

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



“O MY LORD, INCREASE ME IN KNOWLEDGE”

(HOLY QURAN 20:115)

2025-2026

Annual Lajna Syllabus

Lajna Imo'illah Canada

Letter from Beloved Huzoor-e-Anwar, Khalifatul Masih V (aba)

AHMADIYYA MUSLIM WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Dear members of Lajna Imaillah and Nasiratul Ahmadiyya Canada,

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

I am delighted to learn that by the grace of Allah the Almighty, Lajna Imaillah Canada is holding its National Ijtimā. May Allah Ta'ala make this gathering immensely blessed and successful in every respect, and may all the attendees derive maximum benefit from its programmes. Amin

The occasion of Ijtimā is a time for self-reflection and spiritual rejuvenation. It is an opportunity to strengthen your connection with Allah the Almighty, which is the foundation of a believer's life. The most vital means of fostering this relationship is through the timely observance of Salat (Namaz), offered with true humility and understanding. As the Promised Messiah (as) states at one place: "I tell you once again that if you desire to develop a sincere relationship and living connection with God Almighty, then adhere to the regular observance of your Prayers. Hold fast to this practice in such a manner that not only your body or tongue, but your very soul, its will, its longing, its every passion, becomes entirely an embodiment of prayer." (Malfuzat, Vol. 1, p. 149) This prayer becomes a shield that protects you from the prevalent ills and moral frailties of society, such as materialism and ethical decline. Similarly, the institution of Purdah and modesty is not merely a physical covering but a spiritual guard that fosters dignity, inner purity, and protects a woman's honour. In today's world, where societal pressures are immense and often challenge Islamic values, it is these two pillars, prayer and modesty, that will grant you as an Ahmadi Muslim woman true peace and enable you to become a beacon of light for others.

Letter from Beloved Huzoor-e-Anwar, Khalifatul Masih V (aba)

AHMADIYYA MUSLIM WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

This spiritual fortitude is most crucial in fulfilling your primary duty of the moral and religious training (Tarbiyyat) of the next generation. Remember, your practical example is the most powerful tool for education, far surpassing mere words or instructions. When your children see you devoted to prayer, steadfast in your modesty, and dedicated to the teachings of the Holy Quran, they will naturally absorb these values and emulate them in their lives. In the environment of the West, where distractions and secular influences abound, this responsibility is of paramount importance to protect their faith and attach them firmly to the Jama'at and Khilafat. Your role in the home is that of the nation-builder, shaping the character of future Ahmadis. If you succeed in raising a righteous generation, you will have guaranteed a bright future for Ahmadiyyat. May Allah the Almighty enable every member of Lajna Imaillah Canada to understand her profound responsibilities and to excel in righteousness and piety.

Amin

Wassalam

Yours sincerely,

MIRZA MASROOR AHMAD

Khalifatul-Masih V

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the Name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful

LAJNA IMA'ILLAH CANADA

AHMADIYYA MUSLIM WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

October 1st, 2025

Dear Sisters,

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

By the Grace of Allah Almighty, the National Departments of Ta'lim and Tarbiyat of Lajna Ima'illah Canada have prepared the Lajna Syllabus for 2025-26, in accordance with the guidance of the Holy Quran and the instructions of Sayyedna Hazrat Khalifatul Masih V (may Allah be his Helper!).

This year, on the occasion of the National Lajna & Nasirat Ijtimā'at, we were blessed to receive a special message from Beloved Huzoor (aba) in which he advised: "Remember, your practical example is the most powerful tool for education, far surpassing mere words or instructions. **When your children see you devoted to prayer, steadfast in your modesty, and dedicated to the teachings of the Holy Quran, they will naturally absorb these values and emulate them in their lives.** In the environment of the West, where distractions and secular influences abound, this responsibility is of paramount importance to protect their faith and attach them firmly to the Jama'at and Khilafat." Keeping this guidance of Beloved Huzoor (aba) in mind, we must realize the importance of participating in the Ta'lim & Tarbiyat classes. These blessed classes are where we increase in our knowledge of the Holy Quran, the life and character of the Holy Prophet (sas) and the guidance of the Promised Messiah (as) and Khulafa Kiram. We earnestly pray that this syllabus is of spiritual benefit to our dear sisters in faith.

May Allah Almighty enable us to learn the true Islamic teachings and obey our beloved Imam, Sayyedna Hazrat Khalifatul Masih V (aba), in letter and spirit. Ameen!

Jazakumullah wa ahsanaljaza!

Walaikum assalam warahmatullah wabarakatohu

Nadia Mahmood

Serving as
National President
Lajna Ima'illah Canada

Mahwish Choudhry

Serving as
National Secretary Ta'lim
Lajna Ima'illah Canada

Dr. Nazia Nighat

Serving as
National Secretary Tarbiyat
Lajna Ima'illah Canada

How To Use The Lajna Syllabus 2025-2026

By the grace of Allah Ta'ala, Lajna Imā'illah Canada has started a new year as of October 2025 and with it a new Lajna Syllabus is being introduced for our **Ta'lim & Tarbiyat Lajna Classes**.

WHO IS THIS SYLLABUS FOR?

The Lajna syllabus has been designed for all Lajna members, including Lajna students.

The syllabus covers basic fundamentals of Islam and tackles current day issues faced by Ahmadi Muslim women.

Lajna members in Canada come from different cultural backgrounds and life experiences. The Lajna classes are a space to learn from each other so that we have a broader understanding of the world we live in and a stronger connection to each other in our sisterhood.

CLASS STRUCTURE

As before, this syllabus covers Talim & Tarbiyat both departments will work together to organize the Lajna classes. Please note the following:

- Every majlis is expected to hold a minimum of **TWO** classes per centre (so if a majlis has more than one centre that holds this class, then each centre should hold class at least twice).
- Each Majlis is expected to hold a minimum of two classes in English and two in Urdu.
 - there is no longer any exclusive "Lajna Student class" to be held.
- If ALL Lajna members understand English, then a Majlis does not need to organize a class in Urdu. However, if an Urdu class is necessary, then an English class must be arranged as well.
- As per the instructions of Sayyedna Hazrat Khalifatul Masih (may Allah be his Helper), classes must be held in-person and not online.

SUGGESTED CLASS AGENDA

- Majalis are to hold a minimum of 2 Lajna classes a month that are at a minimum, 1 hour long each; therefore, the monthly material should be easily covered within at least 2 hours.
- The class should only be in one language; the suggested agenda does not include time for translation.

HOW ARE WE LEARNING?

- The syllabus has been divided into terms, and each term has 4 months. Each term is then further broken down into months, with content to be covered in Class 1 and 2, per month.
- **THERE WILL BE NO CLASSES IN THE MONTHS OF MARCH, JULY AND AUGUST.**
- As a Lajna member, and student of these classes, I will Inshallah attend and participate in my local Lajna classes and on my own time, I will take the time to study the Lajna Syllabus and explore all the additional resources and links that have been provided.

How To Use The Lajna Syllabus 2025-2026

- As a teacher, I will take the time to properly prepare for the class by studying the additional material and making notes and then put together a plan for how I am going to teach the class (tools I can use for example: PowerPoint slides/[Prezi](#)/[Slidesgo](#), [Kahoot](#) or [Mentimeter](#), zoom poll, etc.)
- A new feature of the Lajna syllabus is the effort to offer an interactive learning experience. **Much of the content in this syllabus includes hyperlinks (in blue).** When we click on the underlined words, a new tab will open with an article/video/book that will help us learn about a topic in-depth.
- Teachers are kindly requested to read the content mentioned in the syllabus at home. In class, teachers are requested to conduct meaningful discussions

WHAT ARE WE LEARNING?

The Holy Quran

- We will be studying 2 Chapters of the Holy Quran. Links have been provided that take you directly to the individual verse and at the top of the section we have included a Self-Study/Teaching Guide where there is a list of commentaries (books of Tafseer), Darsul Quran and Friday Sermon videos that discuss the relevant verse.
- When you Recite the Arabic verses, please ensure that we are following the rules of Tarteel - and revise the rules in class
- Al Islam is pleased to offer these digital tools to help you deepen your study of the Holy Quran. Explore features such as:
 - Flexible and intuitive search
 - Commentaries from Bukhari, the Promised Messiah (as) and the Khulafa
 - Urdu Tarjamatul Quran Classes segmented verse-by-verse
 - Word-by-word translations and Lexicon lookups
- Websites:
 - [OpenQuran.com](#)
 - [AlIslam.org/Quran](#)
- Read Quran Digital App: 
- This will be followed by a study in Arabic Grammar lessons

History of Ahmadiyyat & Tarbiyat Discussion

- In this section, we explore the history of Ahmadiyyat. In order to do so, each month includes assigned pages of the book: *The Truth About the Split*.
“*Truth About the Split, the English translation of A’ina’-e-Sadaqat, written by Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih II^(ra), is a detailed reply to The split by Maulawi Muhammad Ali, who after having denied the institution of Khilafat had seceded from the main body of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Jama’at and established his party headquarters at Lahore.*”
- Hyperlinks have been added to guide you to the online copy of the book.

How To Use The Lajna Syllabus 2025-2026

Hadith

- While studying this section, make note of the Sunnah of the Holy Prophet (sas) and how we can inculcate his (sas) beautiful example in our own life.

Prayer

- This sections included prayers that have been highlighted by Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad, Khalifatul Masih V (aba) in his recent sermons. Following his instructions, it is our duty to carefully read and memorize these prayers for our own spiritual progression and enlightenment

History of Islam

- This year we will be studying the Islamic Months in accordance with the Lunar Calendar. We will be delving into the Islamic significance of these months.

Malfuzat Volume 1

- Each month, approximately 1-2 pages have been assigned from *Malfuzat Volume 1*. After reading the assigned section

Book of the Promised Messiah (as)

- We will be reading *Haqiqatul Wahi* this year but it will NOT be covered during class. Members are expected to read on their own and then if they want, either join their local book club (if it's organized) or a National Online Book Club that will be held each term.

Conditions of Bai'at

- Each Month, we will be discussing 1 condition of Ba'a'it through scenario based questions and discussions. Please use these questions as a guide to conduct meaningful discussions.

Salat

- We will be learning the practical example of the Holy Prophet (sas) and how he performed Salat



We pray that sisters will find this new Lajna Syllabus beneficial. We welcome your feedback and suggestions through the Google Form provided below:

<https://forms.gle/vtAoXgUTdnEp3pQ6A>

May Allah the Almighty help our sisters excel in their education, thereby increasing their love and obedience to Him, and striving to place their faith above all else,
Ameen!



Salutatory Abbreviations

sas	<i>sallallahu alaihi wa sallam</i> , meaning “may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him” is written after the name of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (sas)
as	<i>alaihis-salam</i> , meaning “may peace be on him” is written after the names of Prophets other than the Holy Prophet Muhammad (sas)
ra	<i>radiyallahu 'anhul'anhul 'anhum</i> , meaning “may Allah be pleased with him/her/them”, is written after the names of the Companions of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (sas) or of the Promised Messiah (as)
rta	<i>rahmatullahi alaihi/ alaiha/'alaihim</i> , meaning “may Allah shower His mercy upon him/her/them”, is written after the names of those deceased, pious Muslims who are not Companions of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (sas) or of the Promised Messiah (as)
aba	<i>ayyadahullahu Taala binasrihil-Aziz</i> , meaning “may Allah the Almighty help him with His powerful support”, is written after the name of the present head of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community, Hadrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad (aba), Khalifatul-Masih V

Members are urged to recite the full salutations when reading the syllabus and partaking in the discussions.

TA'LIM & TARBIYAT SYLLABUS
LAJNA IMA'ILLAH CANADA

TERM 1

OCT 2025 – JAN 2026



Overview of Ta'lim & Tarbiyat Syllabus

Term 1: Oct 2025 - Jan 2026

Teachers are requested to teach the class in whichever order they find appropriate, so long as they cover all the below topics, within their respective timings

<u>Components</u>	<u>Details</u>	<u>Time</u>
The Holy Quran	<u>Surah 'Abasa (80:1-43)</u> - Urdu Commentary from Tafsir-e-Kabir OR English Commentary from 5 Vol. Commentary - Cover 10-11 verses per class - Arabic Grammar Lesson	40 min
History of Ahmadiyyat	<i>The Truth About the Split</i>, by Hazrat Mirza Bashir-ud-Din Mahmud Ahmad, Khalifatul Masih II(ra).	20 min
Hadith & Prayer	1 Hadith & 1 Prayer per month	5 min
History of Islam	<i>Islamic Calendar Months</i>	5 min
Malfuzat: Volume 1 & Tarbiyat Discussion	English Pg: 11-16 Urdu Pg: 11-16	20 min
Tarbiyat Discussion: 10 Conditions of Ba'a'it	Conditions & Discussion Questions	20 min
Salat	Excerpts from "<i>A Primer of Religious Knowledge</i>" by Hazrat Maulana Hakim Nour-ud-deen, Khalifatul Masih I (ra)	10 min
Book of The Promised Messiah (as)	<i>Haqiqatul Wahi</i>	Individually or Local Book Club or National Online Book Club

A decorative border of gold-colored particles, resembling confetti or snow, is scattered along the left and right edges of the page.

DECEMBER 2025

The Holy Quran

December 2025:

Surah 'Abasa (80:24-35)

كَلَّمَآ يَقْضِ مَا أَمَرَهُ ۖ فَلْيَنْظُرِ
الْإِنْسَانُ إِلَى طَعَامِهِ ۚ أَنَّا صَبَبْنَا الْمَاءَ صَبًّا ۚ ثُمَّ شَقَقْنَا
الْأَرْضَ شَقًّا ۚ فَأَنْبَتْنَا فِيهَا حَبًّا ۚ وَعَيْنَبًا وَقَضْبًا ۚ وَزَيْتُونًا وَنَخْلًا ۚ وَحَدَّآئِقَ غُلْبًا ۚ وَفَاكِهَةً وَأَبًّا ۚ مَتَاعًا
لَّكُمْ وَلِإِنْعَامِكُمْ ۖ فَإِذَا جَاءَتِ الصَّاحَّةُ ۚ يَوْمَ يَفِرُّ الْمَرْءُ
مِنْ أَخِيهِ ۚ

English Commentary	Urdu Commentary
• 5 Volume Commentary - Pg 3316	• Tafsir-e-Kabir • Haqaiq-ul-Furqan • Tarjamatul Quran Class

Arabic Grammar

Lesson 3

الدَّرْسُ الثَّالِثُ

The Numbers (of Nouns)

الْعَدَدُ

In most languages there are only two categories of numbers; singular and plural. But in Arabic, there are three categories of numbers; singular, dual and plural, e.g.:

اکثر زبانوں میں تعداد کے لحاظ سے صرف دو صیغے ہوتے ہیں۔ یعنی واحد اور جمع۔ لیکن عربی میں تین صیغے استعمال ہوتے ہیں۔ یعنی:

The Singular	الْمُفْرَدُ	A pen	قَلَمٌ
The Dual	الْمُثَنَّى	Two pens	قَلَمَانِ
The Plural	الْجَمْعُ	Many pens	أَقْلَامٌ

Examples

Plural (جمع)	ثَمْنِي (ثنیہ)	مُفْرَد (واحد)
Many students	تَلَامِيذَانِ	A student
Many mosques	مَسْجِدَانِ	A mosque
Men	رَجُلَانِ	A man
Boys	وَلَدَانِ	A boy
Girls	بَنَاتَانِ	A girl
These (males)	هَؤُلَاءِ	This (male)
These (females)	هَؤُلَاءِ	This (female)
Those (males)	أُولَئِكَ	That (male)
Those (females)	أُولَئِكَ	That (female)

The History of Ahmadiyyat

English: Pg. 87-129

Urdu: Pg. 124-143



The Truth About the Split

آئینہ صداقت

Truth About the Split, the English translation of A'ina'-e-Sadaqat, written by Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih II^(ra), is a detailed reply to The Split by Maulawi Muhammad Ali, who after having denied the institution of Khilafat had seceded from the main body of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Jama'at and established his party headquarters at Lahore. Truth About the Split has been divided into two main parts. The first part consists of the refutation of the eleven misstatements and unfounded charges leveled against Hazrat

Khalifatul-Masih II^(ra) in The Split, and of the thoroughly fabricated story of the Ahmadiyya dissension. First few misstatements revolve around a person named Zahiruddin who was believed to be, by the Lahore Party, the originator of the belief of the prophethood of the Promised Messiah^(as). Another controversy was whether those who denied the Promised Messiah^(as) should be regarded as Muslims or Kafir-bil-Ma'mur. In fact, Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih II^(ra) had already proved that the Promised Messiah^(as) regarded them as the latter. Another controversy generated by Maulawi

Muhammad Ali was that people had pledged Bai'at with the second Khalifa in ignorance, and that they had later renounced their Bai'at with him. The second part of the book deals with the true story of the split. It elaborates how Khawaja Kamaluddin,

Maulawi Muhammad Ali and few others intrigued to bring down the Institution of Khilafat during the time of Hazrat Khalifatul Masih I^(ra), how they openly showed their hostility after his demise by proposing delay in the election of the next Khalifa, and what finally impelled them to set up their own separate organization. The book then sets out, in clear terms—in the light of Al-Wasiyyat by the Promised Messiah^(as)—as to who (Anjuman or the Khalifa) should actually succeed the Promised Messiah^(as).

Prayer

December 2025

[Excerpt from the Friday Sermon - May 7th 2025](#)

Recently, I initiated an appeal for prayers, and urged attention towards istighfar.
Istighfar is a shield.

The Promised Messiah^(as) states: “In the Holy Quran, Allah the Exalted states:

مَا كَانَ اللَّهُ مُعَذِّبَهُمْ وَهُمْ يَسْتَغْفِرُونَ

Allah would not punish them while they sought forgiveness. (Ch. 8, V. 34)

(Allah does not punish the people who seek forgiveness earnestly) Therefore, if you desire to be safeguarded from this divine chastisement, then seek forgiveness abundantly.” (Malfuzat, 1984, Vol. 1, p. 207)

Thus, through this prayer, Allah the Almighty has taught that He does not punish people if they repent. Elaborating on this point, the Promised Messiah^(as) states: “Therefore, if you wish to be safeguarded against this divine chastisement, then seek forgiveness abundantly.”

استغفار کرو گے تو اللہ تعالیٰ تمہیں بچائے گا۔ گذشتہ دنوں میں میں نے دعاؤں کی تحریک بھی کی تھی اس میں استغفار کی طرف بھی توجہ دلائی تھی۔ استغفار ایک ڈھال ہے آپ نے فرمایا۔ آپ فرماتے ہیں ”قرآن شریف میں اللہ تعالیٰ فرماتا ہے مَا كَانَ اللَّهُ مُعَذِّبَهُمْ وَهُمْ يَسْتَغْفِرُونَ۔ (الانفال: 34)“ اللہ تعالیٰ نے خود فرمایا ہے کہ اللہ تعالیٰ تمہیں عذاب کیوں دے گا اگر تم استغفار کر رہے ہو۔ اللہ تعالیٰ ان کو عذاب نہیں دیتا جو لوگ استغفار کر رہے ہوتے ہیں۔ حقیقی استغفار ہو۔ ”اس لیے“ فرمایا کہ ”اگر تم چاہتے ہو کہ اس عذاب الہی سے تم محفوظ رہو تو استغفار کثرت سے پڑھو۔“

(ملفوظات جلد 1 صفحہ 207 ایڈیشن 1984ء)

پس اللہ تعالیٰ نے اس دعا میں یہی فرمایا ہے کہ اللہ تعالیٰ ایسا نہیں ہے کہ انہیں عذاب دے جبکہ وہ بخشش مانگ رہے ہوں۔ حضرت مسیح موعود علیہ السلام نے اس کی تشریح میں فرمایا کہ اگر تم چاہتے ہو کہ اس عذاب الہی سے بچو تو استغفار بہت کیا کرو۔

Hadith

December 2025

[Excerpt from the Friday Sermon - May 7th 2025](#)

There is a narration in which Hazrat Ibn 'Umar^(ra) relates that the Holy Prophet^(sas) said:

“For whomever among you the gate of prayer is opened, it is as though the doors of mercy have been opened for him. And of the things to seek from Allah the Almighty, the most beloved thing to ask for is peace and well-being.”
(Tirmidhi, Kitab ad-da'wat, Hadith 3548)

The Holy Prophet^(sas) also said:

“Prayer is beneficial against the tribulation that has already descended and also against the tribulation that is yet to come. O servants of Allah, it is incumbent upon you to hold fast to prayer.”

Afflictions and hardships do not occur only during the days of Ramadan; rather, they arise at various times. Therefore, Allah the Almighty states that you should not limit your prayers to these days alone, nor should you pray only when you are in need and wish to ward off calamities. Instead, the Holy Prophet^(sas) said that supplication also serves to protect against those difficulties that have not yet come but may arise at any time. Hence, you should remain constantly engaged in prayer and strive to enter the refuge of Allah the Almighty.

Hadith

December 2025

[Excerpt from the Friday Sermon - May 7th 2025](#)

ایک روایت میں آتا ہے حضرت ابن عمر رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ نے بیان کیا کہ آنحضرت صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے فرمایا کہ تم میں سے جس کے لیے باب دعا کھولا گیا تو گویا اس کے لیے رحمت کے دروازے کھول دیے گئے اور اللہ تعالیٰ سے جو چیز مانگی جاتی ہے اس میں سب سے زیادہ اس سے عافیت مطلوب کرنا محبوب ہے۔

(ترمذی کتاب الدعوات باب من فتح له منكم باب الدعاء حدیث 3548)

رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے فرمایا کہ دعا اس ابتلا کے مقابلے پر جو آچکا ہے اور اس کے مقابلے پر جو ابھی آنا ہو نفع دیتی ہے اور اے اللہ کے بندو! تم پر لازم ہے کہ تم دعا کرنے کو اختیار کرو۔ اب صرف رمضان کے دنوں میں تو آفات نہیں آتیں یا مشکلات نہیں آتیں۔ مختلف وقتوں میں آتی رہتی ہیں تو اللہ تعالیٰ فرماتا ہے کہ تم صرف ان دنوں میں دعائیں نہ کرو یا تمہیں جب ان بلاؤں کو دور کرنے کے لیے ضرورت پڑے تو اس وقت دعائیں نہ کرو بلکہ آنحضرت صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے فرمایا کہ دعا جو مشکلات ابھی نہیں آئیں اور وہ مشکلات کسی وقت بھی آسکتی ہیں ان سے بھی بچانے کا کام دیتی ہے اس لیے تم مستقل دعا کرتے رہو۔ اللہ تعالیٰ کی پناہ میں آنے کی کوشش کرتے رہو۔ اللہ تعالیٰ جو مشکلات آئی ہیں ان سے بھی بچا کے رکھے اور جو اللہ تعالیٰ کے انعامات ہیں ان سے بھی نوازتا رہے اور اللہ تعالیٰ بہتر جانتا ہے کہ اگر آئندہ بھی کوئی مشکل آنے والی ہے تو اللہ تعالیٰ ان بلاؤں کو، ان مشکلات کو دور کر دے اور ہمیشہ نفع عطا فرماتا رہے۔

History of Islam

Hijri Calendar

جمادی الثانی

جمادی الثانی چھٹا اسلامی مہینہ ہے۔ اس مہینے پر اسلامی سال کا نصف ہوتا ہے۔ اس کو جمادی الاخریٰ بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔ جمادی الثانی کا مطلب ہے دوسری ٹھنڈک۔ علامہ ابن کثیر رحمہ اللہ نے اپنی تفسیر میں اس کی وجہ تسمیہ یہ ذکر کی ہے کہ یہ نام ”جمادی“ اور ”الثانی“ دو لفظوں کا مجموعہ ہے، جمادی جہ سے بنا ہے جس کے معنی ”ٹھنڈک“ کے ہوتے ہیں اور الثانی کا معنی ہے ”دوسرا“۔ یوں اس کا مجموعی مطلب بنتا ہے ”دوسری ٹھنڈک“ جس وقت اس مہینے کا نام رکھا گیا اس وقت موسم کا آخر تھا جس میں پانی جمنا تھا۔
(ان تمام واقعات کی تواریخ کے مآخذ الطبقات الکبریٰ لابن سعد، فتح الباری، تفسیر ابن کثیر، البدایہ والنہایہ اور المنتظم فی تاریخ الملوک والامم وغیرہ ہیں)

The 6th Lunar Month: Jumada al-Thani

The sixth month of the Islamic lunar calendar is Jumada al-Thani, also known as Jumada al-Akhirah. It marks the halfway point of the Islamic year. Renowned Islamic scholar Allama Ibn Kathir, in his famous commentary, explains the name's origin as a combination of two words: "Jumada" and "al-Thani." "Jumada" is derived from "Jamad", meaning "coldness" or "freezing." "Al-Thani" translates to "second."

Thus, the combined meaning of Jumada al-Thani is "the second coldness." At the time this name was designated, the region experienced such extreme cold that water would freeze in containers. Since this was the second month of such severe cold, the name Jumada al-Thani was given in recognition of these climatic conditions.

Significant Historical Events in Jumada al-Thani

1. **Death of Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra):** 22nd Jumada al-Thani, in the 13th year of Hijrah.
2. **Battle of Yarmouk:** Took place during the caliphate of Hazrat Umar (ra) in this month.
3. **Foundation of the City of Basra:** Established in 15 AH.
4. **Death of Hazrat Ka'b bin Malik (ra):** A significant companion of the Prophet Muhammad (sas).
5. **Death of Hazrat Abdullah ibn Abbas (ra)- Cousin of Holy Prophet (sas):** Occurred in 68 AH.

History of Islam

Hijri Calendar

رجب

رجب ترمجیب سے ماخوذ ہے، ترمجیب کے معنی تعظیم کرنا ہے۔ یہ حرمت والا مہینہ ہے اس مہینہ میں جدال و قتال نہیں ہوتے تھے۔ اس لیے اسے ”الاصم رجب“ کہتے تھے کہ اس میں ہتھیاروں کی آوازیں نہیں سنی جاتیں۔ رجب کے مہینہ کو اللہ کا اصم مہینہ کہا جاتا ہے۔ اس مہینہ کو اصم کہنے کی یہ وجہ بیان کی گئی ہے کہ مومن کے ظلم اور ذلت کو سننے سے یہ مہینہ بہرا ہے اور مومن کی بزرگی اور شرف کو خوب سنتا ہے۔ اس کا نام رجب اس لیے پڑا کہ عرب اس مہینے میں برچیوں کے آہنی نیزوں کو نکال دیا کرتے تھے اور لڑائی سے اعراض کرتے تھے۔ یہ بھی کہا جاتا ہے کہ رجب کے معنی ہی جنگ سے گریز کرنا ہے۔ کہا جاتا ہے کہ اسی ماہ میں اللہ نے حضرت نوح علیہ السلام کو کشتی میں سوار ہونے کا حکم دیا تھا اور حضرت نوحؑ نے رجب کے روزے رکھے تھے اور اپنے ساتھیوں کو بھی رجب کے روزے رکھنے کا حکم دیا تھا۔ اللہ نے ان کو بچا لیا اور ڈوبنے سے محفوظ رکھا۔

حضرت ابو سعید خدریؓ نے بیان کیا ہے کہ رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے ارشاد فرمایا۔ آسمان وزمین کی پیدائش کے دن سے ہی اللہ کے نزدیک مہینوں کی گنتی حسب اندراج کتاب اللہ ۱۲ مہینے ہے۔ جن میں سے چار حرمت والے ہیں۔ ایک رجب ہے جس کو اللہ کا اہم مہینہ کہا جاتا ہے۔ (غنیۃ الطالبین، صفحہ ۲۵۸)

رجب کا مہینہ شروع ہونے پر حضور اکرم صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم اللہ تعالیٰ سے یہ دعا مانگا کرتے تھے: ”اللّٰهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَنَا فِي رَجَبٍ وَشَعْبَانَ وَبَلِّغْنَا رَمَضَانَ۔“ (مشکوٰۃ باب الجمعة، الفصل الثالث، مسند احمد، بزار، طبرانی، بیہقی) ترجمہ: اے اللہ! رجب اور شعبان کے مہینوں میں ہمیں برکت عطا فرما اور ماہ رمضان تک ہمیں پہنچا۔ زمانہ جاہلیت میں بھی اس کو مقدس اور حرمت کا مہینہ سمجھا جاتا تھا۔

اس ماہ میں عمرہ کی رسم ادا کی جاتی تھی اور جنگ حرام سمجھی جاتی تھی۔ قریش اور قیس کے قبیلہ میں ایک جنگ اسی مہینہ میں ہوئی تھی۔ جس کو جنگ فجار (فجور سے مشتق ہے) کہتے ہیں۔

History of Islam

Hijri Calendar

The 7th Lunar Month: Rajab

The name "Rajab" is derived from the Arabic word "Tarjeeb," which means "to honor or venerate." Rajab is a sacred month during which fighting and warfare were prohibited. Because of this, it was also called "Al-Asamm Rajab" (the silent Rajab), as no sounds of weapons were heard during this time.

Rajab as a Sacred Month

Rajab is one of the months known as the "Ashhur al-Hurum" (Sacred Months). Even the polytheists of Makkah avoided bloodshed during these months. Its significance is mentioned in the Qur'an:

"Indeed, the number of months with Allah is twelve [lunar] months in the register of Allah from the day He created the heavens and the earth; of these, four are sacred."
(Surah At-Tawbah, Ayah 37)

The Prophet Muhammad (sas) said:

"Time has returned to its original state as it was on the day Allah created the heavens and the earth. The year is twelve months, of which four are sacred: three are consecutive—Dhul-Qa'dah, Dhul-Hijjah, and Muharram—and the fourth is Rajab, the month of Mudar, which comes between Jumada al-Thani and Sha'ban." (Sahih Bukhari)

The Prophet's Supplication at the Start of Rajab

At the beginning of Rajab, the Prophet (sas) would recite the following supplication:

"Allahumma barik lana fi Rajab wa Sha'ban wa ballighna Ramadan."

Translation: *"O Allah, bless us in Rajab and Sha'ban and allow us to reach Ramadan."*

(Mishkat al-Masabih, Chapter on Friday, Hadith 1369)

Significant Historical Events in Rajab

1. **First Migration to Abyssinia (Habasha):** Occurred in the 5th year of Prophethood.
2. **Battle of Tabuk:** Fought in Rajab, 9 AH.
3. **Death of the King of Abyssinia, Najashi:** Passed away in 9 AH.
4. **Conquest of Damascus:** Took place in 14 AH.

Malfuzat Volume I

December 2025

“Hence, I loudly proclaim once again, and my friends ought to take heed that they must not disregard my words of advice and view them as the tales of a story-teller. Everything that I have said to you, I have said with a burning heart and true sympathy, which are inherently a part of my soul. Heed my words with the ear of your heart and act upon them.”

-Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Qadian,
The Promised Messiah & Mahdi (as)

Members are kindly requested to read the pages mentioned in the syllabus at home. During the class, it is recommended that you share a brief summary of what you have learned from the reading and discuss practical ways to implement these teachings in your daily life.

Pg	Topic (English)	Topic (Urdu)
English: 14 Urdu: 13	The Righteous Receive Glad Tidings in this Very World	متقی کو اسی دنیا میں بشارتیں ملتی ہیں
English: 15 Urdu: 14	Trials Are Necessary	ابتلا ضروری ہے

Links:

- English - <https://files.alislam.cloud/pdf/Malfuzat-1.pdf>
- Urdu - <https://www.alislam.org/urdu/book/1-ملفوظات/جلد-1>

Conditions of Initiation (Bai'at)

*by Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Qadian
The Promised Messiah and Mahdi (peace
be upon him)*

December 2025

3. That he/she shall regularly offer the five daily prayers in accordance with the commandments of God and the Holy Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him); and shall try his/her best to be regular in offering the Tahajud (pre-dawn supererogatory prayers) and invoking Darood (blessings) on the Holy Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him); that he/she shall make it his/her daily routine to ask forgiveness for his/her sins, to remember the bounties of God and to praise and glorify Him.

As time permits, please choose 3–4 questions from each scenario for discussion.

Scenario 1:

Roha has a busy job and a long commute. By the time she gets home, she's exhausted. She prays her five daily prayers but feels spiritually disconnected. She wants to start praying Tahajjud but keeps delaying it. One night, she wonders if Allah will even accept her efforts when her heart feels distant.

روبا ایک بہت زیادہ بڑی جاب کرتی ہے اور اسے گھر آنے میں بھی کافی وقت لگتا ہے۔ جب وہ گھر پہنچتی ہے تو بہت تھکی ہوئی ہوتی ہے۔ حالانکہ وہ پانچ وقت کی نمازیں پڑھتی ہے، لیکن محسوس کرتی ہے کہ وہ دل سے اللہ سے جُڑی ہوئی نہیں ہے۔ وہ تہجد کی نماز پڑھنا چاہتی ہے، مگر بار بار اسے ٹالتی رہتی ہے۔ ایک رات وہ سوچتی ہے کہ جب اس کا دل اللہ سے اتنا دور ہے تو کیا اللہ اس کی کوششیں قبول کرے گا؟

Discussion Questions:

1. What's the value of Tahajjud, and how can we make it part of our lives?
2. How do we reconnect spiritually when prayer starts to feel like a routine?
3. What does "remembering the bounties of God and asking forgiveness" look like in a practical daily routine?

تہجد کی نماز کی اہمیت کیا ہے اور اسے اپنی زندگی میں شامل کرنے کے کیا طریقے ہو سکتے ہیں؟
جب نماز پڑھنا صرف ایک روزمرہ کا کام بن جائے تو ہم اپنی روح کو کس طرح از سر نو زندہ کر کے اللہ تعالیٰ کا قرب پا سکتے ہیں؟

روزمرہ کی زندگی میں اللہ تعالیٰ کے انعامات کو یاد رکھنا اور اس سے معافی مانگنا ایک حقیقی عمل کیسی شکل اختیار کرتا ہے؟

Conditions of Initiation (Bai'at)

*by Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Qadian
The Promised Messiah and Mahdi (peace
be upon him)*

December 2025

3. That he/she shall regularly offer the five daily prayers in accordance with the commandments of God and the Holy Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him); and shall try his/her best to be regular in offering the Tahajjud (pre-dawn supererogatory prayers) and invoking Darood (blessings) on the Holy Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him); that he/she shall make it his/her daily routine to ask forgiveness for his/her sins, to remember the bounties of God and to praise and glorify Him.

As time permits, please choose 3–4 questions from each scenario for discussion.

Scenario 2:

Sadia, a busy mother of two, strives to offer all five prayers and wake up for Tahajjud but often struggles due to late nights and household demands. She wishes to make Darood and Istighfar part of her family's daily life but finds worldly routines taking over. She wonders how to balance her own spiritual growth while guiding her children.

سعدیہ دو بچوں کی ماں ہے اور بہت مصروف رہتی ہے۔ وہ پوری کوشش کرتی ہے کہ پانچوں نمازیں پڑھے اور تہجد کے لیے بھی اٹھے، لیکن رات دیر سے سونے اور گھر کے کاموں کی وجہ سے اکثر یہ مشکل ہو جاتا ہے۔ وہ چاہتی ہے کہ درود اور استغفار اُس کے گھر کا روزانہ کا معمول بن جائے، لیکن دنیاوی مصروفیات آڑے آ جاتی ہیں۔ وہ سوچتی ہے کہ اپنے لیے روحانی ترقی کا راستہ کیسے رکھے، اور ساتھ ہی اپنے بچوں کی اچھی تربیت بھی کر سکے۔

Discussion Questions:

1. How can she realistically be regular in Tahajjud when her schedule is already so demanding?
2. How can she make Darood and Istighfar a natural part of her family's daily life so her children learn by example? Ways to integrate Darood and Istighfar into daily routines — for example, during school drop-offs, while cooking, or during bedtime prayers.
3. How can she balance her own spiritual progress while also guiding her children?
4. What role does quiet example play in tarbiyyat, especially with older children?

جب دن بھر کا شیڈول پہلے ہی انتہائی مصروف ہو تو وہ حقیقت میں تہجد کی پابندی کیسے کر سکتی ہے؟ وہ درود اور استغفار کو اپنے گھر کے روزمرہ معمولات کا حصہ کیسے بنائے، تاکہ بچے بھی اسے دیکھ کر سیکھیں؟ درود اور استغفار کو روزمرہ زندگی میں شامل کرنے کے آسان طریقے کیا ہو سکتے ہیں؟ جیسے اسکول چھوڑتے وقت، کھانا بناتے ہوئے، یا سونے سے پہلے کی دعا کے وقت۔

وہ اپنی روحانی ترقی اور بچوں کی تربیت، دونوں میں کیسے توازن رکھ سکتی ہے؟ جب بچے بڑے ہو جائیں، تو خاموشی سے دی جانے والی تربیت (یعنی عمل سے سکھانا) کا کیا کردار ہوتا ہے؟

Salat

Exerpts from "A Primer of Religious Knowledge"
By Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Deen, Khalifatul Masih (I)

Timings of Ṣalāt

Time of Fajr

Morning Ṣalāt is from the crack of dawn to the time of sunrise, and in it, first offer two *rak'āt*¹ of *Sunnah*² and then two *rak'āt* of *Fard* [Obligatory].

Time of Zuhr

Afternoon Ṣalāt is from after noon [after the start of declining of the sun] to the time when the shadow of everything

-
1. *Rak'at*: One complete unit within Prayer, consisting of a number of different postures of the body with corresponding prescribed prayers, words of glorification and of praise of God. Plural is: *rak'āt*. [Publisher]
 2. *Sunnah*: One of the types or categories of Prayer; less compulsory than a *Fard* (Obligatory) Prayer, but more so than a *Nafl* (Supererogatory) one. [Publisher]

Salat

Exerpts from “A Primer of Religious Knowledge”

By Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Deen, Khalifatul Masih (I)

becomes equal to its length. In this [*Ṣalāt*] first there are four *rak'āt* of *Sunnah* and then four *rak'āt* of *Fard*. Then, offer two *rak'āt* of *Sunnah*, or four [by splitting them] into two and two.

Time of 'Aṣr

Late afternoon *Ṣalāt* is from after the expiry of the time for the *Zuhr Ṣalāt* till really the time when the sun starts to become yellow. Offering the '*Aṣr Ṣalāt*' when the sun has started to turn yellow is deplored by the Shariah so much that it has not refrained even from referring to such a lazy person as a hypocrite. And if necessary the time to offer this Prayer lasts till the setting of the sun. It comprises of four *rak'āt* of *Fard* and after this no *Ṣalāt* is permissible till *Maghrib* [evening *Ṣalāt*]. But if you offer four *rak'āt* of *Sunnah* before the four *rak'āt* of *Fard* of '*Aṣr*' then this is a very noble deed and a way of earning Paradise.

Salat

Exerpts from “A Primer of Religious Knowledge”

By Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Deen, Khalifatul Masih (I)

Time of Maghrib

Evening *Ṣalāt* is after the setting of the sun. In this *Ṣalāt* there are three *rak'āt* of *Fard* and two *rak'āt* of *Sunnah*. The last time of *Maghrib* is till the end of *shafaq*—evening twilight.

Shafaq also refers to the redness that appears from the west after the setting of the sun,¹ and it is also understood from the lexicons of the Arabic language that *shafaq* refers to the whiteness that can be seen from the west long after sunset.

Time of ‘Ishā’

Night *Ṣalāt* starts from the end of evening twilight. *Muhaddithīn* [Hadith scholars] believe that the time for ‘*Ishā*’ Prayer lasts till midnight and according to some *Fuqahā* [scholars of Islamic jurisprudence] it is till dawn. It comprises of four *rak'āt* of *Fard* and after this there are either two *rak'āt* of *Sunnah* or four *Sunnah* that can be offered as a set of two *rak'āt* of *Sunnah* twice. And after these *Witr*² are performed that most probably are three *rak'āt*;

-
1. This meaning is proved to be from Ḥaḍrat ibn Umar^{ra}.
 2. *Witr* literally means odd. One of the types or categories of Prayer; less compulsory than a *Fard* (Obligatory) Prayer, but more so than *Sunnah* and *Nafl*. There are three *rak'āt* in this Prayer. It is offered after the ‘*Ishā*’ Prayer. [Publisher]

Salat

Exerpts from “A Primer of Religious Knowledge”

By Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Deen, Khalifatul Masih (I)

these can be offered as three *rak'āt* together, or if desired, one can also offer two *rak'āt* and then one *rak'at* separately. After the *Witr* one should offer two *rak'āt Ṣalāt* while sitting and after saying *salām*, should recite the following, twice in a gentle voice and the third time in a slightly loud voice:

سُبْحَانَ الْمَلِكِ الْقُدُّوسِ.

Subhān-al-Malik-il-Quddūs.

Holy is the Sovereign Lord, who is free from every imperfection.

Salat

Exerpts from "A Primer of Religious Knowledge"

By Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Deen, Khalifatul Masih (I)

نمازوں کے اوقات

فجر کی نماز کا وقت: پوپھٹنے سے سورج کے نکلنے تک ہے۔ اور اس میں پہلے دو سنتیں پھر دو فرض پڑھنے چاہیں۔

ظہر کی نماز کا وقت: دوپہر ڈھلنے سے لے کر اصلی سایہ کے سوائے اور علاوہ ہر ایک چیز کا سایہ اپنی لمبائی کے برابر ہونے تک۔ اس میں چار سنتیں پہلے پھر چار فرض ہیں۔ اس کے بعد دو سنتیں پڑھے یا چار دو، دو کر کے پڑھے۔

عصر کی نماز کا وقت: ظہر کی نماز کے بعد سے صبح وقت تو وہاں تک ہے جب تک کہ سورج زرد نہ ہو جائے۔ زرد دھوپ کے وقت عصر کا پڑھنا شریعت نے ایسا ناپسند کیا کہ ایسے کاہل کو منافق کے لفظ تک (کہنے سے) دریغ نہیں کیا۔ اور ضرورت کا وقت سورج کے ڈوبنے تک ہے۔ اس میں چار فرض ہیں۔ اور اس کے بعد مغرب تک کوئی نماز جائز نہیں ہاں عصر کے چار فرضوں سے پہلے اگر چار سنتیں پڑھ لے۔ تو بڑی عمدہ بات ہے۔

Salat

Exerpts from "A Primer of Religious Knowledge"

By Hazrat Maulana Hakeem Noor-ud-Deen, Khalifatul Masih (I)

۱۲

مغرب کی نماز کا وقت: مغرب کا وقت سورج کے ڈوب جانے کے بعد ہے۔ اس میں تین فرض اور دو سنتیں ہیں۔ مغرب کا آخری وقت شفق کے غروب تک ہے۔

شفق اس سرخی کو بھی کہتے ہیں۔ جو سورج ڈوبنے کے بعد مغرب کی طرف نظر آتی ہے۔ اور لغات عرب سے یہ بھی پتہ چلتا ہے۔ کہ شفق نام اس سفیدی کا بھی ہے۔ جو سورج ڈوبنے کے بعد مغرب کی طرف دیر تک نظر آتی ہے۔

عشاء کی نماز کا وقت: عشاء کا وقت غروب شفق سے شروع ہوتا ہے۔ محدثین نصف رات تک عشاء کا وقت مانتے ہیں۔ اور بعض فقہاء صبح صادق تک۔ اس میں چار رکعت فرض اور اس کے بعد دو رکعت سنتیں یاد و دو کر کے چار سنتیں پڑھی جائیں۔ اور ان کے بعد وتر ہیں۔ جو غالباً ۱ تین پڑھے جاتے ہیں۔ چاہے تینوں ملا کر پڑھیں۔ چاہے دو رکعت علیحدہ اور ایک رکعت علیحدہ پڑھیں۔ و تروں کے بعد دو رکعت نماز بیٹھ کر پڑھی جائے۔ اور سلام پھیر کر سُبْحَانَ الْمَلِكِ الْقُدُّوسِ دو ۱ بمعنی عموماً (ناشر)

دفعہ نرم آواز سے اور تیسری دفعہ ذرا بلند آواز سے پڑھیں۔

Book of the Promised Messiah (as)

Haqiqatul Wahi (The Philosophy of Divine Revelation) by Hazrat
Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, The Promised Messiah and Mahdi^(as)

To be studied individually, through a Local Book Club or through the National Online
Book Club

English: The Philosophy of Divine Revelation

Urdu: Haqiqatul Wahi



In this book the Promised Messiah, on whom be peace, discusses the philosophy of divine revelation, the three categories of people who claim to receive revelation, and the distinction of the truthful from the false. He then establishes his truthfulness by documenting over 200 Signs, including the fulfillment of prophecies made by the Holy Prophet Muhammad, may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, other men of God, earlier scriptures, and his own revelations spanning over twenty-five years.

The author cites numerous examples of his enemies who publicly predicted his downfall and demise, only to become the very victims of their own prophecies. God, however, protected him against every assault, while continuously reassuring him of His promise to bless his Community—a promise which continues to bear the seal and testimony of history.

The author also appeals to the followers of different faiths to read this book cover to cover to appreciate and accept this evidence as proof that God is One and the Holy Prophet Muhammad (sas) is the Messenger of God, and that he is the Promised Messiah (as) raised to unite humanity under the banner of Islam.

Durūd Sharīf [Ṣalāt ‘alan-Nabiyy] **[Praying for Blessings on the Holy Prophet]**

اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى اٰلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى اِبْرَاهِيْمَ وَعَلَى
اٰلِ اِبْرَاهِيْمَ اِنَّكَ حَمِيْدٌ مَّجِيْدٌ۔ اَللّٰهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى اٰلِ مُحَمَّدٍ
كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى اِبْرَاهِيْمَ وَعَلَى اٰلِ اِبْرَاهِيْمَ اِنَّكَ حَمِيْدٌ مَّجِيْدٌ۔

Allāhumma ṣalli ‘alā Muḥammadin wa ‘alā āli Muḥammadin, kamā ṣallaita ‘alā Ibrāhīma wa ‘alā āli Ibrāhīma innaka Ḥamīdum-Majīd. Allāhumma bārik ‘alā Muḥammadin wa ‘alā āli Muḥammadin, kamā bārakta ‘alā Ibrāhīma, wa ‘alā āli Ibrāhīma innaka Ḥamīdum-Majīd.

O Allah, bless Muhammad and the people of Muhammad, as You did bless Abraham and the people of Abraham. You are indeed the Praiseworthy, the Glorious. O Allah, prosper Muhammad and the people of Muhammad, as You did prosper Abraham and the people of Abraham. You are indeed the Praiseworthy, the Glorious.

Lajna Imo'llah Canada