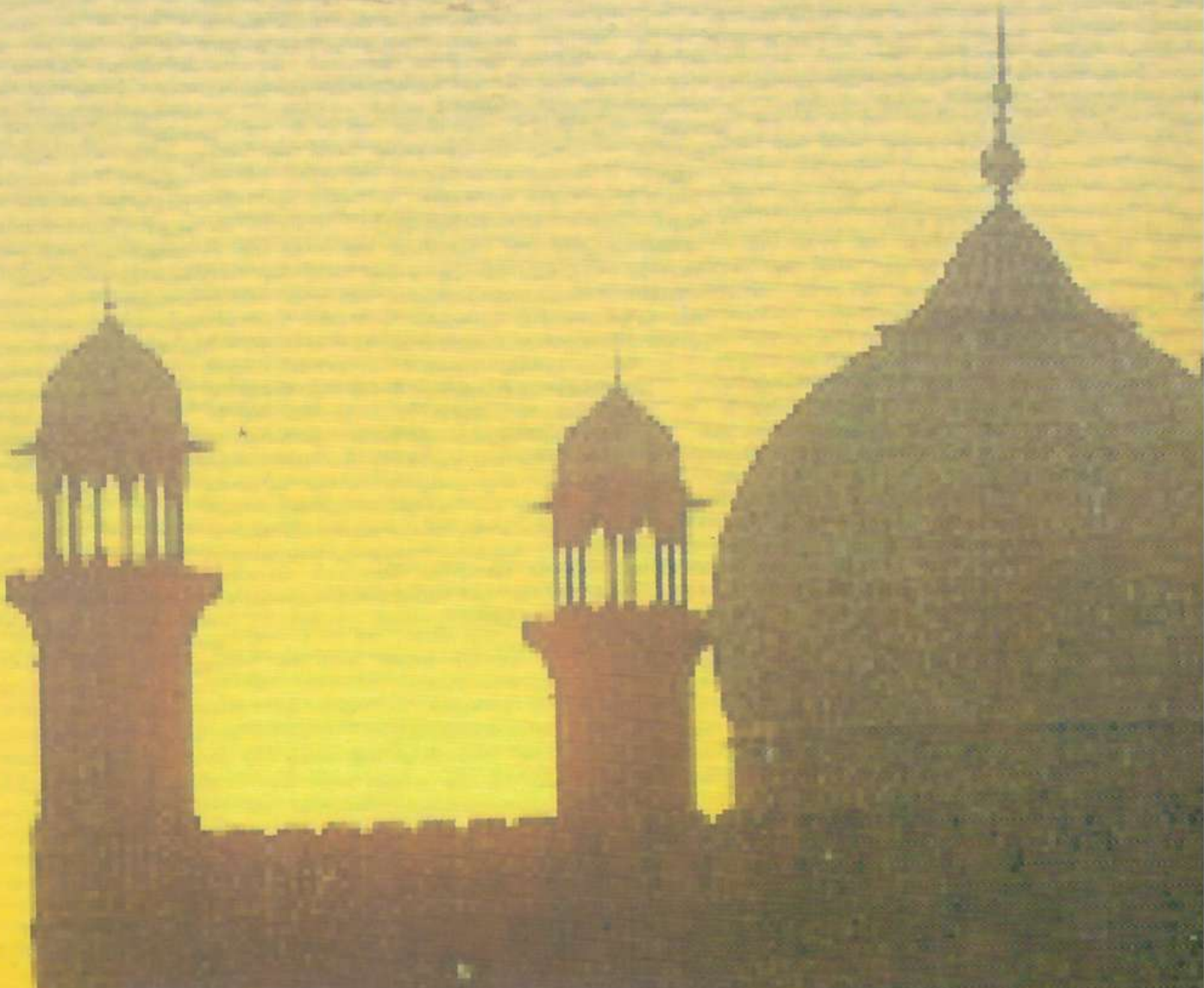


انا مدينة العلم و على بابها



TANZEEMUL MAKATIB IMAMIA DEENIYAT

■ BOOK TWO
■ FOR CLASS I



**“I am the city of knowledge and
Ali is its gate” — Prophet**

Tanzeemul Makatib Syllabus Series

IMAMIA DEENIYAT

(THEOLOGY)

Standard I

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In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful

Qur'an says, "Ward off from yourselves and your families the flames of fire of the Hell." It was to save the community from the hell fire, Maulana Syed Ghulam Askari (T.S.), the illustrious scholar-orator and great visionary has, in 1968, established Tanzeemul Makatib as a part of his more comprehensive religious awakening mission, 'Deeni Bedari Muhim.' It has since developed as the largest network of schools for basic religious education called 'Maktab-e-Imamia' and as an apex body of religious activities. Theology occupies the centre stage of its maktab syllabus, designed, developed & published by itself during the life time of the late founder, when the theology primers have been translated from Urdu into Hindi, Gujarati & Bengali languages. But for their English version we had to wait for a time later when Dr. Manzoor Naqi, M.D. of New Jersey, U.S.A. came forward for the said translation. Hence the organization is deeply indebted to him and his associates who despite having awfully busy life devoted much of their valuable time and labour for this important work with a missionary zeal.

Now, when the original theology primers have been revised, it was felt to revise the English version too, which *alhamdulillah* has been completed, brought out and is in your hand. I am confident it will serve the larger interest of the students of theology.

May God grant us more strength to serve cause of the religion.

SYED SAFI HAIDER
SECRETARY

INSTRUCTIONS

1. After the children have been taught lessons, questions should be put to them to enable them to understand the meaning of the lessons.
2. The children should be made to learn lessons by heart.
3. The teachers should ask questions of their own and
4. Practical education should also be given where necessary.

Lesson 1

ALLĀH

Who built this school?

The labourers.

Who wrote this book?

A learned person.

Who made this pen?

A few people of the industry.

Can anything be made without a maker?

No. A maker is necessary to make a thing.

Then who is the creator of this world?

Allāh.

Who is ALLĀH or KHUDĀ?

These are the two names of God.

Lesson 2

TAWḤEED (UNITY)

Is the creator of the whole world one and the only one?

Of course, yes.

Why can't there be two Gods?

Because, if there were two Gods, they will be dependant on each other. And one who is dependant is created; he cannot be the creator (ALLĀH).

What would happen if there were two Gods?

They would fight and the whole world would be destroyed.

Could there be a defect in ALLĀH?

No, because a defective one could not ask others to be good.

Lesson 3

ISLĀM

Which is our religion?

Islām.

Is there other true religion besides Islām?

No.

Why do we follow Islām?

Because it is created by ALLĀH.

Who gave us Islām?

Our Prophet Muḥammed Muṣṭafā (SAW).

How is it maintained after the Prophet?

After the Prophet, it has been maintained by our twelve Imams.

Is there any Imām present even to-day?

Yes, the 12th Imām is present but he is in occultation.

What is the believer of ALLĀH, Prophet and Imām called?

Muslim. Momin.

Lesson 4

ŞIFĀT-E-THUBOOTIYAH (Essential Qualities)

What are the qualities, characteristic of ALLĀH?

Nobody can count the qualities, characteristic of ALLĀH.

What are *Şifāt-i-Thubootiyah*?

The qualities characteristic of ALLĀH are called *Şifāt-i-Thubootiyah*.

Eight of His many qualities are:—

1. *QADEEM*—He was always present and will remain present for ever.
2. *QAADIR*—He is almighty and can do anything, He wishes.
3. *‘ĀLIM*—He has knowledge of everything.
4. *ḤAYEE*—He is ever-living and will never die.
5. *MUDRIK*—He watches and listens without eyes and ears.
6. *MUREED*—He can do or undo whatever He wishes to.
7. *MUTAKALLIM*—He speaks without a tongue.
8. *ŞAADIQ*—He is ever-truthful.

Lesson 5

ŞIFĀT-E-SALBIYAH (Negative Attributes)

What are the evils not attributed to ALLAH?

No evil is found in ALLĀH. He is away from all evils:

1. He is not *Murakkab*— He is not composed of any components.
2. He has no *Jism* — He has no body.
3. He has no *Makān* — He needs no accommodation.
4. He does no *Hulool* — He cannot enter into anything.
5. He is not *Marae* — He cannot be seen.
6. He is not *Maḥalle-e-Ḥawādith* — He does not change.
7. He has no *Shāreek* — He does not have an associate.
8. He has no *Şifat-e-Zāid* — He is all perfect. No qualities add to His all-perfect Self. His 'Self' and His qualities are one and the same!

Lesson 6

‘ADL (Justice)

Why Yazid is condemned?

Because he was unjust.

Who is an unijust?

One who does unright (wrong) is called unjust.

Do people love or hate unjust persons?

People hate unjust persons.

Can an unijst person do justice?

No.

Is ALLĀH unjust?

No, because injustice is a defect and ALLĀH does not possess any defect.

Why ALLĀH cannot be unjust?

Because He has to do justice on the day of resurrection (*Qiyāmat*) and an unjust cannot do justice.

How is ALLĀH?

He is Just. He Himself does justice and asks others to do the same.

Lesson 7

QIYĀMAT **(Resurrection Day)**

What is Qiyāmat?

Qiyāmat is the day when people with good deeds will be rewarded and the people with bad deeds will be punished.

When this day will come?

When the world comes to an end.

What will happen when the world comes to an end?

The Almighty ALLAH will revive (give fresh life to) everyone to review account (*Ḥisāb*) of their deeds.

What is meant by *Ḥisāb*?

To judge goodness and badness and to reward for good deeds and punish for bad deeds.

What are punishment and reward?

Punishment is awarded for bad deeds and reward is given for good deeds, on the Day of Judgment.

Lesson 8

NUBŪWAT (Prophethood)

Where did we come from?

From Almighty ALLĀH.

Where will we end up going?

To Almighty ALLĀH.

How do we have to live?

As ALLĀH wishes.

How will we know His ordinances?

Through the Prophet.

Who appoints prophets?

Almighty ALLĀH.

Who should be a prophet?

We are born ignorant but prophet is born knowledgeable. We make mistakes but he does not. We are weak in every respect but he is not. He unlike us is not dependent on any guide.

He is guided by Allāh.

Lesson 9

FIVE GREAT PROPHETS

Do all the prophets have the same rank?

No, they vary in status.

How are they referred to?

Nabi, Rasool and Ulul 'Azm Rasool.

Who is *Nabi*?

Who possesses knowledge from ALLĀH and lives a pious life.

Who is *Rasool*?

One who is sent by ALLĀH to guide people and calls them towards ALLĀH.

Who are *Ulul 'Azm Rasools*?

They are: Ḥaḍrat Nooh (A.S.), Ḥaḍrat Ibrāhīm (A.S.), Ḥaḍrat Moosa (A.S.), Ḥaḍrat 'Īsā (A.S.) and Ḥaḍrat Muḥammad Muṣṭafā (SAW).

How many *Rasools* are there?

313 (Three hundred and thirteen)

How many *Nabis* are?

1,24,000, (One hundred twenty four thousand)

Who is the greatest Prophet?

Our Prophet Muḥammad Muṣṭafā (SAW).

Lesson 10

HOLY BOOKS

What are the books brought by prophets?

Taurait, Zaboor, Injeel and Qur-ān.

Who brought the *Taurait*?

Ḥaḍrat Moosa (A.S.)

Who brought the *Zaboor*?

Ḥaḍrat Dawood (A.S.)

Who brought the *Injeel*?

Ḥaḍrat 'Īsā (A.S.)

And who brought the Qur-ān?

Ḥaḍrat Muḥammed Muṣṭafā (S.A.W.).

What are the believers in *Quran* called?

Muslim.

What are the believers in other books called?

The people of the books — *Ahl-e-Kitāb*.

What happened to those books?

Those books were meant for a particular period only. Those books were also tampered with by their believers and are no longer valid.

Why did *Qur-ān* remain intact?

This is the last book of ALLĀH. It has to remain intact till *Qiyāmat*. Almighty ALLĀH has promised so and the Household of Prophet has protected it.

Lesson 11

IMĀMAT

Who is divine guide of the Ummah after the last Prophet?

The *Imams*.

How many Imams are there?

Twelve.

Who made them Imām?

Almighty ALLĀH.

How did we know them?

The Prophet(S.A.W.) told us.

How did we know the Imām after the Prophet?

Through miracles.

What is a miracle?

Certain acts which are carried out by Imām or Prophet but none else can, such as, Prophet (S.A.W.) caused breaking of moon and Imām 'Ali (A.S.) caused the sun to return.

What happens if one leaves (betrays) the Imām?

His death will be death of an ignorant and he will end up in Hell.

Is the presence of Imām essential?

Definitely. Imām is responsible for the religion. It is protected through the presence of Imām and ALLĀH is known through him.

Lesson 12

PANJTAN **(First Five of Ahlul Bait)**

Who are the Panjtan?

Prophet Muḥammad Muṣṭafā (S.A.W.), Ḥaḍrat ‘Ali (A.S.), Ḥaḍrat Fāṭimah Zahrā (A.S.), Ḥaḍrat Ḥasan Mujtabā (A.S.) and Ḥaḍrat Imām Ḥusain (A.S.)

Why are they called Panjtan-e-Pāk?

When all these five had gathered under a sheet of cloth, *Ayah* of *Tat-heer* was revealed to the Prophet (S.A.W.).

Whom did the sheet of cloth belong to?

This sheet of cloth (Chādar) belonged to Ḥaḍrat Fāṭimah Zahrā (A.S.) under which they had gathered.

What is *Ayah* of *Tat-heer*?

This is a verse of Holy Qur-ān declaring the purity of Ahlul-Bait (Household of Prophet (S.A.S.))

How did we come to know of this incident?

Through Ḥadeeth-e-Kisa which is regularly recited and due to the blessings of which our prayers are accepted.

Does ALLĀH accept our requests through *Panjtan-e-Pāk*?

Of course, even the prophets have made them means of acceptance of their requests. ALLĀH accepted the requests of prophets by the intercession of the *Panjtan-e-Pāk*.

Lesson 13

THE TWELVE IMĀMS

1. Ḥaḍrat ‘Alī bin Abi Ṭālib (A.S.)
2. Ḥaḍrat Ḥasan bin ‘Alī (A.S.)
3. Ḥaḍrat Ḥussain bin ‘Alī (A.S.)
4. Ḥaḍrat ‘Alī bin Ḥussain (A.S.)
5. Ḥaḍrat Muḥammad bin ‘Alī (A.S.)
6. Ḥaḍrat Ja‘far bin Muḥammad (A.S.)
7. Ḥaḍrat Moosā bin Ja‘far (A.S.)
8. Ḥaḍrat ‘Alī bin Moosā (A.S.)
9. Ḥaḍrat Muḥammad bin ‘Alī (A.S.)
10. Ḥaḍrat ‘Alī bin Muḥammad (A.S.)
11. Ḥaḍrat Ḥasan bin ‘Alī (A.S.)
12. Ḥaḍrat Moḥammad bin Ḥasan (A.S.)

Lesson 14

THE FOURTEEN MA'ŠOOMS (MA'ŠOOMEEN)

Who are the Fourteen *Ma'šoomeen*?

The Prophet Muḥammad Muṣṭafā (S.A.W.), Ḥaḍrat Fāṭimah Zahrā (S.A.) and the Twelve Imams.

Who is Ma'šoom?

One who is free from sin or impurity and is sacred from beginning till end.

Why they are Ma'šoom?

These holy persons are sent by ALLĀH for our guidance. If they make mistake, the entire system of religion will lose credibility.

What is the relationship of these 14 Ma'šoomeen?

Prophet Muḥammed (S.A.W) is the father of Ḥaḍrat Fāṭimah (S.A.) and she is wife of Ḥaḍrat 'Alī (A.S.). Ḥaḍrat 'Alī (A.S.) is the father of *Imām* Ḥasan (A.S.) and *Imām* Ḥusain (A.S.). From *Imām* Ḥusain (A.S.) onward each succeeding *Imām* is the son of *Imām* preceding him.

Lesson 15

NAMĀZ (Ṣalāt)

What is *Namāz*?

To submit oneself in prayers before ALLĀH, symbolic of being *Muslim*.

What are the advantages of *Namāz*?

Blessed are the people who pray. ALLĀH and Prophet are pleased with them. It entitles them for Heaven.

How about a person who does not pray?

ALLĀH and Prophet are displeased with him. He is not a true *Muslim*.

Who should perform *Namāz*?

It is mandatory for every boy aged 15 years or more and every girl aged 9 years or more to perform *Namāz*.

What are the daily prayers?

Daily five obligatory prayers:-

Morning	(Fajr)
Noon	(Zuhr)
Afternoon	(‘Aṣr)
Evening	(Maghrib)
Night	(‘Ishā)

What are the details of these prayers?

Morning	(Fajr)	— Two Rak‘ats.
Noon	(Zuhr)	— Four Rak‘ats.
Afternoon	(‘Aṣr)	— Four Rak‘ats.
Evening	(Maghrib)	— Three Rak‘ats.
Night	(‘Ishā)	— Four Rak‘ats.

Total = Seventeen Rak‘ats.

Lesson 16

FASTING (*Roza*)

What is Fasting?

To avoid eating, drinking and to abstain from other forbidden acts from *Adhān* time in the morning till evening (*Maghrib*) by order of ALLĀH.

When Fasting becomes obligatory?

Throughout the month of *Ramadhān*.

Is it obligatory on all *Muslims*?

Yes, except one who is sick or is on a journey.

What are advantages of Fasting?

This pleases ALLĀH, earns merits from Him, contributes to good health and increases will power.

What will be the fate of those who do not keep Fast?

While living, one has to fast for sixty days for each *Roza*, missed wilfully or else they will find place in Hell after death.

Does everyone has to do the same?

No, if someone is sick or travelling, then he has to fast for one day for each missed *Roza*, after *‘Idd*.

What is *Idd*?

The first day after the month of *Ramadhān*.

What should be done on that day?

To say two *rak'at* prayer after giving *Fiṭrah*.

Lesson 17

HAJJ (Pilgrimage)

How do people become *Haji*?

After performing *Hajj*.

What is a *Hajj*?

Special way of praying near the House of ALLĀH.

Where is the House of ALLĀH?

In Mecca.

What are the dates of Hajj?

9th, 10th, 11th & 12th of Zil- Hijjah.

Why do people perform Hajj?

It is by commandment of ALLĀH. A visit to His House is source of great reward both in this world and the world hereafter.

What is the name of the House of ALLĀH?

Ka'ba

Who was born in this House of ALLĀH?

Our first Imām Ḥaḍrat 'Alī (A.S.)

Who should perform Hajj?

Every capable person who can afford travelling to Mecca and is not prevented by sickness.

Is Hajj obligatory every year?

No, only once in a life time. Thereafter it earns merit if performed.

Lesson 18

ZAKĀT

What was given to the poors after the harvest?

Zakāt.

What is *Zakāt*?

A part of the proceeds of crops like wheat, barley etc. to be given to the poor is called *Zakāt*.

Is *Zakāt* obligatory?

Yes, for the person who cultivates land and produces good crops.

What is the advantage of *Zakāt*?

It helps the poor muslims and invokes ALLĀH's belessings on one's belongings.

Why are poor people given grain or money on Idd Day?

This is *Fiṭrah*, a type of *Zakāt*. This is to help the poor to celebrate Idd. This is also obligatory.

On what items is *Zakāt* obligatory?

Gold and silver coins, barley, wheat, grapes, dates, camels, cows and goats.

When is it obligatory to pay *Zakāt* in the case of crops?

When the product is 847 Kg. or more.

Is *Zakāt* compulsory on currency notes?

No, instead Khums is obligatroy on currency notes (too).

Lesson 19

KHUMS

What is *Khums*?

One-fifth part of net saving is called *Khums*.

On whom payment of *Khums* is obligatory?

On every muslim.

When is *Khums* obligatory?

Khums is payable on the saving at the end of the year after expense of the year.

To whom the *Khums* is payable?

Khums is divided into two equal parts – one is for poor *Sadaat* and the other for Imām (A.S.)

Whom to give the portion of Imām?

Representatives of Imām (A.S.), the *Mujtahid*,

What will *Mujtahid* do with it?

All the things necessary to promote religion, open religious schools, help propagate and safeguard Islām.

If someone does not give *Khums*?

He is an usurper and cannot be a true friend of Imām (A.S)

What should he do who has not given *Khums* so far?

He should ask for guidance from *Mujtahid* and pay accordingly so that ALLĀH may forgive.

Lesson 20

JIHĀD (Holy War)

What is *Jihād*?

The war which is fought by the permission of prophet or Imām, is called *Jihād*.

Is it imperative to have war to save religion?

Yes, if the enemies of Islām are determined to fight.

What is the importance of the Prophet's or the Imam's permission in the war?

Prophet or Imām cannot make a mistake and thus there will be no unnecessary loss of blood.

What should be done if there is attack from the enemy when Imām is in occultation?

It will be obligatory on all to defend.

What will happen to people who die in *Jihād*?

They are *shaheed* (martyrs). They are alive and get their provisions from ALLĀH. There are great blessings and rewards for them.

Lesson 21

AMR-BIL-MA'ROOF **(To Enjoin Good)**

What is *Amr-bil-Ma'roof*?

It is to bring the wrong-doers to the right path and to bring to the straight path, the people who are deviated from it.

Is *Amr-bil-Ma'roof* essential?

Yes, it is essential.

Why is it essential?

As it is a moral crime not to show path to a blind person or not to light up in the darkness, similarly it is a religious sin not to enjoin good deeds and not to guide one who is deviated from right path.

What do you call the persons who do not help others to follow the right path and keep their goodness to themselves,

They are called selfish and selfishness is a bad habit.

Lesson 22

NAHI- 'ANIL-MUNKAR **(To Forbid Evil)**

What should be done if somebody is about to fall in a ditch or drown in a river?

The man falling should be informed that there is a ditch and the man drowning in the river, should be saved.

What sort of people are they who do not save men from falling in a ditch or drowning in a river?

These are bad persons and whosoever hears about this indifference will be critical of them.

Whether to fall into sinful acts is worse or to fall into a ditch or a river?

To fall in sinful acts.

Why is the man falling in sinful acts is worse than the man falling into a ditch or river?

The man falling into a ditch or river spoils himself in this world while the man falling in sinful acts spoils himself in this world as well as in the next world.

What sort of people are they who do not prevent their children, family members and Islamic brothers from falling into sinful acts?

They are worse than the man who witnesses a man falling into a ditch or river and does not save him.

What the action of preventing someone from committing sinful acts is called?

This is called *NAHI- 'ANIL-MUNKAR*.

Lesson 23

TAWALLĀ AND TABARRĀ

What is *Tawallā*?

To love good people.

What is *Tabarrā*?

To hate bad people.

Who are the good people in Islām?

People who always follow the orders of ALLĀH.

Who are the bad people?

Those who show animosity to good people.

Who are the best people?

The Prophet of Islām and his Ahlul-Bait who were free from impurities and any bad habits.

Who are the worst people?

The people who are not good to Prophet of Islām and his household and desert them.

What are the advantages of *Tawallā and Tabarrā*?

To make life good by following good people, to cultivate the avoidance of bad deeds by disliking bad people.

How to practice *Tawallā and Tabarrā*?

By following the Prophet (S.A.W.) and his Ahlul-bait (A.S.) and by keeping away from their enemies.

Lesson 24

WHAT SHOULD WE DO

1. Pray to ALLĀH.
2. Follow the Prophet (S.A. W.) and the Imams (A.S.)
3. To obey parents and take care of them.
4. To respect the elders.
5. To respect the teachers.
6. To devote to the studies.
7. To greet everyone with *Salām*.
8. To help the misled people to get them on the right path.
9. To love the people of ALLĀH.
10. To hate the enemies of ALLĀH.

Lesson 25

BISMILLAAHIR-RAḤMAANIR- RAḤEEM.

QULA‘OODHU BIRABBIN - NAAS(I)*. MA-LI-KIN NAAS(I).
 ILAAHIN NAAS(I). MIN SHARRIL WASWAASIL-
 KHANNAAS(IL). LADḤI YUWASWIṢU FEE ṢUDOORIN
 NAAS(I) MINAL JINNATI WAN 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 ۝

* Here it is optional whether to pause or not. If pause (which is desirable), the parenthesized word(s) should not be pronounced, otherwise continue the recitation without a pause (without breaking breadth), pronouncing the parenthesized word(s).

Lesson 26

BISMILLAAHIR-RAḤMAANIR-RAḤEEM.

QUL A'OODHU BIRABBIL FALAQ(I). MIN SHARRI MAA
KHALAQ(A). WA MIN SHARRI GHAASIQIN IDHAA
WAQAB(A). WA MIN SHARRIN NAFFATHAATE FIL 'UQAD(I).
WA MIN SHARRI ḤAASIDIN IDHAA ḤASAD.

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 ۝

Lesson 27

BISMILLAAHIR-RAḤMAANIR- RAḤEEM.
WAL‘AŞR(I). INNAL INSAANA LAFI KHUSR(IN) ILLAL-
LADHEENA AAMANOO WA ‘AMILUŞ ŞAALIḤAATI WA
TAWAAŞAU BIL-ḤAQQ(I) WA TAWAAŞAU BIŞ-ŞABR.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَالْعَصْرِ ۝ إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لَفِي خُسْرٍ ۝
إِلَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ
وَتَوَّأَصُوا بِالْحَقِّ ۖ وَتَوَّأَصُوا بِالصَّبْرِ ۝

Lesson 28

BISMILLAAHIR-RAḤMAANIR-RAḤEEM.
LI-EELAAFI QURAIISH(IN) EELAAFIHIM RIḤLATASH
SHITAA'I WAṢ ṢAIF FAL YA'BUDOO RABBA HAADHAL
BAIT(IL). LADHI AT'AMAHUM MIN JOO'INW WA
AAMANAHUM MIN KHAUF.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

لَا يَلْفِ قُرَيْشٍ ۝ الْفِيهِمْ رِحْلَةَ الشِّتَاءِ
وَالصَّيْفِ ۝ فَلْيَعْبُدُوا رَبَّ هَذَا
الْبَيْتِ ۝ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَهُمْ مِنْ جُوعٍ ۝
وَأَمَنَهُمْ مِنْ خَوْفٍ ۝

Lesson 29

BISMILLAAHIR-RAḤMAANIR- RAḤEEM.

ALAM NASHRAḤ LAKA ṢADRAK(A) WA WAD'ANAA 'ANKA
WIZRAK(AL) LADHI ANQADA ZAHRAK(A) WA RAFA'NAA
LAKA DHIKRAK FA INNA MA'AL USRI YUSRAA(N) INNA
MA'AL 'USRI YUSRAA(N). FA IDHAA FARAGHTA FANṢAB.
WA ILAA RABBIKA FARGHAB.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
أَلَمْ نُشْرَحْ لَكَ صَدْرَكَ ۖ وَوَضَعْنَا عَنكَ
وِزْرَكَ ۖ الَّذِي أَنقَضَ ظَهْرَكَ ۖ
وَرَفَعْنَا لَكَ ذِكْرَكَ ۖ فَإِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا ۖ
إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا ۖ فَإِذَا فَرَغْتَ فَانصَبْ ۖ
وَإِلَىٰ رَبِّكَ فَارْغَبْ ۖ

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