-loon" (Will they not then understand?).

▶ This expression is also repeated in 37 : 138.

4. In Sura Houd (11 / 52 : 24), is used "Aa-fa-la Taz-ka-roon" (Will you then not take heed?).

5. In Sura Al- In-aam (6 / 55 : 50), is used "Aa-fa-la Ta-ta-

- 6. In Sura Al- Saj-da (32 / 75 : 27) is used "Aa-fa-la Yab-se-roon (Have they not the vision?
- 7. In Sura Al- An-ka-boot (29 / 85 : 64), is used "Yaa-la-moon" (if they only knew).
- 8. In Sura Al- Baqra (2 / 87 : 44), is used "Aa-fa-la Ta-qe-loon" (Will you not understand?).
- 9. In Sura Al- Baqra (2 / 87 : 73 and 242) is used twice "La-al-la-kum Ta-qe-loon" (Perchance they may understand).
- In Sura Aal- e-Im-raa (3 / 89 : 191), is used "Ya-ta-fak-ka-roon" (Why do you not contemplate?).
- ▶ It is important to note that this expression has also been repeated at other places in Holy *Qur-aan*, although in slightly different contexts, inviting Believer to Reflect and Ponder over Holy *Qur-aan*, namely, in 16:11 and 16:69.
- 11. In Sura Mohammad (SAW) (47 / 95 : 24), is mentioned "Aa-fa-la Ya-ta-dab-bar-oon Al-Qur-aan-a-Amm-aala Qu-loob-e Aq-fal-lo-ha" (Believers do not earnestly seek to understand Holy Qur-aan. Have they put lock upon their hearts?).
- Py reading the above expressions in Holy Qur-aan, a 12. Believer, who is reading Holy Qur-aan, is induced, rather persuaded, to think that Allah wants the Believers to Ponder and Reflect over Holy Qur-aan. This can be done only by understanding the importance and significance of the Messages of Allah, contained in Holy Qur-aan. This is a continuing process and does not, and in fact should not end at any particular point of time. Just as our Imams, learned Scholars and Authors, have during all the Centuries, continued to Reflect and Ponder over Holy Qur-aan, its Messages and its various aspects, without any break; in my humble opinion, it is necessary that this process should continue; but certainly within the limits prescribed by Allah. While reflecting and pondering over Holy Qur-aan, extreme care should be taken to adhere to, as well as safeguard, the basic and fundamental principles of Islam; namely, Allah is

One and Alone; Shirk of any kind is Gu-nah-e-Ka-bira (great sin) and is strictly prohibited; that Holy Qur-aan is the Divine Book Revealed by Allah through Wahee upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW); and that all Commands of Allah contained therein, are not only sacrosanct and binding upon all Believers, but have also to be followed sincerely and honestly, as far as lies in the power of the Believers; that there is bound to be accountability on the Day of Judgment by Allah for all Good deeds or Evil deeds performed by a person during that person's life time, the criteria being the Sha-riah; and that Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) is the Last Rasool of Allah; and he (SAW) is also to be obeyed and his (SAW) life and principles are to be copied and followed, as far as possible.

- 13. Allah invites Believers as well as others to Reflect and Ponder over the Messages contained in Holy Qur-aan, as explained by Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) to all the Mankind as well as Universe.
- 14. In my humble opinion, the best way to Reflect and Ponder over Holy Qur-aan is to follow the advice given by Allah in Sura Muz-zam-mil (73 / 3), that Holy Qur-aan should be read or recited in small parts, very patiently (and not in a hurry) (73:4); to understand the Messages contained therein, and to follow them in practical life with honesty, sincerity, and absolute Faith (Ei-maan) in Allah, as well as His Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), and if possible, to convey these Messages of Guidance and Wisdom to others. This is exactly what my humble attempt is.
- 15. Dr. Malik Ghulam Murtaza in his An-waar-ul-Qur-aan, Volume I, Pages 41 to 56, has discussed the question of reading or reciting Holy Qur-aan by understanding it, and reflecting and pondering over it. His main contention is that the Believers (Um-mah) has gone into degradation only because the Message contained in Holy Qur-aan has been completely forgotten; and

the benefit to be accrued from the same, has been totally lost. He suggests that Holy *Qur-aan* should be studied very carefully and very minutely, and the Guidance and Wisdom contained in Holy *Qur-aan*, should be commonly known and practiced. My humble attempt is to make known, in a concise, precise and logical manner, the Guidance and Wisdom contained in Holy *Qur-aan*, and so beautifully scattered over its pages, and to make it accessible, even to persons leading an extremely busy life, with a very heavy Schedule, especially in Foreign Countries.

End of BOOK I - Part III. INVITATION
BY ALLAH TO REFLECT AND
PONDER OVER HOLY QUR-AAN.
Recitation of Holy Qur-aan and Zikr of Allah.

Whatever Message has been sent to Believers through Holy Qur-aan, they should recite, understand and follow it; and they should be constant and punctual in offering daily Sa-laat, because verily, daily Sa-laat keeps them away from doing indecent things and Evil deeds. The recitation of the Zikr of Allah is a great noble deed. Whatever Man does, Allah knows it very well (29: 45).

> First Guidance is emphasis on the 'Tilawat' of Holy Qur-aan. 'Tilawat' means and includes, not only the recitation of Holy Qur-aan, but also understanding its meaning and Messages, as well as to follow it sincerely and honestly as far as possible. If 'Tilawat' of Holy Qur-aan is done in this manner, we would be able to understand and appreciate its Messages, and shall benefit immensely by following and practicing them. Second Guidance is emphasis on punctually and constantly offering daily Sa-laat, which saves a person from doing indecent things and Evil deeds. Such a person is certainly an asset to any Society. Third Guidance is emphasis on recitation of Zikr of Allah, which is mentioned as a great Noble deed. Fourth Guidance is that whatever we do, Allah sees and knows it. If only we are

conscious of this fact, our normal conduct in life is greatly improved, and we are certainly on Sirat-ul-mus-ta-qeem.

Remember.

- ▶ Allah does not give Guidance to disobedient persons (61:5); and Evil persons (63:6).
- ▶ Allah treats Mush-re-keen as Najis (9:28).
- ▶ If Allah had sent down Holy Qur-aan on a mountain, it would have split into pieces for fear of Allah (59 / 101 : 21).
- ▶ Believers should have extreme reverence for Holy Proohet Mohammad (SAW) (49:3).
- ▶ Believers should obey Allah and him (SAW) so that they may be properly guided (24:54).
- ▶ By doing Aa-mal-e-Saleh the Sins of Believers are removed by Allah (64: 9).
- ▶ Believers who 'fear' Allah, their short comings and Sins shall be removed and remedied in Aa-khe-rut (65:5).
- ▶ Believers should obey Allah and Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) so that they may be rightly guided (24: 154).
- ▶ Believers should believe in *Islam* by the sincerety of their heart (49: 14).
- ▶ Offering of Tau-ba by Believers with truthful heart is liked by Allah (66: 8).
- ▶ Believers who kept their Evil wishes under control and had 'fear' of Allah shall go to Paradise (79: 40-41).
- ▶ Believers who continue to do Aa-mal-e-Saleh shall go to Paradise (85 : 11).

In the name of Allah, the most Benevolent, the most Merciful

VOLUME I - BOOK II - PART I HOLY PROPHET *MOHAMMAD (SAW)* AS SEEN THROUGH HOLY *QUR-AAN*.

Explanatory Notes.

- It is my humble attempt to find out in detail as to what Allah says in Holy Qur-aan about Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), directly or indirectly.
- Allah Reveals in Holy Qur-aan in 33: 43, that "Allah sends Da-rood and Sa-laam upon you (Holy) Prophet [Mohammad (SAW)], and so do His Angels, so that He may bring you (SAW) from the depth of darkness into light; and He is full of Mercy for the Believers".
- ▶ Allah Reveals in Holy Qur-aan in 33: 56, that "Allah and his angels send Da-rood and Sa-laam upon (Holy) Prophet [Mohammad (SAW)]. O Believers, you are Commanded to send Da-rood and Sa-laam upon him (SAW) regularly".
- Allah, in Holy Qur-aan, has Revealed many Commands upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), as well as upon other Prophets; but the 2 Commands referred above, [(33:43) and (33:56)] are the Solitary Commands of Allah which are quite distinct as well as unique; and show the extraordinary and exalted position in which Allah holds Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW). By sending Da-rood and Sa-laam upon him (SAW) Believers are actually performing a deed in the company of Allah and His angels. What an honour and privilege!! I accordingly send my Da-rood and Sa-laam upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW).
- Three main duties are assigned by Allah to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), as mentioned at 4 different places in Holy Qur-aan [(2:151); (3:164); (4:80); and (62:2)]. First, to recite to and before the Humanity at large, the Revelations made by Allah to him (SAW) in the shape of Holy Qur-aan. Second, to

purify the Souls of those who accept the Message and become Believers (Yu-zak-ki-him). Third, to teach and explain Holy Quraan as Mo-al-lim-hul-Ki-taab (the Professor appointed by Allah), as 'vell as to teach Hik-mat (Wisdom). While the First duty is no longer were after he (SAW) left this world; the other 2 duties are of a permanent nature, and shall continue till the Day of

Judgment. (62:3).

Allah in Holy Qur-aan refers to Himself as 'Rabb-ul-Aala-meen' (1:1); and bestows upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) alone, another unique honour and privilege by referring to him (SAW) in Holy Qur-aan as 'Reh-mat-ul-lil-Aa-la-meen' (Benefactor of Worlds) (21: 107). This extremely important and unique Command of Allah, clearly establishes Two points. First, that the Reh-mat of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) is Not restricted to this world alone, but extends to other Worlds also, known or unknown, including the Aa-lam-e-Aa-khe-rut. Second, that the Reh-mat of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) continues even after his (SAW) departure from this world, for the very sin le reason that such Reh-mat bestowed upon him (SAW) by Allah, ... mentioned in Holy Qur-aan, cannot certainly be of a purely temporary nature, or only for a limited period of his (SAW) life; but extends to other worlds also, including Aa-lam-e-Aa-kherut, which is permanently recorded in Holy Qur-aan. Any lucky Believer, by pleasing Atlah and Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), can certainly benefit from this Reh-mat, especially in the world hereafter (Aa-khe-rut). This is Good Guidance and Wisdom from Holy Our-aan.

Allah, at several places in Holy Qur-aan, further commands all Believers to obey Allah and Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW); and warns them of evil consequences for not doing so [(3:31); (3:32); (3:132); (4:13-14); (4:59); (4:65); (4:68); (4:79-80); (4:115); (5:92); and at many

others]. This should always be remembered and should Never be forgotten.

- Allah, at several places in Holy Qur-aan, further commands all Believers to have Ei-maan in Allah as well as in His Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW). The significance of having Ei-maan on Holy Prophet (SAW) means absolute and unconditional allegiance and obedience to him (SAW).
- Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), never tried to learn how to read and write. It is for this reason that he (SAW) has been referred at several places in Holy Qur-aan as Um-mee (a person possessing only that knowledge which he acquired from his mother). He (SAW) never acquired any knowledge from any worldly method or resources. The immense and unbelievable knowledge that he (SAW) possessed and expressed from time to time, and referred in Holy Qur-aan, as "Hik-mat"; was bestowed upon him (SAW) by Allah through Wa-hee. Father of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) died a few months before his (SAW) birth; and his (SAW) mother also died when he (SAW) was only a child of about six years. A Real Miracle indeed as to how he (SAW) acquired such immense knowledge and Wisdom. Full of Guidance and Wisdom!!

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I have thought over this extremely important and delicate Topic over and over again, as to how I can do justice, if at all I can, to this Topic. Ultimately I came to the conclusion, that I should try to place all the Commands of Allah in Holy Qur-aan, addressed directly or indirectly to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), (as far as I am able to collect them in this humble effort) in Chronological order of their Nu-zool, so that I may be able to present, not only the importance and significance of those Commands with reference to the time they were Revealed, but also as to how Allah has Himself portrayed in Holy Qur-aan, about His Teachings, His Training, His Advices, as well as the building up of the Character and Personality of Holy Prophet

Mohammad (SAW), as the last Rasool of Allah; which made him (SAW) as the Greatest Reformer and Leader of Mankind for all Times; as the Greatest Spiritual Person, who completely transformed human beings coming in close contact with him (SAW) and following his (SAW) Teachings, into a totally different class of their own, by purifying their Souls. Words completely fail to express what he (SAW) actually was. Allah alone knows exactly what was or is Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW)!!

Mirza Ghalib, a very famous Persian poet, writes about him (SAW) as "Ghalib Sana-e-Khwaja (SAW) ba Yaz-daan (Allah) gu-zash-taim + Aan Zaat-e-Pak (Allah) mar-taba daan-e Mohammad (SAW) aast." {Ghalib can not appropriately praise him (SAW), and as such has left the praise of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) for Allah; as Allah alone knows about the real status of Mohammad (SAW)}.

Yet another very famous Persian Poet Musleh Uddin Saadi says "Baad az Khuda bu-zurg tu-ee (SAW) qis-sa mukh-ta-sir." (O Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to be precise and concise, you (SAW) rank in status next to Allah).

Subhan Allah what is the position and status of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) !! How can a humble creature like me

state what his (SAW) exalted and unique position is?

what manner, Allah has Revealed His various Commands upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), and the Guidance and Wisdom we can derive from them. Further, I would try to show how Allah Himself bestowed upon him (SAW), the unique honors, Not bestowed upon any other Human being by Allah; and how Allah Himself Commands Believers (and all others) to respect, honour, obey and behave properly with Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW); and warns them of the evil consequences of not doing so. For this purpose, I have picked up from Holy Qur-aan, to the best of my humble effort, all the relevant Aa-yaat, in Chronological order

of Nuzool (as far as it could be ascertained by me), which have any referebce to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), and which Aayaat are relevant for this Book.

- I have given a separate Serial number to each Sura according to its Nu-zool. Where more than one Aa-yat, from different places from the same Sura is referred, I have kept the same Serial number for the Sura, but have marked the different Aa-yaat from the same Sura, by capital A. B. C. D. etc. for clear distinction. I have also tried to give in brief, my observations in respect of the Aa-yaat selected from the Sura, immediately after the conclusion of the Aa-yat or Aa-yaat. On important points or on disputed points or questions, I have tried to give, again in brief, the views expressed by various renowned and learned Authors, specifying their names.
- May Allah in His Infinite Mercy and Grace, Guide me through this delicate and difficult humble effort; save me from pitfalls and mistakes; accept it; make it a source of Guidance and Wisdom from Holy Qur-aan for others; and make it a source of Salvation for a sinful person like me in Aa-khe-rut. Aa-meen!! Detailed discussion.
- 1. In Sura Al-Aa-laq (96 / 1) in Aa-yaat 1 to 5, Allah Commands Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) to Read in the name of Allah (1); who created Man from a Germ Cell (2); continue Reading in the name of Allah who is extremely Gracious (3), Allah taught knowledge to Man by use of Pen (4); and Allah taught Man what he did not know before (5).
- ▶ This is the First Wa-hee and the First Command of Allah upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW). The emphasis on "Reading in the name of Allah", "Pen" and "Allah taught Man what he did not know before", in the very First Command, is extremely significant and meaningful, and shows the importance attached to these by Allah. As mentioned in Holy Qur-aan, even Prophet Adam got preference over angels due to the Knowledge

Allah had bestowed upon him, which was not possessed by the angels.

- ▶ In the First Wa-hee upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), Allah repeats twice, "Read in the name of Allah (1)"; and "continue Reading in the Name of Allah (3)". The emphasis is not only upon 'Reading' and 'continue Reading' but also to do so 'in the name of Allah'. Anything done in the name of Allah shall certainly be Good and cannot be Evil. The 'Reading', as well as 'continuous Reading' 'in the name of Allah' shall certainly make a person doing so, a very useful member of the Society, and no harm can come to anybody from such a person.
- ▶ In this First Wa-hee, Allah Commands that Allah taught knowledge to Man by use of 'Pen'. The significance and importance of 'Pen' is, that it makes a written record of the knowledge that a person possesses. That knowledge can be made use of by others also; while the personal knowledge acquired by a person is confined to that person alone. This Revelation made in the year 610 AD is nothing but a Miracle.
- ▶ Another important Revelation in this First Wa-hee is, that it is Allah alone who teaches Man what he did not know before (5).
 - Full of Guidance and Wisdom for us.
- 2. In Sura Al-Mod-das-s'ir (74:2), in Aa-yaat 3 to 7, Allah Commands Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) to Glorify Allah (3); to keep his (SAW) garments clean and pure (4); to keep away from uncleanliness (5); not to bestow favours in expectation of return (6); and to persevere in the way shown to him (SAW) by Allah (7).
- ▶ This is the Second Command of Allah revealed upon him (SAW). It lays emphasis on clean and pure dress and to avoid un-cleanliness. It teaches him (SAW) to recite Zikr of Allah; and to "persevere in the way shown to him (SAW) by Allah'.

- 3. In Sura Al-Moz-zam-mil (73: 3), Allah Reveals several Commands for Holy Prophet Mohammad 's (SAW) Training and Guidance as under:
- A. In Aa-yaat 2 to 4, the Command is Keep standing (for Prayer) for whole night except some (2); Either half of the night or a little less than half (3); Or a little more; and recite the Holy Qur-aan slowly and not in a hurry (4);

▶ This is the Third Command of Allah Revealed upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW).

B. In Aa-yat 8, Allah Teaches him (SAW) the method of Spiritual improvement and development, by Zikr (reciting the name of Allah) in privacy by withdrawing from other persons, and to devote himself (SAW) exclusively for Allah's Prayers.

C. In Aa-yat 10, Allah Teaches him (SAW) another method of Spiritual improvement and development, by bearing with patience what the Unbelievers say to him (SAW); and to

gracefully retire from their company.

- D. In Aa-yat 20, Allah Teaches him (SAW) yet another method of Spiritual improvement and development, by reciting as much of Holy Qur-aan as he (SAW) can recite easily, and be firm in devotion, pay the za-kaat, and lend a nice loan to Allah. And whatever good he (SAW) shall send in the name of Allah, he (SAW) shall find it with Allah better and greater in return as reward. So he (SAW) should ask for Allah's forgiveness. Indeed Allah is forgiving and kind.
- In Sura Al-Qa-lam (68 / 4) Allah Reveals several Commands upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), for his (SAW) Guidance in the following Aa-yaat:
- A. In Aa-yaat 2 to 4, the Advice is that, you (SAW) are not mentally retarded by the Grace of Allah. (2). There is surely unending reward for you (SAW). (3); You (SAW) are verily born of sublime nature (4).

Allah certifies three good qualities of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW).

- B. In Aa-yaat 10 to 13, Allah Teaches him (SAW) yet another method of Spiritual improvement and development, by not paying heed to; a person who swears too much (10); or a person who is not dignified; or is mean in nature; or is fault finder of others; or is a back biter (11); or who stops persons from doing some good; or is a person crossing all limits; or is a sinner (12); or a trouble maker; or a person having no background in his ancestry (13).
- ▶ Allah advises Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) to avoid the bad company of such type of persons as are mentioned in these four Aa-yaat.
- 5. In Sura Al-Fa-te-ha (1 / 5), Allah Reveals 7 short Aa-yaat to Teach Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), for the first time, the gist of Frinciples of Islam, and to seek Guidance from Allah alone for showing Si-raat-ul-Mus-ta-qeem.
- ▶ The Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) said that this Sura is the most important Sura of Holy Qur-aan; and that this Sura is cure for every disease (Spiritual).
- ▶ The prayer contained in this Sura clearly shows that Allah alone gives the Guidance.
- 6. In Sura Al-Aa-laa (87 / 8), in Aa-yat 6, Allah Commands Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) that He shall make him (SAW) recite Holy Qur-aan so that he (SAW) shall never forget it.
- ▶ This is the proof that Allah taught Holy Qur-aan to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW).
- 7. In Sura Al-Fa-jar (89 / 10) Allah Teaches Guidance and Wisdom to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) in the following Aa-yaot:
- A. In Aa-yaat 17 to 20, Golden Principles of Wisdom are Revealed by Allah to Teach him (SAW), as well as Believers, in a beautiful manner in the form of a complaint, that what should

have been done is not being done. First, persons are not generous to the orphans (17). Second, they do not urge one another to feed the poor (18). Third, they devour the inheritance of others greedily (19). Fourth they love, wealth with all their hearts (20).

- ▶ Allah points out the above common and normal weaknesses of Man with His disapproval, so that these vices may be avoided. An extremely nice way to Teach him (SAW).
- B. In Aa-yaat 27 to 30, Allah Teaches Wisdom indirectly to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), by Commanding him (SAW) to convey to the Believers, that if they follow the Teachings of Holy Qur-aan, their Souls in Aa-khe-rut shall be peaceful, and they shall return to Allah 'well-pleased and well-pleasing Him', and shall enter Heaven along with other pious persons.
- 8. In Sura Al-Zo-haa (93 / 11), in Aa-yaat 3 to 11, Allah lays down the favours and bounties bestowed upon him (SAW); and also promises a better future for him (SAW). Allah also Teaches Wisdom indirectly to him (SAW), by Commanding him (SAW) to convey this to the Believers, that they should not oppress the orphan' and should not drive away the beggars'. In Aa-yat 11, he (SAW) and Believers are Commanded to keep recounting the favours of Allah (by reciting Zikr of Allah for Spiritual development).
- 9. In Sura Aa-lum Nash-rah (94 / 12) Allah very politely addresses and praises Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) in the following Aa-yaat:
- A. In Aa-yaat 1 to 4 as, did He not open or broaden your chest (1); and removed your burden (2); which had almost broken your back (3); and He exalted your Zikr (name and fame) (4).
- ▶ Allah describes the special treatment meted out and unique favour and honour given to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW).

B. In Aa-yaat 7 and 8, Allah advises him (SAW) to devote all his (SAW) free time to Prayers to Allah with full concentration of heart (for Spiritual development).

10. In Sura Al-Aa-sar (103 / 13), in Aa-yaat 2 and 3, Allah Teaches Wisdom and Golden Principles to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), that all Men shall suffer loss (in Aa-khe-rut), except those who have Ei-maan; and who also continuously perform Aa-maal-e-Sa-leh; and who strictly follow the Truth (Holy Qur-aan), and enjoin others to do the same; and who remain patient in adversity, and enjoin others to do the same.

▶ This is one of the shortest and most important Sura in Holy Qur-aan. Allah Teaches him (SAW), a Universal Golden Principle of Life to be followed by him (SAW), and all the Believers, to avoid loss, and to be successful in life in this world as well as Aa-khe-rut.

 In Sura Al-Aa-Dee-yaat (100 / 14), in Aa-yaat 6 to 8, Allah Teaches two common weaknesses of Man to him (SAW).
 First, that Man is ungrateful to Allah and is himself witness to it (6-7). Second, that Man very deeply loves his worldly goods and possessions (8).

12. In Sura Al-Ta-ka-sur (102 / 16), in Aa-yaat 1 to 4, Allah Reveals another great Human weakness upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), that Men are obsessed by more and more greed, until they go down to their graves. (2); but they shall come to know soon (3); indeed they shall come to know soon (4).

13. In Sura Al-Ma-oun (107 / 17), in Aa-yaat 1 to 7, Allah

Teaches Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), the undesirable actions of Man which Allah admonishes. First, Man who denies the Day of Judgment. (1). Second, Man who pushes the orphan away. (2). Third, Man who does not induce others to feed the needy (3). Fourth, extremely painful News for Believers, who neglect their daily Prayers; and offer their Prayers only for exhibition to

others; and who do not lend even things of common use to others (4-7).

▶ Allah informs Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) about several other Human weaknesses mentioned here, and wants him (SAW) as well as the Believers to avoid them for Spiritual development, as well as to please Allah.

14. In Sura Al-Najam (53 / 23) Allah Reveals upon him (SAW), two different Topics as under:

A. In Aa-yat 2 to 5, Allah Certifies, Firstly, that he (SAW) is neither confused, nor gone astray (2); and Secondly, that he (SAW) does not speak of his (SAW) own will (3); and speaks nothing but Revelation sent down (4); and taught by Allah. (5).

- B. In Aa-yaat 13 to 18, a picture is portrayed by Allah about what happened during Mai-raj, in a most beautiful and expressive language; that Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) had indeed seen angel Gib-ra-eel in his true shape earlier, when he had brought a Wa-hee from Allah (13); and now again, he (SAW) saw angel Gib-ra-eel when he was taking him (SAW) for Mai-raj, in his real shape, at Sidra-tul-mun-ta-ha (the Lote-tree) beyond which none can pass (14); close to which is Paradise (15); when the Lote-tree was covered over with what it was covered over (16). Neither did his (SAW) sight falter nor exceed the bound (17). Indeed he (SAW) saw some of the greater signs of Allah (18).
- ▶ On the interpretation of above Aa-yat 13, there is difference of opinion. There are Two views. First is that the reference in it is to an earlier visit of angel Gib-ra-eel, when he showed his real shape on the request of Holy Prophet (SAW). Second is that it refers to Allah, The Consensus is on the first view. It seems more reasonable to me, and fits with what has been Revealed in the preceding Aa-yaat 1 to 12.

Aa-yaat 13 to 18 deal with the Second part of Mai-raaj
of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW); the First part is dealt in
Sura Bani Is-ra-eel (17 / 50) in Aa-yat 1.
 Aa-yat 18 informs
us that Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) saw some of the Great
Signs of Allah as a part of his (SAW) Training and Teaching by
Allah.

Guidance and Wisdom from Holy Qur-aan.

15. In Sura Al-Aa-bus (80 / 24), in Aa-yaat 5 to 11, Allah advises Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) to pay more attention to that person, who is keen to know and learn the Teachings of Islam, although he may be a poor blind person; in contrast to paying attention to rich persons, who were not keen to know and learn the Teachings of Islam.

16. In Sura Al-Qey-ya-maa (75 / 31), Aa-yaat 17 to 19 are very important. Allah informs Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), that the collection of Holy Qur-aan, as well as its 'recitation' by

him (SAW) are the responsibility of Allah.

▶ This is further strengthened by what is stated in Aa-yaat 18 and 19, where Allah says that Allah shall recite the Holy Quraan (through angel Gib-ra-eel) and Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) is Commanded by Him, to follow not only the recitation of Holy Qur-aan, but also the exposition of its meaning as Revealed

by Allah upon and stated by him (SAW).

17. In Sura Al-Hu-ma-za (104 / 32), in Aa-yaat 1 to 4, Allah Teaches some other common weaknesses of Man to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW). First is back biting and finding faults when face to face (1). Second is collecting wealth and worldly possessions and counting them again and again, in the vain hope that these things shall last for ever (2-3). Such persons shall be thrown into Hell fire.

Allah wants him (SAW) as well as the Believers to avoid

such weaknesses for Spiritual development.

18. In Sura Al-Mur-se laat (77 / 33) Allah Teaches the importance of Holy Qur-aan and the consequences of falsifying it, to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) nine times in different Aayaat of this Sura, (15, 19, 24, 28, 34, 37, 40, 47 and 49). On the Day of Judgment, those who falsified Holy Qur-aan and his (SAW) Teachings shall be the worst sufferers.

19. In Sura Al-Qaaf (50 / 34), in Aa-yaat 39 and 40, Allah advises Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to hear whatever the Unbelievers say, and have patience; and recite the Zikr of Allah before sun rise, and before sun set, and also at any time during

the night, as well as after offering the daily Prayers.

The importance of Zikr is emphasized.

20. In Sura Al-Ba-l'ad (90 / 35), in Aa-yaat 10 to 18, Allah Teaches Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), that Allah has shown Man, both the Right Path as well as the Evil Path. The Right Path can easily be chosen by Man by performing Aa-maal-e-Saleh. First, by freeing a person's neck (either from from debt or bonds of slavery). Second, by feeding a hungry person; or a relative who is an orphan; or a poor helpless person. In addition to performing these Good deeds, a person should also be a Believer (in Islam), and has also to advise others to have patience (in adversity) and show mercy upon others.

21. In Sura Al-Taa-riq (86 / 36), in Aa-yaat 13 and 14, Allah Teaches Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), that Holy Qur-aan is neither a joke nor a useless Book, but is verily, a Book which

gives Judgment without any fear or favour.

22. In Sura Al-Qa-mar (54 / 37) Allah Teaches Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) in four Aa-yaat in this Sura, (17, 22, 32 and 40), that He has Revealed Holy Qur-aan very easy for seeking Guidance; and asks a question, whether there is any person to seek Guidance from Holy Qur-aan?

► Allah Teaches Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), the importance and significance of reciting Holy Qur-aan by

understanding the same; so that the Messages contained in it are, not only understood by a Believer, but he or she is also able to follow the same, and knows the punishment likely to be awarded to him or her, if he or she does not follow them, as taught and explained by him (SAW), under the delegated Authority mentioned in Holy Qur-aan as Mo-al-lim ul Ki-tab (Professor for teaching Holy Qur-aan). The repetition of the same Message in the same Sura four times in Holy Qur-aan is sufficient proof to show its importance.

23. In Sura Al-Swaad (38 / 38) Allah Teaches Holy Prophet

Mohammad (SAW) in the following Aa-yaat :-

A. In Aa-yat 70, that Holy Qur-aan has been Revealed upon him (SAW) by Allah.

B. In Aa-yaat 71-72, that Allah created the First Man (Prophet Adam) and breathed into him His Spirit.

▶ It was for this reason that angels and Jinns were Commanded by Allah to prostrate before Adam.

- C. In Aa-yaat 86 87, to tell people that he (SAW) was neither asking for any compensation, nor was he (SAW) a pretender; and that Holy Qur-aan is a Message for all the Worlds.
- 24. In Sura Al-Aey-raaf (7 / 39) Allah Teaches Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) in the following Aa-yaat:-
- A. In Aa-yat 158, to tell people that he (SAW) is verily the Prophet (SAW) for all of them from Allah, whose kingdom extends over the Heavens and the Earth. There is no god but He, the giver of life and death, So believe in Allah and the Messenger, the gentle Prophet, sent by Him, who (SAW) believes in Allah and His messages. Obey him (SAW) so that you may be guided aright.

First Command of Allah to Believers to 'Obey' Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), so that they may remain on the Right Path.

- B. In Aa-yat 203, Allah Teaches him (SAW) to tell people, that he (SAW) follows only what Allah Reveals upon him; and that these Revelations are an evident proof from Allah, and a Guidance and Grace for those who believe.
- 25. In Sura Al-Jinn (72 / 40) Allah Teaches Wisdom to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) in the following Aa-yaat:-
- A. Only pray to Allah and do not make any other person or thing as His partner in Prayer. It is the denouncement of Shirk. (72: 20).
- B. Any Believer who, after receiving the Message of Holy Qur-aan, shall not obey Allah and His Rasool (SAW), shall go to Hell, where that person shall remain for ever (72:23).
- ▶ Second Command of Allah to obey him (SAW), the penalty for not obeying is to go to Hell.
- C. To convey to persons that Allah alone knows the Gh-aib (hidden or unknown); that Allah does not convey this information to any person, except His favourite Prophet; and there after appoints Wardens in front and at his back (72:26-27).
- 26. In Sura Yaa-seen (36 / 41), Allah Reveals that Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) is sent by Him, and that he (SAW) is on the Right Path.
- 27. In Sura Al-Fur-qaan (25 / 42) Allah Teaches Wisdom to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) in the following Aa-yaat:
- A. To tell the Believers that, if they leave reciting Holy *Qur-aan* and following its Teachings, he (SAW) shall himself lodge a complaint against them for this on the Day of Judgment to Allah (25: 30).
- B. He (SAW) has been sent by Allah for conveying the good news as well as for warning persons (regarding the Day of Judgment) (25:56).
- 28. In Sura Faa-tir (35 / 43) Allah Teaches Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) worldly Wisdom in the following Aa-yaat:

A. Who ever desires honour (should remember) that all honour belongs to *Allah*. All good words (of praise) and good deeds go up to Him, which He will exalt. As for those who are planning evil, there is severe punishment for them, and their plans will come to nothing (35: 10).

▶ This Golden principle is Revealed by Allah.

B. Allah has sent him (SAW) with Truth (Holy Quraan), to give glad tidings and to warn. Never has there been a community to which an admonisher was not sent by Allah (35: 24).

29. In Sura Maryam (19 / 44), in Aa-yat 87, Allah Reveals upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) an extremely important point, that None shall have power of Shi-fa-aat (to intercede for another, on the Day of Judgement) except 'one who obtains a promise from Allah'.

I would like to explain as to who are those persons 'who

have taken a promise from Allah'.

Peer Muhammad Karam Shah Al-Azhari, in Note 82 at Page 98 of Volume 3 of his Zia-ul-Quran, gives an elaborate description about this. I give its brief summary. He says that Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) once asked his Companions, whether they would like to please Allah by 'making a promise to Allah every morning and evening.' The Companions inquired as to how this could be done? He (SAW) thereupon recited a Prayer in Arabic, and asked the Companions to repeat that Prayer every morning and evening. The English translation of the said Prayer is given by me as under:-

"Oh! Allah, the Creator of Skies and Earth, Who knows Ghaib (hidden or unknown) and Sha-ha-da (apparent or known), I place before You (Allah) 'a promise in this world', that I am a witness, that there is no One to worship except Allah; Allah is One; there is none to worship other than Allah or along with Allah; and I am a witness that Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) is

Abd (creation) and Rasool (Prophet) of Allah. Oh! Allah, Please do not leave me in the clutches of my Nafas (desires), because if Allah would leave me in the clutches of my Nafas, my Nafas shall keep me away from Piety, and shall take me near to Evil; and I can not have confidence or faith in anything except the Rehmat (Grace) of Allah. Kindly treat 'this Declaration by me as a 'Promise', and 'keep it safe, and hand it over to me on the Day of Judgment.' Verily Allah shall not break His promise".

▶ It is this 'Promise' that Allah has referred in Holy Quraan in 19:87. Such persons, who obey the above advice given by him (SAW), shall be governed by the Command contained in 19:87.

- 30. In Sura Taa-haa (20 / 45), in Aa-yat 114, Allah Commands Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) not to try to anticipate the Holy Qur-aan before the completion of its Revelation, but to pray to Allah to give him (SAW) greater knowledge.
- ▶ Here Allah Commanded Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to pray Allah for 'greater knowledge', which certainly was bestowed upon him (SAW) by Allah in abundance.
- 31. In Sura Al-Shou-raa (26 / 47) Allah Reveals upon and Teaches Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), worldly Wisdom in the following Aa-yat:
- A. Allah mentions about communicating with his (SAW) heart, and not with mind. (26: 164).
- B. Holy Qur'an is a Revelation from Allah, who is the Lord of all the Worlds. (26: 192).
- C. Allah emphasizes upon the obedience by Believers to him (SAW), and, if they do not obey you (SAW), tell them: you (SAW) are not responsible for what they do. (26: 216).
- ▶ In Aa-yat 216 Allah refers for the Third time about obeying him (SAW). First such Command came in Sura Al-Aey-

raaf (7 / 39) in Aa-yat 158; and the Second in Sura Al- Jinn, Aa-yat 23.

32. In Sura Al-Na-mal (27 / 48) Allah Teaches Wisdom to

Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) in the following Aa-yaat :-

A. To know and tell the Believers that the verses of Holy Qur-aan are a collection of clear and explicit Laws to be followed by him (SAW) as well as by Believers; and that the minimum qualities of Believers are those who observe their devotional obligations, pay the za-kaat, and believe with certainty in the life to come (27: 1-3).

B. Holy Qur-aan is a Revelation upon him (SAW) by

Allah (27:6).

C. To know that Holy Qur-aan is a Guidance and

Grace for those who believe (27:77).

D. To tell the Believers that on the Day of Judgement the Good deeds of Believers shall be rewarded in a better way, and that they shall be safe and shall have no fear (27:89).

E. To worship Allah and to be one of those who submit before Allah (91); to recite Holy Qur-aan; and to tell all persons that whoever seeks Guidance does so for his or her good; and who ever stays away from Guidance does so for his or her disadvantage; and also tell persons that he (SAW) was only sent by Allah for warning (92); and that Allah shall show him (SAW) His signs which shall be recognized by him (SAW); and that Allah "was not heedless" of what he (SAW) was doing (93) (27: 91-93).

33. In Sura Al-Qa-sass (28 /49), Allah Teaches Holy Prophet

Mohammad (SAW) in the following Aa-yaat:-

A. That he (SAW) can not guide any one he (SAW) likes. Allah guides who ever He pleases. He knows best who will come to guidance (28: 56).

B. To know that the worldly possessions of a person are of a purely temporary nature; and that whatever Allah shall

provide to a person in Aa-khe-rut shall be better and permanent (28:60).

- C. To know that if a person performs Good deeds, he or she shall receive a better return for the same in Aa-khe-rut; and if a person performs Evil deeds he or she shall get a return in Aa-khe-rut to the same extent (28:84).
- 34. In Sura Ba-ni Isra-eel (17 / 50) Allah Teaches Wisdom to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) in the following Aa-yaat:
- A. Glory to Allah, who carried His Servant during the night from Holy Mosque (at Makka) to Al-Aqsa Mosque (at Jerusalem), whose precincts He has blessed; so that He may show him (SAW) some of His signs. Verily, He is all-hearing and all-seeing (17:1).
- ▶ Reference is to the first stage of *Mai-raaj*. The second stage of *Mai-raaj* is described above in *Sura Al-Na-jam* (53 / 23) in *Aa-yaat* 13 to 18.
- B. Holy Prophet (SAW) is Commanded by Allah to offer Ta-haj-jud (an additional Prayer a little before Fajar Prayer in the morning). Allah shall raise him (SAW) to 'Mu-qaam-e-Mahmood' (an exalted station of Praise and Glory) (17:79).
- C. Allah showers special great blessings upon him (SAW) (17: 87).
- 35. In Sura Yu-nus (10 / 51), Aa-yat 62, Allah Teaches Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) to remember, there is neither fear nor regret for the friends of Allah.
- ▶ Aa-yat 62 is very important and describes Wali Allah (the friends of Allah) as persons with Ei-maan and those who avoid committing sins. Such people shall have no fear on the Day of Judgment.
- ▶ I would like to clarify about the expression 'Wali Allah' used here as well as at several other places in Holy Qur-aan. Peer Muhammad Karam Shah Al-Azhari in Volume 2 of Zia-ul-Quran at Pages 313-315 in Note No.90, explains 'Wali Allah' in a very

clear and exhaustive manner. I summarize here whatever he has 'Wali' in Arabic means one who is near (Qurb), friendly (Mohibb), truthful (Siddiq) and helpful (Madadgaar). Nearness to Allah is of two kinds. Firstly, 'nearness' which everything or living being Created by Allah has with Allah because of the relationship of Allah being the Rabb. This 'nearness' is automatic and requires no effort on the part of the thing or living being. It is perhaps for this reason that Allah says in Holy Qur-aan that Allah is nearer to Human beings than their Hab-lul-wareed [(jugular vein)(50 16)}. Second class of 'nearness' to Allah is not automatic but is acquired by extreme devotion, complete faith, absolute obedience, excessive Prayers and Love for Allah, which is to be found only in Mut-ta-qeen. The primary and absolutely necessary condition for 'nearness' to Allah is Ei-maan. Without Eimaan and Aamal-e-Saleh, and complete abstinence from Evil deeds as defined in Shariah, nearness to Allah is Not possible. The necessary minimum qualification for 'Wali Allah' is Ei-maan and Taqwa (Piety). It is further clarified in the said Note that Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) is reported in Sahee Bukhari to have said, that Allah says that a person attains nearness to Allah by offering Nafil (extra) Prayers to Allah; and because of these extra Prayers, Allah starts loving that Person'; with the result that the ears of that person from which he hears, become the ears of Allah ; and the eyes of that person, through which he sees, become the eyes of Allah; and such a person at that stage feels the Presence of Allah all around him. This is confirmed by referring to 8: 17 where Allah addresses him (SAW) and says that actions actually taken by him (SAW) were not his actions but were the acts performed by Allah (please see Sura Al-Infaal serial number 4 for full translation).

▶ I would also like to add here the Summary of the views expressed by Dr. Malik Ghulam Murtaza in Volume I of his Anwar-ul-Qur-aan at Page 260. He says that Ei-maan and Taqwa

(Piety) are the foundation of 'Wilayat' (being a 'Wali Allah'). He has further added that strength in Eimaan and Taqwa can only be acquired by a person by loving him (SAW) more than any other person or thing in this world and following his noble life and deeds, as far as possible.

36. In Sura Houd (11 / 52) Allah Teaches Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) in the following Aa-yaat:-

- A. Allah alone should be worshiped without any Shirk; and forgiveness (Tau-ba) should be asked from Allah as quickly as possible after committing a wrong (Sin); as a result of which Allah shall shower His blessings. But those persons who do not follow this advice, shall be punished severely on the Day of Judgment.(11: 2-3).
- B. If a person seeks the pleasures of the worldly life alone, *Allah* grants such pleasures to that person (15); but whatever such person does in this world shall perish and shall be fruitless; and such person shall be thrown in Hell (16) (11: 15-16).
- 37. In Sura Al-Hijr (15 / 54) Allah Teaches Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) in the following Aa-yat:
- A. To know and to tell the Believers that only misguided persons lose complete faith and hope in respect of the Mercy of Allah (15: 54).
- B. To know and to tell the Believers the importance of Sura Al-Fa-te-ha (1 / 5) is mentioned (15 : 87-88).
- 38. In Sura Al-An-aam (6 / 55), in Aa-yat 153, Allah directs Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) to follow the Right Path shown to him (SAW) by Allah, and not to deviate from that Path.
- 39. In Sura Al-Saba (34 / 58), in Aa-yat 28, Allah declares that Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) has been sent by Allah as a Prophet 'for all Mankind', to give Good news, as well as to warn persons, about their performing Good or Evil deeds in this world

; which shall result in reward or punishment respectively in Aakhe-rut.

40. In Sura Al-Zu-m'ar (39 / 59) Allah Reveals Guidance and worldly Wisdom upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) in the following Aa-yaat:-

A. To know and to tell the Believers to be careful, Allah declares Islam as a pure Deen; and that Allah does not give Guidance to Unbelievers, liars and ungrateful people (39:3).

B. To know and to tell Believers, as to who are the People who are liked by Allah, and also those who are disliked by Allah (39: 7).

C. To know and to tell Believers, Firstly, they should 'fear' Allah; Secondly, all those Believers who shall lead a pious life shall be benefited; and all those Believers who show patience (at the time of adversity) shall get great Sa-waab (on the Day of Judgment) (39: 10).

D. To know and to tell Believers, the condition of a Believer who is lucky enough to get Guidance from Allah; by saying that Allah broadens the chest of such a person for Islam (

39:22-23).

Nash-Rah (94 / 12) in Aa-yat 1, mentions about the broadening of the chest of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW); and in these two Aa-yaat mentions about the broadening of the chest of a Believer. What a compliment paid to a Believer? Subhan Allah and Allah O Akbar!!

E. Shi-fa-aat (intercession on the Day of Judgment) shall be only and exclusively with the permission of Allah (39:

44).

F. To know and to tell the Believers, to avoid Shirk,

and to offer their Prayers only to Allah alone (39: 65).

H. To know and to tell Believers that everybody shall be rewarded or punished on the Day of Judgment by Allah

according to the Good or Evil deeds performed by him or her (39 : 70).

- 41. In Sura Al-Mou-min or Sura Al-Ghaa-fir (40 / 60) Allah Teaches Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) in the following Aa-yaat:-
- A. To know and to tell the Believers that *Allah* does not give Guidance to liars, and to those who spend their money wastefully (40:28).
- B. To know and to tell Believers to pray to Him, and He shall accept their Prayer (40: 60).
- C. To know and to tell Believers that whatever *Allah* wants to be done, He says 'Kun' ('so be it'), and it is done instantly (Fa-ya-koon) (40:68).
- 42. In Sura Haa-meem Al-Saj-da (41 / 61) Allah Reveals valuable Guidance upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) in the following Aa-yaat:-
- A. To know and to tell Believers that those who become *Mut-ta-qeen*, and perform *Aa-maal-e-Saleh* shall get *A'jar* from *Allah*, that shall never fail (41:8).
- B. To know and to tell Believers that Allah is very forgiving for Mut-ta-qeen, and very severe in punishment for Unbelievers (41: 43).
- C. To know and to tell Believers that Holy Qur-aan is a Guidance and Cure (for all Spiritual ailments) for all Mut-taqeen (41: 44).
- D. To know and tell Believers, whoever does Good deeds, does so for one self; and who ever does Evil deeds, shall suffer for same (41: 46).
- E. To know and to tell Believers that a person is not tired of asking for good things for one self but if one is in distress, one loses all hope (41:49).
- 43. In Sura Al-Shou-ra (42 / 62) Allah Reveals Wisdom upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) in the following Aa-yaat:-

A. To know and to tell Believers that if a person does some Good deed, Allah, by his Grace, shall double the same (on

the Day of Judgment) (42:23).

B. To know and to tell Believers that Allah accepts Tau-ba and deletes the Sins of that person. Allah also accepts the Dua of Believers who performs Good deeds and shall reward that person by His Grace (on the Day of Judgment) (42: 25-26).

C. To know and to tell Believers qualities of Mut-taqeen, which are defined very clearly and in sufficient detail (42:

37 to 43).

D. To know and to tell Believers that Man is an

extremely ungrateful being (42:48).

E. To know and to tell Believers that Allah Revealed Holy Qur-aan upon him SAW) because of His Will; and that he (SAW) did not know anything either about it, or about the laws of Islam. Holy Qur-aan is a 'light' by which Allah shows the Right Path to Mankind as He pleases. He (SAW) leads the people towards Sirat-ul-Mustaqeem (42: 52-53).

44. In Sura Al-Zakh-raff (43 / 63) Allah Reveals Wisdom upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) in the following Aa-yaat:-

A. To know and to tell the Believers, that Man is an extremely ungrateful being (43: 15).

B. To know and to tell the Believers that the power of intercession shall be available only to those persons who believe in Truth (Holy Qur-aan) (43: 86).

45. In Sura Al-Jaa-se-ya (45 / 66), Allah Teaches Wisdom to

Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) in the following Aa-yaat:-

A. To know and to tell the Believers that any one who performs a Good deed, does so for one's benefit; and if one does any Evil deed, one shall be punished for the same (44: 15).

B. To know and to tell the Believers that any person who is a slave for one's own desires, and worships the same, Allah treats that person to have gone astray from the Right Path,

inspite of having been given discretion to choose between Good and Evil (44: 23).

- 46. In Sura Al-Ah-Qaaf (46 / 66), in Aa-yaat 5 and 6, Allah Commands Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to know and to tell the Believers, that those who commit Shirk by Praying to other things along with or in addition to Allah, shall suffer on the Day of Judgment (46: 5-6).
- 47. In Sura Al-Zaa-Reey-aat (51 / 67) Allah Reveals some important points upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) in the following Aa-yaat:-
- A. To know and to tell the Believers about some qualities which *Allah* would like to be possessed by *Mut-ta-qeen*. Such qualities are that they sleep for a very short period during night (17); that they seek forgiveness of *Allah* at the time of Dawn (18); and that the beggars and others have a share in their wealth (19) (51: 17-19).
- B. Guidance from Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) is beneficial to Believers (51:55).
- C. To know and to tell Believers that Allah has created Man and Jinn for 'Il-la le-aa-be-doon.'. Allah does not expect sustenance or maintenance from them. In fact it is Allah who provides sustenance or maintenance to everybody and He is All Powerful and controls everything. [See Book III (Insaan) for details].
- 48. In Sura Al-Ka-hef (18 / 69) Allah Reveals Wisdom upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), in the following Aa-yaat:
- A. To know and to tell the Believers that Allah prohibits them to say that they shall perform some act or deed in future, except by adding the words 'Insha-Allah' (if Allah so wishes) (18: 23-24).
- B. Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) is a human being, but in addition has the unique distinction and honour, that Allah sends Wa-haee upon him (SAW), to convey and pass on His

Messages contained in Holy Qur-aan to the entire Humanity, with special reference to Believers (18: 110).

Allah Teaches Wisdom to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to remind all persons of the Day of Judgement, when Allah shall call from every people a witness against them; and make him (SAW), a witness over them. Allah has also revealed upon him (SAW) Holy Qur-aan dealing with every thing, and as Guidance and Grace and happy tidings for Believers. Holy Quraan is Hidayat and Rehmat for all Believers (16 / 70: 89).

▶ Aa-yat 16: 89 is very important and needs explanation. The same point about a witness being produed on the Day of Judgement, has been Revealed at Four other places in Holy Quraan. For convenience, their translations in English language, according to their Nu-zool, are reproduced below :-

First, in Sura Al- Ne-hel (16 / 70: 84), it is laid down that on the Day of Judgement, Allah shall call a witness from every people, the Unbelievers shall not be allowed to make excuses.

▶ Second, in Sura Al- Baq-ra (2 / 87 : 143), it is laid down, that Allah has made the Believers a temperate people, so that they act as witness over Man, and the Prophet (SAW) as witness over them.

▶ Third, in Sura Al- Ni-sa (4 / 92 : 41), it is laid down, as how shall it be when Allah shall call witnesses from each and

every people, and call you (SAW) as witness over them ?

Fourth, in Sura Al- Hajj (22 / 103 : 78), it is laid down, that Allah named you Believers earlier, as well as in this (Holy Qur-aan), so that (Holy) Prophet (SAW) be witness over you, and you be witness over Mankind.

▶ The Consensus of Scholars about the witness in respect of other Um-mah on the Day of Judgement is, that the Ra-sool (Prophet) of that Um-mah, shall be the witness to testify about the Good or Evil deeds of the individuals for his Um-mah. Similarly,

he (SAW), shall be the witness to testify about the Good or Evil deeds of the individuals of Islamic Um-mah.

▶ I would like to clarify this point by referring to Zia ul Qur-aan, Volume 2, page 594, Note 106, by Peer Mohammad Karam Shah Al Az-ha-ri, He quotes the Tafseer of Aa-yat 143 of Sura Al-Baq-ra (2 / 87) by Shah Abdul Aziz. I give a Summary of its English Translation. He says that he (SAW) has been bestowed by Allah with a Special 'Noor', because of his (SAW) being a Prophet, because of which he (SAW) is able to know about the position of every individual person of his (SAW) Um-mah, as to what is his or her actual status in Deen-e-Islam; what is the position of his or her Ei-maan; and what are the obstacles being faced by that person, which are retarding his or her Spiritual progress.

▶ Peer Karam Shah, in the above Note, has also mentioned that he (SAW) clarified this point once before Companions. I give a Summary of its English Translation. He says that Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) shall be a witness for his (SAW) Um-mah, because he (SAW) explained that, his (SAW) life was better for the Believers; and his (SAW) leaving this world (death) is also better for the Believers; because whatever Good or Evil deeds are performed by each individual of his (SAW) Um-mah, are placed before him (SAW). In case he (SAW) sees any Good deed performed by any Believer, he (SAW) praises Allah for that; and in case he (SAW) sees any Sin (Evil deed) performed by the Believer, he (SAW) prays to Allah for his or her forgiveness.

- D. To know and to tell Believers to do Good deeds and avoid doing Evil Deeds (16: 90).
- E. To know and to tell Believers to keep their promise with Allah as well as their promise with Human beings (16: 95-97).

F. To know and to tell Believers that when a Believer starts reading Holy *Qur-aan*, he should always seek the help of *Allah* from the tricks and machinations of *Shai-taan* by reciting 'Aa-Oozo-bill-lahe-mi-nash-Shai-taan-ur-ra-jeem' (I seek the help of *Allah* from (the machinations of) *Shai-taan*, who has fallen from the Grace of *Allah*) (16: 98-100).

G. To know and to tell Believers that Guidance by Allah is given only to those persons who become Believers (16:

104).

H. To know and to tell Believers that if Shai-taan is leader of a person, Allah shall never give Guidance to him / her (16: 107-109).

 To know and to tell Believers that they should eat only Ha-laal and pure food and thank Allah for the same (16 :

116).

All these Commands are full of Guidance and Wisdom

from Holy Qur-aan.

50. In Sura Nooh (71 / 71), Allah Commands Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) to know and to tell Believers that Allah alone gives Guidance to offer Tau-ba; and to ask for forgiveness from Allah for Sins or Evil deeds committed by a person (71:10 to 12).

51. In Sura Al-Am-bia (21 / 73), in Aa-yat 107, Allah informs Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), that he (SAW) has been sent as 'Rehmat-ul-lil-Aa-la-meen' (The benefactor for all the 'Worlds').

The Arabic expression 'Aa-laa- meen' means 'Worlds'; that is, the entire Universe and the Solar System, and shall also include. Aa-lam-e-Aa-khe-rut, Aa-lam-e-Arwah, Aa-lam-e-Jinnat, as well as any other Aa-lam not known to us, for which Allah is Rabb-bul Aa-laa-meen. This Aa-yat alone is sufficient to show the extent of Jurisdiction, Power and ever lasting authority bestowed by Allah upon him (SAW); which continues even after he (SAW) has left us. Such an honour, privilege and authority, most

certainly, can not be of a temporary nature for life time. It is still there in Holy *Qur-aan*, which does not say that it was only for his (SAW) life time. It is still there, and shall also be there in Aa-khe-rut. Full of Guidance and Wisdom!!

- 52. In Sura Al-Mou-may-noon (23 / 74) Allah Reveals upon and Teaches Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), wise things; many important aspects of Human life, especially the moral and Spiritual ones; as well as informs him (SAW), about some of His Marvels for the benefit and maintenance of this World in the following Aa-yaat, which he (SAW) should know and convey to Believers:
- A. Certain good qualities of *Mut-ta-qeen* which are liked by *Allah* are mentioned. First, humility in Prayer (2). Second, to avoid vain talk (3). Third, To be active in deeds of charity (4). Fourth, To abstain from indulgence in excess and prohited sex (5-7). Fifth, to faithfully observe their Trusts and covenents (8). Sixth, who guard their Prayers (9). (23:1 to 9) (See Book VII for details).
- B. To eat pious (Ha-laal) food and to perform Good deeds (23:51).
- C. Allah does not put more burden upon any Human Being than that person can carry (23: 62).
- D. Repel Evil by what is best Holy Qu-raan or by Goodness (23:96).
- E. Allah Reveals another formula for Believers to save themselves from the tricks and machinations of Shai-taan; that the Believer should say, "O! Allah, I seek Allah's help from the tricks and machinations of Shai-taan (Ib-lees), and I come before Allah to save myself from such machinations" (23; 97-98).
- ▶ This is worth remembering and reciting by us, when ever necessary.

53. Allah Reveals upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to know that all Believers who continue performing Good deeds shall be given a place in Heaven. (32 / 75 : 19).

54. In Sura Al-Toor (52 / 76) Allah Reveals Wisdom upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to know and to convey to the

Believers, in the following Aa-yaat:-

A. Those persons who keep themselves busy only for their self entertainment shall be thrown in the fire of Hell (52: 12-13).

B. Believers should have patience, and recite Zikr of Allah, early in the morning after waking up, and early as well as

late in the night (52: 48-49).

▶ Believers are informed by Allah about the method of Spiritual development by reciting Zikr of Allah repeatedly during

day and night.

55. In Sura Al-Mulk (67 / 77), in Aa-yat 12, Allah Commands Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), and the Believers, that those who 'fear' Allah, although they have never seen Him, they shall be forgiven by Allah, and also rewarded immensely.

56. In Sura Al-Haaq-qaa (69 / 78), in Aa-yat 52, Allah Commands Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), and the Believers,

to recite Zikr of Allah.

▶ The extreme importance of Zikr of Allah is also impressed upon Believers in Aa-yaat 48 and 49 of Sura Al- Toor (50 / 76) discussed above.

57. In Sura Al-Mo-aa-rij (70 / 79), Allah Reveals Wisdom upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to know and to convey to

Believers, in the following Aa-yaat:-

Man is a extremely greedy (70: 19).

B. When Man is in distress he is extremely worried; but when he is affluent, he becomes extremely greedy (70: 20-21).

- C. Certain important qualities of Mut-ta-qeen (70 : 22 to 35), (See Book VII for details).
- D. Man is greedy and (wrongly) thinks that he shall enter Heaven without *Ei-maan* and *Aa-maal-e-Saleh* (70: 36).
- 58. In Sura Al-Ni-baa (78 / 80), Allah Reveals Wisdom upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to know and to convey to Believers, in the following Aa-yaat:
 - Allah has created Human Beings in pairs (78: 8).
- B. On the Day of Judgment Mut-ta-quen shall be successful (78:31).
- C. On the Day of Judgment nobody shall be able to intercede on behalf of another before *Allah*, except that person whom *Allah* shall permit to intercede, and also who shall speak the truth (78:38).
- D. The Day of Judgment shall be the Day of ultimate truth: whoever wishes may take the path that leads towards the Grace of Allah (78:39).
- 59. In Sura Al-Naa-zee-yaat (79 / 81) Allah Reveals Wisdom upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to know and to convey to Believers, in the following Aa-yaat:
- A. Any person, who during his life time disobeyed the Message of Holy Prophet (SAW), and preferred worldly life over the life of Aa-khe-rut shall find his (permanent) abode in Hell (79: 37 to 39).
- B. Allah informs about the condition of Mut-ta-quen, that during their life time they remained in constant 'fear' of Allah; and kept all their evil wishes under control; such persons shall be verily in Heaven (79: 40-41).
- ▶ I would like to mention that Peer Muhammad Karam Shah Al-Azhari in his Zia ul Qur-aan, Volume V, at Pages 486 and 487, in Note 27, has elaborated these two Aa-yaat 79: 40-41 in a very nice manner, especially regarding having control over evil wishes. He has quoted a saying of the Holy Prophet

Mohammad (SAW), that Three things are extremely harmful for a person. First, to follow the wish of Nafas (self instinct). Second, to follow or obey a miser. Third, self praise and considering one self better than others.

In Sura Al-Infe-taar (82 / 82), Allah Reveals Wisdom upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to know and to convey to

Believers, in the following Aa-yaat:-

On the Day of Judgment every person shall know about all the Deeds done by that person during his life time (82: 5).

Allah asks Man as to what is it that lures him away B

from his bountiful Sustainer ? (82:6).

Verily, Mut-ta-quen shall be enjoying rest and

recreation (in Heaven) (82:13).

Allah explains what is 'Yaum-id-deen'; as the day on which no person shall be able to help another person; and only the Command of Allah shall prevail on that Day (82: 15 to

19).

▶ The word 'Yaum-id-deen' is used for the First time in Holy Qur-aan in Sura Al-Fa-teha (1 / 5) in Aa-yat 3, with out explaining as to what it is ? The meaning and significance of 'Yaum-ia-deen' is explained and defined here in Sura Al-Infe-taar (82 / 82) in Aa-yaat 17 to 19. Their English translation is "And what could make you conceive what the Judgment Day shall be ? (17), "And once again, what could make you conceive what that Judgment Day shall be ? (18); "[It will be] a Day when no human being shall be of the least avail to another human being; for on that Day [it will become manifest that] all sovereignty is Allah's alone (19)".

In Sura Al-In-she-Qaaq (84 / 83) in Aa-yat 25, Allah Reveals Wisdom upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to know and to convey to Believers, that the Believers who perform Aa-

maal-e-Saleh, shall be awarded with an unending A'jar (Sa-waab / Reward).

- 62. In Sura Al-Rome (30 / 84), Allah Reveals Wisdom to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to know and to convey to Believers, in the following Aa-yaat:-
- A. Allah Grants Victory to who ever He wishes; He is very powerful and benevolent (30: 5-6).
- B. Everything in this world has been created by Allah for a specific period (30:7).
- C. Those who attained to faith and did righteous deeds should be made happy in a garden of delight (Paradise) (30 : 15).
- To lay emphasis on the recitation of the Zikr of Allah, in the beginning of the evening hours; in the early morning; in the afternoon; as well as in the beginning of noon (30:17-18).
- E. Allah has endowed every Human Being with love and sympathy for each other (30: 21).
- F. They who are bent on evil doing, follow their own desires, without knowledge of Truth (holy *Qur-aan*). Who could uide those whom *Allah* has let go astray, and who thereupon have none to support them ? (30: 29).
- G. Believers should follow the *Deen* (code of life) of *Allah*, in an honest and straight forward manner (30: 30).
- H. Believers should seek Guidance from Allah; should 'fear' Him; should offer daily Sa-laat regularly; and sheld rever become Mush-rik (30:31).
- Believers should not become one of those persons, who have created divisions and schisms and have divided themselves into separate entities; and thereafter every entity is happy with whatever that entity believes and possesses (30: 32).
- J. Allah alone Grants sustenance in abundance to who ever He wishes; and Allah alone curtails the sustenance of whomsoever He wishes. Verily, this is a great indication for

Believers. Whoever wants to please Allah (from the Believers) should give from his wealth, the right of relatives, imbeciles and wayfarers. This is better for Believers, as they are the persons who shall ultimately succeed (30: 37).

Allah informs about Riba (usury), and compares it K. with Charity. Whatever is invested in Riba in order to increase the capital, does not find increase with Allah. Butt what is given in alms and charity in the name of Allah, reaches Him, and multiplied compensation for the same shall be given by Allah in Aa-khe-rut (30: 39).

Allah Commands that those who have attained to faith and done righteous deeds; Allah shall reward them out of

His bounty (30: 45).

In Sura Al-An-ka-boot (29 / 85), Allah Teaches Wisdom to 63. Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to know and to convey to Believers, in the following Aa-yaat:-

After embracing Islam, persons think that they shall not be tested anymore by Allah. Allah shall certainly see

(and test) who is honest and who is dishonest (29: 1 to 3).

Believers are Commanded to treat their parents nicely; but in case their parents persuade them for performing or adopting Shirk, they should never follow their advice in this respect (29:8).

In Aa-yat 11, Allah Reveals Wisdom upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to know and to convey to Believers, that Allah shall show who are Believers and who are Mu-na-fe-

geen (29:11).

Whatever Message has been sent to them through D. Holy Qur-aan, they should recite, understand and follow it; and they should be regular and punctual in offering their daily Sa-laat, because verily, daily Sa-laat keeps them away from doing indecent things and Evil Deeds. The recitation of the Zikr of

Allah is a great noble deed. Whatever Man does, Allah knows it very well (29: 45).

- ▶ Believers are Commanded by Allah to develop certain good qualities and to adopt them. Four Guidance are received from this Aa-yat:-
- First Guidance is by laying emphasis on the 'Tila-wat' (recitation) of Holy Qur-aan. 'Tilawat' means and includes, not only the recitation of the Holy Qur-aan, but also understanding its meaning and purport, as well as to follow its Commands and Teachings, sincerely and honestly, as far as possible. If only we start doing 'Tilawat' of Holy Qur-aan in this manner, we would be able to understand and appreciate the Messages contained therein, and shall benefit immensely by following and practicing them.
- ▶ Second Guidance is emphasis on punctually and regularly offering daily Sa-laat, which automatically saves a person from doing indecent things and Evil Deeds. Such a person is certainly an asset to any Society.
- ▶ Third Guidance is emphasis on recitation of the Zikr of Allah, which is mentioned here as a great Noble deed.
- Last Guidance is that whatever we do, Allah sees and knows it. If only we are conscious of this fact, our normal conduct in life is greatly improved, by feeling that Allah is observing us, and we are certainly on Sirat-ul-Mustageem.
- E. Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) did not read any book nor he knew how to write; because if it would not have been so, Unbelievers would have created doubts about the Revelation of Holy Qur-aan from Allah. Verily, these are shining symbols for those in whose hearts Allah has given Guidance; and only those persons deny the Revelation of Holy Qur-aan from Allah who are tyrant (29: 48-49).
- ▶ Holy Qur-aan testifies that Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) did not know how to read and write, and that he (SAW)

never attended any School for learning, nor any teacher ever taught him how to read and write. It is a Miracle that Holy Quraan was Revealed upon him (SAW) in these circumstances.

Life in this world is not only temporary but just like a game; and Aa-khe-rut is the real life, if only persons

would know it (29:64).

In Sura Al-Mu-taf-fee-feen (83 / 86), Allah Reveals Wisdom to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to know and to convey to Believers, in the following Aa-yaat:-

Those persons who sell merchandise by weight, and do not weigh it correctly for their advantage, shall be in

extreme distress (on the Day of Judgment) (83:1 to 6).

Believers to fully understand the meaning, importance and significance of expression 'Wai-luen-yau-ma-e-zillil-mo-kaz-zibeen' [on that day (on the Day of Judgment), those who falsified the Truth shall be in utter distress] (83: 10).

'Wai-luen-yau-ma-e-zil-lil-mo-kaz-▶ This expression zibeen' has been repeated in this Sura again, but in a slightly different context; namely, falsifying or denying the existence of the Day of Judgment, by persons during their life time. Earlier, in Sura Al-Mur-Se-Laat (77 / 33), and again in Sura Al-Toor (52 / 76), the same expression has been repeatedly used, although in a slightly different context; namely, falsifying or denying the Holy Qur-aan by persons during their life time.

C. Mut-ta-qeen shall be enjoying recreation and rest in

Heaven (83: 22). (See Book VII for details).

In Sura Al-Baq-ra (2 / 87) Allah Reveals Wisdom to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to know and to convey to Believers, in the following Aa-yaat :-

He (SAW) has been sent by Allah with Truth (Holy Qur-aan); and for giving good tidings to Believers for Sa-waab in Aa-khe-rut, in respect of Good deeds performed by them during their life time; and warning them for Aa-zaab in Aa-khe-

rut, in respect of the Evil deeds performed by them during their life time. (2:119).

- B. Allah informs the Believers, about the prayer made by Prophet Ib-rahim to Him, praying that He may send a Rasool from among them, who may recite the Aa-yaat of Allah to them, teach them Wisdom, and should also purify their Souls (2: 129).
- C. Allah has sent a Prophet (SAW) from among them, to convey to them the Messages of Allah (received through Wahee); and 'yo-zak-ki-hum' (to purify their Souls); and to recite before them the Aa-yaat of Holy Qur-aan; and Mo-al-lim-ul-Kitaah wul Hik-mat (to teach them Holy Qur-aan as well as Wisdom); and to teach them what they did not know before (2:151).
- ▶ The Prayer made by Prophet *Ibrahim* earlier, was Granted by *Allah* by sending him (SAW) as His Rasool (Prophet); to purify their Souls; and to teach them Holy Qur-aan and Hikmat. It is clearly mentioned that Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) was given the Authority by Allah, not only to teach Holy Qur-aan as well as Hik-mat, but also to purify the Souls of the Believers.
- ▶ I would like to elaborate, two Points. First, what is meant by 'yo-zak-ki-hum'? Second, what is meant by 'Mo-al-limul- Ki-taab wul Hik-mat'?
- ▶ On the First Point 'yo-zak-ki-hum', the Consensus of Scholars is, that the word 'yo-zak-ki-hum', signifies or refers to the purification of Soul for Spiritual development of a Believer, which was the main function of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW). The purification of Soul was attained by the Believers by keeping company with him (SAW); and listening to and following what he (SAW) taught and preached. In addition to this, the other necessary requirements were:
- ▶ First, absolute Faith and Ei-maan in Allah, as well as in His Rasool (SAW).

▶ Second, undoubted belief in the happening of Yaum-iddeen.

Third, sincerely and honestly accepting Sha-riah and

following its Commands.

Fourth, clear concept of Truth and Falsehood as defined and interpreted by him (SAW).

Fifth, emulating his (SAW) life style, the way of

thinking, behaving and dealing with others in worldly affairs.

▶ Sixth, to offer daily and other Prayers punctually and regularly, and to observe other rituals of Islam.

Seventh, to recite daily the Zikr of Allah profusely.

▶ Last to continuously perfom Aa-maal-e-Saleh, and abstain from doing Evil deeds. This Spiritual development completely changed them, and their Souls having been purified in this way, transformed them into totally a different personality and

class of people.

This purification of Soul, after the Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) has departed from us, can even now be made by a Wali-e-Kaa-mil (a perfect Wali Allah); if a person has the extreme good fortune to find one. A Wali-e-Kaa-mil, even now, can purify the Soul of a person, and transform that person into a

totally different personality.

▶ On the Second Point 'Mo-al-lim-ul- Ki-taab wul Hik-mat', the Consensus of Scholars is, that Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) was appointed by Allah, as 'Professor' to teach not only 'Ki-taab' (Holy Qur-aan), but also 'Hik-mat' (Wisdom). The word Hik-mat used here, certainly refers to something in addition to, or other than Holy Qur-aan; and clearly refers to Ha-dees or the sayings of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW).

▶ Good Guidance / Wisdom from Holy Qur-aan.

D. Allah prefers some Prophets over others; Allah has talked to some Prophets; and the Positions of some Prophets have been exalted over the others (2:253).

Full of Guidance and Wisdom for us !!

In Sura Al-In-faal (8 / 88) Allah Reveals Wisdom to Holy 66. Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to know and to convey to Believers, in the following Aa-yaat :-

Who ever opposes Allah and His Prophet (SAW)

should know that Allah is severe in punishment (8: 13).

- It was not you (SAW) who killed them, but Allah did so. You (SAW) did not throw what you (SAW) threw, (sand into the eyes of the enemy at Battle of Badr): it was Allah who did it to favour the faithful. Allah is all-hearing and all-knowing \ (8:17).
- ▶ When Allah likes a person and wants to favour that person, Allah takes over Command, and starts performing actions and deeds through that person, although for an onlooker the actions and deeds are being performed apparently by that person. Two examples are given in this Aa-yat, where Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) apparently performed the act mentioned therein, but it was actually Allah Who performed that act.

O believers, obey Allah and His Prophet (SAW), and do not turn away from him (SAW) when you hear him (SAW)

speak (8: 20).

And do not be like those who say: We have heard, but do not hear. The worst of creatures in the eye of Allah are those who are deaf and dumb and devoid of sense (8: 21-22).

The Believers should pay full attention to what he (SAW) is telling them. Allah considers those persons to be deaf and dumb and devoid of sense, who do not pay full attention to

the Teachings of the Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW).

O Believers, respond to the call of Allah and His Prophet (SAW), when he (SAW) calls you to what will give you life (and preservation). Remember that Allah intervenes between Man and his heart, and that you will be gathered before Him (8 :24).

▶ Believers should respond to and obey Allah and Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), when he (SAW) preaches the Teachings of Holy Qur-aan, especially regarding the permanent life in Aa-khe-rut. Allah is very near to the heart of a person, and that all persons shall be gathered before Allah for accountability on the Day of Judgment.

F. Obey Allah and His Prophet (SAW), and do not quarrel among yourselves or you will be unruly and lose courage.

Persevere, for Allah is with those who endure (8:46).

67. In Sura Aal-e-Im-raan (3 / 89) Allah Reveals Wisdom upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to know and to convey to Believers, in the following Aa-yaat:

A. If they love *Allah*, they should follow his (SAW) Teachings, so that He may love them and forgive their sins; for *Allah* is forgiving and kind (3:31).

B. To obey Him and His Prophet (SAW); and if they refuse (then remember) Aliah does not love Unbelievers (3:32).

C. Allah covenanted the Prophets and said, "If after I have given you the Law and the Judgement, there comes a Prophet to you, who confirms the Truth already with you, you will surely believe him and help him; and asked, do you accept and agree to the terms of My Covenant?" They all said we accept. Then you be witness, said Allah, and I (Allah) shall be witness with you (3:81).

▶ Allah had made a Covenant with all the Prophets to the effect that, after the departure of those Prophets from this world, when another Prophet [Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW)] is sent by Allah in this world, all those Prophets shall 'surely believe him and help him'. All the Prophets accepted this Covenant and became a witness for the same.

▶ This shows not only the importance of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), but also shows his (SAW) exalted position in comparison to other Prophets.

▶ This Covenant is referred again in Sura Al- Ah-zaab (33 / 90) in Aa-yat 7, and is discussed below.

Allah Commands the Believers to obey Him and the Prophet (SAW), that they may be treated with Mercy (3:132).

Allah has shown favour to Believers by sending a Prophet (SAW) to them from among themselves, who (SAW) recites to them His Revelations (Holy Qur-aan); Purifies their Souls; and teaches them Ki-taab (Holy Qur-aan) and Hik-mat (Wisdom), for they were clearly in error before (3:164).

In Sura Al-Ah-zaab (33 / 90) Allah Reveals Wisdom upon 68. Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to know and to convey to

Believers, in the following Aa-yaat :-

The Prophet (SAW) has more right upon the lives of Believers than they themselves have; and his (SAW) wives are like their mothers (33:6).

Two important points are mentioned in this Aa-yat. First, that Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) has right upon the lives of Believers, which shows the control and power that Allah gave to him (SAW) over the lives of Believers. Second, that his (SAW) wives are Mothers of the Believers; which automatically means that he (SAW), holds the status of Father of the Believers. It is the duty of the Believers not only to love him (SAW), but also to have extreme respect for him (SAW); and show readiness to obey his Teachings; and to try their best to copy his (SAW) deeds and way of life, and his (SAW) noble example. The word 'Book' in this Aa-yat, refers to Holy Qur-aan.

When We made the Covenant with the Prophets, and with you (SAW), as with Noah and Ibrahim, Moosa and Issa

son of Mary, a binding Covenant (33:7).

Allah made the Covenant with the Prophets including Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), Prophets Nooh (Noah), Ibrahim, Moosa and Ei-sa (Jesus Christ), which is a binding Covenant. It is significant to note that his (SAW) name precedes

the names of all the other Prophets, showing the First preference

given by Allah to him (SAW).

C. For them, you (SAW) are indeed 'As-wa-e-hasana' (a noble example) as the Prophet (SAW) of Allah, who looks to Allah, and the Day of Resurrection, and remembers Allah frequently (33:21).

D. No believing men and women have any choice in a matter, after Allah and His Prophet (SAW) have decided it. Whoever disobeys Allah and His Prophet (SAW) has clearly lost

the way and gone astray (33: 36).

E. Mohammad (SAW) is not the father of any man among you, but is a Prophet (SAW) of Allah, and is "Kha-tim-un-Nabi-een" (Last of the Prophets). Allah has knowledge of every thing (33:40).

▶ There is no adoption allowed in Islam; and that even Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) can not adopt a child, and as such is not the father of any adopted child. He (SAW) is the last

Prophet of Allah.

F. It is Allah who sends 'Yu-sal-loo-alai-kum' [Darood upon you (SAW)], 'wa-ma-laa-e-ka-te-he' (as do His angels), that He may lead you out of darkness into light, for He is benevolent to the Believers (33: 43). (See also 33: 56 which follows immediately).

G. Allah and His angels 'Yu-sal-loo-na-a-lan-Nabi' [send 'Darood' upon the Prophet (SAW)]. O Believers, you should also send your 'Darood' upon him (SAW), and continue to

do so regularly (33:56).

The same matter is dealt in 33: 43; and is again repeated in 33: 56. Aa-yaat 43 and 56 are, complimentary and supplementory to each other, and should be read together. In Aa-yat 43, Allah gives the reason for His sending 'Darood' upon Holy Prophet (SAW) as "that He may lead you (SAW) out of 'Zul-maat (Darkness) into 'Noor' (Light); and He is full of Mercy

to the Believers". What an honour !! Allah Himself leading Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) from Darkness into Light.

- I would like to clarify the impact of reading 33: 43 and 33: 56 together. Dr. Malik Ghulam Murtaza, in his Anwar-ul-Qur-aan, Volume I, Page 557, deals with this Topic in a very lucid manner. I give a summary of what he has said. Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) says, that whenever a Believer once recites Da-rood upon him (SAW), Allah in return, recites Da-rood 10 times upon that person. 33: 43 explains the significance of recitation of Da-rood by Allah and His angels, by saying that because of such Da-rood by Allah and His Angels, the person concerned, is removed out of Zul-maat into Noor. What a remarkable and generous facility granted by Allah to every Believer, to get such a great advantage, by simply reciting Da-rood and Sa-laam upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW)? This is the Guidance and Wisdom we get from the Holy Qur-aan.
- Allah Commands Believers to send 'Darood' and Salaam upon him (SAW) regularly. It is very important to note that Allah, in Holy Qur-aan, has Revealed many Commands upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW); but this is the Solitary Command of Allah, which says that Allah and His angels send Da-rood upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), and that the Believers are directed to send Da-rood and Sa-laam upon him (SAW) regularly. By sending Da-rood and Sa-laam upon him (SAW), Believers are actually performing a deed in the company of Allah and His angels. What an honour and privilege!! Believers should accordingly make a habit to send Da-rood and Sa-laam upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW).
- H. Those who offend Allah and His Prophet (SAW) shall be damned in this world and the next. There is a shameful punishment ready for them (33:57).

- Allah may straighten your affairs and forgive your sins; and he who obeys Allah and His Prophet (SAW) shall achieve success (33:71).
- 69. In Sura Al-Mum-ta-hin-naa (60 / 91) Allah Reveals Wisdom upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to know and to convey to Believers, in the following Aa-yaat:

A. Allah permits Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) to seek His forgiveness for those Women, who come to him (SAW) for Baet (allegiance) (60:11).

► Allah has clearly given permission to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) to seek forgiveness on behalf of other Benevers. No other proof is necessary to show that Allah has given permission to him (SAW) for 'Shi-faa-at' (to seek forgiveness from Allah for others).

B. Allah forbids Believers to make friends, with those with whom Allah is displeased (60: 12).

70. In Sura Al-Ni-saa (4 / 92) Allah Reveals Wisdom upon-Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to know and to convey to Believers, in the following Aa-yaat:-

A. These are the limits set by Allah, and those who follow the Commands of Allah and His Prophet (SAW), shall indeed be admitted to Paradise; and this will be success Supreme (4:13).

B. Those who disobey Allah and Prophet and exceed the bounds of law, shall be taken to Hell and abide there for ever, and shall suffer despicable punishment (4: 14).

C. How shall it be when Allah shall call witnesses from each and every people and call you (SAW) as witness over them? (4:41).

▶ I would like to add, that in Sura Al-Ne-hel (16 / 70), in Aa-yaat 84 and 89, the same point has already been dealt at considerable length above in Para 1.49.

- D. On the Day of Judgment those persons who disbelieved and disobeyed Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) shall wish that they were buried in the dust, and Allah shall know every thing (4:42).
- E. Believers are Commanded by *Allah* to obey Him and His Prophet (SAW), and those in authority; and if they are at variance over something, they should refer it to *Allah* and His Prophet (SAW), if they believe in *Allah* and the Last Day. This is good for them, and the best of settlements (4:59).
- obeyed. If the Believers had come to you (SAW) after committing some Sin, and asked forgiveness of Allah; and you (SAW) had also asked forgiveness for them from Allah, they would surely have found Allah Forgiving and Merciful (4:64).
- It is clarifed, that if a Believer comes to him (SAW) after committing a Sin, and asked forgiveness of Allah for that, and in case he (SAW) also prayed to Allah to forgive the Sin of that person, Allah shall surely be found forgiving and merciful. Another proof for 'Shi-faa-at' by Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) for Believers.
- G. After swearing in the name of *Allah*, He Commands that such Believers can not be Believers, till they refer all their disputes to Holy Prophet *Mohammad* (SAW); and thereafter, whatever verdict or judgment is given by him (SAW), they accept it by their open hearts, and do not feel any unhappiness or grouse about the same, and accept the same gladly (4:65).
- H. It is Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) who shall lead them to Si-raa-tul-Mus-ta-qeem (4:68).
- I. Those who obey Allah and the Prophet (SAW) shall be with those who are blessed by Allah; namely, the Prophets, the Sincere and the Trustful, the Martyrs and the Upright; and how excellent a company they shall be enjoying (4:69).

He who obeys the Prophet (SAW), actually obeys
 Allah (4:80).

Allah bestows yet another unique honour and privilege

upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW).

K. He who opposes the Prophet (SAW), even after he has been show the Right way, and follows a path other than the way of Believers; Allah shall lead him to what he has chosen for himself, and shall take him to Hell; How evil a journey's end!! (4:115).

71. In Sura Al-Zil-Zaal (99 / 93), in Aa-yaat 6 to 8, Allah Reveals Wisdom to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to know and to convey to Believers, that when on the Day of Judgement, persons shall proceed in companies sorted out, to be shown the deeds that they had done (6); then anyone who had done an atom's weight of good (during his or her life time), shall see it (7); and anyone who had done an atom's weight of evil, shall see it

(8).

▶ These three Aa-yaat are full of Guidance and Wisdom. A very important and instructive episode is mentioned by several Scholars and Authors of Holy Qur-aan, in respect of 99: 7-8, which has already been mentioned by me earlier in detail in Part II of Book I, in another context. Here I am mentioning it in detail to show the Wisdom and sagacity of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), that a very small piece from out of whole Qur-aan was selected by him (SAW) to satisfy an illiterate villager; and he went completely satisfied. It is reported, that an illiterate villager, had already embraced Islam, came to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), and requested to tell him some short method of going to Heaven, in view of his personal limitations. (SAW) is reported to have recited before him the two Aa-yaat 99: 7-8; to the effect that even the smallest good deed performed by him in this world shall be visible to him on the Day of Judgement ; and also, even the smallest evil deed performed by him in this

world shall be visible to him on the Day of Judgement. After hearing the said recitation of Holy Qur-aan from him (SAW), the said villager told him (SAW), that this was quite sufficient for him; and that he had completely understood Islam; and went away fully satisfied. He (SAW) smiled and told the Companions present at that time, that the said villager had really completely understood Islam, in as much as he shall avoid doing any Evil deed lest he may see it on the Day of Judgement; and shall always attempt to do Good deeds, because he now surely believes, that he shall see the same on the Day of Judgment. This is full of Guidance and Wisdom for everybody, who understands its importance and significance.

72. The main point emphasized in Sura Al-Ha-deed (57 / 94) by Allal. upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), is that all wealth and property in reality belongs to Allah, and it is given to Man in Trust by Him, to be spent in accordance with His Commands. Only that part of wealth shall be of any use to a Man in Aa-khe-rut, which Man spends for and in the name of Allah. Allah Teaches Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to know and to convey to Believers, in the following Aa-yaat:

A. Those who give charity in the name of Allah, (actually) give a debt to Him, and He shall return the said debt two fold, and shall honour them also (on the Day of Judgment) (57:18).

- B. The worldly life is just like a game for pleasure; and the pomp and splendor displayed by persons shall be of no avail to them on the Day of Judgment, and they shall be punished severely for their Evil deeds; while the Believers shall be happy on the Day of Judgment (57: 20).
- C. Allah does not like a proud and boastful person (57:23).
- 73. Sura Mohammad (47 / 95), in Aa-yat 33, says that importance of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) is, that if the

Believers do not obey *Allah* and His Prophet (SAW), all their good deeds shall go waste (47:33).

- 74. In Sura Al-Raad (13 / 96), Allah Teaches Wisdom to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to know and to convey to Believers, in the following Aa-yaat:-
- A. The only correct way for a Believer is always to recite Zikr of Allah, to Pray to Him and also to seek His assistance whenever needed (13: 14).
- B. Allah leads astray who ever He Wills; and guides to Himself, those who turn to Him in Tau-ba (27); and those who believe and find peace in their hearts from the Zikr of Allah. Surely peace of heart (Soul) can be found only in the Zikr of Allah (28); and (also) those who believe and perform right deeds (as per Sha-riah), shall be happy, and go to Paradie (13: 29).
- ▶ These Aa-yaat are very important. Firstly, it is mentioned that Allah guides to Himself those who turn to Him in Tau-ba. Secondly, it is asserted that complete contentment of Heart (peace of Soul) can be achieved by a person only by repeatedly reciting the Zikr of Allah. Lastly, those persons who accept the Guidance from Allah and perform Aa-maal-e-Sa-leh are the only fortunate persons and they shall be rewarded Paradise by Allah for the same.
- C. It was not for any Prophet to come up with a Miracle except by leave of Allah. (13:38).
- ▶ It is for this reason that Holy *Qur-aan*, while mentioning about the Miracle performed by Prophet Issa (Jesus Christ) in reviving to life a dead person, is stated to have always said "Stand up by the Command of *Allah*," and the corpse immediately and miraculously stood up in obedience!!
- D. It is the Pleasure of Allah either to abrogate or to confirm His Commands; for He has with Him the 'Um-mul-Kitab' (Mother of Books) (13:39).

It would be useful to know the background in which this Command of Allah was Revealed upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW). At that time, the First main objection raised or asserted before Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) by the Jews and the Christians, who also possessed the Divine Books, Tau-raat and In-geel (Bible) respectively, was as to how could those two Divine Books be replaced by a new Divine Book, the Holy Qur-aan? The Second objection raised generally by the Unbelievers at that time was, as to how could the Commands Revealed in Holy Quraan from time to time, be modified or altered or completely replaced by new Commands? This is the short reply given by Allah to the above two objections.

In Sura Al-Reh-maan (55 / 97), Allah Reveals Wisdom upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to know and to convey to

Believers, in the following Aa-yaat:-

Everything existing on earth, either animate or inanimate, shall ultimately perish; and what shall finally survive and remain shall be Allah, who is full of Majesty, Bounty and Honour (55: 26-27).

These two Aa-yaat depict the position on the Day of Judgment.

Can there be any return for 'Eh-saan' (goodness) B. other than 'Eh-saan' ? (55: 60).

76. In Sura Al-De-her (76 / 98) Allah Reveals Wisdom upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to know and tell Believers, in the following Aa-yaat :-

Allah has created Man and has given him sight and hearing; and has shown him the Right Path, so that he may either be thankful to Allah (by following the Right Path), or may be ungrateful to Him (by not following the Right Path) (76: 2-3).

Recite the Zikr of Allah morning and evening; and bow in homage part of the night, and glorify Him far into the

night" (76: 25-26).

C. Holy *Qur-aan* is surely an admonition. Who ever desires may take the way to *Allah* (76: 29).

Very good Guidance to remember !!.

77. In Sura Al-Ta-laaq (65 / 99) in Aa-yat 11, Allah Informs Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), and the Believers, that who ever believes in Allah and performs Aa-maal-e-Saleh, shall be sent to Heaven (65: 11).

78. In Sura Al-Bai-ya-na (98 / 100), Aa-yaat 5 to 8, Allah Informs the Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), and the Believers, that a very clear distinction is drawn between the Unbelievers and the Believers, as to how Allah shall treat each of them in Aa-khe-rut. Some qualities of the Believers are also mentioned, and it is stated that Allah is well pleased with the Believers, and the Believers are well pleased with Allah, and their award shall be Heaven. This treatment is meted out to those Believers who 'fear' Allah (98: 5 to 8).

79. In Sura Al-Ha-shar (59 / 101) Allah Reveals Wisdom upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to know and to convey to

Believers, and the Believers, in the following Aa-yaat:-

A. Whatever booty Allah gives to His Prophet (SAW), is for Allah and His Prophet (SAW), the near relations, the orphans, the needy and wayfarers, so that it does not concentrate in the hands of those who are rich among you. Accept what the Prophet (SAW) gives you, and refrain from what he (SAW) forbids, and take heed for yourself and fear Allah. Surely He is severe in punishment (59:7).

An important principle of Islamic Economy is described, that wealth should not remain amassed in the hands of a few wealthy persons, but should circulate for the benefit of all.

B. Whoever preserves himself from his own greed shall be prosperous (in Aa-khe-rut) (59:9).

- C. Believers should constantly 'fear' Allah, and see what good deeds have been sent by them in advance for the Day of Judgment (59: 18).
- D. If Allah had sent down this Qur'an on a mountain you would have seen it rin desolate and split into two, for fear of Allah. Allah gives these examples so that Men may Think and Reflect (59: 21).
- ▶ Here is great Guidance and Wisdom for us. Holy Quraan was Revealed upon the heart of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), and yet it sustained the Revelation!! It must have been much more powerful than a mountain!! Subhan Allah (All Praise is for Allah) and Allah-O-Akbar (Allah is Great).
- F. He is Allah; there is no god but He; 'Aa-lim ul Ghaib' (the knower of the unknown or hidden), and 'Wash Shahaa-da' (the known or visible). He is 'Reh-maan' (Benevolent), 'Ra-heem' (ever-Merciful) (59: 22); He is Allah; there is no god but He, 'Al Malik' (the King), 'Al Quddus' (the Holy), 'Al Sa-laam' (the Preserver), 'Al Mou-min' (the Protector), Al-Moha-min' (the Guardian), 'Al Aziz' (the Strong), 'Al Jab-baar' (the Powerful), 'Al Mu-ta-kab-bir' (the Omnipotent). Far too exalted is Allah for what they associate with Him (59: 23); He is Allah, 'Al Khaliq' (the Creator), Al Bari (the Maker), 'Al mu-saw-wir' (the Fashioner). All His names are beautiful. Whatever is in Heavens and earth sings His praises. He is all-Mighty and all-Wise (59: 24).
- ▶ Allah Informs Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), and the Believers, about some of the extremely fine Sifaat (qualities and attributer) of Allah in a most beautiful language. These three Aayaat are worth remembering and reciting, off and on, in Sa-laat or even otherwise, and what a relief one gets from doing so !! Do try.

80. In Sura Al-Noor (24 / 102) Allah Commands the Believers to obey Allah and His Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), in the following Aa-yaat:-

A. Believers should unconditionally and without questioning, obey Allah and His Prophet Mohammad (SAW),

when they are called for questioning (24:51).

B. Believers should obey Allah and His Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) and his Teachings, to become successful in Aa-khe-rut (24: 52).

C. Believers should obey Allah as well as obey His Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), so that they may be rightly

guided (24: 54).

D. Real and true Believers are those who believe in Allah and His Prophet (SAW), and obey and respect him (SAW)

(24:62).

81. In Sura Al-Hajj (22 / 103), in Aa-yat 78, Allah Reveals some important points for Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to know and to convey to Believers, and the Believers, to strive in the religion of Allah with sincerity worthy of Allah. Allah has chosen the Believers and laid no hardship on them in the way of Faith, the Faith of your (SAW) fore father Ibrahim. He named Believers as Muslims earlier, and also in Qur-aan, in order that the Prophet (SAW) be witness over Believers, and Believers may be witness over Mankind. So be firm in devotion, pay the zakaat, and hold on firmly to Allah. He is your friend. How excellent a friend is He, how excellent a helper!!

▶ The Point about Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), as well other Prophets being witnesses on the Day of Judgment has

been referred four times in Holy Qur-aan as under :-

▶ First, in Sura Al-Nehel (16 / 70) in Aa-yaat 84 and 89. Second, in Sura Al-Baq-ra (2: 87) in Aa-yat 141. Third, in Sura Al-Ni-saa (4 / 92) in Aa-yat 41. Fourth, here in Sura Al-Hajj (22 / 103) in Aa-yat 78.

- ▶ I have already dealt in detail with this Point while dealing with the first three Sura. That discussion is relevant for the present Aa-yat 22: 78.
- 82. In Sura Al-Mu-ja-di-la (58 / 105) Allah Teaches Wisdom to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to know and to convey to Believers, in the following Aa-yaat:-
- A. The Believers should not hesitate to give alms in the name of Allah, before seeking conference with Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW). They should be regular in their devotional obligations to Allah; and should also pay the due share out of their wealth, for the welfare of others. They should also obey Allah and His Prophet (SAW) (58: 13).
- B. Surely those who oppose Allah and His Prophet (SAW) shall be among the most unsuccessful persons in Aa-khe-rut (58: 20).
- 83. In Sura Al-Huj-raat (49 / 106) Allah Commands Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to know and to convey to Believers, in the following Aa-yaat:
- A. They should never forestall the judgements of Allah and His Prophet Mohammad (SAW), and should have 'fear' of Allah (49:1).
- B. They should have extreme reverence for him (SAW), and should speak in a low tone in his (SAW) presence (49:3).
- C. That belief has not yet penetrated their hearts; and that they should believe in Islam by the sincerity and honesty of their hearts; and should obey *Allah* and His Prophet *Mohammad* (SAW). Allah shall not withhold the least of the reward of their labour. Verily, *Allah* is forgiving and kind (49:14).
- 84. In Sura Al-Teh-reem (66 / 107), Allah Commands Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), and the Believers, that offering Tauba by them with truthful heart is liked by Allah, and their short comings and Sins are forgiven (66:8).

▶ Allah Teaches Four Points to Holy Prophet Mohammad

(SAW), and the Believers as under :-

First, it is Allah alone who can Declare what is Ha-laal (permissible) and Ha-raam (prohibited); as well as what is legal and what is illegal; and that not even Rasool (Prophet) has any right or Authority to amend or modify the same.

Second, the importance of Rasool and his actions.

Third, the obedience to Rasool and to respect him as a necessary part of Ei-maan.

Last, that a Believer shall get Sa-waab or Aa-zaab according to the deeds performed by that Believer in this world.

85. In Sura Al-Ta-gha-bun (64 / 108) Allah Commands Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to know and to convey to Believers, in the following Aa-yaat:-

A. Believers should have Ei-maan in Allah, in His Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), and the Light (Holy Qur-aan)

Allah has Revealed (64:8).

E. Believers should obey Allah and His Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW). The duty of Holy Prophet (SAW) is to convey correctly the Message of Allah (Holy Qur-aan) (64:12).

86. In Sura Al-Saff (61 / 109) Allah Commands Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to know and to convey to Believers, in the

following Aa-yaat to inform the Believers :-

A. Why do they say what they do not do ? (61:2); and also they should not say anything which they do not intend to do, as these Deeds are extremely disliked by *Allah* (61:3).

B. They (Unbelievers) want to put out the light of Allah (Islam) by blowing with their mouths. But Allah Wills to protect His light, however the Unbelievers may dislike it. (61:8). It is He who sent His Prophet (SAW) with Guidance and the True way to raise it above all Faiths, however the idolaters may dislike it (61:9).

- C. Allah Commands Holy Prophet (SAW), to inform the Believers about a bargain which shall save them from a painful punishment on the Day of Judgment (61:10). The bargain is that Believers should have Eimaan; they should spend their wealth for Allah; and devote their lives to serve Allah (61:11).

 87. In Sura Al-Jum-aa (62 / 110), Allah Revals the importance
- 87. In Sura Al-Jum-aa (62 / 110), Allah Revals the importance as well as duties of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), in the following Aa-yaat:-
- A. Allah has sent him (SAW) as His Prophet (SAW) to convey His Messages to all Mankind; to purify the Souls of the Believers; and to teach them Holy Qur-aan, as well as Wisdom, (which is clearly something other than and in addition to Holy Qur-aan); whereas before that they were indeed, most obviously, lost in error (62: 2).
- B. Allah Himself shall take care of the Unbelievers (62:3).
- 88. In Sura Al-Fat-heh (48 / 111), in Aa-yat 9, Allah Commands Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to inform the Believers, that they should believe in Allah and His Prophet (SAW); honour and revere Him; and sing His praises (Zikr) morning and evening (48:9).
- 89. In Sura Al-Maa-aey-da (5/112) in Aa-yat 92, Allah Commands Holy Prophet Mohammad (5/1W), to infom the Believers, to obey Allah and His Prophet (SAW); and beware that if they turn away, they should remember, that his (SAW) duty is to give them a clear warning (5:92).
- 90 In Sura Al-Tau-ba (9 / 113) Allah Teaches Wisdom to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to know and to convey to Believers, in the following Aa-yaat:
 - A. Allah treats Mut-ta-qeen as His friends (9:4).
- B. To judge the right status of any person who was originally an Unbeliever, but there after declares himself to be a Believer, by testing three things. First, Whether he has offered

Tau-ba openly to Allah, and has embraced Islam. Second, that he is firm in devotion (offers Sa-laat regularly). Third, that he pays Za-kaat regularly. If the person does so, he has entered the Islamic Um-mah, and no person should harass him.

▶ This criteria fixed by Allah is binding and ever lasting,

and is Guidance for all of us (9:5).

C. Verily, Allah treats Mut-ta-qeen as His friends (9: 7).

D. Some of the qualities of Mut-ta-qeen are described

(See Book VII for details).

In these two Aa-yaat 9: 17-18, three other points are Commanded by Allah. First, it is not proper for Mush-ri-qeen, to visit or enter Mosques. Second, Mosques should only be visited by Mut-ta-qeen, whose certain qualities are also mentioned. Third, no Good deeds done in this world by Unbelievers shall be acceptable to Allah, because they do not possess Ei-maan.

The third Point is extremely important and should be an

eye opener to Unbelievers (9: 17-18).

E. Allah does Not give Guidance to cruel persons (9: 19).

F. Believers are prohibited to keep friendship with their nearest relations like father, mother, brothers, sisters etc. who are Unbelievers; and if they disobey this Command, they are

doing injustice to themselves (9: 22-23).

- G. If their fathers and sons, their brothers and wives and families and wealth, or the business they fear may fail, and the mansions that they love, are dearer to them than Allah or His Prophet (SAW), or struggling in His cause, then wait until Allah's Command arrives, for Allah does not show the way to those who cross all limits (9: 24).
- H. Not to allow Mush-re-keen to enter Kaa-ba after this year (Ninth A.H.) because Mush-re-keen are Na-jis (unclean Spiritually) (9:28).

- Allah does Not give Guidance to the Nation of Unbelievers (9: 37).
 - Allah knows the Mut-ta-qeen very well (9: 44).
- K. Allah does Not accept the offerings from Unbelievers (9:53).
- L. Persons on whom Sad-qaat (Charities) can be spent, are beggars, imbecile persons, those officials who are managing the Za-kaat funds, those who deserve help, for freeing the slaves, for removing the burden of debtors, for religious works in the name of Allah, for wayfarer (travelers who need help) (9:60).
- M. They swear by Allah to please you (SAW); but if they are Believers, it would have been worthier to have pleased Allah and His Prophet (SAW) (9:62).
- N. Allah has promised to send in Hell Fire, all Munafe-qeen (double dealing persons), whether male or female, as well as Unbelievers, because they did not obey Allah and His Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) (9:68).
- O. Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) has been forbidden to seek forgiveness from Allah for Muna-fe-qeen; and further that if forgiveness was asked by him (SAW) seventy times for the Muna-fe-qeen, Allah shall Not forgive them (9: 79-80).
- ▶ A close examination of these two Aa-yaat 9: 79-80, shows that Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) has the implied authority from Allah to ask for forgiveness of other class of persons (especially Believers) who are neither Muna-fe-quen nor Unbelievers.
- P. Allah forbids Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) either to offer Namaz-e-Janaza (the funeral Prayer of a person for his salvation) of Muna-fe-quent, or even to visit their graves, because they did not obey Allah and His Holy Prophet (SAW) and died as Unbelievers (9:84).

- Q. Even if a Mosque is constructed with ulterior motives and evil intentions to create dissentions etc., it is not to be treated as a Mosque and should be demolished as was done by the Holy Prophet (SAW) in this case. The Holy Prophet (SAW) was directed by Allah not to even stand in that Mosque, which was constructed with evil intentions and ulterior motives (9: 107-108).
- R. Allah has purchased the lives and properties of Believer in consideration of being sent to Heaven. Some qualities of Mut-ta-quen are also mentioned here (9: 111-112) (See Book VII for details).
- S. It is not proper for Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) or even for Believer that they should pray for the forgiveness of Mush-re-keen, even though such Mush-re-keen may be their closest relation, because they should know that such Mush-re-keen are destined to go to Hell (9: 113-114).
- T. The Believers by their self-surrender obtain eternal salvation. Allah will turn in Mercy even upon those who, though they waiver or fail in their duty towards Allah, but turn at least to Him in Tau-ba (9: 100 to 118).
- U. Allah does not let go waste the Good deeds performed by Mut-ta-qeen (9: 120) (See Book VII for details).
 - V. Allah is with Mut-ta-geen. (9:123).
- 91. In Sura Al-Nasar (110 / 114), in Aa-yaat 1 to 3, Allah Commands Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), and the Believers, that when the help and victory of Allah aarives, (1); and you (SAW) see men embrace Islam in very large numbers (2); then glorify Allah and seek His forgiveness. Verily He is extremely kind in accepting Tau-ba (3).
- ▶ This is the last complete Sura Revealed upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), only a short time before his departure from this world.

▶ Allah gives a golden advice to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to glorify Allah and to seek His forgiveness, at a time, when not only complete Victory is achieved by him (SAW), but also his (SAW) life's Mission is accomplished. In such circumstances, persons are usually puffed up with self praise, pride and arrogance.

▶ This Sura teaches good Guidance and Wisdom. When a person achieves extra ordinary success, he or she is likely to become proud, arrogant and full of self-praise. This Sura teaches that instead of being proud, arrogant and full of self praise, he or she should thank and offer Prayers to Allah, for the extra ordinary success bestowed upon him / her, and seek His forgiveness.

END OF PART I OF BOOK II. HOLY PROPHET MOHAMMAD (SAW)

Join the Company of Allah and His Angels.

Allah sends Blessings upon you (SAW)], as do His angels, so that He may bring you (SAW) out from 'Zul-maat' into 'Noor'; and He is full of Mercy to the Believers (33: 43).

Allah and His angels send Blessings upon the Prophet (SAW)]; O you Believers, you also send your 'Darood' and 'Sa-laam' upon him (SAW), and continue to do so. (33:56).

In the name of Allah, the most Benevolent, the most Merciful

PART II - BOOK II - VOLUME I. EXTRAORDINARY ASPECTS ABOUT HOLY PROPHET MOHAMMAD (SAW) AS SEEN THROUGH HOLY QUR-AAN

Explanatory Notes.

In this Part, I have tried to select and arrange the Sura, and the Aa-yaat contained therein, according to Nuzool, which show or reflect upon, any Extra Ordinary aspect about Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), in Holy Qur-aan.

This shall help considerably to get a clear picture, as to how Allah, in His infinite Grace, has honoured and granted a unique and exalted position to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW),

not bestowed upon or enjoyed by any other Prophet.

A. His (SAW) Unique and Exalted Position.

Detailed discussion.

A.1 In Sura Alam-Nash-rah (94 / 12) in Aa-yaat 1 and 4, Allah addressing Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) Reveals, that He had opened his (SAW) chest and had exalted his (SAW) fame and

dignity.

The above two Aa-yaat show that a unique and special treatment was meted out to him (SAW) by 'opening his (SAW) chest'; as well as by forecasting about the raising of his (SAW) name in fame and dignity, which has not been done by Allah in the case of any other Prophet. This shows the unique and exalted position of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW).

▶ At another place (39 : 22-23), Holy Qur-aan speaks about the opening of the chest of a Believer, where after it becomes easier for that Believer to receive Guidance from Allah

and Holy Qur-aan.

Peer Mohammad Karam Shah Al-Azhari, in his Zia-ul-Qur-aan, Volume 5, Pages 597 to 602 in Notes 1 to 6, has explained and elaborated the various aspects of this Sura in a most beautiful language and lucid manner. I reproduce a very brief summary of some important aspects dealt by him, by adding 33: 43 and 33: 56 also.

First, he explains that 'opening of the chest' (heart) of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), was to enable him (SAW) to assimilate and absorb all the knowledge of Ghaib (hidden or unknown) and Sha-ha-da (apparent or known), which Allah had decided to Reveal by Wa-he upon his (SAW) heart; so that he (SAW) may be able to sustain and perform the duties and attributes of Risa-lat (Prophet hood), as well as the burden of Nuzool (Revelation) of Holy Qur-aan.

Second, when the chest of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) was opened, the worries and short comings, if any, were removed by the Command of Allah.

Third, Allah raised Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) in fame and dignity in various ways. First, by making it mandatory to take his (SAW) name also along with the name of Allah, whenever the Kal-ma-e-Sha-ha-dat is recited. Second, in Aa-zan (call for daily Prayers) the name of Allah and His Rasool (SAW) are taken togethr. Third, made his (SAW) obedience necessary along with the obedience of Allah. Fourth, made his (SAW) disobedience and opposition punishable. Fifth, by mentioning twice in Holy Qur-aan; once in 33:43 that Allah and His Angels send Darood upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) to bring him (SAW) from Zul-maat to Noor; and again in 33: 56 that Allah and His Angels send Darood upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), and Commanding the Believers to send Sa-laam upon him Sixth, made the regular and continuous (SAW) regularly. recitation of Darood and Sa-laam upon him (SAW) obligatory for a Believer. How true and full of Guidance and Wisdom !!

Fourth, it is extremely important to note that this Sura is one of the earliest (12) in Nu-zool, when no one could foresee or forecast this reality, except Allah alone. Good Guidance from Holy Qur-aan and an eye opener for all who understand and

appreciate !!.

A.2 In Sura Al-Na-jam (53 / 23), in Aa-yaat 13 to 18, Allah Reveals that he (SAW) saw him (angel Gib-ra-eel) in the course of another descent (13); by the Lote-tree beyond which none can pass (14); close to which is the Garden of Tranquility (Paradise) (15); when the Lote tree was covered over with what it was covered over (16); neither did his (SAW) sight falter nor exceed the bounds (17); indeed he (SAW) saw some of the greater Signs of Allah (18).

▶ In the above Aa-yaat is mentioned, the Second stage of Mai-raj [physical (bodily) visit of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) before Allah in his life time]. The First stage of Mai-raj is mentioned in Sura Bani Israil (17 / 50) in Aa-yat 1.

▶ Mai-raj is another unique and exalted position given by Allah to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), which has not been

bestowed upon or is enjoyed by any other Prophet.

A.3 Prophet Mohammad (SAW), is Commanded by Allāh to inform 'Men, that he (SAW) is verily the Prophet for all of them from Allah, Whose kingdom extends over Heavens and earth. There is no god but He, the giver of life and death. So believe in Allah and His Rasool, the gentile Prophet, sent by Him, who (SAW) believes in Allah and His Messages (Wa-he). Obey him (SAW); so that you may be guided aright (7 / 39 : 158).

▶ The last sentence in the above Aa-yat shows the unique and exalted position of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) by seeing

the language used for him (SAW).

A.4 In Sura Al- Shau-raa (26 / 47), in Aa-yaat 192 to 194, Allah Reveals, that Holy Qur'an is a Revelation from Allah, Lord of all the worlds (192); which angel Gib-ra-eel brought by Wa-he

- (193); to Reveal upon the heart of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) so that he (SAW) may be a warner (194).
- ▶ The important point to note is mentioned in Aa-yaat 193 and 194 above, wherein it is mentioned that the Holy Qur-aan was revealed upon the heart of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) by Allah through angel Gib-ra-eel.
- In Sura Al-Ha-shar (59 / 101) in Aa-yat 21, which is referred below, Allah says that if Holy Qur-aan would have been revealed upon a mountain, the said mountain would have split and blown to small pieces.
- ▶ The important point to note is, that while a mountain could not withstand the Revelation of Holy Qur-aan, and would have split and blown to small pieces; the noble heart of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), completely withstood the impact of and absorbed fully the Revelation of Holy Qur-aan, in as much as he (SAW) became the First Ha-fiz (one who remembers by heart) of Holy Qur-aan; and he (SAW) remained perfectly normal and healthy. This fully proves, beyond any doubt, his (SAW) unique and exalted position, which is not enjoyed by or is bestowed upno any other Prophet by Allah.
- A.5 In Sura Bani-Is-ra-eel (17 / 50), in Aa-yat 1, Allah Reveals that Glory to Allah, who carried His 'Aabd' (Servant or Creation) during the night from the holy Mosque (at Makka) to the Al'Aqsa Mosque (at Jerusalem), whose precincts Allah has blessed, so that He may show him (SAW) some of His signs. Verily, He is all knowing and seeing.
- ▶ This Aa-yat deals with the First stage of Mai-raj; the Second stage is dealt in some detail in Aa-yaat 13 to 18 in Sura Al-Naj-am (53 / 23), which is referred in A.2 above.
- ▶ This is another unique and exalted position given by Allah to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), which is not bestowed upon or is enjoyed by any other Prophet.

A.6 In Sura Al-Am-Bi-yaa (21 / 73), in Aa-yat 107, Allah Rreveals that He has sent Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), only as 'Reh-mat ul lil Aa-laa-meen' (benevolence or boon for all the

Worlds).

The Arabic expression 'Aa-laa-meen' means 'Worlds'; that is, the entire Universe and the Solar System, and shall also include. 'Aa-lam-e-Aa-khe-rut', 'Aa-lam-e-Arwah', 'Aa-lam-e-Jinnat', as well as any other 'Aa-lam' not known to us, for which Allah is 'Rabb-bul Aa-laa-meen'. This Aa-yat alone is sufficient proof to show the extent of Jurisdiction, Power and ever lasting authority bestowed by Allah upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW); which automatically continues even after he (SAW) has left us, and is permanent and for all times to come, because it is mentioned Holy Qur-aan.

▶ It is extremely important to note, that in this Aa-yat, Allah bestows a unique and special honour and dignity upon him (SAW) by saying that he (SAW) has been sent as a 'Reh-mat' for all the Worlds. Allah is the Rabb of all the Worlds; he (SAW) is

'Reh-mat' for all the Worlds.

▶ This unique and exalted position has not been bestowed

by Allah upon or is enjoyed by any other Prophet.

A.7 In Sura Al-In-faal (8 / 88), in Aa-yat 17, Allah addresses Holy Prophet Mohmmad (SAW), that it was not he (SAW) who killed them (the Unbelievers), but Allah did so. He (SAW) did not throw what he (SAW) threw, (sand into the eyes of the enemy), it was Allah who did it, to favour the faithful. Allah is all-hearing and all-knowing.

▶ This unique and exalted position has not been bestowed

by Allah upon or is enjoyed by any other Prophet.

A.8 In Sura Al-Ah-Zaab (33 / 90) in Aa-yat 43, Allah Commands that He sends 'Darood' (Blessings) upon you (SAW), as do H.'s angels, so that He may bring you (SAW) out from the

depths of 'Zul-maat' into 'Noor'; And He is full of Mercy to the Believers (33: 43).

A.9 La Sura Al-Ah-Zaab (33 / 90) in Aa-yat 56, Allah repeats the Revelation, which was made in 33: 43, with a Command for the Believers, that Allah and His angels shower their blessings on the Prophet (SAW); the Believers should also send their blessings upon him (SAW), and continue doing so regularly.

► Aa-yat 33: 43 referred in A.8 and Aa-yat 33: 56 referred in A.9 above, deal with the same point. I have already given my Comments / Observations on both of them in A.2 above.

- I would like to clarify the impact of reading 33: 43 and 33: 56 together. Dr. Malik Ghulam Murtaza, in his Anwar-ul-Qur-aan, Volume I, Page 557, deals with this point in a very nice manner. I give a summary of what he has said. Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) is reported to have said that whenever a Believer once recites Darood upon him (SAW), Allah in return, recites Larood upon that person 10 times. Aa-yat 33: 43 explains the significance of recitation of Darood by Allah and His Angels, by explaining that because of such Blessings by Allah and His Angels, the person concerned, is removed out of 'Zul-maat' into 'Noor'. What a remarkable and generous facility Granted by Allah to every Believer to get this advantage, by simply reciting Darood and Sa-laam upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW)? This is the Guidance and Wisdom we get from Holy Qur-aan.
- This unique and exalted position has not been bestowed by Allah upon or enjoyed by any other Prophet.
- A.10 In Sura Al-Ha-shar (59 / 101) in Aa-yat 21, Allah Reveals that if He had sent down Holy Qur'an on a mountain, you (SAW) would have seen it torn asunder and split into pieces for 'fear' of Allah. Allah offers these examples, so that Men may think and reflect.

This Aa-yat has already been discussed in detail in A.2 above, while dealing with the Revelation Holy Qur-aan upon the heart of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW). It has been included here to show what was the effect of the Revelation of Holy Quraan upon the heart of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW).

A.11 In Sura Al-Fat-heh (48 / 111) in Aa-yat 10, Allah Reveals upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), that those who do 'Baet' (swear allegiance) to you (SAW) indeed swear allegiance to Allah; and Allah's protection in over them. There after who ever breaks 'Baet', breaks it to his own loss; but who ever fulfils "Baet" made to Allah shall receive a great reward from Him (48: 10).

▶ I have already discussed in A.7 above (8:17), and have explained that the actions taken by Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) were actually the actions taken by Allah through him

(SAW).

▶ In this Aa-yat 48: 10, the same point is repeated in respect of the 'Baet' upon the hands of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), which in fact was considered by Allah to be 'Baet' (allegiance) to Allah through Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW).

▶ This unique and exalted position has not been bestowed

by Allah upon or enjoyed by any other Prophet.

B. Complete Obedience to him (SAW).

Detailed discussion.

B.1 In Sura Aal-e-Im-ran (3 / 89) in Aa-yaat 31 and 32, Allah Commands Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to inform the Believers, that if they love Allah, then they should follow him (SAW), so that Allah may love them and forgive their sins; for Allah is forgiving and kind (31). They should obey Allah and His Messenger (SAW); and if they refuse, then they should remember that Allah does not love Unbelievers (32).

B.2 In Sura Aal-e-Im-ran (3 / 89) in Aa-yat 132, Allah again Commands Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to inform the

Believers, that they should obey Allah and His Prophet, so that they may be treated with Mercy.

In Sura Al-Ah-zaab (33 / 90) in Aa-yat 36, Allah B.3 Commands Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to inform the Believers, that no believing men and women have any choice in a matter, after Allah and His Prophet (SAW) have decided it. Whoever disobeys Allah and His Prophet (SAW) has clearly lost

the Right way and has gone astray.

Li Sura Al-Ah-zaab (33 / 90) in Aa-yat 53, Allah Commands Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to inform the Believers, not to enter his (SAW) houses for a meal without waiting for the proper time, unless asked; and enter only when they are invited; and depart when they have eaten; and not to stay on talking. This puts the Prophet (SAW) to inconvenience, and embarrassment before them; but Allah is not embarrassed in saying the truth. And when they ask his (SAW) wife for some thing of utility, ask for it from behind the screen. This is for the purity of their hearts. It does not behove them to trouble the Prophet (SAW), or to ever marry his (SAW) wives after him (SAW). This would indeed be serious in the sight of Allah.

This Aa-yat contains three points. First, that etiquette is being taught to Believers. Second, regarding 'Pur-dah' for women, which is necessary for the purity of heart. Third, the extreme respect and reverence for the wives of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), even after his (SAW) departure from this

world.

B.5 In Sura Al-Ni-Saa (4 / 92) in Aa-yat 59, Allah Commands Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to inform the Believers, to obey Allah and His Prophet (SAW), and those in authority among them ; and if they are at variance over something, they should refer it to Allah and His Messenger (SAW), if they believe in Allah and the Last Day of Judgement. This is good for them and the best of Settlements.

B.6 In Sura Al-Ni-Saa (4 / 92) in Aa-yat 64, Allah Commands Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to inform the Believers, that He has sent no Prophet, but that he should be obeyed by the Will of Allah. If the Believers come to you (SAW), after doing some Sin or wrong deed, and ask forgiveness from Allah (by offering Tauba); and you (SAW) also ask forgiveness for them from Allah, those Believers would surely find Allah forgiving and Merciful.

This important Command of Allah clearly proves, that Allah has given the authority to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) to ask for forgiveness from Allah on behalf of Believers, who commit any sin or wrong. This authority given to him (SAW), mentioned in Holy Qur-aan, is permanent and ever lasting, and shall continue even in Aa-khe-rut. Full of Guidance for us!!

B.7 In Sura Al-Ni-Saa (4 / 92) in Aa-yat 69, Allah Commands Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to inform the Believers, that those who obey Allah and His Prophet (SAW), shall be (on the Day of Judgement) with those who are blessed by Allah; namely, the Prophets, the Sincere and the Trustful, the Martyrs and the Upright; and an excellent company they shall enjoy!!.

B.8 In Sura Al-Ni-saa (4 / 92) in Aa-yat 80, Allah Commands Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to inform the Believers, that if they obey His Prophet (SAW), they in fact obey Allah; but if some Believers turn away from you (SAW), they should remember

that Allah has not sent you (SAW) as warden over them.

B.9 I., Sura Al-Noor (24 / 102) in Aa-yat 54, Allah Commands Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to inform the Believers, to obey Allah and obey His Prophet (SAW). If they turn away, then for him (SAW) is his (SAW) duty to fulfil, and for the Believers, the burden (of Sin) that they shall carry; yet if they obey him (SAW), they shall be rightly guided. The duty of the Messenger (SAW) is to convey Allah's Message clearly.

B.10 In Sura Al-Noor (24 / 102) in Aa-yat 56, Allah Commands Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to inform the Believers, to

observe their devotional obligations, pay the zakat, and obey His Prophet (SAW) so that they may be shown Mercy.

B.11 In Sura Al-Ta-ghaa-bun (64 / 108) in Aa-yat 12, Allah Commands Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to inform the Believers, to obey Allah and His Prophet (SAW). If they turn away, the duty of Prophet (SAW) is to convey the (Divine) Message clearly.

B.12 In Sura Al-Fat-heh (48 / 111) in Aa-yaat 8 to 10, Allah Commands Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to inform the Believers, that He has sent him (SAW) as witness (of Truth), and harbinger of good news, and a warner (8); so that Men may believe in Allah and His Prophet; and honour and revere Allah; and sing His praise morning and evening (9). Those who perform 'Baet' (swear allegiance) to you (SAW), indeed swear allegiance to Allah; and Allah's protection is over them. Then who ever breaks the allegiance, breaks it to his or her own loss; but who ever fulfils the allegiance made to Allah shall receive a great reward from Him (10).

- ▶ In Aa-yat 10 above, it is clearly mentioned that those who swear allegiance to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), in fact swear allegiance to Allah.
- C. Disobedience or Opposition to him (SAW), and its consequences.

 Explanatory Notes.
- Prophet Mohammad (SAW)', in 5 different Aa-yaat mentioned in B.1; B.8; B.9; B.11 and B.12; the obedience as well as disobedience to Holy Prophet (SAW) has been mentioned. To avoid repetition in the same Part of the same Book, I have mentioned them below by making only a reference to Section B at the relevant place of Nuzool.

In Sura Al-In-faal (8 / 88) in Aa-yat 13, Allah Commands Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to inform the Believers, that who ever opposes Allah and His Prophet (SAW), should know that Allah is severe in punishment.

[See B.1 above for complete details].

In 3: 31-32, Allah treats the refusal by a Believer to obey Him and His Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), as a sign of having renounced Islam, and treats him or her as an Unbeliever.

What a warning ? Full of Guidance !!

In Sura Al-Ah-zaab (33 / 90) in Aa-yat 36, Allah Commands Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to inform the Believers, that no believing men and women have any choice in a matter, after Allah and His Prophet (SAW) have decided it. Who ever disobeys Allah and His Prophet (SAW) has clearly lost the Right way and has gone astray (36).

Allah Commands the Believers to obey any and every decision given by Allah through him (SAW); and warns those who dare to disobey such decision, that they have "clearly lost the Right way and gone astray" (36). The 'way' here obviously and

clearly refers to 'Si-raat-ul Mus-ta-qeem'.

In Sura Al-Ni-Saa (4 / 92) in Aa-yat 14, Allah Commands Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to inform the Believers, that those who disobey Allah and His Prophet (SAW), and exceed the bounds of law, shall be taken to Hell and shall abide there for ever and shall suffer despicable punishment.

Yet another command by Allah directing the Believers to obey Allah and His Prophet (SAW). The consequences for disobedience are that they "will be taken to Hell and shall abide

there for ever and shall suffer despicable punishment".

[See B.8 above for complete details]. C.5

[See B.9 above for complete details]. C.6

In Sura Al-Mujaa-di-laa (58 / 105) in Aa-yaat 20 to 22, C.7 Allah Commands Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to inform the

Believers, that surely those who oppose Allah and His Prophet shall be among the vilest (20); Allah has decreed that He and His Prophet (SAW) shall prevail. Verily, Allah is Powerful and Almighty (21); you (SAW) shall not find those who believe in Allah and the Day of Resurrection, loving those who oppose Allah and His Prophet (SAW), even though they may be their fathers, sons, or brothers or their kin. Allah has inscribed on their hearts belief, and has supported them with His own Grace, and shall admit them to Paradise, where they shall abide for ever, Allah accepting them, and they happy in the pleasure of Allah. They are verily the army of Allah. The army of Allah shall be victorious.

C.8 [See B.11 above for complete details].

C.9 [See B.12 above for complete details].

In Aa-yat 10 above, it is clearly mentioned that those who swear allegiance to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), in fact swear allegiance to Allah.

C.10 In Sura Al-Tau-ba (9 / 113) in Aa-yat 61, Allah Reveals upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), that there are some among the Believers who offend him (SAW). For those who offend His Prophet (SAW), there is painful punishment.

Painful punishment by Allah for those who offend him (SAW).

C.11 In Sura Al-Tau-ba (9 / 113) in Aa-yat 63, Allah Reveals upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to tell the Believers to realize that anyone who opposes Allah and His Prophet, shall abide in Hell for ever? and that is the worst disgrace.

▶ Those who oppose him (SAW) shall abide in Hell for eveer.

D. Special Reverence or Respect for (SAW):Detailed discussion

D.1 In Sura Al-Noor (24 / 102) in Aa-yat 63, Allah Reveals upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to tell the Believers not to consider their being summoned by him (SAW) to be like their calling one another. Allah knows those of them who go away surreptitiously. So let those who act in contravention of this Command take heed, lest a trial should befall them or a grievous punishment may come upon them.

▶ Here Allah teaches the Believers the etiquette how to behave when they are summoned by Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), and not to leave without obtaining his (SAW) permission to leave. Those Believers who dare to disobey these Commands, are warned of a trial and punishment by Allah, This shows the

special reverence and respect for him (SAW).

D.2 In Sura Al-Mujaa-Di-Laa (58 / 105) in Aa-yat 13, Allah Reveals upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to tell the Believers not be afraid of giving alms before conferring with him (SAW)? If they can not do this, and Allah forgives them, they should be regular and constant in their devotional obligations, and pay the due share of their wealth for the welfare of others; and obey Allah and His Prophet (SAW).

▶ Giving alms before conferring with him (SAW) is

another honour and respect for him (SAW).

D.3 In Sura Al-Huj-raat (49 / 106) in Aa-yat 1, Allah Reveals upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to tell the Believers, not to forestall the judgements of Allah and His Prophet (SAW), and have 'fear' of Allah. Verily Allah hears all and knows every thing.

D.4 In Sura Al-Huj-raat (49 / 106) in Aa-yat 2, Allah Reveals upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), to tell the Believers not to raise their voices above the voice of His Prophet (SAW), and not to speak loudly to him (SAW) as they do with one another, lest

their Good deeds are nullified unconsciously.

▶ Believers are Commanded by *Allah* neither to raise their voices above his (SAW) voice, nor to speak loudly to him (SAW), otherwise their Good deeds shall be nullified. What Respect and Reverence? Subhan Allah.

E. Duties assigned by Allah to him (SAW). Detailed discussion.

E.1 In Sura Al-Baq-ra (2 / 87) in Aa-yat 119, Allah Reveals upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), that He has sent him (SAW), with Truth (Holy Qur-aan) to give glad tidings and to warn. He (SAW) shall not be questioned about those who are inmates of Hell.

▶ Here Allah explains some of the duties assigned to the Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW).

E.2 In Sura Al-Baq-ra (2 / 87) in Aa-yat 129, Allah Reveals upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), the Prayer offered by Prophet Ibrahim, to send to them a Prophet from among them, to recite His Divine Messages to them, and teach them the Divine Book and Wisdom, and purify their Souls Spiritually in every way; for indeed Allah is Almighty and wise.

This is the famous Prayer made by Prophet *Ibrahim* to *Allah*, at the time of the completion of the construction of Holy Kaa-ba, and describes clearly the duties to be assigned by *Allah* to Holy Prophet *Mohammad* (SAW). First duty is to deliver the Message of *Allah* to all. Second duty is to teach the Holy Book Revealed upon him (SAW), as well as Wisdom to the Believers. Last duty is to purify the Believers Spiritually, by purifying their Souls, which seems to be the most important and most difficult duty, and can be performed only by a Person possessing special Spiritual Powers.

E.3 In Sura Al-Baq-ra (2 / 87) in Aa-yat 151, Allah Reveals upon Holy Prophet Moh.ummad (SAW), that He has now sent a Messenger (SAW) from among them to convey His Messages to

them; and to purify their Souls Spiritually; and to teach them the Book (Holy Qur-aan) and Wisdom; and what they did not know before.

by Prophet *Ibrahim* to Him, mentioned above in E.2, which is Granted by *Allah* by sending him (SAW); and describes some of the main functions to be assigned by *Allah* to him (SAW). Three main duties are described here. First duty is to deliver the Message of *Allah* to all. Second duty is to teach the Holy Book (Qur-aan) Revealed upon him (SAW), as well as Wisdom to the Believer. Third duty is to purify the Believers Spiritually, by purifying their Souls, which seems to be the most important and most difficult duty, and can be performed only by a Person possessing Special Spiritual Powers.

▶ This process of purifying the Believers and their Souls, still continues as taught and done by him (SAW), by Wali-e-Kaamil (perfect Wali), if some one is extremely lucky to find one.

E.4 In Sura Aal-e-Imran (3 / 89) in Aa-yat 164, Allah repeats the same Command that He has favoured the Believers by sending to them a Prophet (SAW) from among them, who (SAW) recites to them His Messages (Holy Qur-aan); and reforms them by purifying their Souls; and teaches them the Divine Book (Qur-aan) and Wisdom; for they were clearly in error before.

E.5 In Sura Al-Jum-aa (62 / 110) in Aa-yat 2, Allah repeats the same Command that He raised among the gentiles a Prophet (SAW) from among them, who (SAW) recites His Revelations to them; reforms them Spiritually by purifying their Souls; and teaches them the Divine Book (Qur-aan) and Wisdom, for before him they were clearly in error.

The same comments apply to this Aa-yat 62: 2 as have

been made in respect of Aa-yat 2: 151 in 'C' above.

F. True Guidance only from him (SAW).
Detailed discussion.

- F.1 In Sura Al-Fur-quan (25 / 42) in Aa-yat 1, Allah Reveals the Criterion (of right and wrong) to His Prophet (SAW) that it may be a warning for the world (25:1).
- ▶ Here Allah Commands in clear words that Holy Quraan has been Revealed by Allah upon him (SAW) as a warning for the entire world, and that it is the sole Criteria to find out what is Good / Right, and what is Bad / Evil. Therefore true Guidance can only be obtained from the Holy Qur-aan as taught and explained by him (SAW).
- F.2 In Sura Al-Saba (34 / 58) in Aa-yat 28, Allah Reveals that He has sent Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) only as a bearer of good tidings and admonisher for all Mankind; yet most people do not understand (34 : 28).
- F.3 In Sura Al-Saff (61 / 109) in Aa-yat 9, Allah Reveals that He has sent His Prophet (SAW) with the Guidance and True way (holy Qur-aan) to take it above all Faiths, however the idolaters may dislike it (61:9).
- F.4 In Sura Al-Saff (61 / 109) in Aa-yaat 10 to 13, Allah Reveals to Believers, that He was offering them a bargain which shall save them from painful punishment? (61:10); Come to believe in Allah and His Prophet (SAW), and struggle in the cause of Allah, wealth and Soul, this shall be good for them, if they can understand. (61:11); He will forgive their Sins and admit them to gardens with rivers flowing by, and excellent mansions in the gardens of Eden (Paradise). This will be a great fulfillment (61:12); And (He shall give them) what is dearest to them help from Allah and early victory, so give good tidings to those who believe (61:13).
- ▶ Here Allah 'offers a bargain to the Believers', through him (SAW), for salvation in 'Aa-khe-rut,' the most important part being "believe in Allah and him (SAW)". Who else can give true and proper Guidance than him (SAW)?
 - G. Shi-fa-aat by him (SAW),

Detailed discussion.

In Sura Al-Ni-Saa (4 / 92) in Aa-yat 64, Allah Reveals that He has sent no Prophet but that he should be obeyed by the Will of Allah. If the Believers had come to you after committing some Sin, and asked forgiveness for the same from Allah, and you (SAW) had also asked forgiveness for them, they would surely have found Allah forgiving and merciful (4:64).

▶ The most important point to note is, that Believers come to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) after committing some Sin, and first ask forgiveness from Allah for the same; because it is Allah alone Who can forgive the wrong or Sin. But there after, if he (SAW), graciously, and as a part of his (SAW) being 'Reh-matul-lil-Aa-la-meen', "also asks for forgiveness" from Allah for the said Believer, Allah shall surely be found to be forgiving and merciful. What other proof is needed from Holy Qur-aan in respect of Shi-fa-aat of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) ?

END OF BOOK II OF VOLUME I HOLY PROPHET MOHAMMAD (SAW) AS SEEN THROUGH HOLY QUR-AAN. Some Duas to remember and recite

 O Allah! forgive us for our Sins and our excesses in our affairs make our foot hold firm and give us victory over the Unbelieving persons (3: 147).

O Allah! we have wronged ourselves. If You do not forgive

us and have Mercy upon us, surely we are lost (5: 174).

There is no Allah save Allah. Glory to Him. Verily, I am the one who has committed wrong (17: 24). This is the well known Aa-yat-ul-Ka-rima.

▶ O Allah! I seek refuge with You against the whispering of the Shai-taans, and I seek refuge with You, O Allah! lest they should

come near me (23:98).

O Allah! Forgive and have Mercy, for You are Best of all those who show Mercy. (23: 118).

In the name of Allah, the most Benevolent, the most Merciful

VOLUME I - BOOK III INSAN (MAN) AS DEPICTED IN HOLY *QUR-AAN*

Explanatory Notes.

- While reading Holy Qur-aan carefully, I came across several Commands of Allah, at different places, stating as to why and how the First Man (Prophet Adam) was created by Allah from rotten clay without a father or mother. His mate Mother Hav-va (Eve) was created by Allah, by taking a small part of the body of Prophet Adam, again without a father or mother. Thereafter births of human beings started taking place in the normal, usual worldly manner; leaving aside, of course, a few exceptional births in unusual and miraculous manner, mentioned in Holy Qur-aan.
- My intention is to find out from the perusal of the various Commands of Allah in Holy Qur-aan, as to why and how Allah created Man and with what purpose. I shall also deal as to how the character and weakness of Man is depicted by Allah in Holy Qur-aan?
- I have divided this Topic into Three Parts as under :-
 - ▶ Part I. Why and how Allah created Man?
- ▶ Part II. What is the purpose for which Allah created Man? and what Allah expects Man to do in this world?
- ➤ Part III. How the character and weaknesses of Man are depicted Holy *Qur-aan*?
- I shall deal with these Three Parts separately.
- I shall try to clarify in this Book, the concept of Man, in this world as well as in the world hereafter, as depicted in Holy Qur-aan.

Part -I Why and how Allah Created Man?

Explanatory Notes.

I shall try to visualize in this Part the creation of Man by Allah, as Revealed in the Holy Qur-aan in chronological order, and also try to show why and how Ib-lees (Shai-taan) has

developed the eternal grudge and grievance against Man?

I shall also deal in this Part about why and how Allah created Man as mentioned in Holy Qur-aan. For this purpose, I have picked up from the Holy Qur-aan, to the best of my humble effort, all the relevant Aa-yaat, in Chronological order of Nuzool, pertaining to the creation of Man and which are relevant for this Part.

Detailed discussion.

In Sura Swaad (38 / 38), in Aa-yaat 71 to 85, Allah 1 Reveals that when He told the angels that He was going to create a Man from clay (71); and when He had made him and had breathed into him of His Spirit, they should all fall down in homage before the Man (72), All the angels bowed before him in a body (73); except Ib-lees, who was filled with pride and turned as Unbeliever (74), Allah said to Ib-lees, "what hindered you from adoring what I created by my power? Are you too proud, or too high and mighty ? (75). He replied, "I am better than he. You created me from fire and him from clay" (76). Allah said, "Then go away rejected and accursed" (77); upon you will be My damnation till the Day of Doom" (78). He said, "O Lord, give me respite till the day the dead rise from their grave" (79). Allah said, "You have the respite (80) till the appointed day" (81). He said, by Your leave, I will lead them astray (82); Other than the chosen ones among your creatures" (83). Allah said, "This is allowed by Me, and what I say is the Truth (84); I will fill up Hell with you together with those who follow you" (85).

This is the First Command of Allah according to Nu-

zool on mis Topic.

Four points are important in these Aa-yaat as under :-

First is, that Allah entered His Spirit into the body of Adam. It was because of this reason that Allah Commanded everybody to prostrate before Prophet Adam. It is on this basis that every human being has the Spirit of Allah inside his or her body, and it is only a question of how much importance is given to that Spirit by that individual, which governs the entire fate and destiny of that individual. The Consensus of Scholars on this point is, that the Spirit of Allah is present in the heart of every Human being, and for this reason the heart becomes black, when no heed is paid by that person to please Allah. Similarly, the heart becomes illuminated, if the person obeys and loves Allah and His Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), follows Sha-riah and performs Good deeds (Aa-maal-e-Saleh). This is commonly known as "Qalb-e-Siah" (black heart) or "Qalb-e-Roshan" (illuminated heart) by the Noor (Light) of Allah.

Second Point is that *Ib-lees* (*Shai-taan*) after being damned for disobedience, asked for respite till the Day of Judgment to lead Man astray (79).

Third Point is that Allah granted Ib-lees respite as requested (80).

Fourth Point is that Allah declared that Allah shall fill up Hell with Ib-lees and all those who follow Ib-lees (85)

2. In Sura Al-Aey-raaf (7 / 39), in Aa-yaat 11 to 25 Allah addressing Man Reveals that, verily He created Man and gave Man form and shape, and ordered the angels to bow before Man in homage; and they all bowed except Ib-lees who was not among those who bowed (11), "What prevented you (said Allah), from bowing (before Adam) at My bidding?". "I am better than him", said he. "You created me from fire, and him from clay" (12). Allah said, "Descend, You have no right to be insolent here. Go away; you are one of the damned (13). "Grant me

respite, said he, till the raising of the dead" (14). Allah said, "You have the respite" (15). "Since you led me into error", said Ib-lees, "I shall lie in wait for them along Your straight path (16) ; and I shall come upon them from the front and behind, right and left; and You will not find among them many who would give thanks" (17). "Be gone", said Allah, "rejected and contemptible . !! As for those who follow you, I shall fill up Hell with all of you" (18). Allah there after said, "And you, O Adam, and your spouse, live in the Garden and eat your fill where so ever you like, but do not approach this tree, or you will run into harm and dis-obedience." (19). But Shai-tan suggested (evil) to them, in order to reveal their hidden parts of which they were not (till then) aware, and said, "Allah has forbidden you both to go near this tree, so that you may not become angels or immortal" (20). Then he said to them on oath: I am your sincere friend (21); and led them to the tree by deceit. When they tasted the fruit of the tree their private parts became exposed to them; and they patched the leaves of the Garden to hide them. Allah said to them, "Did I not forbid you to go near this tree ? and I also told you that Shaitan was your open enemy" (22), They said, "O Allah we have disobeyed You and committed a Sin. If You do not forgive us and have mercy upon us, we shall certainly be lost" (23). "Go away from Heaven", said Allah, "You shall be enemy of each other, and live on Earth for a time fixed by Me; and earn for yourselves (24); and You will live there, and there will you die; and be raised from there (on the Day of Judgement) (25).

▶ This is the Second Command of Allah according to Nu-

zool on this Topic.

Five Points emerge from these Aa-yaat as under :-

First, Allah granted respite to Ib-lees (15).

Second, *Ib-lees* told *Allah* that he shall lie in wait for Men along His Straight Path (16); And shall attack them from front and behind, right and left (17).

Third, Allah told Ib-lees in reply, that those who shall follow him, He shall fill Hell with them (18).

Fourth, the disobedience of Prophet Adam and Mother Eve by eating the forbidden fruit, at the instigation of *Ib-lees* (22).

Fifth, acceptance of Tau-ba by Allah from Prophet Adam and Mother Eve.

- After accepting the *Tau-ba Allah* sent Prophet Adam and Mother Eve in this world for "a fixed time", where after every Human being shall die, and shall be raised to life again on the Day of Judgment (for accountability) (24-25).
- In Sura Al-Hijr (15 / 54), in Aa-yaat 28 to 42, Allah Reveals that when told the angels that He was going to create a human being from fermented clay, dried tinkling hard (28); and when He had fashioned him and breathed into him of His Spirit, prostrate before him in homage (29). All the angels bowed in homage in a body (30); except Ib-lees, He refused to bow with the others (31). "How is it, O Ib-lees", said Allah, "you did not join those who bowed in homage ? (32). "How could I bow", said he, "before a mortal whom You created from fermented clay, dried tinkling hard? (33). "Go hence, rejected and accursed from this place" said Allah, (34) "Condemned till the day of Judgement. (35) "O my Lord", said he, "give me respite till the day the dead are raised" (36). "You are among the reprieved", said Allah (37), "Till the pre-determined time (38). "O my Lord", he said, "since You have led me into error I'll beguile them, with the pleasures of the world, and lead them astray (39), except the chosen ones among Your creatures (40). Allah said "this request is allowed by Me (41); "No power shall you have over My creatures except those who fall into error and follow you" (42).
- ▶ This is the Third Command of Allah according to Nuzool on this Topic.
 - Six Points are important in these Aa-yaat as under:-First, Allah breathed into Man His spirit (29).

Second, Allah condemned Ib-lees for dis-obedience till the Day of Judgment (35).

Third, Ib-lees asked for respite (36).

Fourth, Allah granted respite to Ib-lees (37-38).

Fifth, *Ib-lees* said that he shall beguile them with the pleasures of the world and lead them astray (39)

Sixth, Allah told Ib-lees that he shall have No power over His creatures, except those who fall into error and follow him (42).

- 4. In Sura Al-Reh-maan (55 / 57), in Aa-yat 14, Allah Reveals that He has created Man from fermented clay, dried and tinkling hard like earthenware.
- ▶ This is the Fourth Command of Allah according to Nuzool on this Topic.
- ▶ This refers to the creation of the First Man Prophet Adam alone, and not to the creation of others.
- 5. In Sura Bani-Is-ra-eel (17 / 59), in Aa-yaat 61 to 65, Allah Reveals that when He asked the angels to bow before Adam, all bowed except Ib-lees, who said, "Can I bow before him whom You created from Clay? (61). Look, this is what you have honoured above me! If You defer my term till the Day of Judgement, I shall bring his progeny into complete subjugation, barring a few" (62). Allah said, "Get away! Who ever follows you, shall surely be sent to Hell with you, as an ample recompense (63). You may mislead any of them with your voice, attack them with your cavalry and soldiers on foot, share their wealth and children with them, and make promise to them; but the promises of Shai-taan are nothing but deceit (64). You will surely have no power over My devotees. Allah is sufficient as their protector (65)".
 - ▶ This is the Fifth Command of Allah according to Nuzool on this Topic.
 - Four Points are important in these Aa-yaat as under :-

First, *Ib-lees* told *Allah* that if respite is given to him, he shall bring the "progeny (of Man) into complete subjugation, barring a few" (62).

Second, Allah told Ib-lees that persons who shall follow him shall be sent to Hell along with him (63).

Third, Allah declares that "promises of Shai-taan are nothing but deceit" (64).

Fourth, Allah told lb-lees that he shall surely have no power over devotees of Allah, as He is sufficient as their protector (65).

- 6. In Sura Al-kehf (18 / 69), in Aa-yaat 50-51, Allah Reveals that, when He told the angels, bow before Adam in adoration, they all bowed except Ib-lees. He was one of the Jinns, and disobeyed His Command. Inspite of this, Believers take him and his offsprings as their friends instead of Me (Allah), even though they are their enemies. How sad a substitute for the evildoers! (50). Alah did not call them to witness the creation of the Heavens and the Earth, nor their own creation; nor shall Allah take as helpers those who lead men astray (51).
- ▶ This is the Sixth Command of Allah according to Nuzool on this Topic.
- ▶ In these two Aa-yaat, Allah impresses upon Man that Iblees is his greatest enemy, but unfortunately Man treats Ib-lees as his friend, and is easily misguided by him.
- 7. In Sura Al-Saj-da (32 / 75), in Aa-yaat 7 to 9, Allah Reveals that He made all things excellent which He created; and first fashioned Man from clay (7); then made his offspring from the extract of base fluid (8); then proportioned him; and breathed into him of His spirit; and gave him the senses of hearing, sight and feeling; and yet how little thanks Man offers! (9).
- ▶ This is the Seventh Command of Allah according to Nuzool on this Topic.
 - ▶ Three Points are important in these Aa-yaat as under :-

First, the First Man (Prophet Adam) was created from clay (7).

Second, Allah declares that "Then made his offsprings from

the extract of base fluid" (8).

Third, Allah Reveals that when other Human beings are proportioned (before they are born), Allah breathes into them of His spirit, and gives them the senses of hearing, sight and feeling. And yet how little are the thanks they offer! (9).

In Sura Al-Baq-ra (2 / 87), in Aa-yaat 30 to 39, Allah Reveals that, when He told the angels, "I have to place a Kha-lifa (His Agent) on the Earth". They said, "Will You place one there, who would create disorder and shed blood, while we celebrate Your Praise, and sanctify Your name ?". Allah said, "I know v.hat you do not know" (30). Then He gave Adam knowledge of the nature and reality of all and every thing, and set them before the angels and said, "Tell Me the names of these if you are truthful (31). And they said, "Glory to Allah, we have no knowledge except what You have given us, for You are allknowing and all-wise (32). Then He said to Adam, "Convey to them their names." After Prophet Adam had told them, Allah said, "Did I not tell you that I know the unknown of the Heavens and the Earth; and I know what you disclose; and know what you do not disclose (hide) ?" (33). Remember, when He asked the angels to bow in homage to Adam, they all bowed except Ib-lees, who disobeyed and turned insolent, and so became a disbeliever (34). And We told Adam, "Both you and your spouse live in the Garden (Paradise); eat freely to your fill wherever you like; but do not go near this Tree or you shall become disobedient (35). But Shai-taan tempted them to eat the forbidden Fruit, and had them banished from their happy state. And Allah said, "Go away from Heaven to Earth; where you shall be the enemy of each other; and live on the Earth for a fixed time; and earn your livelihood" (36). Then Allah sent for Adam and turned towards

him, indeed He is compassionate and kind (37). And He said to them, "Go to Earth both of you. When I send Guidance, whoever follows it shall neither have fear nor regret (38);

but those who deny and reject Signs of Allah, shall belong to Hell, and abide there for ever (39)".

▶ This is the Eighth Command of Allah according to Nuzool on this Topic.

Four Points are important in these Aa-yaat as under :-

First, Allah told the angels that He was going to place a 'Khalifa' (Vice Roy or Agent) on the Earth. In 2: 31 it is mentioned that Allah gave Prophet Adam knowledge of the nature and reality of all and every thing. This is the first delegation of Power and Authority by Allah to Man, so that Man may be able to discharge the functions and duties of the 'Khalifa'. It is mainly for this reason that Man is called Ash-raf-ul Makh-loo-qaat (best of creations of Allah). Peer Mohammad Karam Shah Al-Azhari, in Zia-ui-Qur-aan, Volume 1, Pages 40-47, in Note 46, deals beautifully with the subject of Man being appointed as the 'Khalifa' of Allah. A Summary of the same is given, along with some of my own humble observations and clarifications. He says that Khalifa of Allah shall be that person who was to be sent to this world to represent Allah, as well as to carry out His Commands. The reason for selecting Man as Khalifa by Allah seems to be that no other Creation of Allah on Earth possesses the same knowledge and capabilities as are bestowed upon Man by Allah. The Second reason is, that Man consists of two parts. First, Qaa-lib (the form or body) which is purely worldly, and is visible to the eyes, and its mechanism can be checked by machinery developed by Man., Second, the Rooh (Spirit), which is purely Spiritual, and can not be either located or identified in any part of the body; or can be seen or checked by any worldly machinery or mechanism; but still it is inside the body of Man!! The Rooh alone, possesses the quality and power to feel, accept

and absorb the Divine Light bestowed by Allah, in His extreme Grace, on any person, especially a Mut-ta-qee. This Spiritual power of Man, can be developed without any limit; only by following the Commands of Holy Qur-aan, as well as the Teachings of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), sincerely, genuinely and honestly. It is this Spiritual Power in Man, which brings him near and close to Allah and His Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), and raises him to unlimited heights in respect of his Spiritual Powers. This, in fact, is and should be the aspiration and goal of every Mut-ta-qee.

Second, the disobedience by Prophet Adam and Mother Eve of the Command of *Allah* by eating the fruit of the forbidden Tree, at the instigation of *Ib-lees*.

Third, the turning out of Prophet Adam and Mother Eve from Paradise and being sent to this world for 'a fixed time' (36).

Fourth, Allah told Prophet Adam and Eve, while sending them to this world, that When He sends Guidance, whoever shall follows it, shall neither have fear nor regret (38); but those who deny and reject His signs shall belong to Hell, and abide there for ever (39).

- 9. In Sura Al-Ni-saa (4 / 92), in Aa-yaat 1, Allah Reveals that He created the First Man (Prophet Adam) without father or mother; then created his wife by taking a small part from the body of Prophet Adam; and thereafter created (and is creating) innumerable males and females and spread them in this world.
- ▶ This is the Last and Ninth Command of Allah according to Nu-zool on this Topic.
- ▶ Prophet Adam was created by Allah from fermented clay without a father or mother as the First Man. His wife was also created by Allah without a father or mother, by taking one small part from the body of Prophet Adam. Thereafter all human

beings are being created (born) in the usual and normal worldly manner, with only a few exceptions mentioned in Holy Qur-aan. One exception mentioned in Holy Qur-aan is the birth of Prophet Jesus (Holy Christ) without a father by Virgin Mary. Another exception mentioned is the birth of Prophet Yah-ya to Prophet Za-kar-ia, when Prophet Za-kar-ia was of an extremely advanced old age, and his wife had been declared infertile (not able to conceive a child). Another example mentioned is the birth of Prophet Ishaaq to Prophet Ib-ra-him in same circumstances as of Prophet Za-kar-ia. All these facts, mentioned in Holy Qur-aan, establish that the usual and normal worldly principles do not apply to Allah; and for Allah it is sufficient to say 'Kun' (so be it), and that particular Command of Allah is implemented instantaneously (Fa-ya-koon).

Part II - What is the purpose for which Allah created Man? And what Allah expects Man to do in this world?

Explanatory Note:

- I shall try to explain in detail about the purpose for which Allah created Man; and what Allah expects Man to do in this world. For this purpose, I have picked up in Chronological order of Nuzool from Holy Qur-aan, all the relevant Aa-yaat which I could find, and which are relevant for this Part.

 Detailed discussion:
- 1. In Sura Al-Aa-laq (96 / 1), in Aa-yaat 1, 3, 5, Allah Reveals, read in the name of Allah (1) continue Reading in the name of Allah who is extremely Gracious (3). Allah taught Man what he did not know before (5).
- ▶ This is the First Wa-hee upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) by Allah, and the emphasis on "Reading", and "Allah taught Man what he did not know before", is extremely

significant and shows the importance attached to these for Man by Allah.

▶ Another important Revelation in this First Wa-hee is, that it is Allah alone who teaches Man what he did not know before (5). Full of Guidance and Wisdom for us.

2. In Sura Al-Mod-das-sir (74 / 2), in Aa-yat 38, Allah Commands that every Man is answerable before Him for whatever Good or Evil deeds he performs in this world. If the deeds performed are Good, there is Sa-waab; but if the deeds performed are Evil, there is Aa-zaab in Aa-kherut,

▶ Man shall be answerable in Aa-khe-rut before Allah for

all his deeds, Good or Evil.

3. In Sura Al-Tak-weer (81 / 7), in Aa-yaat 27-28, Allah Commands that Holy Qur-aan is a Guidance for all the Peoples of the Universe (27); specially for those who desire to walk on the Right Path (28).

These two Aa-yaat convey to us two important points. First, that Holy Qur-aan is Guidance for all the Peoples of the Universe (27), Not for Believers alone. Second, Holy Qur-aan is Guidance specially for those Men who desire to walk on the Right Path (28).

▶ Man is Commanded by Allah to seek Guidance from

Holy Qur-aan.

4. In Sura Al-Aey-raaf (7 / 39), in Aa-yat 10, Allah Reveals that Man is settled on Earth, and provided means of livelihood by Allah; but Man does not offer thanks to Allah.

• Allah impresses upon Man that He attaches great importance to offering thanks to Him for all the favours and bounties bestowed upon Man. Good Guidance and Wisdom for us

5. In Sura Al-Aey-raaf (7 / 39), in Aa-yat 26, Allah Reveals that he has provided to Man a dress that would both hide his nakedness as well as be an adornment; and that dress is Piety,

whih is the best dress. This is one of the tokens of Allah; Man may happily reflect.

- ▶ Allah wants to impress upon Man that 'Piety' is the best dress for Man. Guidance and Wisdom for those who understand this!!
- 6. In Sura Al-Aey-raaf (7 / 39), in Aa-yaat 172 173 Allah Reveals a 'Promise' taken from all the progeny of Prophet Adam, on the very day Prophet Adam was created by Allah, that when Allah brought forth from their loins, the offspring of the children of Adam, He made them witnesses over themselves, and asked them, "Am I not your Allah?". "Indeed," they replied. Allah said "We bear witness, lest you should say on the Day of Resurrection, that we were not aware of this (172); or lest you say, they were our fore fathers who had promised to Allah; we are only their offspring. Will You destroy us for the deeds of those who dealt in vanities?" (173).
- ▶ 'Mee-saaq-e-Aa-l'ast' is an extremely important point and needs clarification. When Allah decided to make Man as His 'Kha-li-fa' (Authorised Agent) on Earth, He created Prophet Adam as the First Man from clay, without a Father or Mother. Allah, at the same time, created the Souls of all those Human beings who were destined to come to this World till the Day of Judgment. Allah there after took the 'Promise' from all the Souls, in the manner mentioned in Aa-yaat 172-173, which is known as 'Mee-saaq-e-Aa-l'ast'.
- Aa-yat 172 has been interpreted by different Authors differently. Since this is a very important Aa-yat, and gives the reason why Allah got 'Mee-saaq' from all the Souls destined by Him to be sent to this world, even before the said Souls came to this world, it is necessay to give below the translations in English language of Aa-yat 172 by two other famous Authors; as well as the substance in English language from Holy Qur-aan in Urdu language by several other learned Authors. I have confined

myself to Aa-yat 172 only. I shall also give the opinions expressed in Taf-seer by several learned Authors along with their names as follows:-

- ▶ Translation by Allama Abdullah Yusuf Ali is "When thy Lord drew forth From the Children of Adam From their loins Their descendants, and made them Testify concerning themselves, (saying); Am I not your Lord (Who cherishes and sustains you)? They said: Yea! We do testify! (This), lest Ye should say on the Day Of Judgment; Of this we Were never mindful".
- ▶ Translation by Maulana Mohammad Asad is "AND WHENEVER thy Sustainer brings forth their offspring from the loins of the children of Adam, He (thus) calls upon them to bear witness about themselves; Am I not your Sustainer? To which they answer: Yea, indeed, we do bear witness thereto! (Of this We remind you,) lest you say on the Day of Resurrection, Verily, we were unaware of this".
- ▶ Translation by Shaikh ul Hind Maulana Mahmood ul Hasan is "And when your Rabb produced all their off-springs from the back of the progeny of (Prophet) Adam, and took a Solemn 'Promise' from them to the effect, Whether He was not their Rabb? to which they replied, Yes, He was, and accepted this. This was done to safeguard against this, that on the Day of Judgement they may say that they did not know about this fact (that Allah was their Rabb)." In the Taf-seer which is written by Mau-lana Shabbir Ahmad Usmani (pages 300-301), it is mentioned that, by this Aa-yat it is meant that, in their nature the capability or discretion to choose the Right Path has been bestowed by Allah upon them. Any person doing otherwise, does so against his nature and conscience.

Translation by Shah Abdul Qadir is "And when your Rabb produced from the back of the off springs of the progeny of (Propher) Adam all their off springs, and took a Solemn

'Promise' from them by asking them, as to who was their Rabb? to which they replied that, Yes He was, and that they were witnesses for the same. This was done to safeguard against this, that on the Day of Judgement they may say that they did not know about this fact (that Allah was their Rabb)." There is no Taf-seer.

r Translation by Maulana Ashraf Ali Thanvi is "And when your Rabb produced all the off-springs from the back of the progeny of (Prophet) Adam, and took a solemn 'Promise' from them to the effect, Was He not their Rabb? To which all replied that Yes, He was, and that all were witnesses for the same. This was done to safeguard against this, that on the Day of Judgement they may say that they did not know about this fact (that Allah was their Rabb)." In Taf-seer it is mentioned, in one sentence only, that this Command describes the 'Mee-saaq of Aa-lam-e-Arwah' (Promise taken in the world of Souls).

Translation by Mufti Muhammad Shafi from his Mua-rif-ul-Qur-aan, Volume 4, Page 107 is "And when your Rabb produced from the back of the progeny of (Prophet) Adam all their off-springs, and took a Solemn Promise from them to the effect, Was He not their Rabb? To which all replied that Yes, He was, and that all were witnesses for the same. This was done to safeguard against this, that on the Day of Judgement they may say that they did not know about this fact (that Allah was their Rabb)". At pages 112 to 115 is given the Taf-seer of Aa-yat 172. The substance of the Taf-seer is that Allah took this Solemn 'Promise' from every Soul, who was destined to come to this world, before that Soul came to this world, to remember that Allah was his or her Creator, Sustainer, Preserver etc. and, Allah alone should be worshipped and His Commands should be obeyed.

Translation by Peer Muhammad Karam Shah Al-Azhari from Zia-ul-Qur-aan, Volume 2, pages 100-101 is "And

remember [Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW)] when your Rabb produced all their off-springs from the back of the progeny of (Prophet) Adam, and took a solemn 'Promise' from them to the effect, Was He not their Rabb? To which all replied that Yes, He was, and that all were witnesses for the same. This was done to safeguard against this, that on the Day of Judgement they may say that they did not know about this fact (that Allah was their Rabb)." In Taf-seer, in Note No.228, at pages 101-102, the learned Author has explained this Mee-saaq in a beautiful manner. I give a Summary of the same for the benefit of the Readers. He states that this Mee-saaq taken by Allah is a Reality, as mentioned in Holy Qur-aan; and is not merely an allegory, as suggested by certain class of Thinkers. He has stated that Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) interpreted these two Aa-yaat 172-173 by saying that when Prophet Adam was created by Allah, Allah touched his back, as a result of which all the off-springs, who were to be born through Prophet Adam, became visible; and it was to them that Allah put the question; Whether He was their Rabb? to which they all replied that Yes, he was their Rabb. The learned Author further quotes the view expressed by another learned Scholar Allama Qutb-ud-din Shee-ra-zee, that Allah has in fact taken two Mee-saaq; the First being the natural inclination towards Good in every Human being; and the Second is the one mentioned in these two Aa-yaat in Holy Qur-aan.

Translation by Maulana Ameen Ahsan Islahi from his Tada'b-bur Al Qur-aan, Volume 3, page 388 is "And when your Rabb produced all the off-springs from the back of the progeny of (Prophet) Adam, and took a Solemn Promise from them to the effect, Was He not their Rabb? To which all replied that Yes, He was, and that all were witnesses for the same. This was done to safeguard against this, that on the Day of Judgement they may say that they did not know about this fact (that Allah was their

Rabb)". The Taf-seer is similar to the Taf-seer by Muf-ti Mohammad Shafi in his Mua-rif-ul-Qur-aan, quoted above.

At several places in the Holy Qur-aan Allah says that He has given discretion to Man either to do Good or to do Evil deeds in this world, to be rewarded or punished respectively by Allah in Aa-khe-rut.

- The Consensus of Scholars on this important point is, that the main idea of the 'Mee-saaq' mentioned in these two Aa-yaat 172-173 is, that Man should clearly understand that he has been created by Allah, and as such it is his duty to worship Allah alone, as well as to obey His Commands as contained in Holy Qur-aan; and follow the Teachings of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW); and this is the sole purpose why Allah has created Men and Jinns.
- The sum and substance of all the *Tafa-seer* is, that *Allah* took this Solemn 'Promise' from every Soul, who was destined by *Allah* to come to this world at and for "a fixed time" (7 / 39 : 24), even before that Soul came to this world, to always remember that *Allah* was his or her *Rabb* (Creator, Sustainer, Preserver, Destroyer etc.) and therefore *Allah* alone should not only be worshipped by *Jinns* and Men, but His Commands should also be obeyed by them. If this is not done, it is something being done not only contrary to the Human Nature, but is also being done contrary to what *Allah* Wants Men to do: and will most certainly incur the displeasure of *Allah* in *Aa-khe-rut*.
- 7. In Sura Bani Is-ra-eel (17 / 50), in Aa-yat 15, Allah Commands, with reference to Man, that who ever receives Guidanc², receives it for his own benefit; who goes astray does so to his own loss. No bearer of burden can bear burden of another; nor would Allah show His Wrath until He had sent a Prophet (to give warning).

▶ Here it is impressed by *Allah* that Man shall receive benefit or loss in *Aa-khe-rut* for his own actions, and not for the actions of any other person. Full of Guidance and Wisdom!!

8. In Sura Al-Zaa-ree-aat (51 / 67), in Aa-yaat 56 to 58 Allah Commands that He has not created the Jinns and Men but to worship Him (56); and He does not want sustenance from them (57); nor does He want that they should feed Him (58).

- The expression "Ley-aa-be-doon" (but to worship Me) appearing in Aa-yat 56 has been interpreted differently by Authors. Since this is a very important Aa-yat giving the reason why Allah created Jinns and Men; it seems necessary to give below the translations in English of Aa-yat 56 by two other famous Authors; as well as the substance in English from Holy Qur-aan in Urdu by several other learned Authors. I have also given the opinions expressed in Taf-seer by several other learned Authors along with their names as follows:
- ▶ Translation by Allama Abdullah Yusuf Ali is " I have only created Jinns and men, that They may serve Me"
- ▶ Translation by Maulana Mohammd Asad is "And (tell them that) I have not created the invisible beings and men to any end other than that they may (know and) worship Me"
- ▶ Translation from Al Qur-aan ul Majeed by Shaikh ul Hind Maulana Mahmood ul Hasan page 895 is "I have created Jinns and Men for My obedience". In the Taf-seer written by Allama Shabbir Ahmad Usmani, it is mentioned that by this Aayat, it is meant that in their nature the capability or discretion to choose the Right Path has been bestowed by Allah upon them.
- ▶ Translation from Al Qur-aan ul Azeem by Shah Abdul Qadir is "And I have created Jinns and Men for My obedience". There is no Taf-seer.
- Ashraf Ali Thanvi is "And I have created Jinns and Men so that they should worship Me". In Taf-seer it is mentioned that

substance of this Command is that Sha-riah demands that they should worship Allah.

- ▶ Translation by Mufti Muhammad Shafi in his Mua-riful-Qur-aan, Volume 8, is "And I have created Jinns and Men for My obedience." Pages 171-172, give the Taf-seer. On page 171, he writes that, the word 'Iba-dat' (Ley-aa-bu-doon) in this Aa-yat means discretionary 'Iba-dat'. At the bottom of page 172, the learned Author refers to Taf-seer of another Scholar Maz-hari with approval. The said Scholar has interpreted this Aa-yat 56 to mean, that Allah has created Jinns and Men in this manner that they have the capability and capacity to offer prayer to Allah; but at the same time they have been given discretion to do or not to do the same; with the result that whosoever shall use this discretion to obey the Commands of Allah in this world, shall be benefited in Aa-khe-rut; and whosoever shall disobey the Commands of Allah in this world, shall suffer in Aa-khe-rut. To sum up the word "Ley-aa-bu-doon" used in Aa-yat 56 shall not only mean to worship Allah, but shall also mean and include the obcdience to the Commands of Allah.
- Translation by Peer Muhammad Karam Shah Al-Azhari in Zia-ul-Qur-aan is "And I have created Jinns and Men except that they should worship Me". In Volume 4, page 640, in Note 52, he has explained this Aa-yat 56 in a beautiful manner. I give a Summary of the same. He says that Haz-rat Ali, a Companion of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), interpreted Aa-yat 56 to mean, that Allah has created Jinns and Men so that He may Command them to worship Him. The reason why Allah wants Jinns and Men to worship Him is, because Allah has not only created them, but has also bestowed upon them innumerable favours and bounties. It will be totally unfair to worship anybody else other than Allah in these circumstances.
- ▶ Translation by Maulana Ameen Ahsan Islahi from Tadab-bur-ul Qur-aan Volume 7, at page 626, is "I have created

Jinns and Men only for my obedience". In *Taf-seer* at pages 630 to 632, he writes that *Allah* has not created Jinns and Men to satisfy any need of *Allah*; but because they may attain great heights of Glory by worshipping *Allah*, and obeying His Commands. On page 632, the learned Author writes that the word '*Iba-dat*' has been used in its wider sence in *Aa-yat* 56, namely, the obedience of *Allah*, and the obedience of His Commands.

▶ The expression 'Ley-aa-be-doon', in its wider sense, refers not only to worship Allah, but also to obey His Commands, as contained in Holy Qur-aan and the Teachings of

Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW).

The Consensus of Scholars on this important point is, that the main idea of the creation of Jinns and Men by Allah as mentioned in these three Aa-yaat 56 to 58 is, that Man should clearly understand that he has been created by Allah, and as such it is his duty to worship Him alone, as well as to obey His Commands as contained in Holy Qur-aan; and follow the Teachings of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW); and this is the sole purpose why Allah has created Men and Jinns.

The sum and substance of all the Tafa-seer is that Allah created Jinns and Men, not only to 'worship' Allah but also to obey His Commands, as contained in Holy Qur-aan, and the Teachings of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW). Allah alone should not only be worshipped by Jinns and Men, but His Commands should also be obeyed by them. If this is not done, it is something being done not only contrary to the Human Nature, but is also being done contrary to what Allah Wants Men to do: and will most certainly incur the displeasure of Allah in Aa-khe-rut.

9. In Sura Al-Ne-hel (16 / 70), in Aa-yat 78, Allah Commands wiyh reference to Man that, It is He Who brought forth Human beings from the wombs of their mothers when they

knew nothing; and He gave them hearing and sight and intelligence and affections, so that they may give thanks (to Allah).

- ▶ Here Allah impresses upon Man that Allah attaches great importance to offering thanks to Allah for all the favours and bounties bestowed upon Man. Not offering thanks to Allah, displeases Allah; and offering thanks to Allah, pleases Allah. Guidance and Wisdom for us!!
- In Sura Al-Mulk (67 / 77), in Aa-yat 2, Allah Commands Allah has created Death and Life in order to test Man to see which Man does Good deeds.
- Here Allah impresses upon Man, as at several other places in Holy Qur-aan, that life in this world is "for a period ordained" (7 / 39 : 24) that after Death, there shall be resurrection and accountability for the Good and Evil deeds performed in this world; and permanent abode for ever, either in Heaven or Hell, according to the Good or Evil deeds performed respectively in this world. Guidance and Wisdom for us.
- 11. In Sura Al-Baq-ra (2 / 87), in Aa-yat 29, Allah declares in Holy Qur-aan that Allah created all the things existing on Earth for Man.
- ▶ This shows that Allah creates everything existing in this world, for the use and benefit of Man, who is Ash-raf ul Makhlu-qaat.
- 12. In Sura Al-Baq-ra (2 / 87), in Aa-yat 177, Allah Commands with reference to Man that, "Piety does not lie in turning your face to East or West; Piety lies in believing in Allah, the Last Day and the angels, the Scriptures and the Prophets, and disbursing your wealth out of love for Allah among your kin and the orphans, the imbeciles, the wayfarers, and freeing the slaves, observing your devotional obligations, and in paying the zakat and fulfilling a pledge you have given, and being patient in hardship, adversity, and times of peril. These are the

men who affirm the Truth, and they are those who follow the

straight path".

▶ True and correct picture of Mut-ta-quen is drawn as Allah wants them to be. Full of Guidance and Wisdom, if only we could strictly follow this and become a Mut-ta-que.

13.. In Sura Al-Reh-maan (55 / 97), in Aa-yaat 2 to 4, Allah Reveals He taught Holy Qur-aan (2); created Man (3); and

instructed him to express clearly (4).

▶ The emphasis is upon the teaching of Holy Qur-aan by Allah, which means that a Believer should understand and follow the teachings of Holy Qur-aan. Without understanding and following the teachings of Holy Qur-aan, a Believer can not become a Believer.

▶ Allah refers to the power and capability bestowed upon Man to express clearly, which is one of the reasons why Man is

called / considered to be Ash-raf ul Makh-lu-qaat.

14. In Sura Al-Reh-maan (55 / 97), in Aa-yaat 14 - 15, Allah Reveals He has created Man of fermented clay, dried and tinkling hard like earthenware (14); and created Jinns from the white-hot flame of fire (15).

▶ These two Aa-yaat impress upon us the unlimited power of Allah, Who created the first Man (Prophet Adam) from clay, and created the first Jinn from hot flame of fire (both with out a

father or mother).

15. In Sura Al-Ha-shar (59 / 101), in Aa-yaat 18- 19, Allah Commands in the beginning of Aa-yat 18, the Believers to fear Allah constantly (18); and warns them not to become like Unbelievers (19).

16. In Sura Al-Ta-Gha-bun (64 / 108), in Aa-yat 3, Allah Reveals that He created the Heavens and the Earth with deliberation, and gave Man form and shaped him well; and to

Allah all Man shall return.

Part - III: How the character and weaknesses of Man are depicted Holy Qur-aan?

Explanatory Notes:

I shall try to visualize in this Part as to how the character and weaknesses of Man are depicted in Holy Qur-aan. For this purpose, I have picked up from the Holy Qur-aan, to the best of my humble effort, all the relevant Aa-yaat, in chronological order of Nu-zool, pertaining to and relevant for this Part.

Detailed discussion.

- 1. In Sura Al-Aa-laq (96 / 1), in Aa-yaat 6 and 7, Allah Reveals that, Man is rebellious and uncontrollable (6); when he thinks he is self sufficient and does not require any help from Allah (7).
- ▶ This weakness of human nature has been beautifully portrayed. When Man becomes wealthy and powerful, he becomes proud and arrogant and does not care either for his fellow beings or even for the Commands of Allah. Full of Guidance and Wisdom!!
- 2. In Sura Al-Fa-jar (89 / 10), in Aa-yaat 17 to 20, Allah Reveals that, Man should know that in fact he does not respect the orphans (17); nor he urges one another to feed the poor (18); and he devours inheritance of others greedily (19); and he loves wealth with all his heart (20).
- ▶ The weaknesses of human nature have been beautifully portrayed. Full of Guidance and Wisdom !!.
- 3. In Sura Al-Aa-dee-yaat (100 / 14), in Aa-yaat 6 to 8, Allah Reveals that, Man is extremely ungrateful to Allah (6); and is himself a witness to it (7); and is extremely in love of worldly goods (100:8).
- Here Allah complains in Aa-yat 6 that Man is extremely ungrateful to Allah. It is absolutely necessary that this complaint of Allah should be rectified; and Believers should try to thank Allah for all the favours and bounties showered upon them,

including the automatic functioning of their body organism. Even if one does not get a good night's sleep, one remains disturbed and agitated throughout the whole day. In the same bedroom, under the same circumstances, one gets a good night's sleep; and when that one gets up one is extremely contented and satisfied. The question is, what was one's contribution to the good night's sleep? The answer is none. It was a favour or Grace shown by Allah. One should offer thanks for the good night's sleep to Allah. I would like to point out that offering thanks to Allah gives satisfaction and contentment; and one is satisfied mentally in the circumstances Allah has placed one. If one learns to thank Allah, one never makes any complaint to Allah, because of the mental satisfaction one gets. This is the Command of Allah which gives satisfaction and contentment to a person if it is followed.

- Allah exposes another weak characteristic of Man in Aayat 8 by Revealing that Man is extremely in love of worldly goods. Love of worldly goods by a person, makes that person a complete slave of his desires and wishes. This weakness prompts Man to see and care only about those persons who are liked or loved by him. Such a person becomes extremely selfish and does not care about the troubles or unhappiness of others. Such a person is not ready for any sacrifice for others, because of selfishness. On the other hand, a person who is not "extremely in love of worldly goods", is not selfish, and is always ready and willing to sacrifice for and help other persons, irrespective of any attachment with that person. This is done not for any personal motive or advantage, and as such Allah is extremely pleased with such actions as well as such persons.
- ▶ Full of Guidance and Wisdom and an eye opener to all of us !!
- 4. In Sura Al-Aa-bus (80 / 24), in Aa-yaat 11-12, Allah Reveals that Holy Qur-aan is merely Guidance to Man (11); and who ever may like accept it (12).

- ▶ Full of Guidance and Wisdom and an eye opener to all of us !!
- 5. In Sura Al-Aa-bus (80 / 24), in Aa-yat 17, Allah Reveals that accursed is Man, how ungrateful is he?.
- ▶ Allah impresses upon Man that Allah attaches great importance to offering thanks to Him for all the favours and bounties bestowed upon Man. Not offering thanks to Allah, displeases Him; and offering thanks to Allah, pleases Him. Guidance and Wisdom for us!!
- 6. In Sura Al-Teen (95 / 28), in Aa-yaat 4 to 6, Allah Reveals that He created man in 'best of moulds' (4); then brought him down to the lowest of the low (5); except those who believe and do the right, for whom there is reward undiminished (6).
- ▶ Different interpretations are given by learned Scholars of Aa-yat 5 "Then brought him down to the lowest of the low". Some Scholars interpret it to mean that this refers to the advanced age of Man, when all the faculties start failing to function due to old age and the person starts behaving like a child. Other Scholars interpret it to mean the lowering of the moral character of a person, irrespective of age, to an alarming degree of indecent behaviour. The second interpretation seems more consistent with the immediately following Aa-yat 6, which lays down "Except those who believe and do the right, for whom there is reward undiminished (6)". This Aa-yat 6 does not fit in with the first interpretation regarding advanced old age, because in advanced old age a Believer does not go "down to the lowest of low". On the other hand, morally and Spiritually a person is better.
- 7. In Sura Al-Ba-lad (90 / 35), in Aa-yat 4, Allah Commands "We created man in toil and trouble".
- Imam Tib-ri interprets this Aa-yat to mean that Man has been created by Allah to undergo extreme toil and hardship, both physically and Spiritually.

- 8. In Sura Bani Is-ra-eel (17 / 50), in Aa-yat 11, Allah Reveals that, Prayer that Man should make for good, he makes for evil; for man is given to haste.
- Allah denounces the hastiness of Man in making decisions. Hastiness in decisions or even in doing ordinary day to day work, leads to many complications and troubles.
- In Sura Al-Houd (11 / 52), in Aa-yat 10, Allah Reveals that, if Man tastes His favours after adversity, he says misfortune has left him and begins to brag and boast.
- ▶ Allah portrays another weak characteristic of Human nature. Full of Guidance and Wisdom !!
- 10. In Sura Al-Shou-raa (42 / 62), in Aa-yat 48 (In the end) Allah Commands "Man is most ungrateful".
- ▶ Allah impresses upon Man that He attaches great importance to offering thanks to Allah for all the favours and bounties bestowed upon Man. Not offering thanks to Allah, displeases Him; and offering thanks to Allah, pleases Him. Guidance and Wisdom for us!!
- 11. In Sura Al-Mo-aa-rif (70 / 79), in Aa-yat 19 Allah Commands "Surely Man is greedy by nature".
- One of the greatest weaknesses of Man is being pointed out by Allah. Can we overcome it? Guidance and Wisdom for all of us!!
- 12. In Sura Al-Ni-Saa (4 / 92), in Aq-yat 28, Allah Commands "Man has been created weak".
- ▶ Allah portrays another weak characteristic of Human nature. Full of Guidance and Wisdom !!
- 13. In Sura Al-Ta-gha-bun (64 / 108), in Aa-yat 15, Allah Commands "the wealth and children of a person are surely meant as trial for that person; and a big reward is available in Aa-khe-rut".
- ► Allah portrays another weak characteristic of human nature. Full of Guidance and Wisdom!!

- 14. In Sura Al-Ta-gha-bun (64 / 108), in Aa-yat 16, Allah Commands in the end of this Aa-yat, that a person who saves himself from his greedy instinct shall be ultimately successful.
- ► Allah portrays another weak characteristic of human nature. Full of Guidance and Wisdom!!

END OF BOOK III - INSAN IN 3 PATRTS.

Some Duas to remember and recite

> O Allah! accept this humble service from me. Verily You hear everything, and You know everything (2:127).

>O Allah! give us in this world what is good; and also give us what is good in Aa-khe-rut, and save us from the punishment of Hell fire (2:201).

- >O Allah! we hear and we obey you. Grant us forgiveness and we shall all return to Allah (2:285).
- >O Allah! do not condemn us if we forget, or fall into error. O Allah do not lay on us such a burden as You put on those before us. O Allah! do not impose on us that which we have not the strength to bear. Pardon us, absolve us and have Mercy on us, O our Protector, and give us victory over the Unbeleiving persons (2:286).
- >O Allah! we have embraced Islam. Forgive our Sins and keep us safe from Hell fire (3:8); (3:16).
- >O Allah! I have never been disappointed by praying to You (9: 4).
- >O Allah! have Mercy upon my parents as they did care for me in my childhood (17: 24)
- >O Allah! Increase our knowledge. (20: 114).

In the name of Allah, the most Benevolent, the most Merciful

VOLUME I -- BOOK IV PART I -- AMAR-BIL-MAA-ROOF AND

PART II -- NAHI-ANIL-MUNKAR

Explanatory Notes.

- Both these Topics are, in fact, two very important factors for purifying the heart and Soul of a person; as well as to keep his or her Nafas-e-Am-mara (wild instinct) under control; and to become a Mut-ta-qee. In fact, it is only by following these Commands of Allah, and keeping within their limits that a Believer can become a Mut-ta-qee. There is no other way or short cut.
- ▶ It is necessary to understand the meaning of both these expressions, in order to appreciate their importance and significance.
- *Amar' in Arabic means an 'Order'; and in Holy Qur-aan it means the 'Command of Allah'. 'Maa-Roof' in Arabic means 'a particular thing'; and in Holy Qur-aan it refers to 'specific things or objects or acts mentioned in the Command of Allah'.
- *Nahi' in Arabic means 'to restrain somebody from doing a particular act'; and in Holy Qur-aan it means 'the Command of Allah restraining a Believer from doing a particular thing, object or act'. 'Mun-kar' in Arabic means 'Bad or Evil'; and in Holy Qur-aan it means 'those things or objects or acts which Allah considers Evil and prohibits to do' the same.
- The obedience of Law is absolutely necessary for any good and civilized Society. When we follow the Rules of traffic, the movement on roads becomes so easy. Similarly, when we follow the Law of the Land, we do not face any law and order problems or difficulties. Exactly the same is the position with the Law laid down by *Allah* in Holy *Qur-aan*, as explained and

interpreted by Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW). When the Islamic Um-mah follows the Law of Allah, it pleases Allah; and it also makes everything so easy for the Um-mah. When Allah is pleased, He showers His blessings and favours, which bring happiness and welfare for everybody. On the other hand, if Believers do not follow the Law laid down by Allah, Believers displease Him, and the result is bound to be harmful not only to as but to the entire Ilamic Um-mah. The Law of Allah is Holy Qur-aan, either in the form of 'Amar-bil-maa-roof' Commanding Believers to do particular things or deeds; or in the form of 'Nahi-anil-mun-kar' Commanding them Not to do particular things or deeds.

- ▶ I am dealing with 'Amar-bil-maa-roof' and 'Nahi-anil-mun-kar' in two separate Parts.
- The foundation of *Ei-maan*, as well as the criteria for judging, what are 'Aa-maal-e-Saleh' and what are Gu-nah (Sin or Evil deed), is in the compliance and obedience to 'Amar-bil-maa-roof'; and in abstinence from 'Nahi-anil-mun-kar'. This is the only way to become a Mut-ta-qee, and thereby get Hida-yat from Holy Qur-aan and Allah.
- My humble attempt is to search out from the Holy Quraan what are 'Amar-bil-maa-roof', and what are 'Nahi-anil-munkar'; so that the Believers may be in a position to judge, while entering into any deal, or doing any thing or act, whether or not such deal, thing or act, comes within one or the other category mentioned above, and thereby either to perform a Good deed or to abstain from doing a Sin or Evil deed.
- I have tried to collect 'Amar-bil-maa-roof' and 'Nahi-anil-mun-kar' according to the Nu-zool of the Command of Allah, so that it may become clear, which Command came earlier in time, and which Command came thereafter.
- ▶ The selected Commands of Allah appear in Holy Qur-aan, some times in the beginning of the Aa-yat; some times in the

middle of the Aa-yat; and some times in the end of Aa-yat. I have picked up only the Command of Allah from the relevant Aa-yat.

PART I. Amar-bil-Maa-roof as mentioned in Holy Qur-aan.

Detailed discussion.

- 1. In Sura Al-Mod-das-sir (74 / 2), in Aa-yaat 3, 4-5, 6 and 7, Allah Commands Believers as under:-
 - ▶ To recite His Zikr (3).

This is the First Revelation to recite Zikr of Allah. (See Book X for details).

- ▶ To keep their clothes clean and to keep away from impurity or uncleanliness (4-5).
- ▶ Not to do any favour to any person in the expectation of a better return (6).
 - ▶ To have patience in adversity in the name of Allah (7).
- 2. In Sura Al-Moz-zam-mil (73 / 3), in Aa-yaat 8 and 20, Allah Commands Believers as under :-
- ▶ To recite His Zikr by reciting His names, after forgetting everything else; and to devote full attention to Allah (8).
 - To recite the Holy Qur-aan as is convenient.
- ▶ This Aa-yat (73 / 3 : 20), was Revealed in Madina, and is much later in Nuzool. It is for this reason that the following Commands are mentioned here:-
 - ▶ To offer daily Sa-laat punctually.
 - ▶ To pay the Za-kaat regularly.
 - ▶ To give loan to Allah (in the form of charity).
 - ▶ To perform Aa-maal-e-Saleh (Good Deeds).
- 3. In Sura Al-Aa-laa (87 / 8), in Aa-yaat 14 to 17 Allah Commands Believers as under:-
 - Purify your Soul by following the Right Path.

- ▶ Recite the Zikr of Allah.
- ▶ Offer Salaat regularly.
- ▶ Those who will follow these Commands shall be ultimately successful. But those persons who shall prefer the worldly life over the life of Aa-khe-rut (the world hereafter), inspite of the fact that Aa-kha-rut is everlasting, shall be the sufferers.
- 4. In Sura Al-Zo-ha (93 / 11), in Aa-yaat 9-10 Allah Commands Believers as under :-
 - Not to be harsh towards orphans.
 - Never to abuse any person who asks for charity.
- 5. In Sura Al-Na-jum (53 / 23), in Aa-yat 31, Allah Commands Believers as under:-
- ▶ To Allah belongs all that is in the Heavens and on Earth.
- ▶ Allah shall award (on the Day of Judgement) those who do Evil, according to their deeds.
- ▶ Allah shall reward (on the Day of Judgement) those who do Good, with what is best.
- 6. In Sura Al-Qa-mar (54 / 37), in Aa-yaat 17, 22, 32 and 40 Allah Repeats the same Command 4 times for Believers that, "We $(A^{H}ah)$ have made the (Holy) Qur-aan easy to understd. Is there any one who shall take Advice?"
- 7. In Sura Al-Aey-raaf (7 / 39), in Aa-yaat 3 and 199, Allah Commands Believers as under:-
 - ▶ To follow Holy Qur-aan (3).
 - ▶ To cultivate tolerance (199).
 - ▶ To enjoin justice (199).
 - ▶ To avoid the company of fools (199).
- In Sura Al-Waa-qey-ah (56 / 46), in 2 Aa-yaat 74 and 96, Allah Repeats the same Command to Believers to recite His Zikr.
- 9. In Sura Al-Shau-raa (26 / 47), in Aa-yaat 89-90, Allah Reveals Good News to Believers who come to Allah with a Qalb-

e-sa-leem (tranquil heart) (89); that Paradise shall be brought near them (90).

- ▶ Tranquility of heart as well as Soul can only be achieved Only by reciting Zikr of Allah (13:28).
- 10. In Sura Al-Qa-sass (28 / 49), in Aa-yat 83, Allah Commands for Believers as under:-
- ▶ Allah shall enter into Paradise those who are not haughty in this world and do not spread corruption.
- ▶ The future belongs to those who take heed for themselves and follow the Straight Path (83).
- 11. In Sura Bani-Is-ra-eel (17 / 50), in Aa-yaat 23, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 53, Allah Commands Believers as under:-
 - ▶ To avoid Shirk (23).
 - To serve their parents (23).
- ▶ To treat nicely their relations, poor persons, and the travelers (26).
 - ▶ To give to their relatives what is their due. (26).
- ▶ Also to give to those who are needy, and the wayfarers (26).
 - Not to spend (their wealth) extravagantly (26).
- ▶ Those who spend their wealth extravagently, are the brethren of Shai-taan, who was ungrateful to Allah, his Lord (27).
- Not to touch the property of the orphans, except for what is better for them, until they come of age (34).
- ▶ Fulfil the promise you make. You will surely be questioned about that promise (34).
- ▶ Give full measure when you are measuring, and weigh on a balanced scale. This is better, and its consequence are excellent (35).
 - ▶ Talk nicely and decently (53).
- 12. In Sura Al-Houd (11 / 52), in Aa-yat 114 Allah Commands Believers to offer Sa-laat regularly and punctually.

- 13. In Sura Al-In-aam (6 / 55), in Aa-yaat 28, 71, 120, 150 and 151 Allah Commands Believers as under:-
 - ▶ To avoid bad company (28).
 - ▶ To submit to Allah, the Lord of all the worlds (71).
 - ▶ To avoid committing any sin (120).
- ▶ To discard both the visible and invisible sin. Those who commit sin shall be punished for what they do (120).
 - ▶ To treat their parents decently (150).
 - ▶ To make none the equal of Allah (151).
 - ▶ To be good to their parents (151).
- Not to kill their children out of fear of poverty, for Allah gives them food and He shall make provision for the children also (151).
- To avoid what is shameful, whether open or hidden (151)
- ▶ Not to take a life which *Allah* has forbidden, unless for some just cause (151)
- 14. In Sura Al-Luq-maan (31 / 57), in Aa-yaat 12, 14, 15 and 33, Allah Commands Believers as under:-
- ▶ To thank Him, as thanking Allah shall ultimately benefit them (12).
 - To serve their patents, especially their mothers (14).
- ▶ To obey their parents within the prescribed limit. The prescribed limit is that, in case the parents direct their children to do something against the Sha-ri-ah, the children should Not obey them (15).
- ▶ To 'fear' Allah and to be afraid of the Day of judgment, when neither father shall be of any help to his son; nor the son shall be of any help to his father.
- 15. In Sura Al-Zu-mar (39 / 59), in Aa-yaat 2, 10, 11-14, and 66 Allah Commands Believers as under :-
- ▶ To keep the *Deen* of Islam pure and thereafter should Pray to *Allah* (2) and (11 to 14).

- ▶ To remain constantly in 'fear' of Allah (10).
- ▶ To worship Allah Alone, and be of those who give thanks to Him (66).
- 16. In Sura Haa-Meem-Sajda (41 / 61), in Aa-yat 33, Allah Commands Believers to know that None is better than one who calls men to Allah; and who works for righteousness; and who says, I am of those who bow in Islam.
- 17. In Sura Al-Jaa-se-ya (45 / 65), in Aa-yaat 18-19 Allah Commands Believers to follow Sha-ri-ah in which case Allah shall help them.
- 18. In Sura Al-Ah-quaf (46 / 66) in Aa-yaat 14-15 Allah Commands Believers to treat their parents in a decent and nice manner.
- In Sura Al-Zaa-reey-aat (51 / 67), in Aa-yat 56, Allah by Revealing that He has created Jinns and men only for Praying to Him, Commands that Believers should Pray Allah. (See Book III on Insan for details).
- 20. In Sura Al-Kay-haf (18 / 69), in Aa-yaat 23-24 Allah Commands Believers to say 'Insha-Allah' (Allah willing), whenever they intend to perform a new Deed.
- 21. In Sura Al-Nehel (16 / 70), in Aa-yaat 36, 64, 90, 96 and 128 Allah Commands Believers as under:-
 - To Pray to Allah (36).
 - ▶ To do justice and equity to others (36) (90).
 - ▶ The giving of gifts to your relatives (90).
- ▶ Forbidden is indecency, impropriety and oppression (90).
- ▶ What they possess shall pass, but what is with *Allah* shall abide. *Allah* shall certainly award those who persevere in Faith in keeping with their deeds (96).
- ▶ Allah is verily with those who are pious and devout, and those who do goo'd deeds (128).

- 22. In Sura Al-Ibrahim (14 / 72), in Aa-yaat 11 and 31, Allah Commands Believers as under:
 - They should place their trust in Allah (11).
 - ▶ To offer Sa-laat regularly on time (31).
- 23. In Sura Al-Moumay-noon (23 / 74), in Aa-yaat 51 and 96, Allah Commands Believers as under:-
 - ▶ To eat from Ha-lal earning (51).
 - ▶ To perform Good deeds (51).
- ▶ To behave in a noble manner with a person who behaves indecently with them.
- 24. In Sura Al-Rome (30 / 84), in Aa-yaat 17, 30, 31 and 38, Allah Commands Believers as under:-
- ▶ Recite the Zikr of Allah in the evening and when ye rise In the morning (17).
 - ▶ Set your faces truly to the Faith (30).
- ▶ Islam is the standard Religion, but most among Mankind do not understand (30).
 - ▶ Turn back in Repentance to Allah (31).
 - ▶ Fear Allah (31).
- ▶ Establish regular Prayers. Do not be among those Who join gods with *Allah* (31).
- ▶ Give what is due to kindred, the needy, and the wayfarer, This is best for those who seek the Pleasure of Allah, and they shall prosper (38).
- 25. In Sura Al-An-ka-boot (29 / 85), in Aa-yaat 8, 27, 45 and 56, Allah Commands Believers as unger:
 - ▶ To treat their parents in a decent and nice manner (8).
- ▶ To pray Allah and to constantly thank Allah (for all His Grace and bounties) (27).
- ▶ Recite what has been revealed in the Book (Holy Quraan) (45).
- ▶ Be constant in devotion. Surely Prayer keeps you away from the obscene and detestable (45).

▶ Recitation of Zikr of Allah is far greater (45).

▶ To pray to Allah (56).

26. In Sura Al-Baq-ra (2 / 87), in 15 Aa-yaat, 2, 21, 23, 38, 40, 45, 72, 109, 148, 150, 153, 208, 228, 233 and 238, Allah Commands Believers as under:

- ▶ This is The Book (Holy Qur-aan) free of doubt and a Guidance for Mut-ta-qeen (2).
 - To pray to Allah alone (21).

To 'fear' only Allah (23).

▶ Whoever follows Guidance sent by Allah, shall neither have fear nor regret (in Aa-khe-rur) (38).

▶ To fulfill the promise of Allah and Allah shall fulfill

their promise (40).

- ▶ To seek assistance from Allah through Patience and Salaat (45).
 - ▶ To eat Halaal food and thank Allah for it (72).

▶ To try to forgive and forget (109).

➤ To try to compete with each other in doing Good deeds (148).

▶ To remember Allah and He shall remember them (150).

- ▶ To seek assistance from Allah through Patience and Salaa (155).
- ▶ To seek courage in patience and Prayer, for Allah is with those who are patient. (153).

▶ To follow Islam wholeheartedly (208).

▶ Believer women, who are divorced, have to wait for three monthly periods, and if they believe in *Allah* and the Last Day they must not hide unlawfully what *Allah* has formed within their wombs. Their husbands would do well to take them back in 'hat case, if they wish to be reconciled (228).

▶ Believer women also have recognized rights as men have, though men have an advantage over them. But Allah is All-

mighty and All-wise. Women have same rights over Men as Men have over Women (228).

- ▶ To 'fear' only Allah (233).
- ▶ To be punctual in Sa-laat and obey Allah (238)
- 27. In Sura Al-In-faal (8 / 88), in Aa-yaat 1, 19 and 92, Allah Commands Believers as under :-
 - ▶ To obey Allah and His Rasool (1).
 - ▶ Allah is with those who believe (19).
- ▶ Believers shall never come to piety unless they spend in charity things they love; and whatever they spend is known to Allah (92).
- 28. In Sura Aal-e-Imran (3 / 89), in 8 Aa-yaat, 97, 102, 103, 105, 120, 125, 130 and 133, Allah Commands Believers as under:-
- ▶ Who oever can afford should visit Kaa-ba for Hajj pilgrimage as duty to Allah (97).
 - ▶ To fear Allah and obey His Shariah (102).
- ▶ Hold on firmly together to the rope of God, and be not divided among yourselves (103).
- ▶ Allah has Revealed His clear Signs that Believers may find the Right Way perchance (103).
- ▶ Be not like those who became disunited and differed among themselves after clear proofs had come to them. For them is great suffering (105).
- ▶ To have patience and remember Allah when they are in trouble (120).
- ▶ To have patience and remember Allah when they are in trouble (125).
- ▶ Do not practice usury, charging doubled and redoubled (interest); but have fear of Allah; you may well attain your goal (130).
 - ▶ To spend their money in Charity (133).
 - ▶ To keep in control their angry temperament (133).

In Sura Al-Ah-zaab (33 / 90), in 3 Aa-yaat 3, 16, and 70, 29. Allah Commands Believers as under :-

To have complete faith in Allah (3).

 Of no gain will be your running away if you run from death or being killed, even then you will enjoy the good things of life but only for a while (16).

▶ To 'fear' Allah and to always say Truth (70).

 Obey the Commands of Allah, and say straightforward things (70).

In Sura Al-Ni-saa (4 / 92), in 3 Aa-yaat, 103, 131 and 30.

135, Allah Commands Believers as under :-

▶ When Believers have offered their Prayers, they should recite the Zikr of Allah by remembering Him, standing or sitting or lying on their sides (103).

 When Believers have security, they should observe their Prayers properly, for praying at fixed hours is prescribed for

them (103).

▶ To fear Allah and obey His Sha-ri-ah (131).

▶ Be custodians of justice and witnesses for Allah, even though against themselves or their parents or their relatives (135).

▶ Whether a man be rich or poor, Allah is his greater well-wisher than you. So follow not the behests of lust lest you swerve from justice; and if you prevaricate or avoid (giving evidence), Allah is knows what ever you do (135).

In Sura Al-Haa-deed (57 / 94), in 3 Aa-yaat 7, 21 and 28,

Allah Commands Believers as under :-

▶ To spend in charity from the wealth bestowed by Allah upon them (7).

▶ To advance hurriedly towards Forgiveness (by Allah)

and Heaven (by performing Good deeds) (21).

▶ To adopt Taq-wa (piety and fear of Allah) and in return Allah shall award them double fold Reh-mat and Noor (28).

- 32. In Sura Mohammad (SAW) (47 / 95), in 2 Aa-yaat 24 and 38, Allah Commands Believers as unger:-
- ▶ Do they not earnestly seek to understand Holy Quraan? Have they put locks upon their hearts? (24).
 - ▶ To spend in charity in the name of Allah (38).
- 33. In Sura Al-Reh-maan (55 / 97), in Aa-yat 9, Allah Commands Believers. First to measure correctly. Second to do justice in every deal.
- 34, In Sura Al-Noor (24 / 102), in Aa-yaat 22 and 56, Allah Commands Believers as under :-
 - ▶ To forgive others, so that Allah may forgive them (8).
 - ▶ To observe your devotional obligations (56).
 - ▶ To pay their za-kaat (56).
- ▶ To obey Holy Prophet (SAW) so that they may be shown Mercy by Allah (56).
- 35. In Sura Al-Hajj (22 / 103), in Aa-yat 77, Allah Commands Believers. Firast, to pray to Allah. Second, to perform Good deeds.
- 36. In Sura Al-Mona-fe-quon (63 / 104), in Aa-yat 10, Allah Commands Believers to spend in charity from the wealth provided to them by Allah, otherwise they shall feel sorry for not having done so.
- 37. In Sura Al-Mujaa-di-laa (58 / 105), in Aa-yaat 9, 10, and 18, Allah Commands Believers as under:
 - ▶ To constantly 'fear' Allah (9).
- ▶ To have consultation with each other in respect of Taq-Wa (9).
- ▶ To avoid Secret counsels which are only inspired by the Evil One (Shai-taan), so that he may cause grief to the Believers; but he cannot harm them In the least, except as Allah permits (10).
 - Let the Believers Put their trust in Allah (10).

38. In Sura Al-Huj-raat (49 / 106), in Aa-yaat 9, 10 and 12, Allah Commands Believers as under:-

▶ To get the dispute settled between two quarreling groups of Believers (9).

To 'fear' Allah so that Allah may show Mercy to them

▶ To avoid suspicion which is a sin in some cases (12).

Not to spy upon each other (12).

Not to speak ill of others behind their backs; because it is like eating the flesh of their dead brother; which is abhorring (12).

▶ To fear Allah (12).

(10).

39. In Sura Al-Teh-reem (66 / 107), in Aa-yat 6, Allah Commands Believers to save themselves and their family from hell fire (by performing Good deeds).

40. In Sura Al-Ta-ghaa-bun (64 / 108), in Aa-yaat 13 and 16,

Allah Commands Believers as under :-

Let the Believers Put their Trust in Allah (13).

To 'fear' Allah (16).

41. In Sura Al-Saff (61 / 109), in Aa-yaat 2-3 and 14, Allah Commands Believers as under :-

▶ Do not say that which you can not do, for Allah dislikes this very much (2-3).

▶ To follow and help Islam as Deen (14).

42. In Sura Al-Al-Jum-aa (62 / 110), in Aa-yat 10, Allah Commands Believers to recite His Zikr profusely so that they may be benefited.

In Sura Al-Maa-aey-dah (5/112), in Aa-yaat 1, 2, 5, 8,

and 32, Allah Commands Believers as under :-

▶ To fulfil their obligations to others (1).

▶ All animals made lawful as food except those mentioned specifically (1).

- ▶ Hunting is unlawful during Pilgrimage in Kaa-ba for them (1).
- ▶ They should not violate sanctity of offerings to Allah; nor the rites of the holy month; nor of sacrificial cattle with garlands that are brought to Kaa-ba; nor of the people who flock to the Holy House seeking the bounties of Allah, and His pleasure (1).
- ▶ Hunting is peritted when they have laid aside the robe of the pilgrim (2).
- ▶ Their hatred of a people should not lead them to aggression (2).
- ▶ They should help one another in Goodness and Piety, and not in crime and rebellion (2).
- ➤ To 'fear' Allah. Surely God is severe in punishment (2).
 - Lawful for them are all clean things (5).
- ▶ Lawful for them is the food of the people of the Book (Jews and Christians), as their food is made lawful for them (5).
- ▶ Lawful (for marriage) are the chaste women who are Believers; and the women of the people of the Book who are chaste, and not those who have fornication or liaison, provided you give them their dowries (5).
- ▶ All the acts of those who turn back on their Faith shall be rendered useless, and they shall be among the losers in the life to come (5).
- Stand up as witnesses for Allah in all fairness, and do not let the hatred of a people deviate you from justice. Be just: This is closest to piety (8).
- ▶ Who ever kills a human being, except for having murdered a persn, or for spreading corruption in the land, it shall be like killing all Humanity; and who ever saves a life, saves the entire human race (32).

- 44. In Sura Al-Tau-ba (9 / 113), in Aa-yaat 67, and 119, Allah Commands for Believers as under:-
- ▶ The hypocrites, whether men or women, are the same. They encourage what is Evil and dissuade from what is Good; and become misers when it comes to spending money in the way of Allah. They are oblivious of Allah; and so is He oblivious of them. The hypocrites are indeed those who cross all limits (67).

▶ Do not stray from the Path of Allah, and be with those who are Truthful (119).

PART II - NAHI-ANIL-MUNKAR. as mentioned in Holy Qur-aan.

Detailed discussion.

Allah Commands Believers to avoid self-praise. (53 / 23 : 32).

In Sura Al-Aey-raaf (7 / 39), in Aa-yaat 3, 56 and 85,

Allah Commands Believers as under :-

Not to follow as friend or protector any one except Allah. (3).

Not to obey any friend who does not follow the

Commands of Allah and His Rasool (SAW) (56).

Not to create mischief or law and order situation after every thing has been set right. (56).

Not to be dishonest in business dealings (85).

3. Allah Warns Believers that the worldly life may not deceive them. (35 / 43 : 5).

4. In Sura Bani Is-ra-eel (17 / 50), in Aa-yaat 26, 32, 34 and

37, Allah Commands Believers as under :-

Not to spend their wealth unnecessarily and uselessly (26).

Not to go near rape (32).

Not to go near (misappropriate) the property of an orphan (34).

- ▶ Not to show pride and arrogance while walking on earth (37).
- 5. In Sura Al-Houd (11 / 52), in Aa-yaat 112 and 113, Allah Commands Believers as under:-
 - ▶ Not to become arrogant (112).
 - ▶ Not to favour tyrants (113).
- 6. In Sura Al-An-aam (6 / 55), in Aa-yat 121, 145, and 151, Allah Commands Believers as under:-
- ▶ Not to eat the meat of that animal which has been slaughtered by not taking the name of Allah, for that would amount to impiety. (121).
- ▶ No meat is forbidden by Allah to be eaten by Believers who wish to eat it, unless it be meat of a dead animal (not slaughtered properly in the nae of Allah); or blood pouring out; or the flesh of swine, for it is abominable; or what is impious (meat), on which a name has been invoked, of some one other than Allah's. But (even so), if a person is forced by necessity, without willful disobedience, nor crossing due limits, Allah is Forgiving, Most Merciful (145).
- ▶ Allah Prohibits Believers from (1) Shirk; (2) going near indecency and vulgarity either openly or secretly; and (3) murdering any person when Allah has prohibited it, except for just cause (151).
- 7 Allah Warns Believers to be careful that Shai-taan shall, by his tricks, involve them in worldly affairs. (31 / 57; 33).
- 8. Allah Commands Believers not to create rift among themselves. (42 / 62 : 13).
- Allah Commands Believers not to become slaves of their desires, for this does not help in any way. (45 / 65: 18-19).
- 10. Allah Prohibits Believers from Shirk. (51 / 67:51).
- 11. In Sura Al-Nehel (16 / 70), in Aa-yaat 90, 95 and 115, Allah Commands Believers as under:
 - b To avoid Evil deeds (90).

- ▶ To avoid arrogance (90).
- ▶ To avoid disgrace (90).
- Not to sell their promise cheap, but to keep it with Allah (95).
- ▶ Allah has only forbidden for Believers meat of a dead animal (not slaughtered properly in the nae of Allah); or blood pouring out; and the flesh of swine; and any meat over which the name of some one other than Allah has been invoked at the time of its slaughter. But if one is forced by necessity, without meaning wilful disobedience of Allah, or crossing due limits fixed by Allah, then He is Forgiving, most Merciful (115).
- 12. Allah Denounces Riba (usury) in a beautiful manner by Revealing, that what is invested by way of Riba for increase through other persons, shall have no increase with Allah; but that which is paid by way of charity, seeking the Pleasure of Allah, shall increase. They shall get multiple reaward for it. (30 / 84:39).
- 13. In Sura Al-Baq-ra (2 / 87) in Aa-yat 41, 42, 65, 147, 159, 174-175, 187, 188, 221, 264, and 275 to 279, Allah Commands Believers as under:
- ▶ Allah prohibits Believers from selling the Aa-yaat of Holy Qur-aan. (2 / 87 : 41).
- ▶ Allah warns Believers not to mix truth with falsehood. (2 / 87: 42).
 - ▶ Allah warns Believers not to hide truth.(2 / 87:42).
- Severe punishment shall be awarded for interpolation in the Commands of Allah (65).
 - ▶ Not to doubt the Truth (Holy Qur-aan) (147).
 - ▶ Not to hide truth (159) and (174-175).
 - Not to cross the Ho-dood (limits) fixed by Allah (187).
- Not to misappropriate the property or wealth of others (188).
 - Not to accept bribery in any form (188).

- Not to spend their property among themselves for vanities; nor use it as bait for the judges (as bribery), with the intention that the Believers may devour wrongfully and knowingly a little of other person's property (188).
- Not to marry women who are Unbelievers (idolaters), until they become Believers. A slave woman who is a Believeer is better than a women who is an Unbeliever, even though she allures them. Nor marry girls who are Believers to Unbelievers until they become Believers. A man slave who is a Believeer is better than an Unbeliever, even though he allures you. Unbelievers shall take you to the Fire (of Hell). But Allah by His Grace. Guides you to the Garden (Paradise) and Forgiveness, and makes His Signs Clear to Mankind, so that they may Cciebrate His Praise (recite His Zikr). (221).
- ▶ Believers not to show off the charity given by them. (264).
- ▶ Not to devour usury. The Evil One (Shai-taan) by his touch, drives such persons (who devour usary) to madness. That is because they say that trade is like usury. But Allah has Permitted trade, and Forbidden usury. Those who after receiving Command from Allah, stop this, shall be pardoned for the past; their case is for Allah to judge; But those who persist are Companions of the Fire (Hell) where they shall abide for ever. (275); Allah shall deprive usury of all blessing, but will give increase for deeds of charity: for He does not love ungrateful and wicked persons (276). Those who believe, And do deeds of righteousness, and establish regular Prayers and regular charity, shall have their reward from Allah; for them shall be no fear, nor shall they grieve. (277). 'Fear' Allah, and give up what remains of your demand for usury, if you are indeed Believers (278). If you do not do so, take notice of war with Allah and His Prophet (SAW). But if you turn back, You shall have your capital

sums: deal not unjustly, and you shall not be dealt with unjustly. (279).

14. In Sura Al-In-faal (8 / 88), in Aa-yaat 27 and 47, Allah

Commands Believers as under :-

Not to betray the Trust of Allah and His Rasool (SAW).
(27).

▶ Not to become like Unbelievers ; or hypocrites ; or

persons who are not following the Right Path. (47).

15. In Sura Aal-e-Imran (3 / 89), in Aa-yaat 105, 130 and 150, Allah Commands Believers as under:

▶ To avoid division among themselves. (105).

▶ Not to devour doubled and multiplied Usury; but fear Allah; so that you may (really) prosper. (130).

Not to follow the Unbelievers.(150).

16. In Sura Al-Mumta-hinna (60 / 91), in Aa-yaat 1 and 13, Allah Commands Believers as under:-

Not to make friendship either with their own enemies or with enemies of Allah. (1).

Not to make friendship with those who are under the wrath of Allah. (13).

17. In Sura Al-Ni-saa (4 / 92), in Aa-yaat 38, 48 and 161,

Allah Commands Believers as under :-

Not to spend their wealth by showing off or by hypocrisy. (38).

▶ To avoid Shirk. (48).

▶ Not to take usury after it is forbidden; or be prepared for being placed among those who reject their Faith, and for a grievous punishment. (161).

 Allah Prohibits Believers either to increase or decrease the weight, and to weigh justly and correctly and never to reduce the

weight. (55 / 97:8).

19. In Sura Al-Noor (24 / 102), in Aa-yaat 19 and 23, Allah Commands Believers as under:-

- Not to spread indecency and vulgarity in the Society.(19).
 - ▶ Not to accuse without any justification. (23).
- 20. Allah Warns Believers to be careful, and not to involve themslves in their wealth and children to such an extent, that they forget the Recitation of the Zikr of Allah. (63 / 104:9).
- 21. In Sura Al-Huj-raat (49 / 106), in Aa-yaat 11 and 12, Allah Commands Believers as under:-
 - Not to laugh at each other(for fun).(11).
- Neither defame any one, nor pass sircastic remarks against each other. (11).
- ▶ Do not call any one by (offensive) nickname. This shows wickedness. (11).
- Not to be suspicious, because in certain cses suspicion is a Sin. (12).
 - Not to spy on each other. (12).
- ▶ Not to speak ill of others behind their backs, which is a very abominable act, and amounts to eating the flesh of one's dead brother, which every one shall abhor. (12).
- 22. In Sura Al-Maa-aey-dah (5 / 112), in Aa-yaat 2, 3, 87, and 90, Allah Commands Believers as under:-
- All four-footed animals are lawful for Believers for food, except those named spécifically; but animals of the chase are forbidden while they are in the Sacred Precincts (Kaa-ba) or in Pilgrim garb. For Allah Commands according to His Will and Plan. (2).
- Not to violate the sanctity of the Symbols of Allah; nor of the Sacred Month; nor of the animals brought for sacrifice; nor the garlands that mark out such animals; nor the people resorting to the Sacred House (Kaa-ba), seeking of the Bounty and good Pleasure of Allah. (3).
- ▶ Not to help one another in Sin and enmity. Fear Allah, He is strict in punishment. (3).

Not to make unlawful the good things which Allah has made lawful; but commit no excess, for Allah does not love those given to excess. (90).

END OF BOOK IV - VOLUME I NAHI ANIL MUNKAR.

Special favours by Allah for Believers.

- ▶ Allah is very forgiving for Mut-ta-qeen (41:43).
- ▶ Allah shall double in Aa-khe-rut the Good deeds performed by Believers (42:23).
- ▶ Holy Qur-aan is a Noor by which Allah shows Sirat-ul-Mustageem to Believers (42: 52-53).

In the name of Allah, the most Benevolent, the most Merciful

VOLUME I - BOOK V. PART I - PERSONS LIKED BY *ALLAH*AND

PART II - PERSONS DISLIKED BY ALLAH Explanatory Notes.

▶ While reciting the Holy *Qur-aan*, we come across many times with Commands, that *Allah* likes such persons; and also that *Allah* dislikes such persons. Different types of persons are mentioned in Holy *Qur-aan* in these two categories.

- I thought that I should sort out from Holy Qur-aan, one list of persons who are liked by Allah; and another list of those who are disliked by Allah. These two lists would make it easy for a person to identify and to perform such acts or deeds, which are liked by Allah; and also to identify and to avoid performing such acts or deeds, which are disliked by Allah. This shall, to my mind, facilitate greatly in the formation of a good moral character as well as purifying the Soul; and thereby transforming that person into a Mut-ta-qee, and a definite asset to the Society.
- I would certainly like to be in the category of persons who are liked by *Allah*; and would certainly like to avoid being in the category of persons who are disliked by *Allah*.
- It is with this intention that I have prepared two lists separately. First is for those who are liked by Allah, and is dealt in Part I of this Book. Second is for those who are disliked by Allah, and is dealt in Part II of this Book. All those persons, who share my views, can easily benefit from these two lists.
- The foundation of *Ei-maan* as well as the criteria of judging what are *Aa-maal-e-Saleh* (Good deeds) and what are *Gu-nah* (Sins or Evil deeds), is the obedience to, and Pleasure of *Allah*, as well as His Holy Prophet *Mohammad* (*SAW*). According to some Scholars, the 'fear' of *Allah* in the heart of a

Believer mentioned in Holy Qur-aan, is in the sense of 'fear' of displeasure of Allah, and Not 'fear' of any punishment or pain or even of going to Hell. If a Believer avoids performing such acts or deeds which are disliked by Allah, he can not incur His displeasure or of His Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW). The 'fear' should be that, Allah may not be displeased, and that every thing or act should be done by a Believer, which according to Sha-riah is liked by Allah and is likely to Please Allah and him (SAW). If Allah is Pleased, where is the question of any Punishment or going to Hell? This is the only way to become a Mut-ta-qee, and thereby get Hida-yat (Guidance) from Holy Quraan and Allah; for Allah gives Guidance only to those who are Mut-ta-qee (10:9-10) and (42:13); or to who ever He likes (42:13); (42:53); (18:17); (18:18); (16:18) and (2:142).

My humble attempt is to search out from Holy Qur-aan, as to who are the Persons liked by Allah; and also who are the Persons disliked by Allah, so that one may be in a position to judge, while entering into any deal, or doing any thing or act, whether or not such deal, thing or act comes within one or the other category mentioned above; and thereby one is either to be liked or disliked by Allah; or in other words is there any 'fear' that Allah shall be 'displeased'?

I have tried to collect the above mentioned two categories from the Holy Quran according to the Nu-zool (Revelation) of the Commands of Allah, so that it may become clear which Command of Allah came earlier in time, and which came

thereafter.

▶ The Commands of Allah appear in Holy Qur-aan, some times in the beginning of the Aa-yat; some times in its middle; and some times in its end. I have picked up only the relevant Command of Allah from the Aa-yat leaving the rest.

I have noted each Command separately. The result is, that if the same Command is Revealed at different times, I have

repeated it again and again at the proper time of *Nu-zool*. This may appear to some to be unnecessary repetition; but in my humble opinion, this method shows the importance and significance, *Allah* attaches to that particular Command by repeating it again and again, and at different stages of Revelation. We should also appreciate that Command accordingly.

In the end of both the Categories, I have tried to give a Summary of the types of persons in each Category, thereby summarizing the whole position in a nutshell. This Summary further shows as to how many times and in which particular Aayat, the relevant Command of Allah was Revealed, showing the significance and importance of the Command.

PART I- PERSONS LIKED BY ALLAH AS MENTIONED IN HOLY QUR-AAN.

Detailed discussion.

- (7 / 39 : 56). Allah likes Moh-se-neen (those who do good) and showers His blessings upon them.
- 2. (11 / 52 : 115). Allah likes Moh-se-neen.
- 3. (42 / 62 : 13). Allah gives Guidance to those who sincerely and honestly seek His Guidance.
- 4. (42 / 62 : 53): Allah gives Guidance to who ever He Pleases.
- (18 / 69: 17). Only that person gets Guidance from Allah, whom Allah Pleases to give Guidance.
- 6. (16 / 70:18). Allah gives Guidance to whomsoever He Pleases.
- (16 / 70 : 128). Allah likes Mut-ta-qeen and Moh-se-neen.
- 8. (29 / 85 : 69). Allah is with Moh-se-neen.
- 9. (2 / 87 : 142): Allah Guides who ever He Pleases to Siratul-Mus-ta-qeem (Right Path).
- 10. (2 / 87 : 153). Verily Allah is with Sa-be-reen (those who show patience in adversity).
- 11. (2 / 87 : 195). Allah loves Moh-se-neen.
- 12. (2 / 87 : 222). Allah loves Mu-tat-tah-he-reen (those who keep themselves pure and clean).
- 13. (2 / 87: 249). Allah is with Sa-be-reen.
- 14. (8 / 88 : 46). Allah likes Sa-be-reen.
- 15. (8 / 88: 66). Allah likes Sa-be-reen.
- 16. (3 / 89 : 76). Allah loves Mut-ta-qeen.
- 17. (3 / 89 : 101). Allah shows Sirat-ul-Musta-qeem only to those Believers who hold firmly to Allah and His Rasool (SAW).
- 18. (3 / 89 : 134). Allah loves Moh-se-neen.
- 19. (3 / 89 : 159). Allah loves those who are Mu-ta-wak-kil (those who put their Trust in Allah).

- 20. (60 / 91 : 8). Allah loves Muq-se-teen (those who do justice).
- 21. (13 / 96 : 27). Allah gives Guidance to who ever He Pleases, especially to those who offer Tau-ba.
- 22. (24 / 102 : 46). Allah gives Guidance to Sirat-ul-Mus-taqeem to who ever He likes.
- 23. (22 / 103 : 54). Allah likes Believers and verily guides them to Sirat-ul-Mus-ta-qeem.
- 24. (49 / 106 : 9). Allah loves Muq-se-teen.
- 25. (5 / 112 : 13). Allah loves Moh-se-neen.
- (5 / 112 : 42). Allah loves those Believers who do justice.
- 27. (5 / 112 : 93). Allah loves those Believer who perform Aa-maal-e-Saleh.
- 28. (9 / 113 : 4 and 7). Allah loves those Believers who are Mui-ta-aeen.
- (9 / 113 : 7). Allah loves those Believers who are Mut-taqeen.
- 30. (9 / 113 : 36). Allah likes Mut-ta-geen.
- 31. (9 / 113 : 44). Allah likes Mut-ta-qeen and knows them very well.
- 32. (9 / 113 : 108). Allah loves Mu-tat-tah-he-reen.

SUMMARY.

- ▶ To sum up Allah likes, or even loves in some cases, and gives Guidance to the following types of persons:-
 - Moh-se-neen (those who do good).(11:51);
- (11:115); (29:69); (31:134); (5:13).
- 2. Sa-be-reen (who patiently preserve in adversity). (2:153); (2:244); (8:46); (8:66).
- Believers who perform Aa-maal-e-Saleh (Good Deeds). (2: 195); 75: 93).
- Believers who are Mut-ta-qeen (9: 4); (9:7).
- Believers who follow Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW). (3:39).

- Believers who hold firmly to Allah and His Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) (3: 101). Allah shows them Sirat-ul-Mustaqeem (Right Path).
- 7. Believers who are Mu-ta-wak-ki-leen (those who put their Trust in Allah) (3: 160).
- 8. Mu-tat-tah-he-reen ('those who keep themselves pure and clean') (2:222) and (9:108).
- Mut-ta-quen (Allah fearing and pious persons) (16: 28);
 (3: 76); (9: 38) and (9: 44).
- Mu-ta-wak-ki-leen (those who put their Trust in Allah) (3: 159).
- Muq-se-teen (those who do justice) (60: 8);

(49: 9) and (5: 42).

END OF PART I OF BOOK V.

PART II - PERSONS DISLIKED BY ALLAH AS MENTIONED IN HOLY QUR-AAN.

Detailed discussion.

- (89 / 10 : 17 to 20): Allah is extremely angry and dislikes (a Believer) if an orphan is not treated well; or an imbecile is not provided food when he is hungry; or one loves one's wealth and property excessively.
- (7 / 39 : 31): Allah does not like Mus-re-feen (the wasters)
 or those who spend their wealth uselessly and without any purpose.
- 3. (7 / 39 : 55): Allah does not love Mou-ta-deen (who trespass beyond bounds).
- 4. (7 / 39 : 101): Allah does not like Ka-fe-reen (Unbelievers) and puts a seal on their hearts.
- (7 / 39: 146): Allah does not like the proud and arrogant persons and does not give Guidance to them.
- (62 / 42 : 5): Allah does not give Guidance to Al-Qaum Al-Zaa-le-meen (those who do wrong).

- 7. (28 / 49 : 76): Allah does not love Al-fa-re-heen {those who exult (in riches)}.
- 8. (28 / 49 : 77): Allah does not like Al-muf-sec-deen (those who do mischief).
- 9. (10 / 51 : 74): Allah does not like Mou-ta-deem (the transgressors) and puts a seal on their hearts.
- 10. (11 / 52 : 18): Allah does not like Zaa-le-meen (the tyrants) and puts His curse upon them.
- 11. (6 / 55 : 141): Allah does not like Mus-ra-feen (persons who spend their wealth uselessly and without any purpose).
- 12. (6 / 55 : 144): Allah does not like Zaa-le-meen and does not give Guidance to 'hem.
- 13. (39 / 59 : 3): Allah does not like Kaz-zab (liars) and ungrateful persons and does not give Guidance to them.
- 14. (40 / 60 : 28): Allah does not like Musref-un Kaz-zab (those who transgress and lie) ; and does not give Guidance to them.
- 15. (40 / 60 : 34): Allah does not like Mus-ref and Mur-taab (transgress and those in doubt).
- 16. (42 / 62 : 40): Allah does not love Za-le-meen (those who do wrong) or (Tyrants).
- 17. (46 / 66 : 10): Allah does not give Guidance to Al- Qaumuz-za-le-meen (Tyrant or unjust Nations).
- 18. (18 / 69: 51): Allah does not like those who try to divert persons from going to the Right Path.
- 19. (16 / 70 : 23): Allah verily does not love Mus-tak-be-reen (the arrogant).
- 20. (16 / 70 : 37): Allah does not like those who knowingly do not follow the Right Path; and does not give Guidance to them.
- 21. (14 / 72 : 27): Allah does not show the Right Path to Zale-meen.

- 22. (30 / 84 :45): Allah does not like those Al-ka-fe-reen (those who reject Faith).
- 23. (2 / 87 : 26 27): Allah does not give Guidance to fa-seqeen. Allah defines in (2 / 87 : 27) as to who are fa-se-qeen as those who break Allah's Covenant, after it is ratified; and who divide what Allah has ordered to be joined; and do mischief on earth; they cause loss only to themselves.
- 24. (2 / 87 : 82): Allah does not give Guidance to Za-le-meen.
- 25. (2 / 87: 124): Allah does not make promise with Zaa-le-meen.
- 26. (2 / 87 : 205): Allah does not love Fa-se-deen (Mischief mongers).
- 27. (2 / 87 : 258) : Allah does not give Guidance to Al-qau-mal-za-le-meen.
- 28. (2 / 87 : 276): Allah does not love Kul-lun Kaf-far-in Aa-Seem (ungrateful and wicked Creatures).
- 29. (8 / 88 : 58): Allah does not love Khaa-ye-neen (those who misappropriate) or (those persons who do not keep the trust).
- 30. (3 / 89 : 32): Allah does not love Kaa-fe-reen (Unbelievers or who reject Faith).
- 31. (3 / 89 : 57): Allah does not love Zaa-li-meen.
- 32. (3 / 89 : 140): Allah does not love Zaa-li-meen.
- 33. (3 / 89 : 188): Allah does not like those who are full of self praise with their own performance, and want others to always praise them.
- (4 / 92 : 36): Allah does not like Mukh-ta-lin Fa-khura (arrogant, proud and showy persons).
- 35. (4 / 92 : 48): Allah does not like Mush-ri-keen and does not forgive Shirk.
- 36. (4 / 92 : 107): Allah does not love Khav-va-nun Aa-see-ma (those given to dishonesty and crime).
- 37. (4 / 92 : 148): Allah does not love those who openly talk evil.

- 38. (57 / 94 : 23): Allah does not love Mukh-ta-lin-Fa-khuur (any vainglorious boaster).
- 39. (63 / 104 : 6): Allah does not give Guidance to Al-Qaumal faa-se-qeen (A dishonest Nation).
- 40, (61 / 109 : 5): Allah does not give Guidance to Al-Qaum Al-faa-se-qeen.
- 41. (61 / 109 : 7): Allah does not give Guidance to Al-Qaum Al-Zaa-le-meen.
- 42, (9 / 113 : 19): Allah does not give Guidance to Al-Qaum Al-Zaa-le-meen.
- 43. (9 / 113 : 24): Allah does not give Guidance to Al-Qaumul Faa-se-qeen.
- 44. (9 / 113 : 37): Allah does not give Guidance to Al-Qaumul Kaa-fe-reen.
- 45. (9 / 113 : 47): Allah has full knowledge about Zaa-le-meen.
- 46. (9 / 113 : 80): Allah does not give Guidance to Al-Qaumul Faa-se-qeen.
- 47. (9 / 113 : 96): Allah is not pleased with Al-Qau-mul Faa-se-qeen.

SUMMARY.

3.

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- To sum up Allah dislikes and does not give Guidance to the föllowing types of persons:-
- Bad mannered persons, misers, and those who love their wealth and property excessively (89: 17 - 20).
- 2. Mus-re-feen. (7:31); (6:141).
 - Mou-ta-deen. (7:55); (10:74).
 - Mu-ta-kab-be-reen. (7: 140).
- Ka-fe-reen. (7:101); (30:45); (3:32).
- 61:7); (9:19).
- . Al-fa-re-heen. (28:76).

- 8. Al-muf-sec-deen. (28: 77).
- 9. Zaa-le-meen. (11:18); (6:144); (42:40); (14:27);
- (2:124); (3:57); (3:140); (9:47).
- 10. Kaz-zab. (39:3).
- 11. Musref-un Kaz-zab. (4:28).
- Mus-ref and Mur-taab. (40: 34).
- 13. Mus-tak-be-reen. (16:23).
- 14. Fa-se-geen. (2: 26 to 27).
- 15: Fa-sec-deen (2:205).
- Kul-lun Kaf-far-in Aa-Seem. (2: 276).
- 17.- Khaa-ye-neen. (8:58).
- 18. Mukh-ta-lin Fa-khura. (4:36) (57:23).
- Khav-va-nun Λα-see-ma. (4: 107).
- 20. Mush-ri-keen. (4:48).
- 21. Al-Qau-mal faa-se-qeen. (63:6); (61:5); (9:24); (9:
- 80); (9:96).
- Al-Qau-mul Kaa-fe-reen. (9: 37).

END OF BOOK V - VOLUME I.

Better be careful!!

- No Good deeds performed by Unbelievers shall be acceptable to Allah, because they do not possess Ei-maan (9: 18).
- ▶ Allah does not accept offerings from Unbelievers (9:53).
- ▶ Allah does not give Guidance to cruel persons (9:28).
- ▶ Allah, has promised to send in Hell fire all Unbelievers and Muna-fe-quen, because they do not obey Allah and his Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) (9:68).
- ▶ Believers should not pray for Salvation of Mush-re-keen, as they are destined to go to Hell (9: 113)

In the name of Allah, the most Benevolent, the most Merciful

VOLUME I - BOOK VI HA-RAAM AND HA-LAAL AS MENTIONED IN HOLY OUR-AAN

Explanatory Notes.

- Allah alone has the Power and Authority to declare by His Commands contained in the Holy Qur-aan, as to what is Ha-raam (Prohibited by Allah) and what is Ha-laal (Permitted by Allah); as well as what are Aa-maal-e-Saleh (Good deeds) and what are Gunah (Sins or Evil deeds). The criteria set up by Allah can not be altered or modified by any Human being or any Body or set up devised by Human beings, for the very simple reason that Commands of Allah can not be modified, altered or repealed by any Human Authority. This should be very clearly borne in mind.
- ▶ Ha-raam and Ha-laal can be easily classified into two categories. First, pertaining to acts, deeds or things done or performed by a Believer. Second, pertaining to eatables like food and drink to be used by a Believer.
- ▶ The Commands of Allah on Ha-raam or Ha-laal are sometimes Revealed distinctly or separately for the two categories mentioned above; while at others are Revealed as mixed for both the categories.
- ▶ All the Commands of Allah are dealt according to their Nu-zool (Revelation), so that the importance and significance of each Command of Allah in Chronological order may be appreciated; and it may be known which is the latest Command of Allah on the subject, to be followed by the Believers.
- I have taken full advantage mainly from the Ta-fa-seer (Explanatory Notes); from Mua-rif-ul-Qur-aan jointly edited by Mufti Mohammad Shafi and his learned son Justice Mohammad Taqi Usmani of the Pakistan Supreme Court, Shariat Bench; from Zia-ul-Qur-aan by Peer Mohammad Karam Shah Al-Azhari

- ; from Anwar-ul-Qur-aan by Dr. Malik Ghulam Murtaza; from-Ta-dab-bur-ul Qur-aan by Mau-lana Amin Ahsan Islahi; and Taf-hee-mul Qur-aan by Mau-lana Mau-doodi.
- It is absolutely necessary for a Believer to know exactly what is *Ha-raam* and what is *Ha-laal* as Commanded by *Allah* in the Holy *Qur-aan*; both in respect of the acts, deeds and things done by a Believer; as well as in respect of eatables like food and drink, which are to be eaten by a Believer. My attempt is, that it may be easy for a Believer to know, what is *Ha-raam*, and also to avoid it, both in respect of acts, deeds and things to be done; as well as in respect of eatables like food and drink to be eaten. It is only by doing so that a Believer can become a *Mut-ta-qee*; find Guidance from Holy *Qur-aan*, and reap the benefits in *Aa-khe-rut*. I have, therefore, attached great importance to this Topic.
- ▶ Under the heading Summary, I have put the various Commands of *Allah* in respect of both the above mentioned categories separately according to their *Nu-zool*, with my comments or observations, to clarify the position in a nut shell, in respect of each category in simple language and in a quick and easily understand-able manner.
- ▶ May Allah in His infinite Mercy, accept this humble effort from me, and forgive by His Grace, any mistake, error or omission, which is totally inadvertent and well intentioned. Aameen!

Detailed Discussion.

- (7 / 39 : 32) : Allah has not forbidden the beautiful gifts and things, clean and pure, which He has produced for His servants for sustenance. These are Ha-laal for Believers in this world.
- In Zia-ul-Qur-aan, Volume 2, Pages 25-27, the learned Author explains the background as well as significance of this Aa-yaat. I reproduce a summary of the same. In Note 42 at Page 25, the learned Author writes, that it was the usual custom among the

Unbelievers that they used to do Ta-waaf (taking rounds) of the Kaa-ba naked by removing all their clothes, and considered it to be a high grade of Prayer. The Unbelievers also used to give up the use of butter and meat during those days, considering the same to be prohibited items. On the other hand, the Believers used to do Ta-waaf of Kaa-ba by wearing white Chadar (Sheet) and did not abstain from taking good food during that time. The Unbelievers objected to this practice of the Believers, as this was totally against their own customs and practice. It was in this background that this Aa-yat was Revealed, clarifying that it is Allah alone who has the Authority to declare what is Ha-raam and what is Ha-laal; and that such declarations by human beings had no Authority or meaning.

- 2. (7 / 39 : 33): Allah has declared all these things Ha-raam for Believers. First, the commission of all Al-Fa-wa-hish (abominable deeds), whether done openly or secretly. Second, Al-Iss-m (Sins). Third, Al-bagh-ya (injustice or tyranny) without any justification. Fourth, Shirk for which no justification is acceptible. Fifth, saying something about Allah which they do not know.
- In Zia-ul-Qur-aan, Volume 2, Pages 26-27, the learned Author explains the background as well as significance of this Aa-yaat. I reproduce a summary of the same. He writes that in this Aa-yat 7: 33, three words require clarification, namely, 'Al-Fa-wa-hish', 'Al-Iss-m' and 'Al-Bagh-ya, and explains them as under:-
- ▶ The First word is 'Al-Fa-wa-hish'. Its singular is 'Fa-hisha' which means in Arabic an extremely abominable deed and commonly meant 'Zina' (Rape). Here Allah declares that such abominable deeds, whether done openly or secretly were Haraam (prohibited).
- ▶ The Second word is 'Al-Iss-m', which means in Arabic 'Sin' and was commonly used for drinking wine. Here Allah

declares 'Iss-m' as Ha-raam.

- ▶ The Third word is 'Al-bagh-ya' which means in Arabic to cross every limit while doing injustice to some person. Here Allah declares 'Al- Bagh-ya' as Ha-raam.
 - The Fourth item declared 'Ha-raam' is Shirk.
- ▶ The Fifth item declared *Ha-raam* is to attribute false acts or things to *Allah* without any valid reason.
- ▶ In Mua-rif-ul-Qur-aan, Volume 3, Pages 548-553, is the Taf-seer of 7: 32 and 7: 33. Two important points have been clarified therein. First is that allowing Unbelievers mere use of good things in this world does not mean that Allah shall not question them on the Day of Judgment about the same. The Unbelievers shall be questioned as to why they did not thank Allah for all the favours and bounties showered upon them in this world; and they shall be punished for not doing so. Second point is, that because the Believers thank Allah for all His favours and bounties bestowed upon them in this world, they shall, accordingly, be rewarded for the same in Aa-khe-rut also.
- This is the First Command of Allah, according to Nuzool, relating to acts, deeds and things being declared Ha-raam. (6 / 55: 118-119 or 119-120) [In some Holy Qur-aans these two Aa-yaat 118-119 are cited as 119-120.] If you are a Believer, you eat from the meat of that animal which has been slaughtered by taking the name of Allah (119); and what has happened to you that you do not eat the meat of the animal which was slaughtered by taking the name of Allah; inspite of the fact that Allah has mentioned in sufficient detail for you whatever He has declared as Ha-raam for you; except if you eat from the Ha-raam meat because of extreme necessity. (120). [In Zia-ul Qur-aan these two Aa-yaat are cited as 119-120.]
- (6 / 55 : 145 or 146) [In some Holy Qur-aans this Aa-yat 145 is cited as 146.] : You (Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW)] say, I do not find in this (Holy Qur-aan) which has been revealed

upon me by Allah, anything Ha-raam to eat, except 'Mur-daar' (the meat of an animal which was already dead before slaughter in the name of Allah); or 'dum' (the running blood from an animal slaughtered in the name of Allah); or 'khanzeer' (meat of a pig), as it is extremely unclean; or which may cause displeasure to Allah, namely, that animal at the time of whose slaughter some name other than of Allah was called out. But if some person becomes helpless, and had no intention either to disobey Allah, or to transgress the limit fixed by Him, and eats such Ha-raam meat, and seeks forgiveness from Allah, in that case Allah is extremely kind, Merciful and forgiving" (146). [In Zia-ul Qur-aan this Aa-yat is cited as 146.]

This is the First Command of Allah, according to Nu-

zool, relating to eatables to be declared Ha-raam.

(6 / 55 : 151- 152): You (Holy Prophet (SAW) read out to 5. the Believers what Allah has made binding on them. First, they should make none, the equal of Allah. Second, they should be good to their parents. Third, they should not kill their children out of fear of poverty, for Allah gives them food and He shall provide food for their children also. Fourth, they should avoid to do what is shameful, whether open or hidden. Fifth, they should not take a life which Allah has forbidden, unless for some just cause. Allah Commands them to. properly understand this (151). Sixth, they should not spend the belongings of the orphans except for their betterment, until they come of age. Seventh, they should give in full measure, and weigh justly on the balance, while selling articles. Allah does not burden a soul beyond capacity. Eighth, when they say a thing, let it be just, even though the matter relates to their relative. Ninth, they should fulfil a promise made to Allah. (152).

▶ This is the Second Command of Allah, according to Nu-zool, relating to acts, deeds and things being declared Ha-raam by Allah.

6. (16 / 70: 114-115): Allah Commands eat the good and lawful of things that Allah hath given you, and be grateful for the bounty of Allah, if you really worship Him (114). He has forbidden carrion and blood and the flesh of swine, and what has been killed in the name of any other than Allah. But if one is forced (to eat it), then Allah is merciful and kind. (115).

This is the Second Command of Allah, according to

Nazool, declaring eatables as Ha-raam.

7. (16 / 70 : 116-117): Allah Commands the Believers, not to utter lies that they invent in order to impute lies to Allah. This is forbidden, for they who impute lies to Allah shall never prosper. (116). For them there is some enjoyment, but the punishment is painful. (117).

This is the Third Command of Allah relating to acts,

deeds and things being declared Ha-raam by Allah.

what is good of the food He has given them, and be grateful to Allah, if indeed they are obedient to Him (172). Forbidden to them are carrion and blood, and the flesh of swine, and that which has been killed in the name of any other than Allah. (172). If one is obliged by necessity, to eat it with out wilful disobedience of Allah or intending to cross the limits fixed by Allah, he is not guilty of sin, for Allah is forgiving and kind (173). Those who conceal any part of the Scripture that Allah has revealed, and thus make a little profit thereby, take nothing but fire as food; and Allah shall not turn to them on the Day of Resurrection, nor nourish them for growth, and their doom will be painful (174).

▶ This is the Third Command of Allah, according to Nu-

zool, relating to eatables declared as Ha-raam.

9. (2 / 87 : 221): Allah prohibits Nikah (wedding) of a Believer male with a Mushrik woman; and also prohibits the Nikah of a Believer women with a Mushrik male.

- ▶ This is the Fourth Command of Allah, according to Nuzool, relating to acts, deeds and things declared Ha-raam by Allah.
- 10. Allah declares drinking wine as well as gambling as Haraam in the following three stages:
 - a) (2 / 87 : 219).
 - t) (4 / 92 : 43).
 - c) (5 / 112:90).
- ▶ This is the Fourth Command of Allah, according to Nuzool, relating to eatables to be declared Ha-raam.
- ▶ This is the Fifth Command of Allah, according to Nuzool, relating to acts, deeds and things declared Ha-raam by Allah.
- Allah has also declared Riba (usary) as Ha-raam in three different stages as under:
 - a) (2 / 87 : 275-281).
 - b) (2 / 87 : 284-285).
 - c) (3 / 89 : 130).
- ▶ This is the Sixth Command of Allah, according to Nuzool, relating to acts, deeds and things declared Ha-raam by Allah.
- 12. (2 / 112 : 1 to 5): Allah Commands Believers to make lawful as food for them all four footed animals with the exception of those mentioned; but Game is unlawful during Pilgrimage as well as within the Sacred precincts (Kaa-ba). Allah ordains whatever He Wills and Plans. (middle of 1). Believers should not violate the sanctity of offerings to Allah; nor the rights of the Holy month; nor sacrificial cattle with garlands which are brought to Kaa-ba; nor of the people who flock to the Holy House seeking the bounties of Allah and His pleasure. They are permitted to hunt when they have laid aside the robe of the Pilgrim. They should help one another in Goodness and Piety, and should not assist in crime and rebellion. (2). They are

forbidden to eat 'Mur-daar' (carrion); and running blood; and the flesh of swine; and whatever has been killed in the name of some other than Allah; and whatever has been strangled, or killed by a bow or a fall, or by goring, or that which has been mauled by wild beasts, unless slaughtered in the name of Allah while still alive; and that which has been slaughtered at altar of forbidden; and also dividing the meat by casting lots with arrows, All is sinful......But if they are driven by hunger to eat the forbidden meat, with out the evil intention of sinning, then Allah is forgiving and kind.(3). All things are lawful for Believers that are clean; and what the trained hunting animals take for them as they have trained them in the light of Allah's teachings, but read over them the name of Allah, and 'fear' Allah, for He is swift in the reckoning.(3). On this day all things that are clean have been made lawful for Believers; and made lawful for them is the food of the people of the Book, as their food is made lawful for the later. And lawful are the chaste Believer women, and the women of the people of the Book who are chaste, for marriage and not for fornication or liaison, if they give them their dowries. All the Good acts of those who renounce their faith shall be rendered useless ; and they shall be among the losers in the life to come (5).

▶ (5 / 112 : 2, 4 and 5) are the Fifth Command of Allah, according to Nu-zool, relating to eatables like food and drinks

being declared as Ha-raam by Allah.

▶ (5 / 112 : 3) is the Seventh Command of Allah, according to Nu-zool, relating to acts, deeds and things declared

Ha-raam by Allah.

13. (5 / 112 : 96): Allah Commands that for Believers the pursuit of water Game and its use for food is lawful, for their benefit and for those who travel; but forbidden is the pursuit of land Game as long as they are in the Sacred Precincts or in Pilgrim garb.

▶ (5 / 112 : 96) is the Sixth and the last Command of Allah, according to Nu-zool, relating to eatables like food and drinks being declared as Ha-raam by Allah.

▶ (5 / 112 : 96) is the Eighth and the Last Command of Allah, according to Nu-zool, relating to acts, deeds and things

declared Ha-raam by Allah.

SUMMARY

There are Eight Commands of Allah, according to Nuzool, declaring acts, deeds and things to be done as Ha-raam by Allah. They are as follows:

First Command of Allah, as above, is in Sura Al-Aay-raaf (7 / 39) in Aa-yat 33, wherein the following five acts, deeds and things are dealered.

things are declared as Ha-raam :-

First, 'Al-Fa-wa-hish' (abominable or shameful deeds).

Second, 'Al-Iss-m' (Sin).

Third, 'Al-Bagh-ya' (extreme injustice).

Fourth, 'Shirk'.

Fifth, Attributing false acts or things to Allah without any valid reason.

Second Command of Allah, as above, is in Sura Al-Anaam (6 / 55) in Aa-yaat 151 to 153, wherein Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) is Commanded to tell persons what is binding upon them as under:-

First, To make none equal of Allah.

Second, To be good to their parents.

Third, Not to kill their children for fear of poverty.

Fourth, To avoid doing what is shameful, whether open or hidden.

Fifth, Not to take any Human life which Allah has forbidden, unless for some just cause.

Sixth, Not to spend the belongings of the orphans except for their betterment, until they come of age.

Seventh, To give in full measure and to weigh justly on the balance.

Eighth, Always to speak the truth and what is just, even though the matter may relate to a relative.

Third Command of Allah, as above, is in Sura Al-Ne-hal (16 / 70) in Aa-yaat 116-117, wherein Allah Commands Believers not to utter the lies invented by them in order to impute them to Allah. This is forbidden, for they who impute lies to Allah shall never prosper. (116) For them there is some enjoyment, but the punishment is painful (117).

Fourth Command of Allah, as above, is in Sura Al-Baqra (2 / 87) in Aa-yat 221, wherein Allah prohibits Nikah (wedding) of a Believer male with a Mushrik woman; and also prohibits the Nikah of a Believer women with a Mushrik male.

Fifth Command of Allah, as above, is in Sura Al-Baq-ra (2 / 87) in Aa-yat 219, wherein Allah declares drinking wine as well as gambling as Ha-raam. This was done in the following three stages:-

First, 2 / 87: 219).

Second, (4 / 92:43).

Third, (5 / 112: 90 to 92).

Sixth Command of Allah, as above, is in Sura Al-Baq-ra (2 / 87) in Aa-yaat 275 to 281 and 284-285, and also in Sura Aal-e-Im-raan (3 / 89) in Aa-yat 130, wherein it is laid down that 'Riba' (usury) is declared Ha-raam.

Seventh Command of Allah, as above, is in Sura Al-Maey-da (5 / 112) in Aa-yat 3, wherein the following acts, deeds or

things are declared Ha-raam :-

First, To violate sanctity of offerings to Allah.

Second, To violate the rights of the Holy Month.

Third, To violate the sanctity of sacrificial animals with garlands for sacrifice at Kaa-ba.

Fourth, To hunt when wearing Ah-raam (Robe of the

Pilgrim).

Fifth, Not to become aggressive to those in return who had been aggressive to you earlier..

Sixth, Not to assist in crime and rebellion.

Eighth and the Last Command of Allah, as above, is in Sura Al-Ma-ey-da (5 / 112) in Aa-yat 96, wherein Allah Commands that forbidden is the pursuit of land Game as long as they are in the Sacred Precincts or in Pilgrim garb.

There are 6 Commands of Allah, according to Nu-zool, declaring eatables, like food and drink, as Ha-raam by Allah.

They are as follows :-

First Command of Allah, as above, is in Sura Al-An-aam (6 / 55) in Aa-yat 145 or 146, wherein Allah has declared nothing Ha-raam to eat except as under:

First, 'Murdar' (The meat of an animal which was already dead before slaughter in the name of Allah).

Second, The running blood from an animal slaughtered in the name of *Allah*.

Third, The meat of 'Khan-zeer' (pig or swine).

Fourth, An animal at the time of whose slaughter some other name than of *Allah* was called out. At the end of this Command *Allah* grants a great facility that if some person becomes helpless, and had no intention either to disobey *Allah*, or to cross the limit fixed by *Allah*, and eats such *Ha-raam* meat, and seeks forgiveness from *Allah*, in that case *Allah* is extremely Kind, Merciful and Forgiving (146). [In *Zia-ul Qur-aan* this *Aa-yat* is cited as 146.]

Second Command of Allah, as above, is in Sura Al-Nehal (16 / 70) in Aa-yaat 114-115, wherein Allah has forbidden carrion and blood and the flesh of swine, and what has been killed in the name of any other than Allah. But if one is forced to eat it, then Allah is merciful and kind. It is important to note that

in (6: 145 or 146) the words granting this facility by Allah were slightly different from the words used here for the same purpose.

Third Command of Allah, as above, is in Sura Al-Baq-ra (2 / 87) in Aa-yaat (172 to 174), wherein Allah has forbidden for Believers to eat, carrion and blood, and the flesh of swine, and that which has been killed in the name of any other than Allah. If one is obliged by necessity to eat it with out intending to cross the limits fixed by Allah, or he is not guilty of sin, Allah is Forgiving and Kind (173). Here again the facility granted by Allah is in a slightly different language.

▶ Fourth Command of Allah, as above, is in Sura Al-Maaey-da (5 / 112) in Aa-yaat 90 to 92, wherein drinking wine is declared Ha-raam. Earlier two other Commands on the same Topic were also Revealed in Sura Al-Baq-ra (2 / 87) in Aa-yat

219, and in Sura Al-Ni-saa (4 / 92) in Aa-yat 43.

Fifth Command of Allah, as above, is in Sura Al-Maa-ey-da (5 / 112), in Aa-yat 1, in Aa-yat 2 and Aay-aat 4 and 5, wherein Allah Commands as under:

- ▶ First, slaughter of animals by chase and hunting is forbidden while a Believer is in scarred Precincts or is wearing Ah-raam (Robe of Pilgrim).
 - Second, the Believers are forbidden to eat :-
 - ' 'Mur-daar' (carrion).
 - ▶ Blood.
 - ▶ The flesh of swine.
- ▶ Whatever has been killed in the name of some other than Allah.
- Whatever has been strangled.
- Or killed by a bow or a fall.
- Or by goring.
- Or that which has been mauled by wild beasts.
- ▶ Unless slaughtered in the name of Allah while still alive. This applies only to 4 preceding items.

- ▶ And that which has been slaughtered at altar of forbidden;
- And also dividing the meat by casting lots with arrows.
- All is sinful.
- ▶ But if the Believers are driven by hunger to cat the forbidden meat, with out the evil intention of sinning, then *Allah* is forgiving and kind.
- ▶ All things are lawful to eat for Believers that are clean.
- ▶ And what the trained hunting animals take for them as they have trained them in the light of Allah's teachings, but read over them the name of Allah.
- ▶ And 'fear' Allah, for He is swift in the reckoning.
- ▶ On this day all things that are clean have been made lawful to eat for Believers.
- ▶ The food of the people of the Book is made lawful for the Believers, as their food is made lawful for the later.
- Sixth and the Last Command of Allah, as above, is in Sura Al-Maa-ey-da (5 / 112) in Aa-yat 96, wherein all water Game and its use For food is declared lawful for the benefit of Believers and those who travel; but forbidden Is the pursuit of land Game; as long as they are in the Sacred Precincts or in Pilgrim garb.

END OF BOOK VI -- VOLUME I. Do you know ?

- → Holy Qur-aan differentiates between Truth and Falsehood. (2:185).
- ▶ Man is most ungrateful to Allah. (100:6).
- Allah has created an in pairs. (78: 2).

In the name of Allah, the most Benevolent, the most Merciful

VOLUME I - BOOK VII.

MUT-TA-QEEN AS DEFINED OR MENTIONED IN HOLY QUR-AAN.

Explanatory Notes.

- After embracing Islam as a convert, or having been lucky to be born in the house of a Believer, a person is simply a 'Believer'. When he or she goes a step further towards Allah, by starting to 'fear' Him by not displeasing Him, and by obeying His Co.nmands as contained in Holy Qur-aan, as well as in the Teachings of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), genuinely, sincerely and honestly; he or she attains a certain degree of Spiritual Piety or elevation, due to his or her Soul having been purified by following 'Sha-riah', and as a result gaining the Pleasure of Allah. It is only then, that he or she becomes a Mut-ta-qee; and then alone he or she is in a position to receive 'Guidance' from Holy Qur-aan, and not otherwise. This is exactly what Allah Reveals in 2:2, that only Mut-ta-qeen can get 'Guidance' from Holy Qur-aan.
- This being the importance of Mut-ta-qeen, I have devoted this Book VII to it. I have sorted out the Aa-yaat from Holy Quraan in the order of their Nu-zool, which contain either the definition of, or the qualities of, or any positive reference in some sense to Mut-ta-qeen. This shall help to formulate a clear picture as to who are Mut-ta-qeen as seen through and defined in Holy Qur-aan. If some one desires to become a Mut-ta-qee, it will be easy by following genuinely, sincerely and honestly, the prescriptions laid down in Holy Qur-aan and mentioned in sufficient detail below. May Allah in His infinite Grace and Mercy induce the Readers to become Mut-ta-qee, and there after get real Guidance from Holy Qur-aan. Aa-meen!!

Detailed discussion.

1. In Sura Al-Aa-laa (87 / 8), in 3 Aa-yaat, 10 and 14-15, Allah refers to Mut-ta-qeen as under:

▶ Allah Reveals that Guidance shall be given to those Mut-ta-qeen who fear Allah. (87 / 8:10).

The word 'fear' means as has been explained above in Explanatory Note.

▶ Allah Commands that only those Mut-ta-quen shall prosper who purify themselves; and glorify His name (by Zikr); and lift their hearts in Prayer. (87 / 8: 14-15).

The expression 'Who purify themselves' (14), refers to purification of Soul as explained above in Explanatory Note.

Another important aspect is high lighted by Allah by informing Mut-ta-qeen, that they should engross themselves in Prayer to Allah, which shall help them in two ways. First, it shall lift their hearts Spiritually. Second, it shall bring them near to Allah and thereby make them Mut-ta-qeen in the real sense. What an easy way to become a Mut-ta-qee?

- 2. Allah refers to 3 qualities of Mut-ta-queen. First, those who spend their wealth in charity. Second, who 'fear' Allah. Third, who in all sincerity testify to the Best (Holy Qur-aan). He shall indeed make smooth for them the path to Bliss (Heaven). (92 / 9:5-7).
- 3. Allah refers to 2 other quaities of Mut-ta-queen as those who do not treat the orphan with harshness; and those who do not repulse any person asking for alms or charity. Rehearse and proclaim the Bounty of Allah (Zikr). (93 / 11:9 to 11).

If only this easy prescription is followed, our present day Society shall considerably improve.

 Allah Commands Mut-ta-qeen to turn their full attention to Him when they are free (from their immediate task). (94 / 12: 7-8).

- ▶ Full attention to Allah is only by offering His Prayers or His Zikr, whenever they are free.
- 5. Allah Reveals a Golden Principle to Mut-ta-quen, that verily, all Men are at loss; except those who have Ei-maan (Faith); and also do Aa-maal-e-Saleh (righteous deeds); and who stick to Truth (Holy Qur-aan), and enjoin others to do the same; and show Patience in adversity, and enjoin others to do the same. (103 / 13: 2-3).
- Here Allah Commands Mut-ta-quen not to be among the general lot of losers like others; but be in a Special Group of those who are non losers, by having absolute Faith in Allah, and continue to perform 'Aa-maal-e-Saleh'; and not only to always persevere in following Truth (Holy Qur-aan), but also to advise others to do the same; and not only to show patience in adversity (which is bound to come when Truth is followed), but also to advise others to do the same. What an easy prescription to avoid sure loss and to become a gainer? Full of Guidance and Wisdom!!
- 6. Allah Reveals another Golden Principle to Mut-ta-quen, to save themselves (from the machinations and tricks of Shai-taan) by seeking refuge with Lord of the Dawn; from the mischief of created things; from the mischief of Darkness as it overspreads; from the mischief of those who practise Secret Arts; and from the mischief of the envious one as he practises envy (113 / 20: 1-5).
- 7. Allah Reveals another Golden Principle to Mut-ta-quen, to save themselves (from the machinations and tricks of Shai-taan) by seeking refuge with the Lord and Cherisher of Mankind; The King (or Ruler) of Mankind; Allah of Mankind; from the mischief of the whisperer of Evil, who withdraws after his whisper; who whispers Into the hearts of Mankind; among Jinns and among Man. (114 / 21: 1 to 6).

- These two Sura Al-Falaq (113 / 20) and Al-Naas (114 / 21) are complementary to each other, and as such are being dealt together. Both are especially directed to Mut-ta-qeen, and contain extremely important Commands from Allah.
- ▶ Both these Sura were Revealed together at one time, and deal with two aspects of the attack or Was-wasa (machinations or tricks) of Ib-lees (Shaitaan) on human beings in general and on Mut-ta-qeen in particular. Sura Al-Falaq (113 / 20) deals in respect of attack on their physical and worldly affairs; and Sura Al-Naas (114 / 21) deals with attack in respect of their Spiritual conduct or behaviour.
- ▶ Both these Sura have been purposely put at the end of Holy Qur-aan, so that after finishing the Holy Qur-aan, a Believer may seek the aid of Allah, by reciting these two Sura, to save himself or herself from the machinations or tricks of Ib-lees (Shaitaan), both in respect of his or her worldly affairs, as well as in respect of his or her Spiritual affairs or development.
- ▶ The Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) attached very great importance to the repeated daily recitation of these two Suras, as well as to the daily recitation of Sura Al-Kaferoon (109 / 18), Sura Al-Nasr (110 / 114) and Sura Al-Ikhlas (112 / 22), especially before going to sleep.
- 8. Allah Reveals to Mut-ta-quen, that He has given discretion to Human beings to choose between Evil and Good. Truly they succeed who purify their Na-fas and choose Good. And they fail who corrupt thair Na-fas and choose Evil. (91 / 26: 8 to 10).
- ▶ Allah Reveals in these 3 Aa-yaat an extremely important and difficult point, namely, whether or not a person has free will, during his life time in this world, to choose between Good and Evil? This has been explained in a very clear, concise and extremely beautiful manner. It is laid down that Man has been given the intelligence and discretion to distinguish between Good and Evil, and to save himself from Evil deeds and to do

Good deeds. Who ever keeps his *Na-fas* and *Rooh* as Pious and Pure shall, verily, be successful; and who ever destroys his *Nafas* and *Rooh*, shall be in utter loss on the Day of Judgement.

- Allah Reveals for Mut-ta-quen that, Believers who do Good deeds, shall be in Heaven. That is great Salvation, (fulfillment of all desires) (85 / 27:11).
- 10. In Sura Al-Aey-raaf (7 / 39) Allah refers to Mut-ta-qeen in the following Aa-yaat:-
- ▶ Allah informs Mut-ta-quen that they are men of Paradise where they shall abide forever. Further whatever rancour (lurking sense of injury) they may have in their hearts, Allah shall cleanse and remove it, and make them pure Spiritually (7 / 39: 42-43).
- ▶ Allah Reveals that Mut-ta-quen should never renounce or change their Islamic faith, once they have accepted the same, and that they should always place complete Faith and Trust in Allah alone (7 / 39:89).
- 11. In Sura Al- Faa-tir (35 / 43) Allah refers to Mut-ta-qeen in the following Aa-yaat:-
- ▶ There is good news for those who become *Mut-ta-qeen* and who perform Good deeds, that they shall be awarded profusely by *Allah*.(39 / 43 : 7).
- Mut-ta-qeen are informed by Allah that respect before Him shall be attained by following His Commands as contained in Holy Qur-aan, and also by performing Good deeds. (39 / 43 : 10).

Allah gives a very easy prescription to Mut-ta-quen to gain respect before Allah. If only we follow this in our Times, what a wonderful change shall be seen. The best way, in my opinion, to reform our present day Society is, that each Believer should try to reform himself or herself as mentioned above, without waiting for others to follow it, or without caring what others are doing.

▶ Mut-ta-qeen are informed that on the Day of Judgment every one shall carry his or her own burden (of sins); and no other person shall be permitted by Him to help any other person. (39 / 43:18).

Allah refers to Mut-ta-queen as those who recithe the Book of Allah (Holy Qur-aan); establish regular Prayers; and spend in charity, secretly and openly, out of what He has provided them. A bargain is offered by Allah to Believers, which shall never fail. In that bargain Allah shall not only pay them, what they had paid to Allah, but He shall also give them (even) more out of His Bounty: for He is Forgiving and most ready to appreciate (service). (39 / 43: 29-30).

Allah mentions some of the qualities of Mut-ta-qeen for us to copy and follow. They are as follows:-

- Those who recite the Book of Allah.
- Those who establish regular Prayers.
- Those who spend in charity secretly and openly out of what Allah has given them.
- ▶ Those who hope for a profitable business deal with Allah which shall never fail (29); because Allah shall pay them not only whatever they had spent in the name of Allah, but He shall also give them even more out of His Bounty.
- 12. Allah Commands Mut-ta-quen to celebrate with praises (Zikr) His name. (56 / 46: 74).
- 13. In Sura Al- Shau-raa (26 / 47) Allah refers to Mut-ta-qeen in the following Aa-yaat:-
- ▶ In Aa-yaat 89 and 90, it is laid down as "But Only those Believers shall prosper (on the Day of Judgement) who bring to Allah Qalb-e-saleem (a Noble heart); and for them, the Heaven shall be brought near. (26 / 47: 89-90).

Reference to 'a Noble heart' clearly means the heart of a Mut-ta-qee with immense love of Allah in it.

- ▶ Believers are Commanded by Allah; to have Ei-maan; to do Aa-maal-e-Saleh; to engage much in the Zikr of Allah; and to defend themselves only after they are unjustly attacked. (26 / 47: 227).
- 14. Allah describes some other qualities of Mut-ta-quen in 27 / 48: 2-3 as under:-
 - ▶ Those who establish regular prayers.

Those who give in regular charity.

Those who also have (full) assurance of the hereafter.

▶ Allah also gives them 'glad tidings'. These 'glad tidings' should be sufficient to induce Believers to become a Mut-ta-qeen.

In Sura Al-Yunus (10 / 51) Allah refers to Mut-ta-qeen in

the following Aa-yat :-

▶ In Aa-yat 9 Allah Commands that Believers who act for a beneficial end (Aa-khe-rut), shall receive Guidance by Him for their Good Faith, and shall be guided to Heaven. (10 / 51:9).

Allah Commands Mut-ta-quen to believe in Allah and act for a beneficial end, and as a result of this Good Faith, Allah shall give them Guidance. In Sura Al-Fa-teha (1 / 5), a Believer Prays and seeks Guidance from Allah; and this is also one reply by Allah to the same, besides others mentioned elsewhere in Holy Our-aan.

▶ Allah Commands Mut-ta-qeen that as a matter of duty

He saves the Believers. (10 / 51: 103).

Here Allah promises to save the Believers, which is an

extremely good news.

16. ► Allah gives two other qualities of Mut-ta-qeen. First, those who believe in Allah and His Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW). Second, those who perform Good deeds. Allah promises for giveness for such Mut-ta-qeen and also a 'sustenance Most Generous'. (34 / 58 : 4).

- 17. In Sura Al-Zu-mar (39 / 59) Allah refers to Mut-ta-qeen in the following Aa-yaat:-
- ▶ Allah mentions some other qualities of Mut-ta-quen in Aa-yaat 17-18 as under:-
 - ▶ Those who avoid Evil and do not worship it.
 - ▶ Those who turn to Allah in 'Tau-ba'. For these 2 categories is Good News; so announce the Good News to Mut-ta-qeen.
 - ▶ Those who listen to the Teachings of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW).
 - ▶ Those who follow the Best (Holy *Qur-aan*). [I may point out that in 92 / 9 : 2 the word 'Best' has been used meaning Holy *Qur-aan*.]
 - ▶ These are Mut-ta-qeen whom Allah has guided, and they are endowed with understanding.
- In Aa-yat 23, Allah Commands Mut-ta-qeen as "Allah has revealed (from time to time) the most beautiful Message in the form of a Book, consistent with itself, (yet) repeating (its teaching In various aspects): The skins of those who Fear their Lord tremble thereat: then their skins and their hearts do soften to the celebration of Allah's praises. Such is the guides therewith whom He pleases, but such as Allah leaves to stray, Can have none to guide" (39: 23).
- ▶ Allah mentions some other qualities of Mut-ta-quen in Aa-yat 23 as under:-
 - ▶ Those who 'fear' Allah Lord and whose skins tremble thereat.
 - ▶ Those whose skins and hearts do soften to the celebration of *Allah*'s praises (*Zikr*).
 - ▶ These qualities are awarded to Mut-ta-quen by Allah in his infinite Wisdom and Grace only.
- ▶ In Aa-yat 61, Allah Commands Mut-ta-quen that He shall deliver the righteous to their place of Salvation (Heaven); ad no evil shall touch them, nor shall they grieve.

- ▶ In Aa-yat 66, Allah Commands Mut-ta-qeen to worship Him, and to thank Him.
- 18. ► Allah mentions some other qualities of Mut-ta-qeen, as those who ask for forgiveness of their short comings and mistakes from Allah, and recite the Zikr of Allah in the evening and in the morning. (40 / 60: 55).
- 19. In Sura Haa-Meem Sajda (41 / 61) Allah refers to Mut-tageen in the following Aa-yaat:-
- ▶ Allah describes some other qualities of Mut-ta-quen as those who say, their Lord is Allah; and further stand straight and steadfast, the angels descend on them from time to time, and say, "neither 'fear' nor grieve; but receive the Glad Tidings of the Garden (of Bliss), that which you were promised. (41 / 61:30).
- ▶ In Aa-yat 33, Allah Commands Mut-ta-qeen as who is better in speech than one who calls (men) to Allah, works righteousness, and says, I am of those who bow in Islam? (41 / 61:33).
- 20. ► Allah refers to Mut-ta-qeen as, whatever they are given by Allah in this world is just for convenience in this life; but that which is with Allah, is better and more lasting for those who believe and put their Trust in Allah. (42 / 62: 36).
- Allah Commands Mut-ta-quen to accept in their wealth and possessions, the right of the needy; the beggar; and him who (for some reason) was prevented (from asking for help). (51 / 67:19).
- 22. Allah Reveals for Mut-ta-quen that they shall inherit Paradise, and they shall dwell therein for ever). (23 / 74:11).
- 23. Allah Commands Mut-ta-quen to glorify the name of Allah (by Zikr). (69 / 78 : 52).
- 24. Allah defines Mut-ta-qeen as those who remain steadfast to their Prayer. (70 / 79: 23).

- 25. In Sura Al- Inshe- qaaq (84 / 83) Allah refers to Mut-taqeen as those who are Believers and do righteous deeds. For them is a Reward that shall never fail. (84 / 83:25).
- 26. ► Allah mentions some other qualities of Mut-ta-quen in 30 / 84 : 31 as under :
 - Those who offer 'Tau-ba' to Allah.
 - ▶ Those who 'fear' Allah.
 - Those who establish regular Prayers for Allah.
 - Those who do not observe Shirk.
- 27. In Sura Al-Baq-ra (2 / 87) Allah refers to Mut-ta-qeen in the following Aa-yaat:-
- ▶ Allah Commands in Aa-yaat 2 to 5, that the Guidance from Holy Qur-aan, sure and without doubt, can be obtained only by Mut-ta-qeen, who are defined here as under:
 - Those who 'fear' Allah.
 - ▶ Those who believe in 'Ghaib' (Unseen and unknown).
 - ▶ Those who are steadfast in their Prayers to Allah.
 - ▶ Those who spend on charity in the name of Allah, out of what Allah has provided to them.
 - ▶ Those who believe in the Revelation (Holy Qur-aan) sent to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW); and also believe in those Revelations from Allah which were sent before him (SAW).
 - ▶ Those who in their hearts undoubtedly oelieve in Aa-kherut (the world hereafter).
 - ▶ Such persons are on true Guidance from *Allah*, and shall ultimately be successful in *Aa-khe-rut*.

In Sura Al-Fa-teha (1 / 5), a Believer requests Allah to guide him or her to the Sira-tul-Mus-ta-qeem (the Right Path). In Aa-yat 2 above, Allah replies to this request by Commanding that:-

First, accept Holy Qur-aan to be a Divine Book Revealed by Allah upon Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), and thereafter become a Mut-ta-qee; and then you shall get Guidance from

Allah through Holy Qur-aan. Mut-ta-qee means a person who has Ei-maan, 'fear' of Allah, and obeys the Commands of Allah as contained in Holy Qur-aan and the Teachings of the Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW).

Second, the Mut-ta-qeen are very punctual and regular in

offering their daily Prayers to Allah.

Third, the Mut-ta-quen spend on charity in the name of Allah, out of what Allah has given them. The Mut-ta-quen believe it, as an integral part of their Ei-maan, that everything they possess including their life, family or worldly possessions and power etc. is a bounty from Allah; and is with them only by the pleasure of Allah; and not due to their own intelligence, wisdom, professional or business efficiency, royal or blue blood etc. This belief changes the entire outlook and concept of life, and is the foundation of Ei-maan. Without this belief, the Ei-maan is not possible, and is not complete.

Fourth, Mut-ta-quen firmly and without any doubt believe in Aa-khe-rut (the world hereafter) and the Day of Judgment, as

well as accountability according to Sha-riah.

▶ In Aa-yat 25, Allah Reveals glad tidings of their permenent abode in Heaven to Believers who have done Aa-maal-e-Saleh (good deeds) in this world.

Allah Reveals that those Mut-ta-qeen who have Ei-maan and do Aa-maal-e-Saleh, shall be given permenent abode in

Heaven by Allah. (2 / 87:82).

▶ Allah mentions some other qualities of Mut-ta-qeen as those wno are steadfast in their Prayers to Allah, and are also regular in giving charity in His name. Allah further informs Mut-ta-qeen that only the Prayers offered to Him, as well as the Good deeds performed by them, shall help Mut-ta-qeen in Aa-khe-rut. (2 / 87: 110).

▶ Four points are specially emphasized for Mut-ta-qeen in

Aa-yaat 153 to 157 of Sura 2 / 87 :-

First, they should seek courage from 'Sabr' (patience) and Prayer to Allah, because Allah is with persons who have patience (153).

Second, Allah shall test Mut-ta-quen by fear and hunger; loss of wealth, life and fruits of their labour; and conveys tidings of happiness to those who persevere (155).

Third, Mut-ta-quen should learn to say 'Inna Lil-lahe Wa Inna Ile-hey Ra-je-oon' (surely, we are for Allah, and to Him we shall return), whenever they face adversity or when they are in trouble (156).

Fourth, *Mut-ta-qeen* who follow the above three Commands of *Allah* have the blessings of *Allah* in their favour, and they are indeed on the Right Path (157).

- Mut-ta-qeen should have intense love for Allah for which they shall be properly rewarded by Allah in Aa-khe-rut. (2 / 87 : 165).
- ▶ In 2 / 87 : 177, Allah mentions in detail, for the training and Guidance of Mut-ta-quen, some of their important qualities as under:
 - a) It is not Birr (piety) that you simply turn your faces towards East or West (in Prayer).
 - b) The Piety is to have Ei-maan in Allah. And
 - c) To believe in the Day of Judgment. And
 - d) To believe in the Angels. And
 - e) To believe in the Book (Holy Qur-aan). And
 - f) To believe in Prophets sent by Allah.
 - g) Mut-ta-quen are those who spend out of love for Allah, out of their wealth and possessions, for their relations, orphans, needy, the wayfarer, and those who ask for help, an. for the ransom of slaves (or for lessening the burden of debt of some one who can not pay his or her debt). And
 - h) Are those who are steadfast in Prayers. And
 - i) Are those who practise regular charity. And

- j) Are those who fulfil their contracts. And
- k) Are those who are firm and patient in pain or suffering or adversity. And
- 1) Are the people of Truth and 'fear' Allah. And
- m) They shall be successful in Aa-kherut.
- ▶ Allah Commands Mut-ta-quen to sell their Souls to win the favour of Allah. This is a very nice way to inform Mut-taquen, that apart from their life, which is temporary, even their Souls, which are permanent, should be sold to win the favour of Allah. If the Mut-ta-quen do so they 'come to the Grace of peace and security'. (2 / 87:)
- ▶ Allah emphasises again that whatever is possessed by Mut-ta-qeen is the bounty from Allah, and Mut-ta-qeen should spend on charity from this bounty for Gain in Aa-khe-rut.(2 / 87 : 254).
- ▶ Allah informs Mut-ta-quen that He is their friend, and has guided them from darkness into light. (2 / 87 : 257).
- Allah Command that "Those who believe and do good deeds, and fulfil their devotional obligations and pay the zakat, have their reward with their Lord, and will have neither fear nor regret". (2 / 87: 277).

These are some of the necessary requirements that Mutta-quen should perform.

- 28. In Sura Al-Infaal (8 / 88) Allah refers to Mut-ta-qeen in th following Aa-yat:-
- ▶ Allah mentions some of the qualities of Mut-ta-quen as those who are firm in devotion, and spend in charity in the name of Allah out of what He has given them. They are the true Believers and there are for them high ranks and noble provisions with Allah in Aa-khe-rut. Allah shall pardon or forgive such Mut-ta-quen. (8 / 88: 3-4).
- ▶ The significance of obedience to Allah and also of obedience to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) is emphasized

upon Mut-ta-qeen, and they are warned never to disobey him (SAW). (8 / 88 : 20).

- ▶ Allah Commands Mut-ta-quen to respond to His call as well as to the call of His Prophet Mohammad (SAW). Another important Command is that Allah controls the feelings in the hearts of Mut-ta-quen. (8 / 88: 24).
- ▶ Allah Commands Mut-ta-quen to follow the Right Path shown by Him in the form of Holy Qur-aan and the Teachings of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), and to judge everything according to the standard of Good and Evil as contained therein. If this is done, Allah shall overlook and forgive their mistakes and shortcomings. (8 / 88: 29).
- ▶ In Aa-yat 45, Allah Commands Mut-ta-qeen to recite the Zikr of Allah profusely, so that they may be benefited.
- ▶ In Aa-yat 46, Allah Commands Mut-ta-qeen to obey Allah and His Rasool (SAW), and never to quarrel among themselves, and informs them that Allah is always with the Believers, who have patience in adversity.
- 30. In Sura Aai e-Im-raan (3 / 89) Allah refers to Mut-ta-qeen in the fc.lowing Aa-yaat:-
- In Aa-yaat 3 / 89 : 16 -17, Allah mentions some qualities of Mut-ta-qeen as under :
 - a) Those who Pray to Allah that we indeed believe in Allah and His Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), so forgive us as well as our Sins, and save us from the agony of the Hell fire.
 - b) Those who show patience, firmness and self-control in adversity.
 - c) Those who are true to their word and deed.
 - d) Those who offer their Prayers to Allah devoutly, regularly and on time.
 - e) Those who spend on charity in the name of Allah.
 - f) Those who pray to Allah for forgiveness in the early hours of the morning. (Recite His Zikr).

▶ Allah Commands that whosoever holds fast to Allah (in Ei-maan) shall verily be guided to the Right Path. (3 / 89 : 101).

Mut-ta-quen are directed here always to 'fear' Allah and

to die as Believers. (8 / 88 : 102).

▶ Allah mentions some of the qualities of Mut-ta-quen in 3 / 89: 134 to 136, as under:

a) Those who spend from their wealth in charity in the name of *Allah*, both when they are affluent, as well as when they are financially poor.

b) Those who suppress their anger and pardon their

fellowmen.

c) Those who are upright and perform good deeds.

d) Those who remember Allah and seek forgiveness for their sins by offering 'Tau-ba'. to Allah, when ever they commit a shameful act or some wrong against themselves,

e) Those who do not stick obstinately to that which they

know that they are not doing justly and correctly.

f) They shall be awarded residence in Paradise where they shall abide forever, which is a very fair recompense for Mutta-quen.

▶ Mut-ta-qeen are informed that Allah is their protector

and best of helpers. (3 / 89 : 150)...

What a reward for Mut-ta-qeen?

▶ Allah informs the Mut-ta-quen that they should be prepared to face the misfortunes of life and show patience in adversity; and continue to follow the Right Path as contained in the Holy Qur-aan as well as in the Teachings of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW). If they do so, they shall be doing according to the wishes of Allah. (3 / 89:186).

31. In Sura Al- Ah- zaab (33 / 90) Allah refers to or deals

with Mut-ta-qeen in the following Aa-yaat:-

▶ Allah mentions 10 categories of men and women, for whom there is forgiveness and great reward by Allah in Aa-kherut in 33 / 90: 35 as under:-

- a) Those who have submitted to Allah.
- b) Those who are Believers.
- c) Those who are devout in their Prayers.
- d) Those who are truthful in their dealings.
- e) Those who show endurance in adversity.
- f) Those who are modest in their behaviour.
- g) Those who give alms in the name of Allah.
- h) Those who observe fasting during Ram-zaan.
- Those who guard their private parts from misuse.
- j) Those who remember Allah a great deal by reciting His Zikr.
- k) For such men and women Allah promises forgiveness of their sins and shortcomings as well as a great reward.

It is significant to note the repetition of the words 'Men and women' in this Aa-yat ten times; which in my opinion, shows how much importance is attached by Allah to women and their rights.

- ▶ Allah Commands Mut-ta-qeen to recite the Zikr of Allah very often. (33 / 90 : 41).
- Allah Reveals, for Mut-ta-qeen to know, that "Ho walla-zi Yc sallu alai-kum wa Mala-e-ka-te-he lay-yukh-ray-ja-kum me nuz-zul-maat-e illul-Noor" [Allah sends His 'Darood' (Blessings) upon you (Holy Prophet Mohammad SAW), and so do His angels, to bring you (SAW) from the depth of utter Darkness towards Light]. Allah is full of Mercy for the Believers, (which is yet another honour for them). (33 / 90: 43).

Allah Reveals, for Mut-ta-qeen to know, that "In-nul-la-ho wa mala-e-ka-te-he yu-sal-lu-na aa-lun Nabi ya aai-yo-hul la-zeena aa-manu Sallu aa-lay hay wa Sal-lamu taslima" [Allah and His angels send their Darood (blessings) upon Holy Prophet

Mohammad (SAW), and directs the Believers to send their Darood upon him (SAW) regularly.

By doing so Mut-ta-qeen join the company of Allah and

His angels, which is a great honour for them.

32. In Sura Al-Ni-saa (4 / 92) Allah refers to or deals with Mut-ta-qeen in the following Aa-yaat:

▶ In Aa-yat 77, Allah mentions some good qualities and

weaknesses of Mut-ta-qeen as under :-

a) Wavering in their belief.

b) Love for the pleasures of life.

- c) To hold back their hands (from attacking).
- d) To observe their devotional obligations.

e) To pay their zakat.

- f) They consider how short-lived is the life of this world.
- g) They consider Aa-khe-rut is best for those who fear Allah; and they shall not be wronged at all (4/92:77).
- ▶ Allah mentions some qualities of Mut-ta-quen, irrespective of the fact whether they are Men or Women, as those who have faith in Allah, and who also perform Good deeds. They are given the good news that they shall enter Heaven and no distinction shall be made between men and women. (4 / 29 : 124).

This again shows that Islam attaches so much importance

to the rights of women.

33. Allah informs Mut-ta-qeen, without any distinction between men and women, that if they give charity in the name of Allah, He shall treat it as a 'Loan' and shall increase it manifold, and they shall also get a liberal reward for the same in Aa-khe-rut. (57/94:18).

34. Allah Reveals that, when He in His Grace gives Guidance to Mut-ta-qeen, He increases the light of Guidance manifold; as a result of which Mut-ta-qeen become pious and

learn to have restraint against their desires and Evil deeds.(47 / 95:17),

35. ► Allah defines Mut-ta-qeen as under :-

First, those who fulfil their covenant made to Allah (about Ei-maan). And

Second, tose do not fail in their firm promise to others.

And

Third, those who keep united what Allah has Commanded to be united. And

Fourth, they 'fear' Allah. And

Last those who are afraid of accountability in Aa-khe-rut. (13 / 96 : 20).

▶ Allah mentions another quality of Mut-ta-quen as those who 'persevered in patience in adversity', as a result of which they shall enter in Paradise. (13 / 96 : 24).

36. In Sura Al- Ta- laaq (65 / 99) Allah refers to or deals with Mut-ta-qeen in the following Aa-yaat:-

▶ Allah mentions some other qualities of Mut-ta-quen in 65 / 99: 2, as under:-

First, those who complete their lives in this world according to Sha-riah. And

Second, those who believe in Allah and the Day of Judgment. And

Last, those who 'fear' Allah.

Allah promises to make a way out for them in Aa-khe-rut.

▶ Allah defines some other qualities of Mut-ta-quen as those who put their Trust in Allah and as a result He looks after them in this world and shall also look after them in the world hereafter. (65 / 99: 3).

37. In Sura Al- Baiy- ya- na (98 / 100) Allah refers to Mut-taqeen in the following Aa-yaat:-

▶ Allah defines Mut-ta-quen as those who have Ei-maan and do Aa-maal-e Saleh. They are the best of creatures (98 / 100

: 7).

▶ Allah mentions some other qualities of Mut-ta-qeen as those who 'fear' Allah; and such persons are promised by Allah entry in Paradise, where they shall remain forever, Allah being pleased with them, and they being pleased with Allah. (98 / 100 : 8).

38. In Sura Al-Hajj (22 / 103) Allah refers to Mut-ta-qeen in

the following Aa-yaat :-

▶ Allah defines some other qualities of Mut-ta-quen in 22 / 103: 41 as under:-

 a) Those who offer Prayers to Allah regularly and constantly. And

 Those who also give charity in the name of Allah regularly. And

c) Those who also do Good Deeds and avoid Evil Deeds and also ask others to do the same.

▶ Allah mentions some other qualities of Mut-ta-qeen as those who bow down and prostrate themselves in Prayers to Allah, and also perform Good Deeds; as a result of which they shall ultimately succeed in the world hereafter. (22 / 103:77).

 Allah refers to Mut-ta-qeen as those who, establish regular Prayers; practise regular charity; and obey Allah and his Holy Prophet (SAW). Allah is well-acquainted with all that they do. (58)

: 105 : 13).

40. In Sura Al-Huj-raat (49 / 106), in Aa-yat 12, Allah refers to or deals with Mut-ta-qeen as "O you who believe! avoid suspicion as much (as possible): for suspicion in some cases is a sin: and spy not on each other, nor speak ill of each other behind their back. Would any of you like to eat the flesh of his dead brother? Nay, you would abhor it..., but fear Allah: for Allah is oft-returning, Most Merciful" (49: 12).

- ▶ Allah mentions some of the qualities of Mut-ta-qeen in 49 / 106 : 12 as under :-
 - Those who avoid suspicion as much as possible, for suspicion in some cases is a Sin. And
 - b) Those who do not spy on each other. And
 - c) Those who do not speak ill of each other behind their back; because speaking ill of each other behind their back is like eating the flesh of their dead brother.
- 41. In Sura Al-Ta-ghaa-bun (64 / 108), Aa-yat 16, Allah refers to or deals with Mut-ta-qeen as "So fear Allah as much as you can; listen and obey; and spend in charity for the benefit of your own souls. And those saved from the covetousness of their own Souls they are the ones that achieve prosperity" (64:16).
- ► Allah mentions some other qualities of Mut-ta-quen in 64 / 108: 16 as under:
 - a) Those who 'fear' Allah. And
 - Those who listen to and obey Allah and His Prophet Mohammad (SAW). And
 - Those who spend their wealth in charity in the name of Allah. And
 - d) Allah promises that such persons shall achieve prosperity in the world hereafter.
- 42. Allah offers a 'bargain' to Mut-ta-quen which Allah declares shall save them from 'grievous penalty'. For that 'bargain', Mut-ta-quen are required by Allah to do the following deeds or actions:-
 - To believe in Allah and His Rasool Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW). And
 - To strive their utmost in the Cause of Allah, with their property and persons. And
 - c) This will be best for them, if they know.
- 43. Allah Reveals for Mut-ta-quen a Code of Conduct, as to how they should behave, when Aa-zaan (call for Prayers) is made

for Jum-aa Prayers and the Prayets begin. After the Prayers are finished, they may disperse, and endeavour for the Bounty of Allah; and recite profusely the Zikr (celebrate the Praises) of Allah so that they may prosper. (62 / 110: 10).

Allah lays emphasis on finishing the Prayer first and there

after doing other works.

44. In Sura Al-Maa-aey-da (5 / 112) Allah refers to or deals

with Mut-ta-qeen in th following Aa-yaat :-

► Allah defines the qualities of Mut-ta-quen as those who have 'Ei-maan' in Allah and his Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW)); and perform 'Aa-maal-e saleh'. Allah makes a promise of forgiveness (of their sins) and the highest reward for them. (5 / 112:9).

Extremely good news for Mut-ta-qeen.

Mut-ta-quen are warned never to commit the mistake of ever renouncing their Religion or Faith. (5 / 112 : 54).

▶ In Aa-yat 105, Allah Commands Mut-ta-qeen, that on them rests the responsibility for their own selves. If they follow Si-raat ul mus-ta-qeem (Right Path), those who have gone astray shall not be able to harm them. To Allah have all to return, when He shall tell them what they were doing. (5 / 112: 105).

This contains good advice for Mut-ta-qeen.

45. Allah defines Mut-ta-geen in (9 / 113: 112) as under:-

Those who offer Tau-ba to Allah. And

▶ Those who serve Him and praise Him, And

▶ Those who wander in devotion to the Cause of Allah. And

▶ I nose who bow down and prostrate themselves in Prayers to Allah. And

Those who do Good and forbid Evil. And

► Those who observe limits set by Allah.

▶ Allah proclaims the glad tidings to the Believers who follow and fulfill these conditions that they shall enter Paradise.

END OF BOOK VII OF VOLUME I, MUT-TA-QEEN.

In the name of Allah, the most Benevolent, the most Merciful

VOLUME I - BOOK VIII

WU-ZOO / TA-YAM-MUM AND SA-LAAT AS MENTIONED IN HOLY QUR-AAN

BOOK VIII- PART I - Wu-zoo / Ta-yam-mum Explanatory Notes.

- The First Command of Allah regarding keeping the dress clean, and to avoid unclean things or deeds is contained in Aa-yat 38, in Sura Al-Mod-das-sir (74 / 2), which was the Second Command of Allah to Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW). This shows the importance attached by Allah to cleanliness and to avoid unclean things or deeds.
- ▶ Wu-zoo (ablution by water) means, washing of both hands up to elbows; cleaning of mouth, nostrils and face; massaging of head, neck and ears; and washing both the feet up to ankles, before offering any Sa-laat to Allah.
- In case water is not available; or the person is ill and it is not advisable to use water; or is traveling and is not in a position to use water; in all such cases, an alternative is provided by Allah in the form of Ta-yam-mum, which means using clean dust or clay, in place of water, over both the hands up to elbows, and, the face only. Cleaning of mouth or nostrils; or massaging of head, neck and ears; as well as feet are completely excluded. The idea seems to be that mentally a person cleans himself by dust or clay, instead of water.

Detailed discussion.

1. Believers are Commanded by Allah that when they stand up for Prayer, they should wash their faces and hands up to elbows, and also wipe their heads, and wash their feet up to their ankles. If they are in a state of seminal pollution, then they

should take a bath and purify themselves well. But in case they are ill or are travelling; or they have satisfied the call of nature; or have slept with a woman; and they can not find water; then they should take wholesome dust and pass it over their face and their hands, for *Allah* does not wish to impose any hardship upon them. He wishes to purify them, and grace them with His favours in full, so that they may be grateful. (5 / 112:6).

As far as I have been able to find out, this is the only Command of Allah in Holy Qur-aan regarding Wu-zoo. Peer Muhammad Karam Shah Al-Azhari, in Volume 1 of his Zia-ul-Qur-aan at page 444, Note 24, explains this Aa-yat in detail. I reproduce a Summary of what he has stated. He writes that there are Four Fa-ra-iz (Mandatory obligations) mentioned in this Aayat for Wu-zoo. First, to wash the face. Second, to wash the hands up to elbows. Third, Ma-sah (massaging of the head, neck and ears); and fourth, to wash the feet up to ankles. He writes that in addition to the above Four mandatory obligations for Wuzoo; Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) added Seven additional actions necessary for Wu-zoo. First, 'Ni-yut' (to say that the person was going to start Wu-zoo). Second, to say Bism-Allah (In the name of Allah). Third, to clean both hands. Fourth, to take water into mouth and to spit out after gargling. Fifth, to clean the teeth. Sixth, to put water inside both the nostrils and to clean them; and Seventh, to perform Ma-sah. Apart from the Ma-sah, which is done only once, every other action mentioned by him (SAW) is to be performed three times, and is to be started from the right side. This was the way in which he (SAW) used to perform, Wu-zoo. He (SAW) specifically showed this method of performing Wu-zoo to his (SAW) Companions. Believers should follow the method of Wu-zoo adopted by him (SAW), whereby they shall be acting correctly, and shall also be following a Sunna.

▶ In the end of the above Aa-yat, is the Command of Allah regarding 'Ta-yum-mum' which has already been quoted above in full; and it has also been explained under what circumstances 'Ta-yam-mum' is permitted by Allah. It should be noted that clean dust is to be passed over only on "your face and your hands" while performing 'Ta-yum-mum'.

2. In Sura Al-Ni-saa (4 / 92), in center of Aa-yat 43, Allah Commands Believers not to Pray (offer Sa-laat) when they are intoxicated until they are sure of what they are saying; nor when in a state of seminal pollution, until they have taken a bath; except when they are travelling. But in case they are ill or are travelling; or they have relieved themselves of nature's call; or cohabited with a woman and can not find water; then they shouldd take wholesome dust and pass it over their faces and hands. For Allah removes sins and forgives again and again.

▶ This is the second Command of Allah in Holy Qur-aan about 'Ta-yum-mum'. Under what circums-tances 'Ta-yum-mum' is allowed by Allah has already been explained above.

BOOK - VIII - PART II - SA-LAAT

Explanatory Notes.

Sa-laat is one of the most important 'Rukn' (part) of Islam. It is mentioned innumerable times in the Holy Qur-aan as-

'Iqa-mus-Sa-laat' (Regularize your daily Prayers).

When Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) was invited by Allah for Mai-raj (Bodily flight to Heaven by Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) to meet Allah during his (SAW) life time), offering of Sa-laat five times a day was fixed for all Believers by Allah. He (SAW) explained the time of the five Sa-laat. in the light of the Commands of Allah contained in Holy Qur-aan. He (SAW) also fixed the number of Farz / Wa-jib / Sunnut / Na'fil Ra-kaats to be offered by a Believer in each Sa-laat. This was done by him (SAW) under the authority given to him (SAW) by

Allah in Holy Qur-aan as 'Mo-al-lim-ul- Kitab' (Professor appointed by Allah to teach and explain Holy Qur-aan).

- ▶ The following five Sa-laats for each day have been prescribed by Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW):-
 - First Sa-laat is Maghrib, with three Farz Ra-kaats.
- ▶ Second Sa-laat is Isha, with four Farz Ra-kaats and three Wirr Wajib.
 - ▶ Third Sa-laat is Fajar, with two Farz Ra-kaats.

Fourth is Zuhr, with four Farz Ra-kaats.

Fifth and the last Sa-laat for the day is Asr, with four Farz Ra-kaats.

- These are the minimum Farz and Wajib Ra-kaats, a Believer is required to perform daily, without any excuse or explanation. Even if a Believer can not offer Sa-laat by standing or even by sitting, because of some ailment, he or she is required to perform it lying down or even only by motions. There is no excuse accepted by Allah for not offering these minimum Farz / Wajib Ra-kaats.
- ▶ The first questioning on the Day of Judgment at the time of accountability, would be regarding offering of Farz / Wajib Ra-kaats of daily Sa-laat by a Believer.
- ▶ In addition to the Farz / Wajib Ra-kaats, Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) used to offer Sa-laat, commonly known as Sun-nat and Nafil.

Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) prescribed, Sun-nats and Nafils in the five daily Sa-laat, in addition to Farz / Wajib Rakats as under:-

		Sunnat	Farz	Sunnat	Witr Wajib	Nafil	Total Rakats
1	Maghrib	== /	3	2	-	2	7
2	Isha	4	4	2	3	2+2	17
3	Fajar	2	2	+		+	4
4	Zuhr	4	4	2	-	2	12
5	Asar	=	4	-		Ψ.	-4

At the time of accountability on the Day of Judgment regarding offering of daily Sa-laat, if a Believer is found not to have offered during his or her life time all the due Farz and Wajib Ra-kaats; in that case, the Sunnats and Nafils offered by him or her shall be allowed to be adjusted in his or her account.

- The main idea behind offering daily Sa-laat is, that a Believer is presumed to appear in person before Allah at the time of offering Sa-laat. Even though the Believer may not be seeing Allah, Allah is definitely seeing the Believer. It is for this reason that a Believer has to purify him or her by ablution (Wu-zoo), or 'Ta-yam-mum', and has to offer the Sa-laat in a most respectful and obedient manner with all sincerity and modesty in his or her command.
- When the first Sa-laat of the day (Magh-rib) is offered by a Believer, the idea seems to be that the Believer places before Allah his or her entire account of the day, which has just ended, as far as any disobedience of any Command of Sha-riah is concerned. He or she immediately offers Tau-ba for anything wrong or sinful done by him / her. This is the Last accountability for the day that has just ended. In addition to this, the Believer prays that the dark night which is about to start, with all the Evils in its wake, may pass with out affecting his morals and Ei-maan.
- The idea behind the *Isha* Prayers seems to be that the dark night has started. All evils or crimes or sins etc. are mostly and usually done during the night time, because of the secrecy the darkness provides. All the Clubs, Night Clubs, Entertainment Centers etc. have special programs during night, which are usually against *Sha-riah*. When the *Isha* Prayers, which is the longest in duration containing 17 *Rak-aats*, is offered, a Believer is supposed to seek help and Guidance from *Allah* to save him or her from all and every sin of the darkness, by avoiding the above mentioned temptations.

- The idea behind Fajar Prayers seems to be to thank Allah for the dark night having passed peacefully and without any temptation or commission of any sin. But in case of any temptation or a sin has been committed, there is immediate remedy of Tau-ba available. A Believer also prays for the passing of a better day by the Grace of Allah, in so far as the dealings with other persons are concerned.
- ▶ The idea behind Zuhr prayers seems to be to thank Allah for the most part of the day having passed peacefully and without commission of any sin or breach of Shariah in respect of dealings with worldly affairs. In case there is any breach or sin, immediate remedy of Tau-ba is available.
- Same seems to be the position with Asr prayers.
- ▶ The concept of appearing in person before Allah at the time of Sa-laat five times a day, with accounts regarding any breach of Sha-riah, is wonderful and can not let a Believer go astray, if he or she performs daily Sa-laat regularly in the manner described above. The ultimate accountability on the Day of Judgment would be extremely easy.

Detailed Discussion.

- 1. Allah Commands Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), and the Believers that whenever they are free from their immediate task, they should devote their full attention to Allah by offering Prayers to Him, and by reciting His Zikr. (94 / 12: 7-8).
- Allah Commands Believers to "establish regular Prayer".
 (35 / 42 : 29)
- 3. Allah Commands Believers to establish regular Prayers after sun set till the darkness of the night; and read the Holy Qur-aan at Fa-jar time. (17 / 50: 78)
- 4. Allah Reveals about Ta-haj-jud Prayer for Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) as a Mandatory Prayer, to raise his (SAW) Status and Position soon to Mu-qaam-e-Mahmood (an exalted Station of Praise and Glory); and for the Believers the Ta-haj-jud

Prayer (to pray in the small hours of the morning) shall be an additional Prayer (for spiritual gain). (17 / 50 : 79)

- Allah Commands Believers to offer Him sincere devotion (daily Sa-laat). (39 / 59:2)
- 6. Allah Commands Believers to worship Him, and thank Him. (39 / 59 : 66).
- 'The expression 'worship Allah' clearly refers to daily Sa-laat.
- 7. Allah mentions one of the qualities of Mut-ta-quen as "those who remain steadfast in their Prayers". (70 / 79:23).
- 8. Allah Commands Believers to remain steadfast in their Prayers. (70 / 79: 28).
- 9. Allah lays down the timings for offering daily Sa-laat as well as Zikr of Allah, in the beginning of evening hours; in the early morning; in the afternoon; as well as when the hour of noon begins. (30 / 84: 17-18)
- Allah Commands Believers "to establish regular Prayer".
 (30 / 84 : 31).
- 11. Sa-laat restrains the Believer from shameful and unjust deeds. (29 / 85 : 45)
- Believers through Holy Qur-aan, they should recite, understand and follow it; and they should be constant and punctual in offering daily Sa-laat, because verily, daily Sa-laat keeps them away from doing indecent things and Evil deeds. The recitation of the Zikr of Allah is a great noble deed. Whatever Man does, Allah knows it very well
- ▶ First Guidance received here is by laying emphasis on the 'Tilawat' of Holy Qur-aan. 'Tilawat' means and includes not only the recitation of the Holy Qur-aan, but also understanding its meaning and purport, as well as to follow it sincerely and honestly as far as possible. If only we start doing 'Tilawat' of Holy Qur-aan in this manner, we would be able to understand

and appreciate the Messages contained therein, and shall benefit immensely by following and practicing them.

▶ Second Guidance is emphasis on punctually and regularly offering daily Sa-laat, which automatically saves a person from doing indecent things and Evil deeds.

▶ Third Guidance is emphasis on recitation of the Zikr of Allah, which is mentioned here as a great Noble deed.

▶ Last Guidance is that whatever we do, Allah sees and knows it. If only we are conscious of this fact, our normal conduct in life is greatly improved, and we are certainly on Siratul-Mustageem.

12. Allah Commands Believers to "be steadfast in prayer" ('Aa-qee-mus-Sa-laat'). (2 / 87 : 45)

13. Allah Commands Believers to guard strictly their habit of offering daily Prayers to Him, especially the Middle one; and to stand before Allah in a devout frame of mind. (2 / 87: 238)

- ▶ Allah Commands Believers to strictly guard their habit of offering daily Prayers to Him, especially the Middle one. As already mentioned in my Explanatory Notes above, the 'Middle' Prayer shall be, in my humble opinion, the Fajar Prayer, as it is the third daily prayer out of five. Some learned Authors, however, treat the 'Asr' prayer as the Middle one, counting the 'Fajar' prayer to be the first daily prayer, and the Isha prayer being the last prayer of the day. I respectfully differ from them, and for the reasons mentioned in my Explanatory Notes above, I say that the 'Middle' prayer referred by Allah in this Aa-yat, is definitely the 'Fajar' Prayer and Not the 'Asr' Prayer. This view seems to be more correct because the offering of the 'Fajar' Prayer is, in my humble opinion, the most difficult one for a Believer.
- 14. Allah gives the facility of shortening of daily Prayers to Believers as "when you travel the earth, there is no blame on you if you shorten your Prayers for fear the Unbelievers may

attack you, for the Unbelievers are your open enemies. (4 / 94 : 101)

- ▶ Allah grants a concession to Believers to shorten their Prayers while they are travelling, "for fear that the Unbelievers may attack" them. This concession of shortening of Prayers seems to be conditional, on the condition specifically mentioned in this Aa-yat. Where this condition is Not applicable, a Believer should not or can not shorten his or her daily Prayers.
- Allah Commands Believers to "establish regular Prayers.".
 (58 / 105 : 13)
- 16. Allah Commands Believers, that when the call is proclaimed for Friday Prayers, hasten earnestly for the Prayers, and leave your business and other worldly affairs; as that is best for you if you only knew. (62 / 110:9)
- Allah Commands Believers that when they stand up for Prayer, they should wash their faces and hands up to elbows, and also wipe their heads, and wash their feet up to their ankles. If they are in a state of seminal pollution, then they should take a bath and purify themselves well. But in case they are ill or are travelling; or they have satisfied the call of nature; or have slept with a woman; and they can not find water; then they should take wholesome dust and pass it over their face and their hands, for Allah does not wish to impose any hardship upon them. He wishes to purify them, and grace them with His favours in full, that they may be grateful. These are the minimum requirements of Wu-zoo mentioned in the Holy Qur-aan. In the later part of this Aa-yat it is mentioned that if the Believers do not find water, either for Wu-zoo, or for bath, even when bathing is mandatory, Believers should take clean sand or clay and rub with it their faces and hands; which is commonly known as Ta-yummum. (5 / 112 : 6)

END OF BOOK VIII - VOLUME - I. WAZOO / TA-YUM-MUM AND SA-LAAT.

Do you know who are Mut-ta-geen?

In 2 / 87: 177, Allah mentions in detail, for the training and Guidance of Mut-ta-qeen, some of their important qualities as under:-

- a) It is not Birr (piety) that you simply turn your faces towards East or West (in Prayer).
- b) The Piety is to have Ei-maan in Allah. And
- c) To believe in the Day of Judgment. And
- d) To believe in the Angels. And
- e) To believe in the Book (Holy Qur-aan). And
- f) To believe in Prophets sent by Allah.
- g) Mut-ta-qeen are those who spend out of love for Allah, out of their wealth and possessions, for their relations, orphans, needy, the wayfarer, and those who ask for help, and for the ransom of slaves (or for lessening the burden of debt of some one who can not pay his or her debt). And
- h) Are those who are steadfast in Prayers. And
- i) Are those who practise regular charity. And
- j) Are those who fulfil their contracts. And
- k) Are those who are firm and patient in pain or suffering or adversity. And
- 1) Are the people of Truth and 'fear' Allah. And
- m) They shall be successful in Aa-kherut.

In the name of Allah, the most Benevolent, the most Merciful

VOLUME I - BOOK - IX

TA-UBA AS MENTIONED IN HOLY QUR-AAN.

Explanatory Notes.

- ▶ Allah is so Beneficent and Merciful (Al-Rahman Al-Rahim) that He gives a fair chance to every Believer to pardon or delete o₁ erase from his or her account a Sin committed by him or her, in the eyes of Shariah, be it 'Saghira' (small) or Kabira (big), by offering Tau-ba (Repentance).
- ▶ There are four main ingredients of Tau-ba:-
- ▶ First, the Believer should unconditionally and without any reservations, or ifs and buts, accept his or her guilt or Sin; feel genuinely sorry for having committed the same; and apologize and seek pardon from Allah for the same as quickly as possible, and without any delay.
- ▶ Second, the Believer promises to Allah with all sincerity and honesty, that he or she shall try his or her best not to commit the same or any other Sin again, and try to follow Sha-riah in future to improve Spiritually.
- ▶ Third, Allah puts the Believer on probation or test for a particular period, according to his or her existing record and way of life; to test the sincerity and honesty of the promise made at the time of offering Tau-ba, to try his or her best not to commit the same or any other Sin again in future and to follow Sha-riah in future.
- ▶ Last, if the Believer successfully keeps the promise made to Allah during the period of probation, the last step is taken by Allah, and the Sin for which Tau-ba had been offered is deleted or erased or obliterated from the record of the Believer. How Gracious, Beneficent and Merciful is Allah to allow all

Believers, without any exception, however, evil or bad their lives may have been, to allow this wonderful opportunity of offering *Tau-ba* to completely delete or erase or obliterate the Sins, they have committed, be they small (*Sa-gheera*) or big (*Ka-beera*) from their record. All Believers should avail this wonderful opportunity granted by *Allah*, and start a new honest life of a Believer according to *Sha-riah*.

- In support of my above submissions regarding Tau-ba, I have carefully considered the life of some very great personalities of Islam, some of them being Hazrat Umar Farooq, Khalid Bin Walid, Akrama Bin Abu Jehal, Abu Sifyan (Razi Allah Anhum). When each of them embraced Islam and offered Tau-ba to Allah, how all their previous Sins and short comings were completely deleted or erased or obliterated from their record, and what a wonderful change took place in their personalities. Detailed discussion.
- 1. Allah Commands Believers that, they should patiently and with perseverence devote themselves to Prayers, for the promise of Allah (to reward them for that) is true; and they should also ask forgiveness for their Sins, and celebrate the praises (Zikr) of Allah in the evening and morning" (40 / 60:55).
- 2. Allah Commands Believers to turn to Him with sincere Tau-ba in the hope that He shall remove from them their Sins and admit them to Paradise. On the Day of Judgement, Allah shall not permit to be humiliated, the Prophet (SAW) and those who are Believers with him. Their light shall run forward before them, and the, shall request Allah to perfect the light for them, and to grant them forgiveness, as Allah has power over all things. (66 / 77:8).
- 3. Allah Commands Believers to turn their backs in Tauba to Him. (30 / 84 : 31).
- Verily, Allah is very generous in accepting Tau-ba (4 / 92:16).

- 5. Only Allah can accept Tau-ba from those who commit a Sin, without knowing its consequences, and then quickly offer Tau-ba to Allah (4 / 92 : 17).
- 6. Allah does not accept Tau-ba from a person who continues doing Evil deeds during his entire life and offers Tau-ba only when he or she is on death bed.. Nor does Allah accept Tau-ba from Unbelievers (4 / 92 : 18).
- 7. Allah declares that He is extremely Forgiving and most Merciful (4 / 92 : 23).

END OF BOOK IX -VOLUME I - Tau-ba.

How kind and Merciful is Allah?

- Allah alone gives Guidance to Believers to offer Tau-ba (71: 10-11).
- ▶ Allah gives Guidance only to Believers (64:11).
- ▶ Allah loves Mut-ta-qeen as His friends (9:4).

La the name of Allah, the most Benevolent, the most Merciful

VOLUME I - BOOK X

7

RECITATION OF ZIKR OF ALLAH AS MENTIONED IN HOLY QUR-AAN

Explanatory Notes.

- → 'Zikr' is used in different meaning in Arabic. In Holy Qur-aan it is used for Holy Qur-aan itself; for 'Advice'; for 'Guidance'; as well as for reciting or repeating the name of Allah by Believers.
- In addition to the daily Sa-laat, in whatever way a Believer remembers and pays homage to Allah, it is covered by the expression 'Recitation of Zikr of Allah'.
- ▶ In Holy Qur-aan in Sura Al-Raad, (13 / 96), Aa-yat 28, it is mentioned that complete peace of heart (Soul) can not be achieved or acquired by any person except by 'Recitation of Zikr of Allah'.
- ▶ In Holy Qur-aan great emphasis has been laid upon 'Recitation of Zikr of Allah', and the advantages that accrue to a Believer by doing so regularly without any break. This is therefore, being dealt as a separate independent Topic in this Book X.
- ▶ In this Book X, I have tried to collect all Aa-yaat, in Chronological order, which refer to or deal with 'Recitation of Zikr of Allah', so that its importance and significance may be seen as in Holy Qu-raan.

Detailed discussion.

- Magnify Allah by reciting His Zikr. (74 / 2:3).
- 2. Keep in remembrance the name of *Allah* by reciting His *Zikr* and devote yourself to Him whole heartedly. (73 / 3 : 8).
- Believers who purify themselves by reciting Zikr of Allah, shall prosper and lift their hearts in Prayer. (87 / 8: 14-15).

- Rehearse and proclaim the Bounty of Allah by reciting His Zikr. (93 / 11: 11).
- 5. The most beautiful names belong to Allah: so call Him by those names by reciting His Zikr; but shun such men as use profanity in His names; for what they do, they shall soon know about it. (7/39:180).
- Believers are Commanded by Allah to remember Him in their heart (Soul) by reciting His Zikr, with humility and in reverence, without loudness in words, in the mornings and evenings; and should not be among those who are un-heedful. (7 / 39: 205).
- 7. Celebrate the praises of *Allah*, and be of those who prostrate themselves in adoration (in Prayers). (15 / 54 : 98).
- 8. Patiently, then, persevere (in devotion to *Allah*), for His promise is true; and ask forgiveness for your fault, and celebrate His praises (recite Zikr) in the evening and morning. (40 / 60: 55).
- 9. Believers recite praises of *Allah* Night and day, and are never lazy or reluctent (21 / 73 : 20).
- Believers should, while they are alive, celebrate the Zikr of Allah for part of the night, and also in the late night. (52 / 76: 48-49).
- 11. Allah Commands Man (not Believers alone) to adore Allah (by reciting His Zikr) Who created Man so that Man may become righteour. (2 / 87 : 21).
- ▶ The Guidance and Wisdom we get from this Aa-yat is, that a Man can not become righteous (pious) without remembering and adoring Allah.
- 12. O you Believers, when you meet a force, be firm, and call *Allah* in *Zikr* much so that you may prosper. (8 / 88 : 45).
- Celebrate the Zikr of Allah, and do so often. (33 / 90: 41).

- Allah refers to Zikr as glorify Him morning and evening.
 (33 / 90: 42).
- 15. Allah Commands Believers to celebrate Allah's Zikr, standing, sitting down, or lying down on your sides. (4 / 92: 103).
- Therefore be patient with constancy to the Command of Allah, and celebrate His Zikr morning and evening. (76 / 98 : 24 25).
- 17. When the (Friday) Prayer is finished, disperse through the land, and seek of the bounty of *Allah*: and celebrate the *Zikr* of *Allah* often so that you may prosper. (62 / 110 : 10).
- 18. Celebrate the Zikr of Allah. (110 / 114 : 3).

END OF BOOK X - VOLUME I. Recitation of Zikr of Allah.

In the name of Allah, the most Benevolent, the most Merciful

VOLUME I - BOOK I TO BOOK X CONCLUSION.

Explanatory Note.

- In conclusion I want to clarify some points; and also bring into focus certain Commands of Allah, already referred by me earlier.
- Allah in Holy Qur-aan mentions Ei-maan and Aa-maal-e-Saleh side by side at several places (103 / 13 : 3) (95 / 28 : 6) and others. This clearly indicates that these are two different things.
- Ei-maan is relationship between a Believer and Allah; and relates mainly to Hu-qooq Allah or Iba-daat or Spiritual affairs.
- 3. Aa-maal-e-Saleh is relationship between a Believer and other Human beings; and relates to worldly affairs, which is known as Hu-qooq-ul-Ibad.
- 4. Ei-maan is passport for approaching Allah and going to Heaven or Paradise. Without Ei-maan this is Not possible. An Unbeliever has no Ei-maan, and as such is Not entitled either to approach Allah or to go to Heaven or Paradise.
- 5. Ei-maan means absolute Faith in One Allah and His Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW); Holy Qur-aan as a Divine Book; Other Divine Books; Other Prophets; Angels; Aa-khe-rut; and accountability on the Day of Judgment according to Sha-riah; Sa-waab for Good deeds and Aa-zaab for Sins or Evil deeds; and a permanent unending life in Aa-khe-rut.
- Ei-maan consists of 3 distinct actions by a Believer:

 First Iqrar Bil La-saan (declaration by mouth about Ei-maan).

Second, Tas-deeq bil Qulb (Verification of Ei-maan by heart).

Third, Su-boot bil Aa-mal (proof of Ei-maan by practicing

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7. Allah in Holy Qur-aan divides Human beings in 2 classes (47: 1-2); (98: 5 to 8):-

I-irst, Believers, who have Ei-maan,

Second, Unbelievers, who do Not have Ei-maan.

- Allah does not accept offerings from Unbelievers (9: 53).
- 9. Holy *Qur-aan* differenciate between Truth and Falsehood (2:185).
- 11. Verily, Believers shall be in Heaven in Aa-khe-rut (77. ; 41); (78:31); (82:13).
- 12. Those who disobey the Message of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW), and prefer worldly life, shall go to Hell (79: 37 to 39).
- 13. On the Day of Judgment everyone shall know what deeds he or she has brought from world (81:14); (82:5).
- Nafas-e-Mut-ma-in-na (contented Soul) is the last stage of piece of heart (Soul) of a Believer for obtaining nearness to Allah (90: 27 to 30).
- 15. Ivian has been given the discretion to save himself from Evil and to do Good deeds. Whoever keeps his *Nafas* and *Rooh* (Spirit) pious and pure by doing good deeds shall be successful (in *Aa-khe-rut*); and whoever destorys these two by doing Evil deeds, shall be in utter loss (in *Aa-khe-rut*) (91: 8 to 10).
- 16. Sure way to go to Heaven is, to give charity to others; to have 'fear' of Allah; not to disobey the Commands of Allah; and to accept Holy Qur-aan as Truth (92: 5 to 7).
- Believers should never be harsh upon an orphan, and should never abuse any person who asks for charity (93: 9-10).
- 18. When Man is self sufficient and affluent, he is very arrogant and disobedient to Allah (96 : 6-7).
- Man is extremely in love with wealth (100: 8).
- Man is obsessed by greed for more and more (102: 1-2).

- 21. Believers should treat their parents nicely (29:8).
- 22. Allah has endowed Human beings with love and grace for each other (30: 21); (30: 40).
- Adoption of a child is prohibited in Islam (33: 5).
- 24. Life of Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) is Aswa-e-Has-na (noble example) (33: 21).
- 25. Allah does not give Guidance to Uneblievers, liars and ungrateful persons (39: 3).
- 26. Tau-ba should be offered by a Believer to Allah as quickly as possible (11: 2-3)
- 27. Allah broadens the chest of a Believer for Islam who is given Guidance by Allah (39: 22-23).
- 28. Allah does not give Guidance to liars and to those who spend their money westfully (40: 28).
- 29. Holy *Qur-aan* is Guidance and cure for all ailments for Believers (41:44).
- By accepting Tau-ba Allah deletes the Sins of Believers (42:45).
- 31. Allah accepts the Dua (Prayer) of a Believer who performs Good deeds (42: 46).
- 32. A person who worships his or her own desires has gone astray from Sirat-ul-Mus-ta-qeem (44: 23).
- Seek forgiveness of Allah by Tau-ba at the time of dawn (Fajar) (51: 17 to 19).
- Believers are Commanded by Allah to keep their promise with Allah as well as with Human beings (16: 95 to 97).
- 35. Guidance to a Believer can only be given by Allah (16: 104).
- Believers should avoid vain talk (23:3).
- 37. Believers should faithfully observe their Tursts and Covenants (23:8).
- 38. Believers should abstain from indulging in excess and prohibited sex (23: 5 to 7).

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- 39. Allah does not put more burden upon a person than that person can carry (23:62).
- 40. Those who keep themselves busy only for their self entertainment shall be thrown into Hell(52: 12-13).
- Believers should keep their Evil wishes under control (79: 40-41).
- Recitation of Zikr of Allah is a noble deed (29: 45).
- 43. Believers who obey Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) actually obey Allah (4:80).
- 44. Whoever preserves himself from his own greed shall be prosperous in Aa-khe-rut (59:9).
- 45. Time is fixed for every work by Allah (54:3).
- 46. Everthing in this world, animate or inanimate shall parish on the Day of Judgment, and *Allah* alone shall remain, who is full of Might and Benevolence (55: 26-27
- 47. Those who oppose Allah and His Prophet Mohammad (SAW) shall be disgraced on the Day of Judgment (58:5).
- 48. Only that person is successful ideally who is able to control the greed of his Nafas-e-Amm-ma-ra (59:9).
- 49. Near relations as well as children shall be of no avail to a person on the Day of Judgment (60:3).
- 50. Man is very fond of such pleasure which can be acquired easily and does not care for *Aa-khe-rut* (75 : 20-21).
- 51. There are 3 requirements for success in Aa-khe-rut (28: 87-88):-

First, No Shirk.

Second, Only Believers (43:86).

Third, Continuous performing of Aa-maal-e-Saleh (32: 19) (34: 4) (70: 36) 84: 25) (85: 11).

- 52. For coming near to *Allah*, Believers should seek Guidance from Holy *Qur-aan* (76: 29).
- 53. Pespeet in Aa-khe-rut shall be only for Allah, Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) and for Believers (63:8).

- 54. Real Believers are those who believe in *Allah* and His Holy Prophet *Mohammad* (SAW). They shall be among the most successful persons in *Aa-khe-rut* (58: 20).
- 55. Allah treats Mut-ta-qeen as His friends (9:7).
- 56. Allah has sent Holy Prophet Mohammad (SAW) primarily as benefactor for all the Worlds.(21:107).
- 57. He is *Allah*; there is no god but He, Who knows the unknown or hidden, as well as the known or visible. He is Benevolent, ever-Merciful (22). He is *Allah*; there is no god but He, the King, the Holy, the Preserver, the Protector, the Guardian, the Stro. g, the Powerful, the Omnipotent. Far too exalted is *Allah* for what they associate with Him (23). He is *Allah*, the Creator, the Maker, the Fashioner. All His names are beautiful. Whatever is in Heavens and in Earth sings His praises. He is all-Mighty and all-Wise. (24). *Sura Al Hashar* (59 / 101: 22 to 24).
- 58. Allah does not like a proud and boastful person. (57:23).
- 59. Finally to conclude, I quote the last sermon of Holy Prophet *Mohammad(SAW)* delivered on the occasion of *Hajj* on 10 A.H. from pages 530 and 531 of the Book '*Muhammad (SAS)*, Life and Times (a historical interpretation)' by Dr. S. Moinul Haq, published in 1997 by Hamdard Foundation Pakistan, Nazimabad, Karachi—74600, Pakistan:-

"He (SAS) praised and glorified Allah, then he said: "O people, listen to my words. I do not know whether I shall ever meet you in this place again after this year.

"O people, your blood and your property are sacred against one another, until you meet your Lord, as this day and this month are holy. You will surely meet your Lord and He will ask you of your works. (This) I have conveyed to you.

"He who has a pledge (amanat) let him return it to him who has entrusted him with it. All usury (riba) is abolished, but you have your capital. Wrong not and you shall not be wronged (la tazlamun wa la tuzlamun). Allah has decreed that there is to be

no usury; and the usury of Abbas b. Abd al-Muttalib is abolished, all of it.

"All blood shed in the pagan period (Jahiliyyah) is to be left unavenged. The first claim on blood I abolish is that of Ibn Rabiah b. al-Harith b. Abd al-Muttalib, who was fostered among the B. Layth and whom Hudhayl killed. It is the first bloodshed in the pagan period which I deal with.

"And, after this, O people, Satan despairs of ever being worshipped in your land, but if he is obeyed in anything short of worship he will be pleased in matters you may dispose to think of little account, so beware of him in religion.

"The postponement (al-nasi) is but an addition unto infidelity (i.e. made by infidels), whereby the infidels are led astray, allowing it one year and forbidding it another year that they may make up the number which Allah hath sanctified and then they allow that which Allah hath forbidden, and forbid what Allah hath allowed.

"Time has completed its cycle and is as it was on the day that God created the heavens and the earth. The number of months with Allah is twelve; four of them are sacred three consecutive (months of Dhu al-Qa'dah, Dhu al-Hijjah and Muharram) and the Rajab of Mudar, which is between Jumada and Sha'ban.

"You have rights over your wives and they have rights over you. You have the right that they should not defile your bed and they should not behave with open unseemliness. If they do God allows you to put them in separate bed-rooms and to beat them but not with severity. If they refrain from these things they have the right to food and clothing with kindness. Lay injunctions on women kindly, for they are (like) prisoners with you having no control over their persons. You have taken them only as a trust from Allah and you have the enjoyment of their persons by the words of Allah. So understand, O people, my words; and

certainly I have conveyed them to you. I have left with you, which if you hold fast to it you will never fall into error - a clear thing - the *Book of Allah* and the *Sunnah* of His Prophet. So listen to my words, O people, and understand them.

Know that every Muslim is a Muslim's brother, and that the Muslims are brethren. It is lawful to take from a brother what he gives willingly, so wrong not yourselves. O Allah, have I not

conveyed (Thy Message)?"

Dr. S. Moinul Haq's comments on this sermon are quoted from page 532 of his above Book :-

"A careful examination of the historic sermons delivered at Arafat and Mina during this Hajj will make it clear that the Prophet (SAS) emphatically repeated some of the basic teachings of Islam, which have provided guide-lines to the Muslims of various ages for the evolution of their social structures based on Islamic ideology. The Prophet (SAS) laid emphasis in these sermons on basic concepts and docrtrines which had already been revealed and explained through the verses of the Qur'an and his own sayings and practice, but which, he thought, were important enough to be emphatically mentioned in the last sermons of his life. Perpetual and universal as the Message of Islam is, its teachings are marked by practicality and strong common sense.

WA MA AA-LAI-NA ILL-LUL BA-LAGH (my duty is only

to deliver the Message correctly).

O Allah! Accept this humble service from me. You hear everything, and You know every thing.(2:147).

Akhtar Mahmud Aa-fee un-ho (may Allah forgive his sins),

Advocate, Karachi-75500, Pakistan.

December, 2001; Ram-zaan ul mubarak, 1422 A.H.

END OF CONCLUSION.
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ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Mr. Akhtar Mahmud, a very Senior Advocate of Supreme Court of Pakistan, and of the High Court of Sindh at Karachi, is the Author of this Volume 1, consisting of 10 independent Books on 10 different important Topics, selected from Holy Qur-aan.

He was born on August 12, 1919 at Meerut, U.P. India in a noble middle class family, having a very strong Islamic religious background. He Graduated in Arts from Allahabad University in 1939, and got his Masters Degree in Persian from Muslim University Aligarh in 1941, and joined Gazetted Government Service in U.P. on June 5, 1943. He obtained Law degree from Karachi University in 1955.

He migrated to Pakistan on July 8, 1948, and settled at Karachi permanently. He joined the Legal Profession on December 14, 1955, and remained a very busy Advocate upto December, 1991, when he had a complicated heart surgery at Houston, U.S.A. and got a new lease of life. From March 1, 2001 he has restricted his legal practice only to his Chamber, and is now devoting his full time and attention to Religious studies, especially Holy Qur-aan.

His approach in this Volume is new. He has selected 10 Topics, and collected the relevant Aa-yuaa in respect of each Topic from Holy Qur-aam, according to Nu-zool (Revelation), except the first Topic, e.g. Holy Qur-aam.

