

Taameer-e-Seerat

Islamic Lifestyle

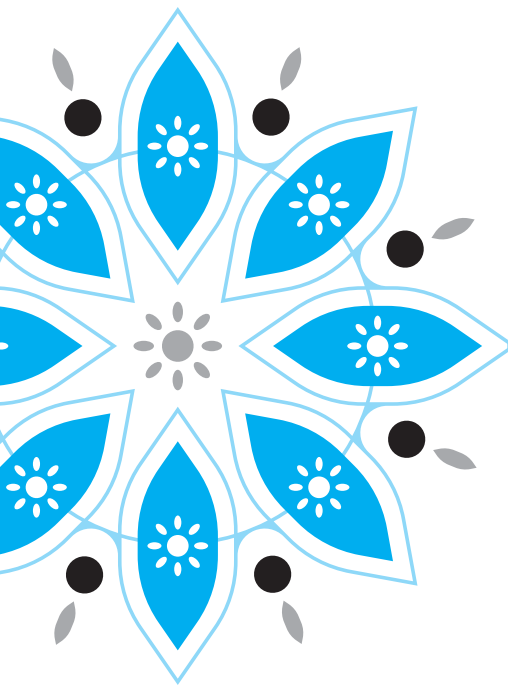
Religion Every Moment of Life



Author:

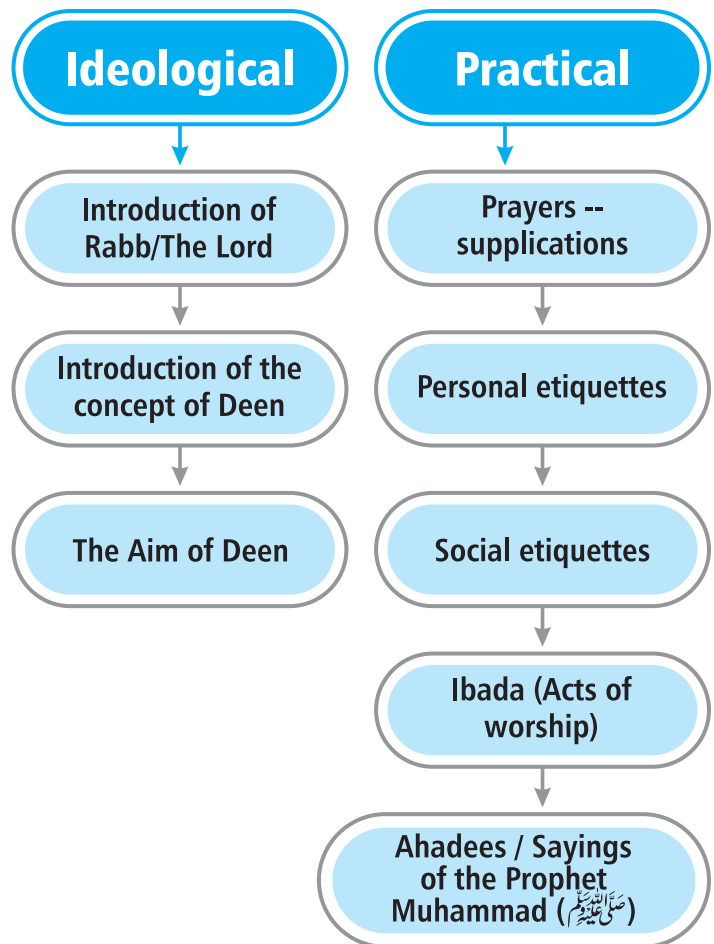
Dr. Muhammad Nadeem

Review: Mufti Muhammad Ismaiel Turu, Dr. Tahir Khakwani



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Dr. Muhammad Nadeem

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Anjman Khuddam-ul-qur'an, multan

Name of Book: _____ Character Building

First Edition: _____ 2021

Quantity: _____ 1000

Address: _____ Qur'an Academy, Multan (Ph: 061 6520451)

Designing & Printing: _____ Motif Creators (motif786@gmail.com)

Author's Contact: _____ dr_nadeempiracha@hotmail.com

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- ⑤ Namaz-e-Nabvi (ﷺ)
- ⑥ Fatawa Alamgiri, Part 1
- ⑦ Detailed Namaz-e- Hanfi
- ⑧ Anwar al Qaduri Sharah Mukhtsir al Qaduri
- ⑨ Ahkam Sirte-o-Hijab
- ⑩ Fatawa Shami
- ⑪ Urdu Trajim Qur'an (Mufti Taqi Usmani)
- ⑫ Al Adab-al-Munfrid

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of ALLAH, the Most Gracious,
the Ever Merciful.



اللَّهُ وَلِيُّ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا يُخْرِجُهُم مِّنَ الظُّلُمَاتِ إِلَى النُّورِ
وَالَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا أَوْلِيَهُمُ الطَّاغُوتُ يُخْرِجُونَهُم مِّنَ
النُّورِ إِلَى الظُّلُمَاتِ ط

(Surah Baqrah Verse No. 257)

ALLAH is the Guardian of those who believe, He brings them out of every darkness into light. And those who disbelieve, their guardians are the evil ones, they bring them out of light into darkness.



Dedication



Dedicated to the last of Messengers, Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) who introduced us to Almighty ALLAH.



لَقَدْ جَاءَكُمْ رَسُولٌ مِّنْ أَنْفُسِكُمْ عَزِيزٌ عَلَيْهِ مَا عَنِتُّمْ
حَرِيصٌ عَلَيْكُمْ بِالْمُؤْمِنِينَ رَؤُوفٌ رَّحِيمٌ ۝

(Surah Tauba Verse No. 128)

There has come unto you a Messenger of ALLAH (ﷺ) from among yourselves, who is distressed by the losses you sustain, who is ardently desirous of your welfare and is tender and merciful to those who believe.

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The Concept of the Unseen

(Alghayab)



Alghayab, The Unseen is what we can't see with our own eyes but that exists in reality.



Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) has kept some realities, such as Paradise and Hell, hidden from us to test us in this life. Belief in the unseen is one of the foundations of Islam. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) informed us all this through His Prophet (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ) so that we can believe in these realities without seeing them with our eyes in this world.

Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) invites us to observe the visible universe and testify the facts told to us in Quran and then Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) asks us to believe in the unseen being told. Like we can see the fire but not the Hellfire. But we'll be able to see all the unseen the day of the resurrection. Even in Paradise, we will be able to see Allah, the Blessed and Exalted, which will be a great reward for the people of Paradise.

An example of the unseen is like the wind, which we can feel but can't see, but the movement of the leaves makes us feel the presence of air. In the same way, there are seven colors in the light that we cannot see without a prism (glass refracting light in seven colors). Similarly, we can verify the observable universe and need to believe the unseen told to us in Quran.



Our RABB / LORD



The concept of the Lord, is a master who owns his slave and fulfills all their needs. Our Lord is Allah, He is our Creator, Sustainer, and Protector.

Essentials to believe in Allah as our Lord!

- (1) Asking only Him for help.
- (2) Loyalty to Him, living for Him, and dying for Him.
- (3) Obeying His command, obeying Him in every act of life.
- (4) To make His Deen prevail in the world.
- (5) And if we err or forget, ask repentance from Him.



Our Beloved Prophet (ﷺ)

Our Lord Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) sent the prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) as His last prophet to convey His commands to us. He (ﷺ) was born in the famous Arab city of Mecca and at the age of 40, He (ﷺ) was given the responsibility of conveying the message of Allah to the people. In a short span of 23 years, he not only conveyed but implemented the message of Allah (Deen) completely which in itself is a great miracle. After completing his mission, he returned to Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) at the age of 63 years. Now there will be no prophet after him because he is the Khatam-un-Nabiyeen (i.e. the last of the prophets).

The foundations of our relation to our Beloved Prophet are:

فَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا بِهِ وَعَزَّرُوهُ وَنَصَرُوهُ وَاتَّبَعُوا النُّورَ الَّذِي أُنْزِلَ مَعَهُ ۚ أُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ ۝

(Surah Al'Araaf Verse No.157)

“So, the ones who believed in Him (ﷺ) and honored Him (ﷺ) and helped Him (ﷺ) and followed the light (the Quran) which has been sent down with Him (ﷺ), these are the ones in salvation.

1. Remembering the Prophet

Respect

Durood (sending blessings and facilitations to the Prophet saw in abundance

2. The Way of the Prophet

Following him in every act of life i.e. the Seerat-e-Rasool (ﷺ).

3. The Concern of the Prophet

Carrying the mission of Prophet i.e. conveying the message of ALLAH (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) to all the people in the world.

Relation to our Beloved Prophet (ﷺ) ↑

ﷺ

Sunnah



OUR ENEMY



Our enemy is Shaitan (Iblees). His real name is Azazel. He was a jinn who used to worship Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) but he disobeyed Allah's command due to jealousy and arrogance. When Allah Almighty became angry with him for his disobedience, instead of asking for forgiveness, he asked Allah Almighty for the extension of life till the Day of Resurrection, which was granted to him. He pledged to distract people from the right path. Then he distracted Prophet Adam (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ) and Hawwa (Eve) (عَلَيْهَا السَّلَامُ), who are the parents of all human beings, and drove them out of heaven.

Now he is trying to turn us away from Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى), make us not remember Allah, and get us involved in sinful deeds. He instills in our hearts the idea of disobedience to Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى).

But there is no need to be afraid of Shaitan. Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) has given us a great weapon from which the Shaitan is very much afraid and if it is recited then he is immediately frightened and runs away. The name of this weapon is Tauz (Refuge in Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى)

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

"I seek refuge in ALLAH (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) from the accursed shaitan."

Whenever we get an evil thought or experience laziness in doing good, we should immediately recite this and drive away the Shaitan.

Islamic Seerat-Islamic Lifestyle (Islamic way of life)

The way of living is called lifestyle. That is to say, the way people walk, eat, sleep, clothe themselves and maintain relations is their lifestyle. We are Muslims and Islam does not mean just a few acts of worship as rituals but it gives us a complete way of life i.e Deen. This is called Seerat-e-Islami or Islamic Lifestyle. We come to know about this lifestyle from the pure life (seerat) of our beloved prophet Muhammad (ﷺ). By adopting his seerat i.e. the ways of eating, getting up, sleeping, and so on, we can adapt ourselves according to the Islamic lifestyle, and in this lies the success of here and the Hereafter. We believe that no matter how attractive the other ways of life may seem to us; they can never lead us to true success.

We should be proud of our beloved Prophet's way of life and if someone makes fun of us or asks us to follow any other lifestyle, we should tell them that you may lead your life according to your wish and we will follow our Prophet's lifestyle.

To you be your religion, to me be mine.

We have chosen this Deen with our own free will. This Deen is our pride, our dignity, our hope, and our means of salvation.

Islamic Lifestyle

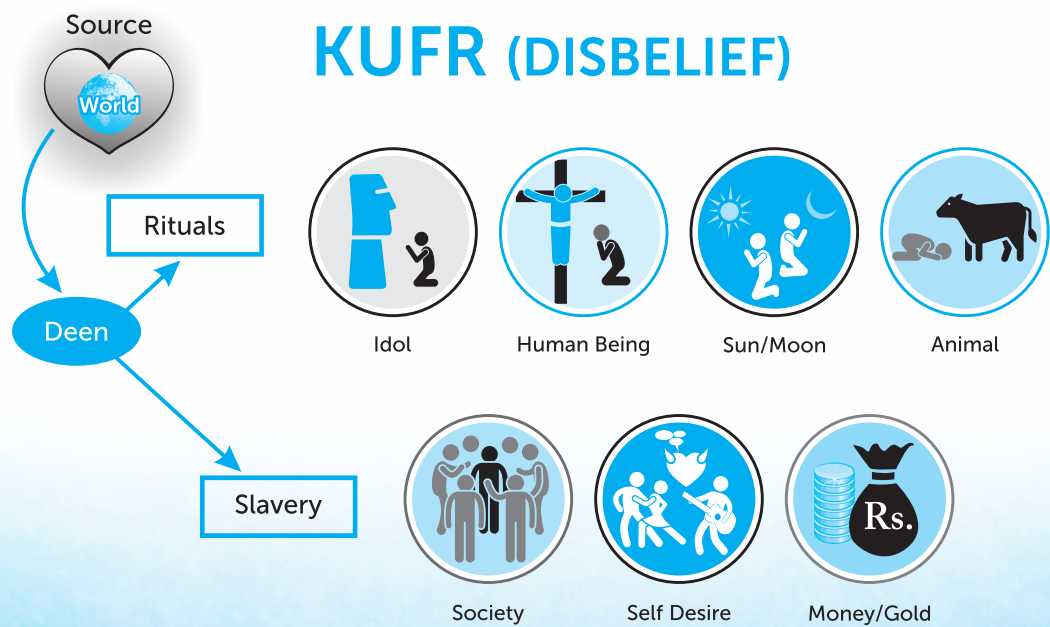
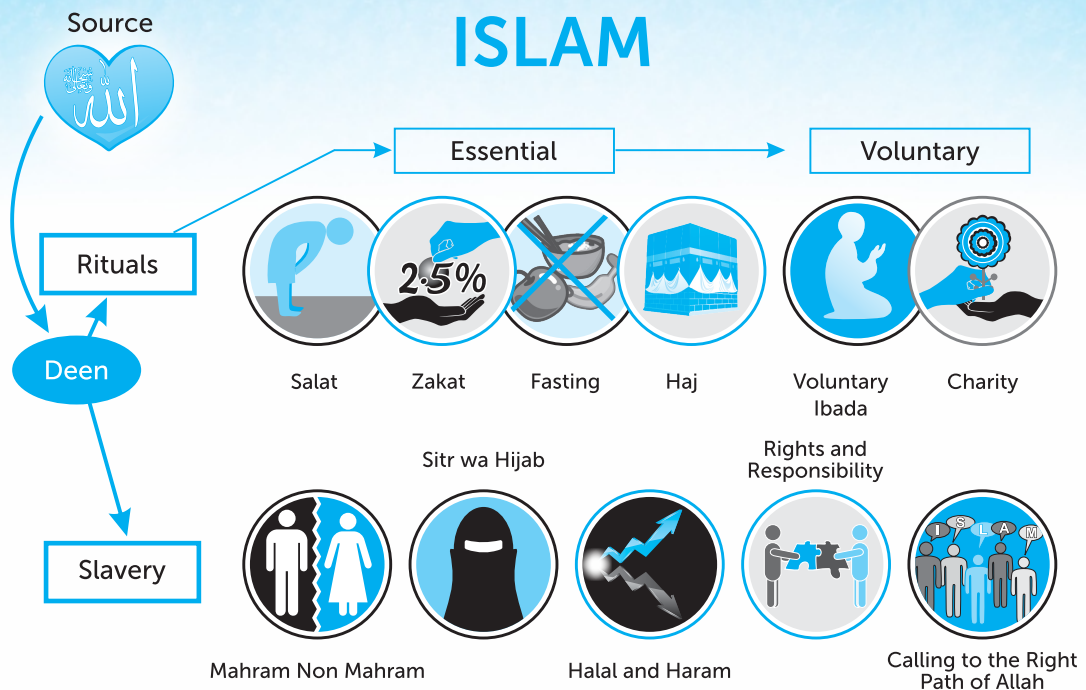
Limits sets by the Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى)



Lifestyle according to your wish

Countless Desires,
Countless Fun





The Islamic Tree

Emaan in roots, actions in fruit

Emaan e Mujammil

أَمَنْتُ بِاللَّهِ كَمَا هُوَ بِأَسْمَائِهِ وَصِفَاتِهِ وَقَبِلْتُ جَمِيعَ أَحْكَامِهِ إِقْرَارًا بِاللِّسَانِ وَتَصَدِيقًا بِالْقَلْبِ ۝

I believe in ALLAH (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) as He is with His names and attributes and I accept all His commands with willingness verbally and attest them from the heart.



Write the Allah's (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) names in the flowers.

The good deeds generate from a self when it accepts ALLAH (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) and His attributes from the heart.

The Islamic Tree

Emaan in roots, actions in fruit

Emaan e Mufassil

أَمَنْتُ بِاللَّهِ وَمَلَائِكَتِهِ وَكُتُبِهِ وَرُسُلِهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَالْقَدَرِ خَيْرِهِ وَشَرِّهِ مِنَ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى وَالْبَعْثِ بَعْدَ الْمَوْتِ ۝

I believe in ALLAH (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) and His angels and His books and His prophets and action and in the fact that each good or bad fate is from ALLAH (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) and in life after death.

Fruits: The Pillars of Islam

Write the remaining name of the four pillars of Islam in the fruit.



Roots: Branches of Emaan

Write the name of six branches of Emaan.

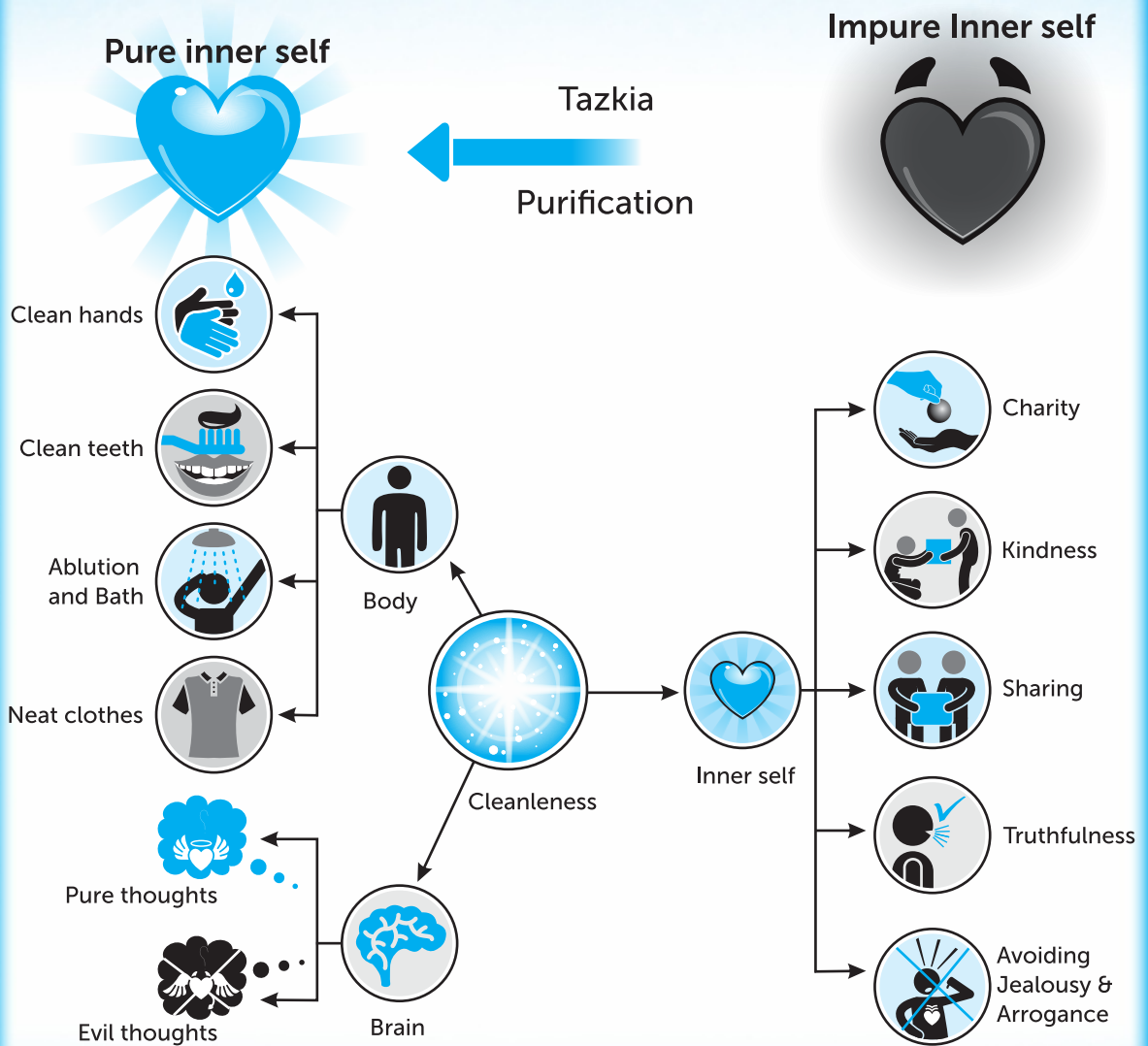


Vocabulary

- 1 Allah
- 2 Namaz
- 3 Inspirational books
- 4 Prophet of Allah
- 5 Haj
- 6 Judgment Day
- 7 Life after Death
- 8 Angels
- 9 Zakat
- 10 Fate
- 11 Fasting

What is Tazkia (Purification)?

The way of purifying our selves



Sunnah



Quran



= Means of Purification

Why are Prayers (supplications) Necessary!

Everyone has one or the other ideal whom he tries to follow in life. Usually, people idealize any actor or sports person. But for a Muslim, the best role model is our beloved Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ), because in following him, the world and the hereafter will be successful.



For every act of life, we have the example of the Prophet (ﷺ) in front of us. Therefore, every deed of a Muslim's life is a part of his Deen, lifestyle. Hence, if it is done according to the Sunnah of our beloved Prophet (ﷺ), it will become worship. Even we'll be rewarded for sleeping, eating, going to the toilet, etc.

The Prophet (ﷺ) taught us a dua (prayer or supplication) for every act of life, in which we seek help from or thank Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى). Through these prayers, we feel attached to Allah Almighty and our beloved Prophet (ﷺ) at the same time.

Prayer before starting every act

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of ALLAH, the Most Gracious,
the Ever Merciful



Prayer after getting up from sleep

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَحْيَانَا بَعْدَ مَا أَمَاتَنَا
وَإِلَيْهِ النُّشُورُ

(Sahih Bukhari,
Hadith 6314)

All praises are to ALLAH who has given us life again after death, and to Him, we all will have to return.



Prayer on entering the toilet

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْخُبْثِ وَالْخَبَائِثِ ۝

(Sahih Bukhari,
Hadith 142)

O ALLAH! I seek refuge with you from evil jins, whether they are from male or female.

Prayer on leaving the toilet

غُفْرَانَكَ

(Sunan Ibn-e-Maaja, Hadith 300)

(O Allah) I seek your
forgiveness
OR

غُفْرَانَكَ، الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَذْهَبَ عَنِّي الْأَذَى وَعَافَانِي ۝

(Sunan Ibn-e-Maaja,
Hadith 301)

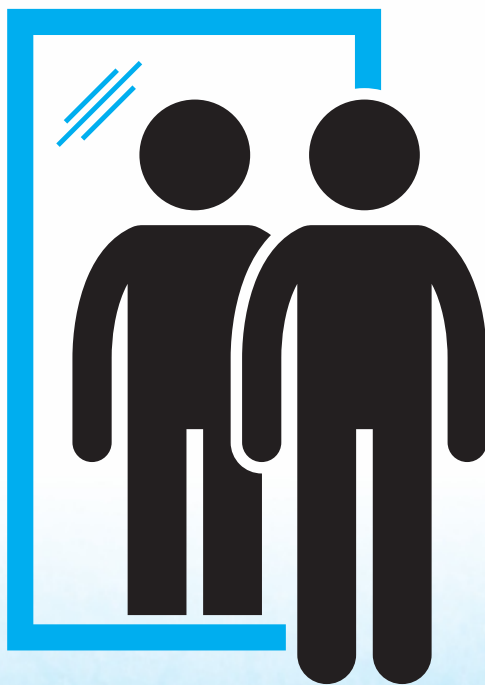
O ALLAH! I seek your forgiveness and all praises are to ALLAH Who has relieved me from harmful things and granted me comfort.

Prayer on looking in the mirror

اللَّهُمَّ أَحْسَنْتَ خُلُقِي فَحَسِّنْ خُلُقِي ۝

(Al- Adab-ul-Munfarid,
Hadith 290)
Imam Bukhari

○ Allah! only You have given me a good physical form,
so also favor me with good morals and manners.

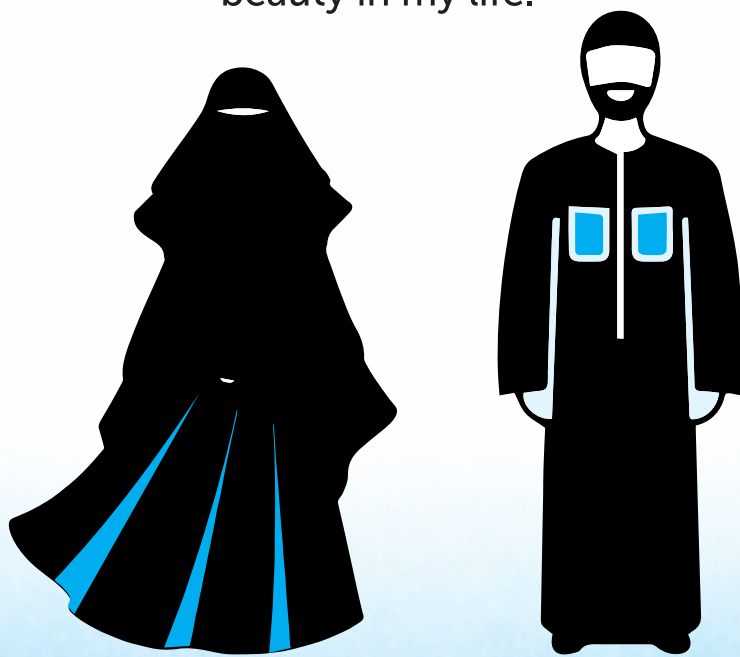


Prayer when wearing new clothes

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي كَسَانِي مَا أُوَارِي بِهِ عَوْرَتِي
وَأَتَجَمَّلُ بِهِ فِي حَيَاتِي ۝

(Jamia Tirmizi,
Hadith 3560)

All praise belongs to Allah who adorned me with clothing
by which I cover my private parts and by which I obtain
beauty in my life.



Prayer on leaving from the house

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللَّهِ لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ ۖ

(Jamia Tirmizi,
Hadith 3426)

(I leave the house) In the name of ALLAH, I place my trust in ALLAH, the control to avoid sin and to do good deeds comes only from ALLAH.



Prayer to get on a ride

سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي سَخَّرَ لَنَا هَذَا وَمَا كُنَّا لَهُ مُقْرِنِينَ
وَإِنَّا إِلَىٰ رَبِّنَا لَمُنْقَلِبُونَ

(Sunan Abu Dawood,
Hadith 2602)

(Surah Zukhruf,
Ayat 13-14)

Glory to Him (ALLAH), who has subjected this (ride) to our control for we could never have accomplished this by ourselves, and surely to ALLAH shall we all return.



**Whenever you meet someone,
greet in this way,**

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

(Mishkhat ul Musabeh,
Hadith 4644)

May the peace, mercy, and blessings of Allah be with you.



**Answer the greetings
(salaam) in this way,**

وَعَلَيْكُمُ السَّلَامُ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

(Mishkhat ul Musabeh
Hadith 4644)

May the peace, mercy, and blessings of Allah be
with you as well

Prayer of having a meal

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ

(Sunan Abu Dawood,
Hadith 3767)

In the name of ALLAH, we begin

**If you forget to say Bismillah in the beginning,
say this prayer in the mid**

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ أَوَّلَهُ وَآخِرَهُ

In the name of ALLAH
at the beginning and at
the end (of this meal).

(Sunan Abu Dawood,
Hadith 3767)



Prayer after having a meal

○ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَنَا وَسَقَانَا وَجَعَلَنَا مُسْلِمِينَ ○

(Jamia Tirmizi,
Hadith 3457)

All praises are to ALLAH, who fed us and gave us drink
and made us Muslims.

If you are invited somewhere,
recite this prayer after the
meal.

اللَّهُمَّ أَطْعِمْ مَنْ أَطْعَمَنِي
وَاسْقِ مَنْ سَقَانِي ○



O ALLAH! he who has fed me, feed him and he who
has made me drink, make him drink. (Masnad Ahmed, Hadith 11224)

Prayer of having milk

○ اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَنَا فِيهِ وَزِدْنَا مِنْهُ ○

(Jamia Tirmizi, Hadith 3455)

O ALLAH! Bless it for us and grant
us more.



Prayer on entering the house

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ خَيْرَ الْمَوْجِبِ وَخَيْرَ الْمَخْرَجِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ
وَلَجْنَا وَبِسْمِ اللَّهِ خَرَجْنَا وَعَلَى اللَّهِ رَبِّنَا تَوَكَّلْنَا ۝

(Sunan Abu Dawood,
Hadith 5096)

O, Allah! I ask You for good both when entering and when leaving (the house); In the name of Allah we have entered, and in the name of Allah we leave, and in Allah our lord do we trust.





Prayer while sleeping at night

اللَّهُمَّ بِاسْمِكَ أَمُوتُ وَأَحْيَا

(Sahih Bukhari,
Hadith 6314)

O ALLAH! I live and die in Your name.

Say this prayer when any problem befalls



إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ

(Masnad Ahmed,
Hadith 3283)

Indeed, from ALLAH we are, and to Him, we
all shall return.

When you sneeze, say this

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

All praises are
to ALLAH



Listening to this,
the other Muslim
should say

يَرْحَمَكَ اللَّهُ

May ALLAH have
mercy on you



Then the first Muslim
should say

(Mishkhat ul Musabeh,
Hadith 4733)

يَهْدِيكُمْ اللَّهُ
وَيُصْلِحْ بَالَكُمْ

May ALLAH guide
you and make your
affairs better.



Prayer on sighting the new moon

اللَّهُمَّ أَهْلُهُ عَلَيْنَا بِالْإِيمَانِ وَالسَّلَامَةِ وَالْإِسْلَامِ
رَبِّي وَرَبُّكَ اللَّهُ

(Jamia Tirmizi,
Hadith 3451)

O ALLAH! Keep it (the moon) over us
with blessings, faith, salvation, and Islam.
Mine and your Lord is ALLAH.



On receiving a gift,
say this

جَزَاكَ اللَّهُ خَيْرًا

(Jamia Tirmizi,
Hadith 2035)

May ALLAH reward you
abundantly for this.



When you see any Muslim
laughing, say this

أَضْحَكَكَ اللَّهُ سِنَّكَ

(Sahih Bukhari,
Hadith 3683)

May ALLAH keep you smiling.



Prayer for gaining knowledge

رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا ۝

(Surah Taha, Verse 114)

O ALLAH! increase me in knowledge.



When you visit any sick person,
say this prayer

أَسْأَلُ اللَّهَ الْعَظِيمَ ۝ رَبَّ الْعَرْشِ الْعَظِيمِ أَنْ يَشْفِيكَ ۝

(Sunan Abu Dawood,
Hadith 3106)

I beg ALLAH, the Great
and the Lord of the
mighty throne, to cure
you.

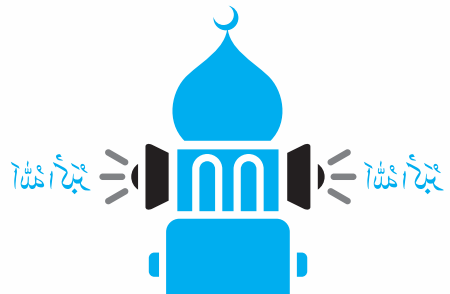


Prayer after Azaan (the call for prayer)

اَللّٰهُمَّ رَبَّ هَذِهِ الدَّعْوَةِ التَّامَّةِ ۝ وَالصَّلَاةِ الْقَائِمَةِ ۝
اَيُّ مُحَمَّدًا الْوَسِيْلَةَ وَالْفَضِيْلَةَ ۝ وَاَبْعَثْهُ مَقَامًا
مَّحْمُوْدًا الَّذِي وَعَدْتَهُ ۝

(Sahih Bukhari, Hadith 47)

O ALLAH, the Lord of this perfect call and the following prayer, grant nearness and higher rank to Muhammad (ﷺ) and raise him to the sublime position (Maqam-e-Mahmood) which You have promised to him.



Prayer on entering the mosque

اَللّٰهُمَّ افْتَحْ لِيْ اَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ ۝

O ALLAH! Open the door of mercy for me.

(Miskaat ul Musaabeh, Hadith 703)



Prayer on leaving the mosque

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ وَرَحْمَتِكَ

O ALLAH! I ask for Your grace and mercy.

(Miskaat ul Musaabeh, Hadith 703)



When you visit a graveyard, say this prayer

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ يَا أَهْلَ الْقُبُورِ ۝ يَغْفِرُ اللَّهُ لَنَا
وَلَكُمْ ۝ أَنْتُمْ سَلَفُنَا وَنَحْنُ بِالْآثِرِ ۝

(Jamia Tirmizi, Hadith 1053)

Peace be upon you, O
inhabitants of graves. May
ALLAH (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) forgive you
and us. You went before
us and we are to follow
soon.



Etiquettes of eating

- Wash your hands before eating.
- Eat with your right hand and from the front of you.
- Eat from the things that are made permissible (Halal) by Allah (سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى). (Bismillah)
- Recite before eating: In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful. (Bismillah)
- Do not leave leftover food on the plate. If it is left, keep it covered.
- Drink the water sitting, with the glass held in right hand, in three breaths and by saying Bismillah.
- After you finish eating say the prayer of Shukr (thanks to Allah).
- Wash your hands after you finish.



Miscellaneous Ahadith
(Tirmizi 1858, Bukhari
5376, Muslim 5287)

Etiquettes of sleeping and waking up

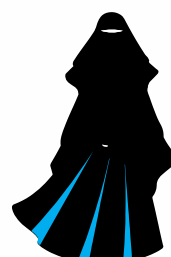
- Say Salam (Asalam o alikum) to the family and go to bed.
- Before going to bed, perform ablution and shake the bedding.
- Lie on your right side and place your right hand under your cheek.
- Forgive everyone before lying down to sleep.
- Say the Prayer of sleeping and remember ALLAH before sleeping with some Zikr.
- Wake up and say the prayer of waking up.



Miscellaneous Ahadith (Bukhari 6314,
Mishkaat ul Musabeeh 1250).

Etiquettes of toilet and dressing

- When entering the toilet, enter with your left foot and recite the dua.
- Do not sit facing the Qiblah nor sit with your back to the Qiblah.
- Never urinate while standing.
- Perform Istinja (purification with water) with the left hand.
- When coming out of the toilet, leave with your right foot first and recite dua.
- Start wearing clothes from the right side first and take off from the left side first.
- Women should wear feminine and men should wear masculine clothes.



Miscellaneous Ahadith (Muslim 262, Tirmizi 7)

Etiquettes of Conversation

- Say Salam (Asalam o alikum) first.
- Don't speak loudly.
- Speak softly.
- Speak slowly so that each word is clear.
- Avoid abusing, calling people with bad names, swearing, backbiting and slandering.



(Shumail Tirmizi, first volume, Hadith No. 7, Bukhari Hadith 3567)

Etiquettes of Sitr (Essential covering of body)

What is Sitr (Essential covering of body)?

Allah Almighty has given all human beings clothes to cover their bodies and to adorn them. The part of the body that is essentially required to be covered by clothing is called Sitr. Wearing a dress (tight or slim fit) in which Sitr is exposed is forbidden.

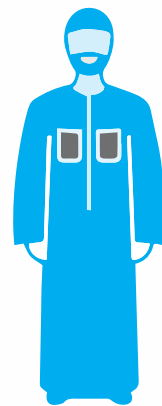
For men: Sitr: from navel to the knee (including knee).

(Musnad Ahmad Hadith 1391) (Darqtani-Behqi)

Note: But the whole body should be covered with modesty.

For women: Sitr: the whole body except the face, hands and feet.

(Sunan Abi Dawood Hadith No. 4104) (Ibn Jarir)



Extra clothing for women as per their Sitr

Inside the house:

Instruction for Khumar or Scarf

(Surah Al-Ahzab verse no. 31)

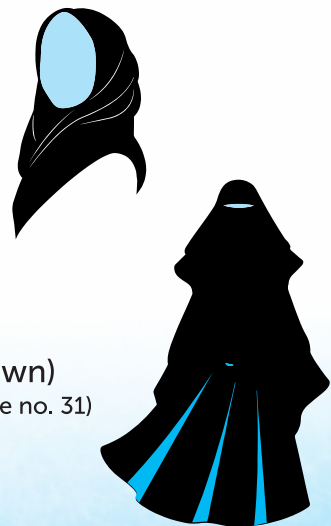
so that the head and chest is covered.

Outside the house:

Instruction for Jalabib (Chadar or loose gown)

(Surah Al-Ahzab Verse no. 31)

so that whole of the clothing is covered



Halal (Lawful) and Haram (Prohibited) food

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ كُلُوا مِمَّا فِي الْأَرْضِ حَلَالًا طَيِّبًا ۝

(Surah Baqara Verse 168)

O, people! Eat of what is on earth, lawful (permissible) and pure.

Islam teaches us purity and cleanliness. Allah Almighty has commanded us to eat pure and clean food so that our body and soul remain healthy and Allah would see who would obey Him.

Halal: Halal means the foods which Allah has permitted us to eat. There are many halal foods. Halal food gives us the energy to do good deeds.

Haram: Haram means the food which Allah has forbidden us to eat. They are very few. Haram food leads to bad deeds.

Tayyab: Tayyab means clean and pure from even from halal. It should be clean and cooked with cleanliness. It should be cooked in a clean place with clean hands. Eat or drink at a pure place according to the Sunnah.

Halal Food



Haram Food



Some examples of Halal (Lawful) and Haram (Prohibited):

Food	Halal	Haram
Drinks:	Pure water, honey, halal animal's milk.	Wine/Alcohol and all drinks containing them (Al-Ma'ida, verse 90)
Animals:	All domestic animals like goats, sheep, cows, camels, etc (except pigs) Wild animals that do not have sharp front teeth like zebra, giraffe, deer, etc. Halal animals are also required to be slaughtered in the name of Allah and according to instructions so that all of the blood in the body of the animal flows out.	Pig, swine (Al-Ma'ida, verse 3) Animals that eat filthy food, such as cats, dogs, and donkeys. (Sunan Ibn Maaja Hadith 3192). Insects and poisonous animals such as snakes etc. Wild animals having sharp front teeth with which they hunt such as lions, leopards, foxes, wolves, etc. (Sahih Muslim Hadith No. 4996) In addition, a halal animal that died without slaughtering and flowing blood and those that are slaughtered without the name of Allah are also haram. (Al-Ma'ida verse no. 3, Al-An'am verse nro. 145)
Aquatic Animals	All kinds of fish (AL-Maida, Verse 96) Fish are not slaughtered. It is Halal without slaughtering. (Sunun Ibn Maaja, Hadith 3218)	Turtle. Crocodile etc. or the fish that has died in the water.
Birds	Domestic Birds like hen, duck, pigeon, etc. (Sahih Bukhari Hadith 5517)	Those birds whose claws are sharp with which they hunt like a kite, crow, owl, etc. (Sahih Muslim hadith 4996)
Fruit and Vegetables	All kinds of fruit and vegetables that are not intoxicating.	The plants that are intoxicating like Opium and Cannabis etc.

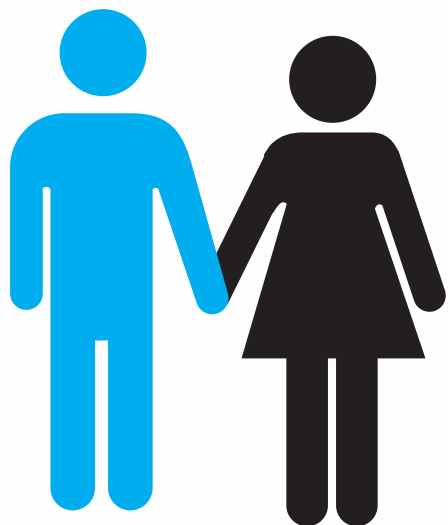
Pure Relationships (Mahram)

“Mahram” are the limits of relationships that Allah (ﺭﺑﻪﻧﺎ ﺍﻟﻠﻪ) has made for men and women.

Mahram are those pure relationships in which Nikah (Matrimonial bond) is not permissible. So, in these relationships, men and women can freely meet.

These are Mahram relationships. (Surah Nisa, Verse 23)

- Mother and Son
- Father and Daughter
- Real Brother and Sister
- Maternal and Paternal Grandfather and Grandmother Brothers and sisters of Parents



Other than these relationships, ALLAH (ﺭﺑﻪﻧﺎ ﺍﻟﻠﻪ) has forbidden men and women to meet unnecessarily. Therefore, apart from these relationships, the friendship of the girl and boy or friendship among male and female cousins is forbidden by ALLAH (ﺭﺑﻪﻧﺎ ﺍﻟﻠﻪ).

Who is a friend ?

We all need friends so that we can gossip and play with them and help each other in times of need.



Allah (ﷻ) has told us in the Glorious Qur'an how a friend should be:

- **Surah Al-Falaq:** Avoid those who are jealous.
- **Surah An-Nas:** Avoid those who instill evil thoughts in the hearts.
- **Surah Al-Furqan:** On the Day of Resurrection, when one will see the Hell, he will say: I wish I didn't have that evil friend who guided me to the path of Satan.
- **Surah Al-Kahf:** Always be with those who remember Allah and avoid evil.



The Description/Explanation about Ablution

There are four obligations (compulsory acts) in ablution.

(Surah Maida, Verse 6), Hadayah 1

- (1) Washing full face from the hair of forehead to the chin and from one ear to the other.
- (2) Washing both hands along with elbows.
- (3) Wiping a quarter of the head (moving wet hand over it).
- (4) Washing both feet including the ankles.



There are thirteen Sunnah in ablution.

(Sharh Radd Al-Muhtar ala Al-Dur al-Mukhtar)

- (1) Making intention.
- (2) Reciting Bismillah.
- (3) Washing both hands three times including the wrists.
- (4) Using Miswaak (a stick for cleaning teeth.)
- (5) Rinsing water into the mouth three times.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

- (6) Cleaning nose with water three times.
- (7) Combing the beard with fingers.
- (8) Cleaning the toes.
- (9) Washing every part three times.
- (10) Wiping the whole head once (moving wet hand over it.)
- (11) Wiping both ears.
- (12) Performing ablution in the right order.
- (13) Performing the acts of ablution one after the other so that one part does not dry up as the other is washed.



There are four disliked acts (Makrooh) in ablution:

- (1) Performing ablution in an unclean place.
- (2) Cleaning the nose with the right hand.
- (3) Gossiping while performing ablution.
- (4) Performing ablution against the Sunnah.



Method of Ablution

Start from here.



Making intention and say Bismillah.



Washing both hands



Rinsing water into the mouth three times.



Cleaning nose with water three times.



Washing face three times.



Washing both hands along with elbows.



Wiping the head



Wiping both ears and neck.



Washing both feet including the ankles.

Describe the obligations (compulsory acts) of ablution and write down in the boxes.

Dua after Performing Ablution

Hazrat Umar bin Khattab (رضي الله عنه) narrates that the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said: Whosoever among you performs ablution well and recite this prayer, the eight gates of heaven are opened for him so that he may enter through whichever gate he wants.

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا
عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ التَّوَّابِينَ وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنَ
الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ ○

(Jamia Tirmizi Hadith 55, Mishkaat ul Musabeh Hadith 289).

"I bear witness that there is no god but Allah, the One alone, without a partner and I also bear witness that Muhammad (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ) is the servant of Allah and His Messenger. O ALLAH! make me one of the repentant and the purified ones."



The factors that invalidate Ablution.

There are eight acts that invalidate the Ablution:

- (1) Urination or defecation or passing of any other things from these places.
- (2) Passage of gas from anus (Farting).
- (3) Bleeding or purulent discharge from any part of the body when it starts to flow.

- (4) Mouthful of vomiting.
- (5) Falling asleep by lying down or leaning against something.
- (6) Fainting due to illness or any other reason.
- (7) Insanity or going crazy.
- (8) Laughing loudly in prayer.



The Description/Explanation about taking essential bath (Ghusal)

When is the essential-bath (Ghusal) compulsory?

The term "Ghusal" is applied to washing of body with an intention to get purified after major impurity in order to offer Salah and other Ibada.

It is compulsory after:

- Ejaculation in males
- Completion of menstrual cycle in females
- Intimate relation between husband and wife

It is also good to perform Ghusal before Jumah prayer, Eid prayers and before putting on Ihram in Hajj pilgrimage.

There are three obligations (Faraidh) in Ghusal.

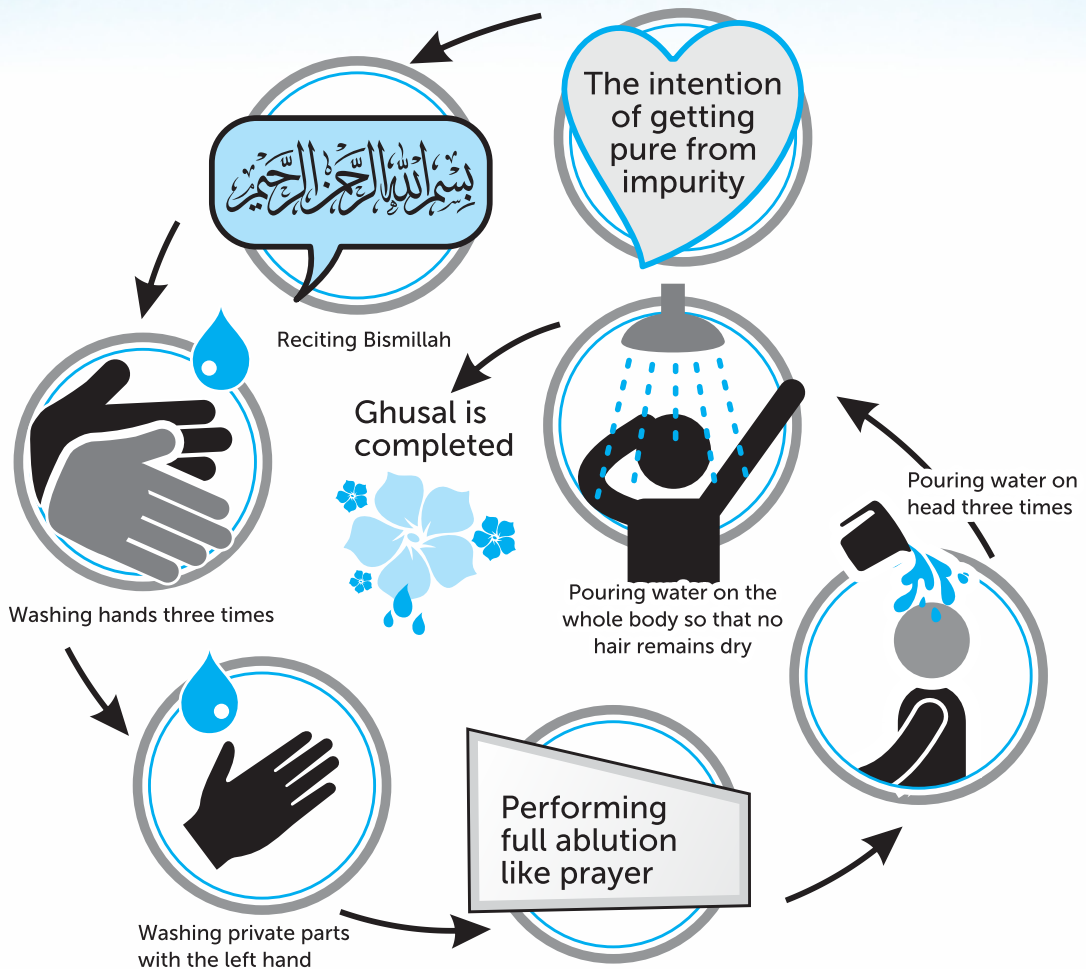
(Surah Maida Verse 6) Hadayah 1

- (1) Rinsing water into the mouth.
- (2) Cleaning nose by sniffing water and blowing it out.
- (3) Pouring water all over the body so that no part remains dry.

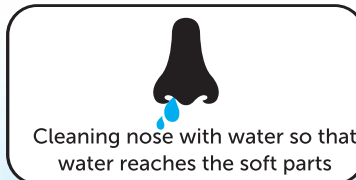


Method of Essential Bath (Ghusal)

Start from here.



There are three obligatory acts in Ghusal, each one of them is compulsory



Remember no hair on the body should remain dry during Ghusal..

There are five Sunnah of Ghusal

(Sahih Bukhari Hadith 272)

- (1) The intention of getting pure from the impurity.
- (2) Washing both hands including wrists
- (3) Washing private parts (Istinja) and washing impurities on the body, if any.
- (4) Performing Ablution
- (5) Pouring water all over the body three times.



The Details about Tayammum (Dry Ablution)

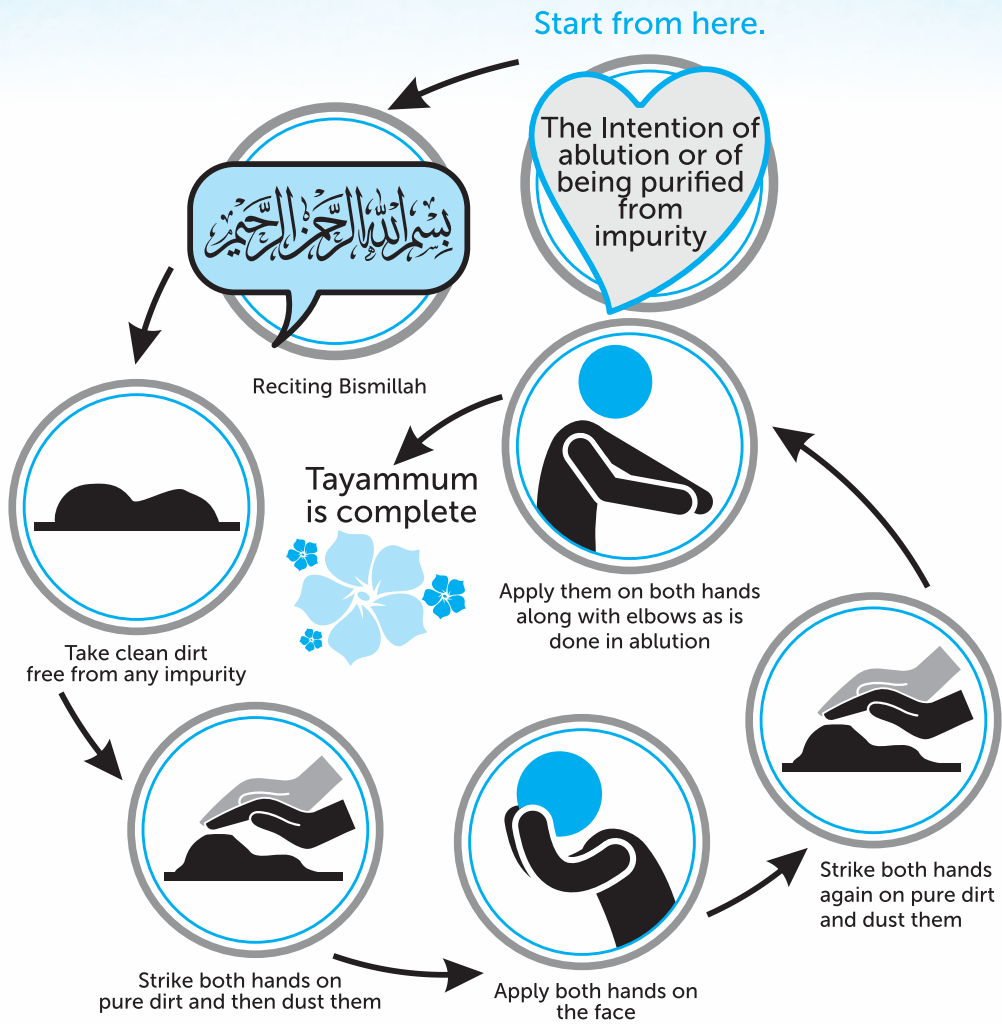
Tayammum is done for purification only when the water is not available.

There are three obligations (compulsory acts) in Tayammum.

1. Making intention of getting pure.
2. Striking both hands on clean ground (free from impure elements) dusting both hands and then rubbing on the face.
3. Striking both hands on clean ground (free from impure elements) dusting them and rubbing both hands along with elbows.



Method of Tayammum



تیمم کے تین فرائض بتائیں اور ان کو نیچے دیے گئے خانوں میں لکھیں۔

Method of Perform Salah (Prayer)

Takbir: اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ۞

Allah is the greatest. (Sunan Ibn Majah Hadith 803)

Sanaa (Praise): سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ، وَتَبَارَكَ
اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ، وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ ۞

Praise be to Allah. We glorify You, praise You, Your name is very blessed, Your glory is very high and there is no one worthy of worship except You. (Sunan Abu Dawood Hadith 776)

Tauz: أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ ۞

I seek refuge in Allah from the accursed Shaitan.

Tasmiaa: بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ۞

In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful
(Jamia Tirmizi Hadith No. 245)

Surah Al Fateha: الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ۝ الرَّحْمَنِ
الرَّحِيمِ ۝ مَا لِكَ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ۝ إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ
نَسْتَعِينُ ۝ اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ۝ صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ

أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ لَا غَيْرَ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ۝ أَمِينَ ط

Praise be to Allah, the Lord of the worlds, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful, the Lord of the Day of Judgment. (O Allah!) We worship only You and We seek help only from You. Guide us to the Straight Path. The path of those whom You have rewarded, not the path of those who earned Your anger, nor of those who went astray.

(Sunan Abu Dawood Hadith No. 822)

Surah Al-Ikhlās: قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝ اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ۝ لَمْ يَلِدْ ۖ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ۝ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ۝

Say, He is Allah, the Only One. Allah helps and does not need help. He did not produce a child, and He was not born of anyone. There is no one equal to Him.

Takbir: اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ۝

Allah is the greatest.

Ruku: سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ ۝

Pure is my Lord, the dignified. (Jamia Tirmizi Hadith 261)

Qomaa: Tasmea: سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لَبَنَ حِدَةً ۝

Allah Almighty listened to the servant who praised Him.

(Sahih Bukhari Hadith 789)

Tahmeed: رَبَّنَا لَكَ الْحَمْدُ

Our Lord! All the praises are for You.

Takbir: اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allah is the greatest.

Sajda: سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى

Glory be to my Lord who is the most sublime.

(Jamia Tirmizi Hadith 261)

Jalsaa: The interval between two sujoods (prostrations).

Takbir: اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allah is the greatest.

Tashahhud: اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ وَسَلِّمْ وَارْحَمْنَاهُ بِرَحْمَتِكَ اِنَّهُ لَا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اَللّٰهُ وَ اَشْهَدُ اَنْ
مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

All verbal, physical, and monetary worships are for ALLAH. O Prophet (peace be upon him) may peace and blessings of Allah be upon you and us and upon all the righteous servants of Allah. I bear witness that there is no god but Allah and I bear witness that Muhammad (peace be upon him) is the servant of Allah and His Messenger.

(Sahih Bukhari Hadith 6265)

Durood Ibrahimi: اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ
 كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَيُّدٌ مَجِيدٌ
 اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ
 وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَيُّدٌ مَجِيدٌ

O Allah, bestow Your favor on Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) and on the family of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) as You have bestowed Your favor on Ibrahim (AS) and the family of Ibrahim (AS), You are Praiseworthy, Most Glorious.

O Allah, bless Muhammad (peace be upon him) and the family of Muhammad (peace be upon him) as You have blessed Ibrahim (AS) and the family of Ibrahim (AS), You are Praiseworthy, Most Glorious.

(Sahih Bukhari Hadith 3370)

Supplication: رَبِّ اجْعَلْنِي مُقِيمَ الصَّلَاةِ وَمِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِي
 رَبَّنَا وَتَقَبَّلْ دُعَاءِ ۝ رَبَّنَا اغْفِرْ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيَّ وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ
 يَوْمَ يَقُومُ الْحِسَابُ

Lord, make me and my offspring steadfast in prayer, O our Lord! accept my prayer, our Lord! Forgive me and my parents, forgive all the believers too, on the day when the reckoning will be established.

(Sahih Bukhari Hadith 835 & Sunan Abu Dawood Hadith 1481)

(Surah Ibrahim Verse 40-41)

Salaam: السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ

May peace be upon you and the blessings of Allah.

(Jamia Tirmizi Hadith 295)

The Du'a-e-Qunoot

The supplication which is recited before bowing (Rukoh) in the last rak'ah of witr in the Isha prayer is called Qunoot.

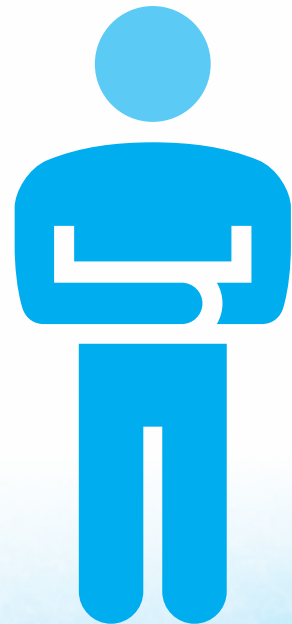
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَسْتَعِينُكَ وَنَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَنُؤْمِنُ بِكَ وَنَتَوَكَّلُ عَلَيْكَ
وَنُثْنِي عَلَيْكَ الْخَيْرَ ط وَنَشْكُرُكَ وَلَا نَكْفُرُكَ، وَنُخْلَعُ وَنَتْرُكُ مَنْ
يَفْجُرُكَ ط اللَّهُمَّ إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَلَكَ نُصَلِّي وَنَسْجُدُ وَإِلَيْكَ نَسْعَى
وَنُحْفِدُ وَنَرْجُو أَرْحَمَتَكَ وَنُخْشَى عَذَابَكَ إِنَّ عَذَابَكَ بِالْكَفَّارِ مُلْحِقٌ ○

In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful.

O, Allah! We ask You for help and we ask You for forgiveness and we believe in You and trust in You. And we are not ungrateful to You, and we disassociate ourselves completely from him who disobeys You. O, Allah! We worship You only and pray for You only and prostrate before You only. We run towards You to present ourselves. We seek refuge in You, and we fear Your punishment. Surely Your punishment is only to befall the disbelievers.

(Tuhfatul alfuqha, chapter on Witr prayer and
Tafeer Qartabi surah Al- Imran verse 128)



Other than this Dua e Qanoot, Hasan Bin Ali (R.A) narrates that Prophet Muhammad (SAWW) taught me this prayer that I used to recite in witr prayer:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
اللَّهُمَّ اهْدِنِي فِيْمَنْ هَدَيْتَ وَعَافِنِي فِيْمَنْ عَافَيْتَ وَتَوَلَّنِي
فِيْمَنْ تَوَلَّيْتَ وَبَارِكْ لِي فِيْمَا أَعْطَيْتَ وَقِنِي شَرَّ مَا قَضَيْتَ فَإِنَّكَ
تَقْضِي وَلَا يُقْضَى عَلَيْكَ وَإِنَّهُ لَا يَذِلُّ مَنْ وَالَيْتَ تَبَارَكْتَ
رَبَّنَا وَتَعَالَيْتَ ○

In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful,
"O my Lord and Master, guide me and make me one of those whom You have blessed with guidance. Grant me health and make me one of those You have blessed with health. Patronize me and make me one of those You have patronized. Make it blessed whatever You have granted me and keep me safe from the evil which You have decreed. Indeed, you give the command and no command can be given against You. And the one you are the guardian of, can never be humiliated. O, my Lord! You are most blessed and most exalted."

(Sunan Tirmizi Hadith 464)

Our Protection

Allah Almighty has granted us two Surahs in His most loved book, Al-Quran, that are our protection and our shields against every evil.

To get protection from every external evil:

Surah Falaq

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

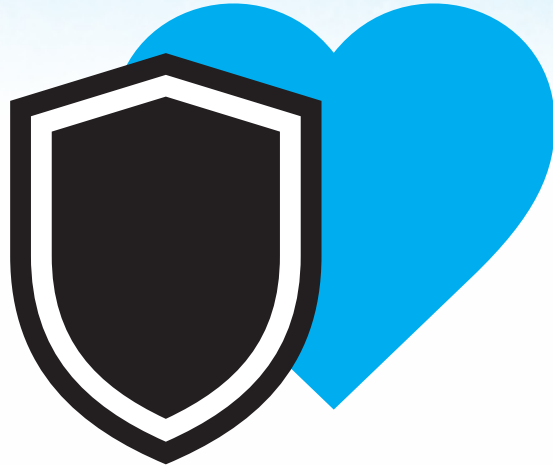
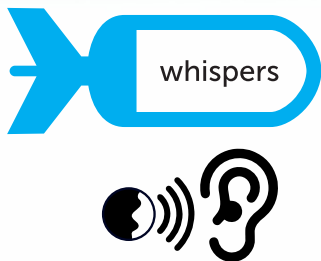
قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ ۝ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ۝
وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ ۝ وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثِ
فِي الْعُقَدِ ۝ وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ ۝



In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful,
"Say, I seek refuge of the Lord of daybreak, from the evil of whatever
He has created, and the evil of the darkness of night when it prevails,
and from the evil of the blowers in knots, and the evil of the envier
when he envies.

To get protection from every internal evil:

Surah Al-Naas



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ۝ مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ۝ إِلَهِ النَّاسِ ۝ مِنْ شَرِّ
الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ ۝ الَّذِي يُوَسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ ۝
مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ۝

In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful,
"Say, I seek refuge in the Lord of the mankind, the master of mankind,
the God of mankind, from the evil of the lurking whisperer, who
whispers in the heart of the men, be it from men or the jinns.

Remember:

Whenever our Prophet (PBUH) suffered any illness, he used to
recite and blow Surah Falaq and AL Nas on him and asked others also
to recite and blow these Surahs if one suffers from evil eyes.

(Sahih Bukhari Hadith 4439- 5738)

The Description/Explanation of Salah

(Sharh Radd Al-Muhtar ala Al-Dur al-Mukhtar)

Essentials (Faraidh) of Salah:

Essentials of Salah are those acts that are obligatory. If any one of the obligations is left, then it is compulsory to repeat the Salah.

There are six essentials (Faraidh) in Salah:

- (1) Takbeer-e-Tehreema, meaning the Takbir of Prohibition.
- (2) Qiyam, meaning standing in Salah.
- (3) Qiraat, meaning reciting the glorious Quran in Salah.
- (4) Ruku', meaning bowing while having hands on the knees in Salah.
- (5) Sujjod, meaning offering both prostrations in Salah.
- (6) At the end of the prayer, sitting till the time it takes to recite At-tahiyyaat.



Seven things are required before offering Salah, without them the Salah will not be valid. These things are called the conditions of Salah:

- (1) Clean body.
- (2) Clean clothes.



- (3) Clean place.
- (4) Covering Sitr (Private parts)
- (5) Salah at its time.
- (6) Facing the Qiblah.
- (7) Making Intention.



Description of necessary acts (wajibat) in Salah:

Necessary acts (wajibat) in Salah are those acts that are necessary to perform. If anyone of them is forgotten by mistake and prostration of forgetfulness (Sajda-Sahw) is not done, it will be compulsory to offer the salah again. However, if the prostration of forgetfulness is done, then the salah will be valid.

There are fourteen necessary acts (wajibat) in Salah:

- (1) Recitation i.e Qirat after Surah Al-Fateha in the first two rak'ats of obligatory (fardh) salah.
- (2) Reciting only Surah Al-Fateha in the third and fourth rak'ats of obligatory (fardh) salah.
- (3) In the first two rak'ats of obligatory (fardh) salah and in all rak'ats of Sunnah and additional (nafal) salah, after Surah Al-Fateha, recite one surah or one big verse or three small verses from Quran.
- (4) Recite Surah Al-Fateha before other Surah.
- (5) Maintaining order in the acts of salah.

- (6) Qomaa, i.e. to stand up straight from bowing in Ruku'.
- (7) Jalsa i.e. to sit upright between the two prostrations (sujood).
- (8) Ta'dil al-Arkan means to perform the acts of salah properly, i.e. to perform qiyam, ruku', sajdah, etc calmly, solemnly, and not to hurry.
- (9) Qaadah-e-Awlaa means sitting for tashahhud after two rak'ats in the salah of three and four rak'ats.
- (10) Reciting tashahhud in both Qaadahs.
- (11) To recite aloud in the salah of Fajr, Maghrib, Isha, Jumu'ah, Eids, Taraweeh and witr of Ramadan, and to recite quietly in the salah of Zuhr, and Asr.
- (12) To end the salah with the word of Salam.
- (13) Saying takbir for Dua-e-Qunoot in Witr prayers and reciting Dua-e-Qunoot.
- (14) Saying extra takbeer in the prayers of both Eids.

Extra Takbeers

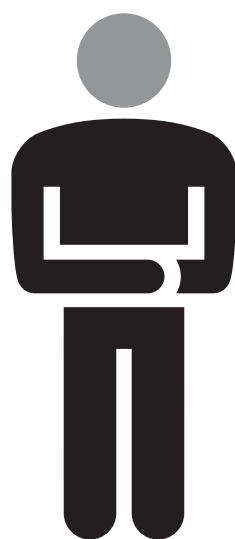
اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Explanation of the Sunnah of Prayer:

Sunnah in salah means the practice of our beloved Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) in salah but that has not been made to be an obligatory act of salah. If one forgets any one of them, the salah is not invalid, but the one who misses it deserves reproach.

There are twenty-one sunnah in the salah.

- (1) Before saying Takbeer-e-Tehreema (Takbir of prohibition), raise both hands up to the ears.
- (2) Keep the fingers of both hands open and facing the Qibla.
- (3) Do not bend the head while saying takbeer.
- (4) Saying aloud of the takbeer-e-tehreema and all the takbeers of moving from one act of salah to the other by the Imam.
- (5) Clasp the right hand over the left hand below the navel.
- (6) Reciting Sanaa, the Praise to Allah.
- (7) Taauz means reciting Aauz-o-Bil-Allah.
- (8) Saying Bism-Allah.
- (9) In the third and fourth rak'ahs of the obligatory salah, reciting only Surah Al-Fateha.
- (10) Saying, Ameen.
- (11) To recite Sana, Taauz, Bism-Allah and Ameen quietly.
- (12) Recite according to the Sunnah i.e. to recite the Qur'an in the prayers as much as it is Sunnah.
- (13) In Qomaa (standing straight after Ruku'), Imam should say سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ "Allah has listened to whoever praises Him" and followers should say رَبَّنَا لَكَ الْحَمْدُ "O our Lord, we praise you." When praying alone one should say both Tasmeeh and Tamheed.
- (14) Reciting the tasbeeh three times in Ruku' (bowing) and sujood (prostration).



- (15) In Ruku', keeping the head and the back straight in one line and hold the knees with open fingers of both hands.
- (16) When going to prostration, first place both knees, then both hands, then forehead on the ground.
- (17) In Jalsa and Qaadah, sitting on the floor on the left foot and keeping the right foot standing tight so that the tips of the toes are towards the Qiblah and keep both hands on the thighs.
- (18) In Tashahhud, pointing with the index finger while saying أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ "I bear witness that there is no God but Allah."
- (19) Recitation of Durood after Tashahhud in the last Qadha.
- (20) Praying after Durood.
- (21) Saying Salam first to the right and then to the left.



The actions that will break the prayers

The actions during salah that will invalidate it and it becomes necessary to repeat it (to perform it again).

- (1) Speaking during salah, whether intentionally or by forgetting, a little or a lot.
- (2) Greeting Salam meaning intentionally saying Assalam o Alaikum or any word to greet a person.
- (3) Responding to the salam or responding to the sneeze of any other person with saying, "يَرْحَمُكَ اللَّهُ" or saying "Ameen" to the supplication of a person who is not in salah.

- (4) During salah saying " اِنَّا لِلّٰهِ وَاِنَّا اِلَيْهِ رَاٰجِعُوْنَ " on an unpleasant happening or saying " اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ " any pleasant happening.
- (5) Saying ahh, ohh or uff loudly because of pain or suffering.
- (6) To tell the Qirat to another person besides one's Imam.
- (7) Performing any act of salah before the Imam.
- (8) Making any serious mistake in reciting the glorious Quran.
- (9) Doing a considerable movement in salah that is, doing something that makes the observer feel that the person is not in salah.
- (10) Eating or drinking, intentionally or by mistake.
- (11) Walking equal to the distance of two rows.
- (12) Turning away the chest without any excuse from the Qiblah.
- (13) Prostrating in an unclean place.
- (14) Performing any act of salah with the sitr (private parts) exposed.
- (15) Laughing in a low or loud voice in salah.
- (16) Having Prayer mat ahead of Imam.



Tasbeeh

Hazrat Abu Huraira (رضي الله عنه) narrates that the Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said:

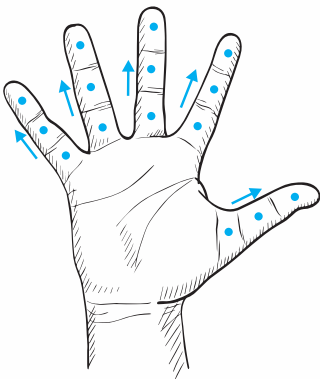
A person who says سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ 33 times, الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ 33 times and اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ 33 times, making these as 99 words, and to complete 100, one says:

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ
وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ

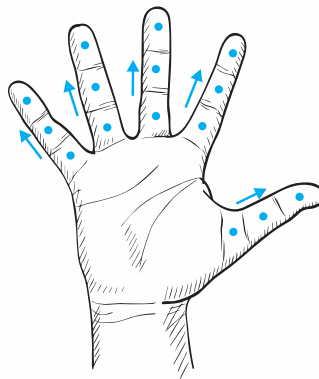
"There is no one worthy of praise except Allah, the unprecedented. Kingdom is His, all praises be to Allah Who gives life and death and He has power over everything."

Then his sins are forgiven even if they're equal to the foam of the sea.

(Silsilah Sahiheyah Hadith 2994)

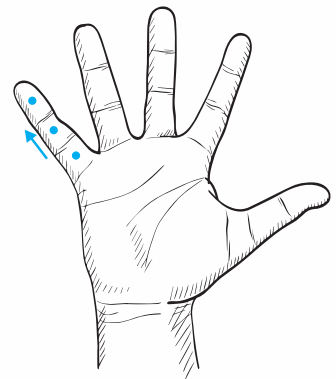


سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ
الله پاک ہے



الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

All Praise for the Allah



اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allah is the greatest

33 Times

The Funeral Prayer

The funeral prayer is said to be a prayer for the forgiveness of a Muslim on his death. There is no bowing or prostration in it, only standing and supplication. The funeral prayer is Farz-e-kaffiyeh meaning if some of the people of the area perform the prayers, then the duty of all would be fulfilled but if no one says it, all will be sinful.

Obligations (faraidh) of the Funeral Prayer:

- Four Takbirs
- Qayam (standing)

Sunnah of the Funeral Prayer:

- Praise of Allah
- Durood on Prophet (SAWW)
- Prayer of forgiveness for the departed soul.

The Way to offer Namaz e janaaza (Funeral Prayer):

(Sharh Radd Al-Muhtar ala Al-Dur al-Mukhtar)

The dead person is laid on the charpoy after giving bath and shroud. After that, funeral prayer is offered at a pure place. The Imam stands in front of the chest of the deceased and the followers stand in rows. In this prayer, four takbeers are said. After the first takbeer, Sanaa (praise for Allah) is recited, after the second, Durood for the Prophet (SAWW), after the third, prayer of forgiveness for the deceased, and after the fourth takbeer, salam is said and that finishes the prayer. After the prayer, the deceased is buried in the grave by making it lie facing towards Qiblah.

Method of performing the funeral prayer is as follows:

First Takbeer: اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ Allah is the greatest.

Sanaa (Praise): سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ، وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ، وَجَلَّ ثَنَاءُكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ

“O Allah! We express Your purity and praise You, your name is blessed, Your glory is very high, Your praise is very high and there is no one worthy of worship except You.”

(Sunan Abu Dawood Hadith No. 776)

In the first takbeer, Surah Al-Fateha can also be recited as supplication and praise. It is Sunnah.

(Sahih Bukhari Hadith 1335)

Second Takbeer: اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ Allah is the greatest.

Durood Sharif: اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى
إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ
اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى
آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ

O Allah, bestow Your favor on Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) and on the family of Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) as You have bestowed Your favor on Ibrahim (عليه السلام) and the family of Ibrahim (عليه السلام), You are Praiseworthy, Most Glorious.

O Allah, bless Muhammad (ﷺ) and the family of Muhammad (ﷺ) as You have blessed Ibrahim (عليه السلام) and the family of Ibrahim (عليه السلام), You are Praiseworthy, Most Glorious.

(Sahih Bukhari Hadith 3370)

Thind Takbeer: اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ Allah is the greatest.

Duaa: اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِحَيِّنَا وَمَيِّتِنَا وَشَاهِدِنَا وَغَائِبِنَا وَصَغِيرِنَا
وَكَبِيرِنَا وَذَكْرِنَا وَأُنثَانَا اللَّهُمَّ مَنْ أَحْيَيْتَهُ مِنَّا فَأَحْيِهِ عَلَى الْإِسْلَامِ
وَمَنْ تَوَفَّيْتَهُ مِنَّا فَتَوَفَّهُ عَلَى الْإِيمَانِ

O, Allah! forgive our living and dead, present and absent people, and our youngers and our elders, and our men and women. O, Allah! whoever of us You keep alive, make him live in Islam, and whoever of us dies, let him die in eman (faith).

(Jamia Tirmizi Hadith 1972)

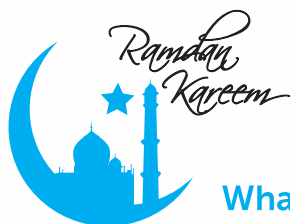
Fourth Takbeer: اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ Allah is the greatest.

Salam: السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ، السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ

Say Salam right and then left by saying "Peace be upon you and mercy be upon you, peace be upon you and mercy be upon you".

Fasting

Fasting is called "Soam" in Arabic. It means stopping from something. In Islam, fasting or soam means that from the time of Fajr prayer to the Maghrib prayer, with the intention of worshiping Allah Almighty, you should avoid eating and drinking and forbidden acts. It is the duty of every adult and healthy Muslim to observe fast in the month of Ramadan. The day is not just about refraining from eating and drinking, but it is also an opportunity to train and clean up bad habits.



What should be done during fasting



What should be avoided during fasting



Zakat

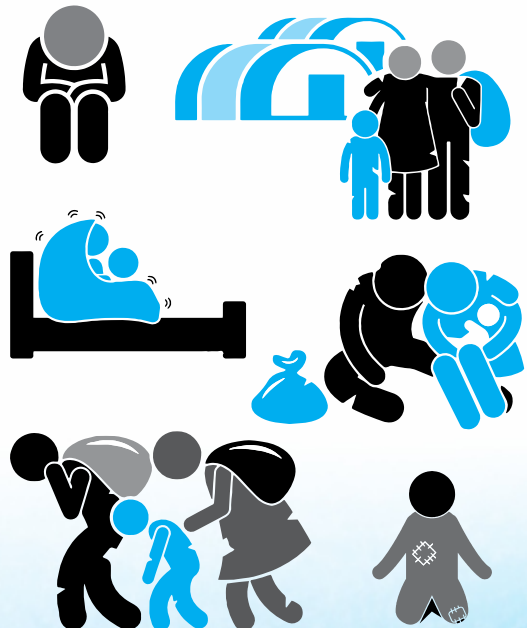
Zakat is an important pillar of Islam. Zakat means purification. In Islam, this means giving away two and a half percent (2.5%) of one's wealth, i.e. savings, gold, silver, etc., after one year to the needy people. Zakat is obligatory, it purifies one's wealth and fulfills the needs of the poor. In this way, Islam connects the rich and the poor through surplus wealth.

Note: Apart from Zakat, whatever money is given as help to the poor is called Sadaqah.

Zakat is obligatory on the following items:



Zakat should be given to the following people:



Pilgrimage (Hajj)

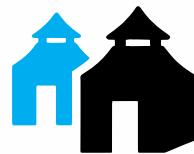
Hajj is an essential pillar of Islam that is obligatory on every Muslim who has all the means to perform hajj. In Hajj, the worship of body and wealth comes together. Hajj literally means to intend for pilgrimage. In Islam, Hajj means the acts of worship and deeds which are performed every year from 8th to 12th of the month of Zul-Hijjah in Mecca and Arafat.



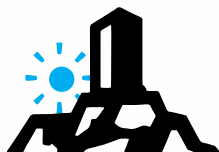
Wearing Ahraam



Talbiyaah



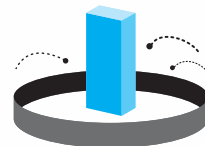
Staying at Minaa



Staying at Arafat



Night in Muzdalifah



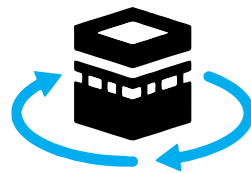
Rami (throwing stones at shaitan)



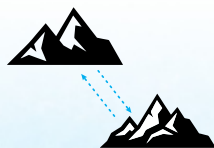
Slaughtering



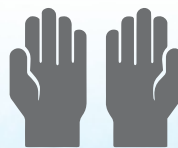
Shaving your head



The circumambulation (tawaf) of ziarat



The walking back and forth in safaa and marwaa (saee)



Praying to Allah

Hadiths

The virtues of memorizing hadith's (sayings of the Prophet ﷺ) has been quoted by many companions (Sahabas) in their narration of hadiths.

According to one narration, Prophet sww said, "Whoever memorizes the hadiths of the policy of religion for the benefit of my ummah, may Allah bless him and raise him in the company of scholars on the Day of Resurrection and I will intercede for him on the Day of Resurrection and I will be his witness.

(Behaqi. Kitab-ul-Ilm-258)

In another narration, about the memorizer of hadiths, it is said that he would enter Paradise through whichever door he wants.

1

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said:
that all the actions are based on intention.

(Sahih Bukhari Hadith 1)



2

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said: that Islam is based on five things.

1. Bearing witness that there is no Lord but Allah and Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) is His servant and messenger.
2. Praying salah
3. Paying Zakat
4. Performing Hajj (Pilgrimage)
5. Fasting in the month of Ramadan.

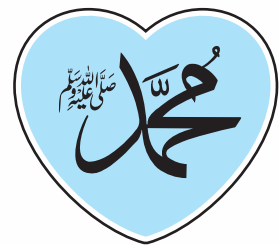
(Sahih Bukhari Hadith No. 8)



3

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said: The faith of any one of you is not complete until I become dearer to him than his father, son and all human beings.

(Sahih Bukhari, Hadith, 15)



4

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said: whoever sends durood one time on me, Allah sends his blessings upon him ten times.

(Sunan Nisai Hadith 1297)



5

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said:
Better among you is the one who learns
Quran and teaches it.

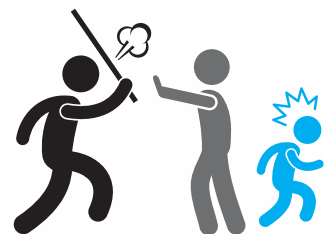
(Sahih Bukhari hadith 5028)



6

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said: If any one
witnesses evil happening, he must resist it with
the power of his hand. Whoever could not do so,
he should resist it verbally. Whoever could not
resist it verbally even, then he should at least
consider it evil in his heart and that is the weakest
of faith.

(Sahih Muslim Hadith 177)



7

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said: When any
one of you comes for the Friday prayer, he should
first take bath.

(Sahih Bukhari Hadith No. 877)



8

The Prophet Muhammad (SAWW) said: You must
adhere to my Sunnah and the guidance of the
righteous Khulfa-e-Rashideen (rightly-guided
caliphs), you must stick to it and you must abstain
and refrain from the innovations in the religion,
because every innovation leads astray.

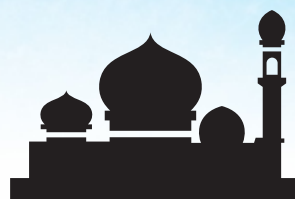
(Sunan Abu Dawood Hadith 4607)



9

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said: that the most beloved place in the sight of Allah is the mosque and the most disliked place is the market.

(Sahih Muslim Hadith No. 1528)



10

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said: In the sight of Allah, that good deed is more commendable which is consistent, even if it is less in amount

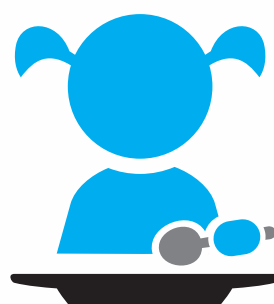
(Sahih Bukhari Hadith No. 5861)



11

Hazrat Umar bin Abi Salma (رضي الله عنه) narrates that I was a child and was being trained by the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ). One day at meal time, my hand was hastening towards the food, Prophet (ﷺ) said: Say Bismillah, eat with your right hand and eat from front of you.

(Sahih Bukhari Hadith No. 5376)



12

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said: that the one who eats and is thankful to Allah is like a patient fasting person.

(Ibn Majah Hadith No. 1764)



13

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) used to take three breathes during a drink and used to say that this is more fulfilling, safer and more delicious.

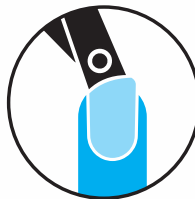
(Sahih Muslim Hadith 5287)



14

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said: that remaining pure and clean is half of faith.

(Sahih Muslim Hadith 534)



15

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said: Wear white clothes because it is a pure and noble garment.

(Jamia Tirmizi Hadith 2810)



16

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) has cursed the man who dresses like a woman and the woman who dresses like a man.

(Sunan Abu Dawood Hadith 4098)

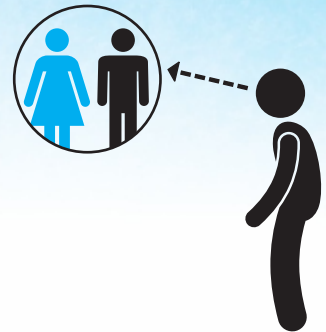


72

17

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said: Whoever of the righteous sons looks at his parents with the eyes of mercy and affection, Allah will reward him equal to one pure pilgrimage against each glance.

(Mishkat al-Masabeh Hadith 4944)



18

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said: that a Muslim has five rights over another Muslim.

1. Reply to greetings (salam)
2. Visiting the sick.
3. Attending the funeral.
4. Accepting the invitation.
5. Answering the sneezing with saying "Yar hamuk Allah" (may Allah have mercy on you).

(Sahih Bukhari Hadith 1240)



19

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said: Do not be jealous of each other. Do not keep grudges. Don't disconnect from each other. O, people live like brothers.

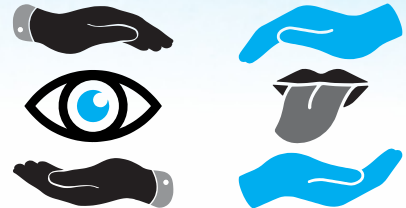
(Sahih Muslim Hadith 6530)



20

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said: A Muslim is one from whose tongue and hand other Muslims are safe.

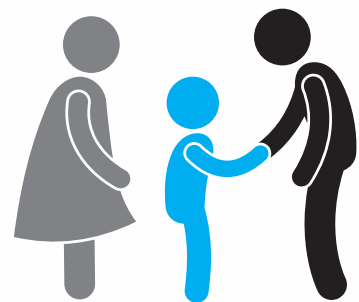
(Sahih Bukhari Hadith 10)



21

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said: Among you, he is more beloved to me, who is the best in morals.

(Musnad Ahmad Hadith 9156)



22

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said: No one can be a true Muslim unless he chooses for his Muslim brother what he likes for himself.

(Sahih Bukhari Hadith 13)



23

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said: The one who breaks the relationships will not go to heaven.

(Mishkat al-Masabih Hadith 4922)



24

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said: that he will not go to heaven whose neighbor is not safe from his teasing.

(Sahih Muslim Hadith 172)



25

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said: When a person tells a lie, his protecting angel leaves him far off because of the bad smell of his lie. To the Prophet (ﷺ), no habit was more detestable and contemptable than telling a lie.

(Jami Tirmizi Hadith 1972)



26

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said: Give gifts, it increases mutual love.

(Al Adab ul Munfarid Hadith 594) (Imam Bukhari)



27

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said: that a person who believes in Allah and the Day of Resurrection should honor his guest.

(Sahih Bukhari Hadith 6018)



75

28

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said: that the worst servants of Allah are those who backbite and separate friends.

(Mishkaat ul Musabeh Hadith 4871)



29

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said: If you do not show kindness, you will not be shown kindness, and if you do not forgive, you will not be forgiven.

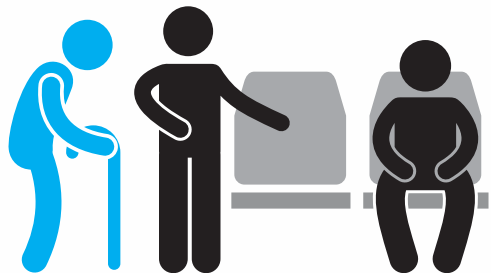
(Musnad Ahmad Hadith 9212)



30

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said: that one who is deprived of the softness of heart is deprived of all the goodness.

(Sunan Abu Dawood Hadith 4809)



31

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said: that the strongest is not one who defeats people, rather, the strongest is the person who can control himself when he is angry.

(Sahih Muslim Hadith 6641)



76

32

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said: It is enough for someone to be a liar that he starts talking about something to the people without searching for its validity.

(Sahih Muslim Hadith 7)



33

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said: that the most hateful to Allah is the quarrelsome person.

(Sahih Bukhari Hadith 7188)



34

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said: that the one repenting on his sins is like the one who never committed a sin.

(Sunan Ibn e Majah 4250)



35

The Prophet Muhammad (SAWW) said: that whoever saves a Muslim from this worldly calamity, Allah will save him from the calamities of the Hour of resurrection and whoever shows kindness in affairs to a poor person, Allah will show kindness to him in this world and the hereafter and whoever covers a Muslim's faults, Allah will cover his, and as long as one keeps on helping his Muslim brother, Allah will keep on helping him.

(Sahih Muslim Hadith 6853)



77

36

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said: that the angels of mercy do not come in the house in which there is a dog or pictures.

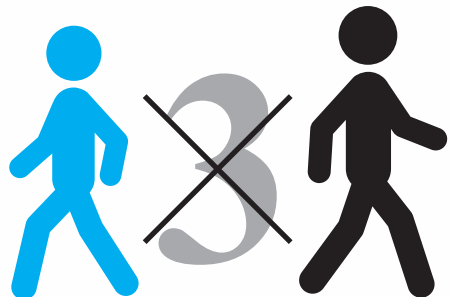
(Sahih Bukhari Hadith 3322)



37

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said: that It is not lawful for a Muslim to break relationship with his Muslim brother for more than three days.

(Sahih Muslim Hadith 6534)



38

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said: that when you do not show modesty, do whatever you want.

(Sunan Abu Dawood Hadith 4797)



39

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said: that when a person leaves his house for the sake of knowledge (of Islam), the angels lay their arms for him by being happy with his action.

(Sunan Ibn Majah Hadith 226)

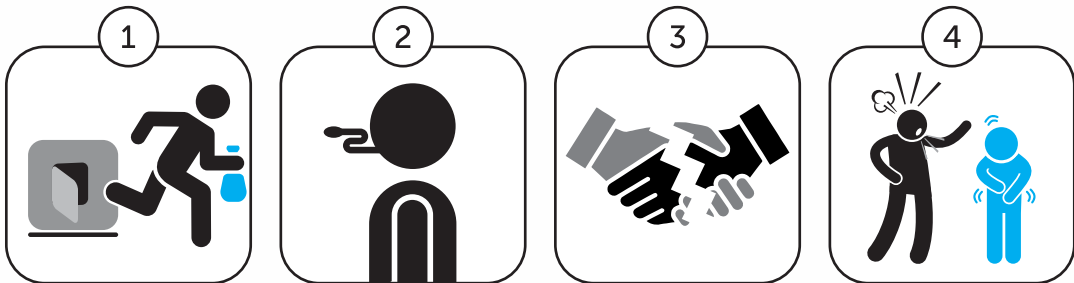


78

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said: that the person having these four bad habits will be a pure hypocrite:

1. When he is entrusted, he betrays.
2. When he talks he tells a lie.
2. When he makes a promise, he does not keep it.
4. When he fights, he abuses.

(Sahih Bukhari Hadith 34)



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of ALLAH, most Gracious, the Most Merciful

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا قُوا أَنْفُسَكُمْ وَأَهْلِيكُمْ نَارًا
وَقُودُهَا النَّاسُ وَالْحِجَارَةُ عَلَيْهَا مَلَائِكَةٌ غِلَاظٌ
شِدَادٌ لَا يَعْصُونَ اللَّهَ مَا أَمَرَهُمْ وَيَفْعَلُونَ مَا
يُؤْمَرُونَ ○

"O you who believe! Save yourself and your families from a fire whose fuel is men and stones; over it is angels stern and strong, they do not disobey ALLAH in what He commands them, and do as they are commanded.

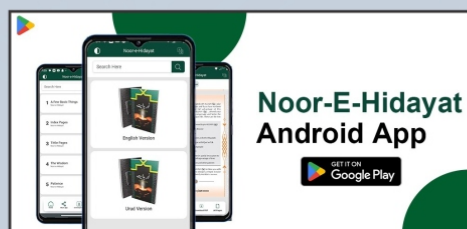
(Surah Tehreem Ayat 6)

Other Writings by the Author



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To get the mobile app of this book,
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