

ILM UL MUKARRAM

Acquiring Honourable Knowledge

Issue 01

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TAFSEER UL QURAAAN

SURAH FATIHAH - This is the first Surah of the Quraan, not only because it is the first surah written in the Quraan but it is also the first complete surah to be revealed.

Surah Fatihah was revealed in Makkah.

This Surah has been put as the first surah of the Quraan because it is like an introduction to the Quraan. And the rest of the Quraan is an explained of this Surah. This is also why this Surah is called Surah Fatihah (The opening).

The theme of this Surah is as follows:

First, we come to know and learn who our Allah is, then we learn that we only can worship Allah, thereafter we are told to seek guidance from Allah. We are also informed that they are good people and bad people in this world.

In the first 3 Ayaats, Allah Speaks of Himself, "praise belongs to Allah" who is Allah? "the lord of all worlds" Allah uses the word "Alamin" the plural of Alam, and it includes every possible form of existence: the sky, the earth, the sun, the moon, stars, wind, rain, the angels, the jinns, animals, plants, minerals, and of course men.

Allah is Ar-Rahman and Ar-Rahim. Rahman indicates the extensive nature of His mercy, while Rahim refers to its intensive quality.

Allah is the Master of the day of Qiyaamah. It is Allah alone we warship and from Allah alone we seek help.

Then we are told to ask for guidance, guidance may be given to someone in 2 ways. One is that he is verbally directed towards the right path. The second way of guiding someone is that he is physically taken to the right path. Here we are instructed to seek

guidance of the second way, hence the translation: "take us on the straight path".

SURAH BAQARAH - This is the largest Surah of the Quraan. The name comes from an incident that is mentioned in this Surah.

The surah starts by making mention of 3 categories of mankind,

The believes – The unbelievers – And the hypocrites.

Then it speaks on 3 main articles of Imaan,

- Oneness of Allah
- Messengership of our Nabi Muhammad sallallahu alaihi wasallam
- And life after death.

The surah also speaks about Adam alaihis salam in detail and how he come down to earth, reminding us of our beginning.

Then it goes on to inviting the Jews to Islam, by making mention of different parts of Nabi Musa alaihis salam's life.

The surah also discusses about Nabi Ibrahim alaihis salam, that he is referred to as a basis of common agreement between all major religions.

The Surah starts with 3 letters, Alif, Laam, Mim. These isolated letters found in the beginning of different Surahs are called Al-Huruf-ul-Muqatta'at. The correct position about them is that their exact meaning are not know to anybody. It is a divine secret that may be disclosed only by Allah in the hereafter.

Thereafter Allah says, “this book has no doubt in it – a guidance for the God-fearing”.

This is the answer to the Duaa we make in Surah Fatihah.

DARS UL HADITH

The topic under discussion is “Kitabul Akhlaq” The book of Manners.

The question comes, Why this topic?

The Author himself answers this question, He says “Among the things on which Nabi Muhammad sallallahu alaihi wasallam has laid the greatest stress, after Imaan and upon which is the salvation of mankind is the cultivation of good manners and noble qualities of mind and character, and avoiding evil behaviour, habits and practices.

In the Quraan Allah makes mention the reasons why Nabi sallallahu alaihi wasallam was sent, and amongst them was “Wa Uzakiyyhem” (Purify the people).

Nabi sallallahu alaihi wasallam said, “I have been raised up by Allah to teach moral virtues”.

From these Ayaat and Hadith we come to know the importance of working on our Character and manners.

A Person with good morals will not only lead a happy and peaceful life himself, but his existence will be a source of comfort to others as well.

On the other hand, if his social conduct and moral are bad, his life will be devoid of real joy, and he will, also, make the lives of his relatives and all others around him miserable.

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD MANNERS

1st Hadith – it is related by Abdullah ibn Amr that the messenger of Allah sallallahu alaihi wasallam said, “the best of you are those who possess the best of manners”.

2nd Hadith – Abu Hurayrah related to us that the messenger of Allah sallallahu alaihi wasallam said, “Believers who possess better morals are the most perfect in faith”.

Commentary: there is a definite relationship between belief and manners. He who has a perfect belief definitely has very good manners. On the same basis, he who possesses very good manners is a perfect believer.

3rd Hadith – it is related by Abu Darda, he relates that the prophet sallallahu alaihi wasallam said: “on the day of resurrection, the weightiest item in the scales of the Deeds will be good manners”.

4th Hadith – A man from Muzaynah said that some of the companions said, “O Messenger of Allah sallallahu alaihi wasallam, of the things that are bestowed to man, what is the best?” He sallallahu alaihi wasallam said “Good manners”.

ILM UL FIQH

TAHARAH (PURIFICATION)

Allah Ta’ala says in the Quraan “Allah loves the ones who make tawba and the ones who are purified”.

Nabi Muhammad sallallahu alaihi wasallam says, “Purification is half of Imaan”.

The reason why most books on Fiqh start with Taharah (purification) as the first topic, is the Hadith of our beloved Nabi sallallahu alaihi wasallam “the key to Salaah is Taharah (purification)”.

WHAT IS TAHARAH (PURIFICATION)?

1. Removing dirt and filth.
2. Washing specific parts of the body, such as in Wudu.

For both of these a person will require water, therefore the discussion on water is now necessary.

Water comes in 3 types:

1. Tahir (purifying)
2. Tahir (pure)
3. Najis (impure)

Tahir is that water which is pure and is qualified to purify other things. e.g.

1. Rainwater – snow – hail
2. Sea water
3. River water – pond – well
4. Piped water supply

Tahir is that water which is pure but it cannot purify. e.g. water that has been already been used for wudu or ghusl.

Najis is that water which is still or small quantity of water which has been mixed with impurity. Whether or not there is a visible sign of impurity on it.

WHEN DOES WATER BECOME IMPURE?

If a sign of impurity appears on the water, it is considered impure.

The signs of impure water are:

1. The colour changes
2. The smell changes
3. The taste changes

NAJASAH

Now we come on to the topic of those things that are unclean. That which falls on a person's body or clothing.

Najasah is of two types:

1. Najasah Ghalizah
2. Najasah Khafifah

Najasah Ghalizah is stronger impurity, e.g.

1. Faeces
2. Urine
3. Blood
4. Vomit
5. Mani – madhy – wady
6. Alcohol
7. Haid
8. Nifaas
9. The urine of those animals whose meat is unlawful to eat
10. The droppings of a chicken, duck, swan

Najasah Khafifah is lighter impurity, e.g.

1. Urine of a hoes
2. The urine of those animals whose meat is lawful to eat
3. The droppings of birds that are unlawful to eat like falcon, hawk, eagle.

HOW TO PURIFY NAJASAH

1st - Removing impurity from body and clothing.

This is of 2 types:

1. Visible impurity, like blood and faeces. It must be washed so that the impure substance itself is removed. There is no harm if some stains remain.
2. Invisible impurity, like urine. In this case, a person will need to wash the impurity until one is sure that all impurity is now off, in most times this can be achieved by washing at least 3 times.

2nd – Purifying the ground.

Impurity on the ground can be purified by pouring water over it.

3rd – Purifying carpet and mattress

This can be purified by washing the area until the impurity is removed if the impurity is visible, and if invisible by washing it 3 times.

4th – mirrors – glass – knives etc.

These are purified by washing if the impurity is wet. If the impurity is dried then by scraping it off and wiping the surface.

ISTINJA - Means to clean oneself after urinating or passing stool. This is Sunnah. This is acceptable if done with paper, stone or water. Water is preferable. Istinja cannot be done with bones, dropping, foodstuffs.

THE RULES OF ISTINJA

- It is Not proper to carry something that has the name of Allah upon it.
- One should remember Allah and seek refuge in Him before entering the toilet.
- One should enter the toilet with ones left foot.
- One should exit the toilet with the right foot
- After leaving seek Allah's forgiveness.
- One must not talk to anyone while in the toilet.
- One must not urinate whilst standing.
- One should use the left hand to clean.
- One must go to a toilet in privacy.
- Whilst in the toilet one should avoid facing or showing back in the direction of the Qiblah.

ILM UL AQAID

Imaan (believes) of a Muslim has been put into 2 statements mentioned by the Ulama:

1- Imaan Mujmal

أَمَنْتُ بِاللَّهِ كَمَا هُوَ بِأَسْمَائِهِ وَصِفَاتِهِ وَقَبِلْتُ جَمِيعَ أَحْكَامِهِ

I affirm my faith in Allah as He is with all His Names and Attributes and I accept all of His Commands.

2- Imaan Mufassal

أَمَنْتُ بِاللَّهِ وَمَلَائِكَتِهِ وَكُتُبِهِ وَرَسُولِهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَالْقَدْرِ خَيْرِهِ وَشَرَّهُ مِنْ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى وَالْبُعْثِ بَعْدَ الْمَوْتِ

I affirm my faith in Allah, His angels, His Books, His Messengers, the day of judgment, in that the fate good and bad is predetermined by Allah and in coming to life after death (resurrection).

BELIEFS REGARDING ALLAH TA'ALA

Belief – Allah Ta'ala is Waajibul Wujood, which means He is self-existent. His existence is not dependent on anything.

Belief – Allah Ta'ala is eternal. There is no beginning nor end to His existence.

Belief – Allah Ta'ala is the originator – creator of the universe.

Belief – there is no deity but Allah. He is alone, He has no partner.

Belief – Allah Ta'ala was not born nor does He give birth.

Belief - There is none comparable and no comparison to Allah.

Belief – Allah Ta'ala is all powerful and is the controller of everything.

Belief – Allah Ta'ala sees and hears everything.

Belief – Allah Ta'ala alone is the forgiver of sins and acceptor of repentance.

Belief – Allah Ta'ala is the sole provider.

Belief – Allah Ta'ala alone gives guidance.

Belief – Allah Ta'ala is the creator of all actions.

Belief – Allah Ta'ala is free from incarnation.

Belief – Allah Ta'ala is free of embodiment of human flesh. He does not have a body or form.

Belief – nothing is incumbent on Allah Ta'ala.

Belief – nothing can contain Allah Ta'ala.

Belief – Allah Ta'ala is free of all weaknesses and defects and is absolute in His perfection.

Belief – Allah Ta'ala is totally independent.

Belief – the attributes of Allah Ta'ala are inseparable from Him.

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Programs and Newsletters:

1. 5-time Salaah and Jumma facility.
2. Maktab classes. (Madrasah tul Mukarram)
3. Al-Mukarram newsletter.
4. Mukarram kid's newsletter.
5. Tableeg (Jawla/Gasht every Thursdays)
6. Ilm ul Mukarram Program...

بیت المکرم الاسلامی مرکز

ILM UL MUKARRAM

Acquiring Honourable Knowledge

Join us every Tuesday's

After Maghrib Salaah In Summer
And After Isha Salaah In Winter

Week	Topic	Details
1 1 st week of the month	Tafseer ul Quraan	UNDERSTAND THE QURAAAN
2 2 nd week of the month	Dars ul Hadith	HADITH FROM THE KITAAB "MA'ARIFUL HADITH"
3 3 rd week of the month	Ilm ul Fiqh	RULES AND MASAAIL OF DEEN
4 4 th week of the month	Ilm ul Aqaaid	CORRECT BELIEFS OF A MUSLIM

All Programs conducted by Maulana Muhammad Rayhaan Diwan.
Programs will start from the 1st week of July & each program will be at the maximum of 20 minutes long.
Insha Allah

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