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## DISCLAIMER

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## EDITOR'S NOTE

Dear Readers,
Welcome to the special Islamic edition of Azeem English Magazine, we embark on a profound journey into the heart of Islamic knowledge and culture. This issue offers a comprehensive exploration of the Holy Quran and Hadith Chapters, shedding light on crucial Islamic economic terms. We bring you exclusive insights from the 43 rd Annual Conference by Azeem Educational Conference, uniting scholars to discuss pivotal issues. Subh e Azeem discussions, literary articles, and the convergence of tehzeeb and technology provides a contemporary perspective on Islam's dynamic intersection with tradition and modernity. Our pages also feature notable personalities, celebrating their contributions. We aim to inspire a deeper connection with the timeless wisdom and cultural richness embedded in the Islamic tradition. Through this edition, we hope to foster understanding, dialogue, and appreciation for the multifaceted aspects of Islam.

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فارى الب بي تصن
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#  Surah Al Ahqaf (46) 



Translated by: Prof. M.Imran Khan Farooqi (Ph.D. Scholar)

Ahqaf means "sand dunes". This name is mentioned in verse 21.


O أَحَافُعَلَيْكُمْعَذَابَيُوْمِغظِيْمٍ

## Translation:

"And remember the brother of Aad (Hud) when he threatened his people in Ahqaf."

In this surah, the opponents of the truth are threatened with a bad end, and in the third rakoo (chapter of the surah), the example of the nation of Aad is described, which was a powerful and mighty nation, but was
destroyed due to opposition to the truth.

## Important Subjects:

1. Allah is the real creator of the universe:

At the beginning of this surah, Allah Almighty says that God, the Exalted, has such honor that it will never fade away. And He has not created anything in the earth or in the sky as vanity or useless. The evil-minded people do not care about His signs. They will know that what is the reality of those whom they worship except God? They have absolutely no ability to
create anything in the universe like Allah Almighty.

The idol worshipers will have to face the music on the Day of Judgment.

## 2. Warning to the infidels:

It is warned to the infidels on behalf of the Prophet (SAW) that "you fix lies on me that it is all fabricated by me. I don't know what is going to happen to me and you but I always follow what is revealed to me.

## 3. Testimony to the truth of

 God's word:Allah Ta'ala says to His Beloved $(\mathrm{PBUH})$ that tell these people what will happen to them, who are deniers of the Word of Allah, the authenticity and truthfulness of which has been given by the books revealed to the previous
prophets, and the good news is being given to the believers. That their actions are such that the rewards of mercy and grace will continue to rain heavily on them.

## 4. Parental rights:

In this Surah the emphasis is placed on the rights of parents. There is a special mention of mother's austerities and children are given good news for obeying them. Otherwise, divine punishment will descend on them.

## 5. Mention of Hazrat Hud (A.S) and his people:

Hazrat Hud (A.S) and his people have been mentioned here, who had all the blessings from Allah, but they disbelieved in His commands. Due to which divine punishment was revealed on them.
6. Acceptance of Islam by the

## group of jinn:

In this Surah, a group of jinn is also mentioned about listening to the Holy Qur'an from the Holy Prophet (SAW) and encouraging their people to follow it, and told them that there is a painful punishment for those who reject it.

## 7. A Bad News for the disbelievers:

The unbelievers of Makkah, who denied the resurrection, are being told that after creating this life, Allah did not get tired. If He wants to revive you again, He will only say "Kun" and you will come back to life.

## 8. Advise the Holy Prophet to

 be patience:Allah Ta'ala advises His Beloved $(\mathrm{PBUH})$ not to disheart at the wickedness and meaness of the infidels, but to firmly hold on to patience just as the earlier

Prophets were patient.
This surah has 4 Rukus (Chapters) and 35 verses. This is a Makki surah.

## Benefits and blessings of Surat

## al-Ahqaf:

A person who writes this surah and keeps it as a amulet will be protected from the torment of jinn etc.
$\star$ Whoever recites this surah three times and writes it with saffron and washes it with water and drinks it, then, God willing, there will be no effect of magic, witchcraft and evil eye and in every way will be safe from the slander and lies.

After reciting it three times, if you draw the fence, you will be protected from the curses.

## Let's Learn The Hadith Shreef

Prof. Dr. Muhammad Azeem Farooqi, Translated by Prof. M.Imran Khan Farooqi

## Chapter of Cleanness Part II





Hazrat Umar (R.A) says, Prophet (SAW) said,
"I bear witness that there is no god but God, alone with no partner, and I bear witness that Muhammad is His servant and Messenger, O God, make me one of those who repent and make me one of those who purify themselves."

All eight gates of heaven will be opened for him through whichever
gate he wants
Enter heaven. (Muslim)

## Degrees of Purity:

Hazrat Imam Ghazali (R.A) says that there are four levels of purity.
(1) The First Level:

Cleansing the outer body from external impurity and internal impurity too. This is the level of purity of ordinary Muslims.

## (2) The Second Level:

Cleansing the external organs from crimes and sins such as alcohol, adultery, theft and robbery etc. This is the level of purity of good Muslims.

## (3) The Third Level:

Purifying the heart from moral
vices such as avarice, arrogance, hypocrisy, ingratitude, condescension, malice, etc.

This is the level of purity of the true believers.

## (4) The fourth Level:

Purifying the inner heart from other than Allah Almighty in such a way that no thought of anything other than Allah comes into the heart.

## Means of Attaining Purity:

(1) Ablution
(2) Bathing
(3) Tayammam (cleansing
through mud)

## 1. Ablution

Hazrat Uthman bin Affan (R.A) narrates that the Holy Prophet (SAW) said, "Whoever performs ablution well, then all his sins are removed from his whole body,
even from under his fingernails." (Bukhari and Muslim)

If you look at the faraiz of ablution and the Sunnah, you will know how much the best method of purification has been practiced by Islam. Ablution, not only removes the external dirtiness of the body but also a spiritual joy as well.

## 2. Ghusl (Bath)

It is narrated from Hazrat Abu Hurairah (R.A) that the Messenger of Allah, (peace be Upon Him), said, "It is the religious duty for a Muslim to perform ghusl and then wash his head and body in bath once in seven days." (Bukhari and Muslim)

Hazrat Ayesha Siddiqa (R.A) says, "Indeed, the Holy Prophet (Peace and Blessings of Allah be

Upon Him) ordered to bathe with four things
(1) Janabat (after mating with the wife)
(2) On the day of Friday
(3) Saingi khinchwaney (. )
(4) After bathing the deceased (Abu Dawud)

When looking at the issues of Ghusl, the philosophy of Islam comes to the fore. Every situation in which the human soul feels hatred and distress makes bathing obligatory or Sunnah in Islam, and by bathing a person feels spiritual happiness.

## 3. Tayyamam

It is narrated from Hazrat Huzaifa(R A) that the Holy Prophet (PBUH) said, "We have been given superiority over people with three things.
(1) All the land is made a masjid for us.
(2) Our attributes were counted like the attributes of angels.
(3) And its (land's) soil is purifying for us when we do not get water. (Muslim)


صا حب كَ تصا نيفن آ رو ركر

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# Introduction of some important Islamic 

Economic Terms<br>\section*{Prof. Dr. Muhammad Azeem Farooqi,}

Al-Iktinaz-Its root word is Kinz, which means to accumulate, to hoard, to bury in the land. Its technical meaning is to accumulate wealth at a particular place, that hidden wealth on which the Shariah levy has not been paid i-e Zakat has not been paid.

The Quran has used this term in the meaning of treasure.
انيقولو الو لانزِلعليهِ كنز
the disbelievers say: "Why has any treasure not been sent down to him". (11:12)

Two attributes cannot be gather together in a believer : stinginess, immorality.

Motivation of Iktinaz: love of wealth, stinginess.

Al-Ihtikar- In the Capitalist system businessmen hoard commodities of any kind, particularly foodstuff, with a view to creating artificial scarcity in the market to inflate the price. Islamic point of view about Ihtikar:
انمعمر اقال:قال رسول اللّهصلى اللّهعليهو سلم:"
من احتر، فهو خاطء"

The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) said, "Whoever hoards the he is a sinner". (Sahih Muslim 4122) Islam has adopted many ways to block hoarding which are as follows:

On the one side, it has invoked
consciousness by using moral pressure of accountability in the presence of Allah (SWT) that all persons are like one family and objectives of all are common and on the other side it has placed responsibility on Islamic State that it implement a system of accountability and supervision for the purpose of eradicating evils from the society.

Al-Adl- Dictionary meaning is straightness, justice, fairness and equitableness. Technically it consists of two elements: first, a sort of balance should be maintained among the people with respect to their rights; second, everyone should get what is due to him and pay what is due from him. What al-adl really demands is balance and
proportion, rather than equal rights of citizenship.

Al-Kharaj- It means land tax that is levied by the state on the state-owned lands whether the cultivator is a lease-holder or a permanent tenant. The rates can be different at different times.

Al-Zakah, (Zakat).
Its literal meaning is to purify. Technically it is a tax that is levied on all Muslims having wealth on which a year has passed above an exemption limit (nisab) at a rate fixed by the Shariah to purify wealth and souls from impure love. The nisab is the equivalent of 87.48 grams ( 7.5 tola) of gold and 612.36 grams ( 52.5 tola) of silver, respectively. The rate of Zakat is the fortieth (40th) part or $2.5 \%$ of that wealth.

Al-Fai- The literal meaning is return, booty, shadow. Technical meaning is what is obtained from the enemies when they lay down arms (without fighting) and what is received from any alien people under a treaty, the proceeds of which, according to the majority of jurists, go to the public sector of the Islamic state.

Al-Jizia \& Al-Kharaj are also known as Al-Fai.

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And whatever spoils (materials of fai - the spoils) Allah restored to His Messenger ([blessings and peace be upon him] taking out) from them, you galloped neither horses nor camels in (procuring) them. (59:06)
Al-Khumus- Literal meaning is one fifth. Technically it is one-fifth share of the state from the booty.

It is the right of the Bait-ul Mal of Islamic State.

واعلمو اانماغْيمتمهِمنى فانلِّلِّخمسهورلِّرسولِ
ولِذِى القربىو اليتامىو المساكِينِوابنِ السبِيل

And bear in mind that whatever spoils of war you seize, a fifth of it is for Allah and the Messenger (blessings and peace be upon him) and (the Messengers) kindred and orphans and the needy and the wayfarers (8:41) khumus al-khumus One-fifth of the khumus or $1 / 25$ th of the entire booty. The Prophet divided the khumus into five shares: Allah and His Prophet, relatives of the Prophet, orphans, the poor and the needy and travellers. The khumus al-khumus refers to the share of the Prophet in the one-fifth booty accruing to the state.

Al-Daraib- Levies imposed by an Islamic state on its citizens at
times of such emergencies as a natural calamity, famine, war, etc. These taxes were levied only when normal sources of revenue were inadequate to meet the immediate expenses.

AI-Ushur- Literal meaning is one-tenth. Technically it is a tax imposed on traders' merchandise. It was a custom in the States of Iran and Rome that when a Muslim merchant entered their states with his merchandise for trade then he was charged a specified tax. But there was no such tax in Islamic State. Hazrat Umar (R.A) instituted such tax for non-Muslims as well as for Muslims merchants also.

But there is a difference of rate of tax on Muslims which is one-fortieth or $2.5 \%$, for non-Muslim subject (dhimmi) it is one-twentieth or $5 \%$ and for a
merchant from a foreign country which had no relations with the Muslims it is one-tenth or $10 \%$.

AI-Waqf- Its literal meaning is detention. Technically it is a giving up personal right of ownership over an immovable or movable property in favour of Allah (SWT). Appropriation or tying up of a property in perpetuity so that no proprietary rights can be exercised over the corpus but only over the usufruct. The waqf property can neither be sold nor inherited or donated to anyone.

> لنتنالو البِر حتىتنفِقو امِماتحِبو نو ماتنفِقوامِن شى \&فِان اللّّبِهِعلِيم

You can never attain piety unless you spend (in the cause of Allah) out of that which you like the most; and Allah surely knows well whatever you give away. (3:92)

Al-Qatiah- Literal meaning is the act of bestowing a qatiah (a
cut-off piece). Technically it is the giving of a piece of land that is uncultivated, donated by the state in the public interest for cultivation subject to state taxes to a person for self-cultivation. Sometimes the ownership is passed on to the donee but at other times only the right to derive benefit is granted and the ownership remains with the state.

Al-Hima- Its literal meaning is grazing lands for cattle. Technically those pieces of land which are meant for grazing of the state cattle. On this land, individual ownership is not permitted. The Islamic state has an inherent right to declare any remote or commonly used meadow as al-hima, but the state cannot appropriate any individuals private property for this purpose. For example in the time of Jihad
the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) set aside a piece of land for horses used in Jihad. The Prophet Muhammad Said:
لا حِمىىالالالِِفِولِرسولِلِهِ

Hima can only be for Allah (SWT) and His Messenger (Sahih Bukari 2370)

Hazrat Umar (RA) also did the same and when asked about it He replied:


By Allah (SWT) if I did not have any animals on which I rode those who fight in the way of Allah then I would not have made a land Hima even as long as span of hand. (Sahih Bukhari 3059)

Riba Al-Fadl- It means excess that one party gets from instant exchange of the same commodity. It is not due to the time period rather getting excess in measure.

To avoid riba al-fadl, the exchange of commodities from both sides should be equal and instant (yadan biyadin). Riba al-fadl has been prohibited by the Prophet as a measure to forestall the riba from creeping into the economy through the back door.

Al-Hibah- Literal meaning is gift. Technically it is to give something to someone without any price i-e transfer of any property rights without any consideration.

Al-Ariyah- Literal meaning is borrow. Technically it is to allow another person to receive benefit from ones property without any consideration.

## IIm UI Fariad:

Inheritance law is also known as IIm UI Fariad.

Bait UI Mal- Its literal meaning is public treasury. Technically an institution of early and medieval

Islam, it functioned as the central bank of the state, state insurance company and controller of domestic and foreign trade. In the time of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), there was no permanent Bait-ul-Mal or public treasury. Whatever revenues or other amounts were received were distributed immediately. In the time of Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA) as well there was no treasury. Abu Bakar earmarked a house where all money was kept on receipt. As all money was distributed immediately the treasury generally remained locked up. At the time of the death of Abu Bakr, there was only one Dirham in the public treasury. In the time of Hazrat Umar (RA), things changed. With the extension in conquests money came in larger quantities, Hazrat Umar (RA) also
allowed salaries to men fighting in the army. Hazrat Abu Huraira (RA), who was the Governor of Bahrain, sent a revenue of five hundred thousand Dirhams. Hazrat Umar (RA) summoned a meeting of his Consultative Assembly and sought the opinion of the Companions about the disposal of the money. Hazrat Usman (RA) advised that the amount should be kept for future needs. Walid bin Hisham suggested that like the Byzantines, separate departments of Treasury and Accounts should be set up. After consulting the Companions, Hazrat Umar (RA) decided to establish the Central Treasury at Madinah. Abdullah bin Arqam (RA) was appointed as the Treasury Officer. He was assisted by Hazrat Abdur Rehman Bin Awf (RA) and Muiqib. A separate

Accounts Department was also set up and it was required to maintain record of all that was spent.








Umm Hani b. Abu Talib reported: It was the day of the conquest(of Mecca ( that she went to the Messenger of Allah ( was staying at a higher part (of that city. (The Messenger of Allah ( held a curtain around him(in order to provide him privacy. (He then put on his garments and wrapped himself with that and then offered eight rak'ahs of the forenoon prayer.



## 

Hadith on Servant Right:



 حَسَنْغَرِيب

## Translation:

He reported the Prophet as saying",If anyone who is about to sleep on his bed lies on his right side, then recites'Say, He is God, One' a hundred times, the Lord will say to him on the day of resurrection, 'My servant, enter paradise to your right",

Mishkat al-Masabih 2159

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 ثاوا




# 43RD ANNUAL CONFERENCE BY AZEEM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE 

AEM<br>08 MINUTES READ

The Pakistan National Council of Arts (PNCA) in Islamabad, a hub for cultural and intellectual activities, witnessed a momentous event on September 24, 2023. The occasion marked the 43 rd annual conference Enlighten Islamic Values (EIV), by the Azeem Educational Conference (AEC) to delve into the depths of Islamic teachings, spirituality, and to celebrate the day for Syedna Hazrat Umer e Farooq (R.A).

Dr. Muhammad Azeem Farooqi, a distinguished religious scholar, researcher, academician, and influencer, presided the conference, with Imran Khan Farooqi taking up the role of host. The event, attended by hundreds, aimed to commemorate Syedna Farooq e Azam and shed light on the timeless principles of Islam.

The conference commenced with the sacred recitation of the Holy Quran, setting the tone for an event deeply rooted in spirituality. The air resonated with the melodious strains of Naat e Rasool, creating an ambiance of reverence. Roomail Iqbal Farooqi added a poignant touch

with a heartfelt prayer for the Khawhijan, and the younger generation contributed to the cultural amalgamation by reciting Qaseeda Burda Shareef.

Dr. Muhammad Azeem Farooqi, steering the course of the conference, articulated the profound purpose behind the gathering. He elucidated that the core objective of the AEC was to disseminate knowledge about Islam and religion, focusing on instilling the fundamental principles encapsulated i $\quad n$ 1 q a -mat-e-Deen. Dr. Farooqi emphasized thattheconference wasn't merely an intellectual exercise but a spiritual journey aimed at spreading the eternal teachings of Isfam in a benevolent manner.

The conference unfolded in segments, each contributing a unique facet to the collective spiritual narrative. Hafiz Muhammad Imran Farooqi, in the inaugural segment, shed light on the importance of nurturing spiritual connections. Distinguishing between positive and negative connections(Nisbats), he underlined the profound impact of positive Nisbat on personal dignity
and societal respect. Dr. Farooqi invoked the wisdom of Mujaddad Alif Sani, stressing the three fundamental components of Islamic teachings: knowledge, action, and sincerity. A poignant reminder to stay connected with spiritual guides, especially through the Sisila Aalia Naqshbandia Mujadadia, resonated deeply with the audience.

The second segment, featuring Dr. Abdul Rehman Farooqi Wazeer Abadi, explored the possibilities of establishing Iqamat-e-Deen in the contemporary socio-political landscape. Dr. Farooqi argued that the essence of Sufism lies in the establishment of Iqamat-e-Deen, with Syedna Hazrat Umer e Farooq serving as a prime example. He
provided insights into how various countries are actively working to promote Iqamat-e-Deen through spiritual practices.

Muhammad Waseem Farooqi, the thirdspeaker, illuminatedthe personality of Hazrat Umer e Farooq as a role model. His discourse delved into Umer's unique style of governance, humility, and exemplary efforts in nurturing the companions.

The fourth speaker, Umer Nawaz Farooqi, explored the harmonious coexistence of Shariah and Tariqat in the present context.

The conference presented a documentary showcasing AEC's various institutions, including AFAIQA, Azeem English Magazine (AEM), and The Curtain Raisers


Productions. The documentary provided an in-depth look into the impactful projects undertaken by these institutions, amplifying the reach and influence of AEC in the educational and cultural landscape.

The climax of the conference ISLAMIC EDITION Muhammad Azeem Farooqi's final address. With eloquence, he expounded upon the life of Prophet Muhammad (SAW), drawing contemporary parallels. He underscored the importance of
importance of surrounding oneself with righteous company and emphasized the need to purify one's heart and mind from impurities.

His advice included a commitment to continuous learning of Islamic studies. He reminded everyone of the importance of staying connected with Allah and His teachings, emphasizing the transformative power of sincere devotion.

The conference culminated in a symbolic dastarbandi to those who


Iqamat-e-Deen and portrayed Syedna Farooq e Azam as a beacon in effectively spreading Islam's message.

In his concluding remarks, Dr. Muhammad Azeem Farooqi urged participants to internalize the teachings of the Quran, making them an integral part of their daily lives. He emphasized the significance of ideal prayers and encouraged everyone to strive for the highest standards in their worship. He reiterated the
are part of the Silsila Aalia Naqshbandia Mujaddadia. The atmosphere was charged with spirituality as a heartfelt dua resonated throughout the auditorium. The prayer sought blessings, guidance, and the strength to embody the values discussed during the conference.

The participants expressed their appreciation for the diverse perspectives presented by the speakers. The holistic approach, encompassing spiritual, academic, and practical
dimensions of Islamic teachings, left a profound impact on all attendees.

The Azeem Educational Conference's commitment to promoting Iqamat-e-Deen and fostering an environment of learning the teachings of Islam and reflection was evident throughout the event. The success of the 43rd conference at PNCA Islamabad underscored the importance of such gatherings in
teachings of Islam. The event served as a source of light, guiding individuals on a path of spiritual enlightenment in the modern world.

The Enlighten Islamic Values Conference was not just an event; it was a spiritual journey that covered the realms of knowledge, spirituality, and communal engagement. It showcased the richness of Islamic teachings, bringing together

nurturingspiritualgrowth,community engagement, and the dissemination of Islamic values in contemporary society.

As attendees dispersed, the echoes of the Conference lingered, leaving an indelible mark on the hearts and minds of those who had gathered to commemorate Syedna Farooq e Azam and to strengthen their connection with the eternal
scholars, thinkers, and the community in a collective exploration of faith. As the conference concluded, it left behind a tapestry of enriched souls, inspired minds, and a renewed commitment to the timeless principles that define Islam. In its essence, the conference was a testament to the power of collective spiritual endeavors to illuminate hearts and minds in the pursuit of



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## Translation：

Narrated Aisha：With the start of the last ten days of Ramadan，the Prophet（ tighten his waist belt（i．e．work hard（ and used to pray all the night，and used to keep his family awake for the prayers．

Sahih al－Bukhari 2024



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Honesty is the Best Policy．
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 ，Honda Civic


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First deserve then desire.



Actions speak louder than words. قُ
Handsome is that who handsome
does.














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 (الروم:30)










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MONTHLY AZEEM ENGISH MAGAZINE



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 وورا(Buyer) بابيك وكنرار) (Shopkeeper)
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"Seller and buyers are always at cross purposes."


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