

# **ISLAM**

## **Submission & Peace**

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**Islam: Submission & Peace**  
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## Publisher's Note

The universe has a Creator, Allah, the Most Merciful, who granted us life and made the earth habitable by providing air and water. Through His Messengers, He has revealed the ultimate purpose of life and how we should live it. After death, we will be held accountable for our actions. Those who do good will be rewarded with paradise, while those who commit sins will face the consequences in hell. Thus, the only path to salvation is to live in accordance with the guidance provided by Allah through His Messengers.

The Holy Qur'an is the divine words of Allah, our Creator, and it stands as the only scripture in the world that remains completely unaltered and unchanged. This sacred message from Allah was delivered to humanity through the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). While some people are aware of this truth, others are not. It is the duty of those who know this message to share it with others. Niche of Truth is a community established with the purpose of fulfilling this responsibility.

O Allah, accept this humble effort from us for the propagation of your message of truth, forgive our sins, bless those who have worked behind this and those who cooperated with this, and give strength to our weak hands... (Ameen).

-Niche of Truth



## Preface

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

Dear brothers and sisters,

“May his soul rest in peace” is a common phrase that people say on someone’s demise. However, have we ever wondered: what is soul, what is eternal peace and what is meant by the above phrase – *rest in peace*.

In fact, here we are implying and accepting the fact that there is a world after death where the soul needs peace.

Those who open their eyes and think intelligently will understand that this world has a creator.

When we think deeper, some relevant questions arise:

- Where did I come from?
- Does this life end with death?
- If there is another world after death, what would it be like?
- Will there be punishments in the afterlife?
- If so, what should I do to escape that?
- How should I live in this world so that I can attain salvation in the hereafter?

Prophets were sent with divine scriptures to shed light on these questions.

Only the divine scriptures can clearly tell us - Who we are, who

created us, what is the purpose of this life and what will happen after death.

Isn't it our duty to explore and determine whether a divine scripture truly exists?

Why does a man who tirelessly seeks and implements the best ways to enhance life in this world often overlook the significance of the eternal afterlife?!

This book is presented in a clear and concise manner, ensuring that anyone can grasp Islam's perspective on the subject.

This book offers a brief overview of essential topics such as Islam, Allah-the Lord of the Universe, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), The Hereafter, The ultimate purpose of life, and the Divine scripture-the Qur'an. However, it is important to recognize that these subjects naturally warrant more in-depth exploration and study.

Several sections of this book were thoughtfully prepared by our esteemed brother, Sajjad Ibn Abdurazak.

To err is human! Please don't hesitate to let us know if something catches your attention.

The sole inspiration in writing this booklet is by the promise of Allah's great reward and the Prophets' command to spread the truth with humanity.

O Allah! Accept from us.

(Ameen)

All praise be to Allah, The Cherisher and Sustainer of the worlds

Jamal Attingal.

22.09.2024

## Chapter 1 Does God exist?

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### **The Earth We Live On!**

The Earth is spinning at a remarkable speed of 29.78 Km per second.

All the planets, moons, including the Sun and the Moon, are moving precisely along their orbits.

The Milky Way, our galaxy, is said to contain over 100 billion stars, and recent studies suggest that there are more than 200 billion galaxies in the universe.

Who is in control of all this?

Who directed this incredible precision?

**Can your answer really be that there is no Creator?**

Then...

As you read this, lift your eyes and look around. How beautiful is the Earth! Every sight, every living creature on this 23.5-degree-tilted planet is a marvel.

Consider this: it takes about 12 bees their entire lifetime to gather just one teaspoon of honey.

**Now, think about your own body!**

- Were you not once one of the 200 million sperms that made the incredible journey from your father to your mother's womb?
- You live with a heart that beats on average 70 times per minute, around 100,000 times a day. This heart has been

beating since the fourth week of embryonic development, pumping blood to all 75 trillion cells in your body.

- **Your eyes**, made up of 20 million functional parts, can perceive up to a million different colours—an intricate design that rivals even the most advanced modern cameras.
- And **your kidneys** clean 180 liters of blood every single day.
- **Your brain** is the most complex organ in the biological world, capable of processing and generating over two billion pieces of information. Just one brain cell can store five times the information contained in the entire Encyclopaedia Britannica. Nerve signals in the brain travel at speeds of up to 170 miles per hour, sending 100,000 messages every second!

The wonders of our body are countless.

**Do you truly believe all this is possible without a Creator?**

“Or were they created by nothing, or were they the creators [of themselves]?” (Qur’an 52:35)

**Think about this...**

This book in your hands – do you believe it has no author? Have you met the author? Do you know Him? No. Yet, you still believe that this book was written by someone.

What is the evidence for that belief? The book itself.

Now, consider the visible sky, the Earth, the stars, and everything in existence. Aren’t they all evidence of a Creator?

“And it is He who created the night and the day and the sun and the moon; all [heavenly bodies] in an orbit are swimming.” (Qur’an 21:33)

Some are skeptical about whether there is a Creator behind the creation and maintenance of this universe. Atheists often argue that there is no concrete proof of God’s existence, and thus claim that their belief in the non-existence of God is valid.

However, belief in God is not just a matter of blind faith;

it is a reality that can be understood and confirmed through sound evidence. Islam teaches that the knowledge of a Creator is inherent within human nature itself. Scientific studies and discoveries continue to shed light on this truth.

“So direct your face toward the religion, inclining to truth. [Adhere to] the fitrah of Allah upon which He has created [all] people. No change should there be in the creation of Allah. That is the correct religion, but most of the people do not know.” (Qur’an 30:30)

Dr. Oliveira Petrovich, an applied psychology research fellow at Oxford University, said that if a child were raised on a deserted island without any knowledge of belief in God, upon coming to their senses, they would still recognize that there is a power behind the light they see. This simple truth is what convinces people of the existence of a Creator.

In short, human intellect recognizes that not even a needle can exist by chance, and that everything around us — from the vast universe and the movement of billions of celestial bodies to the cycles of day and night, and the rain and the sun — cannot exist without a maker. How can we claim that all of this is happening on its own, without any control or guidance?

If we are convinced that this world has a creator, then it begs the question...

Who is that creator?

## Chapter 2 Know Your Creator

Islam introduces ‘God’ (Allah) as the Creator and Sustainer of the universe. The term ‘Allah’ in Arabic linguistically means ‘He who is truly worthy of all worship.’ Interestingly, non-Muslims in Arab countries also refer to God as Allah. This term is unique in that it is a noun with neither gender nor plural form. Muslims prefer to use the name Allah as it encapsulates divine majesty in a way that other languages might not.

Islam teaches that the One God can be called by any name found in sacred texts that accurately reflect His holiness and

grandeur.

Allah says in the Qur'an, Ta Ha 20:50

He said, "Our Lord is He who gave each thing its form and then guided [it]."

The Holy Qur'an provides a concise yet profound explanation of the nature of Allah.

Allah says in the Qur'an, Al-Ikhlās 112:1-4

Say, "He is Allah, [who is] One, Allah, the Eternal Refuge. He neither begets nor is born, Nor is there to Him any equivalent.

## Chapter 3 Allah is above his creations

Islam is in no way aligned with the idea of the presence of God in every particle. Islam authentically confronts the idea that Allah is omnipresent. It is clear from the Qur'an and the teachings of the Prophet that Allah is exalted above all his creations and is above his seven heavens (skies). He is above all creations, and there is nothing that is above Him.

Allah says in the Qur'an Al-Mulk 67:16-17

Do you feel secure that He who is above would not cause the earth to swallow you and suddenly it would sway? Or do you feel secure that He who is above would not send against you a storm of stones? Then you would know how [severe] was My warning.

In another verse Allah says: As-Sajdah 32:5

He arranges [each] matter from the heaven to the earth; then it will ascend to Him in a Day, the extent of which is a thousand years of those which you count

It is essential to understand that everything that is not Allah is indeed part of His creation. However, Allah does not dwell within His creations nor does He take on a physical form within them.

## Chapter 4 Oneness of Allah

Islam advocates for a strict form of monotheism and fundamentally opposes polytheism.

Allah says in the Qur'an, Al-Hashr 59:22

“He is Allah, besides whom there is no god, the Knower of the unseen and the seen. He is All-Merciful, Very-Merciful.”

It's clear to any reasonable person that having two kings, two prime ministers, or even two heads of a household will likely lead to conflict, disrupting the harmony and efficient functioning of either the country or the family.

If there were more than one God, it could lead to confusion regarding divine authority, create conflicts between differing deities, and undermine the concept of a unified moral and ethical framework.

If the entire visible and invisible universe is created and sustained by multiple gods, the implications can only be imagined.

Consider the existence of more than one God. There must be either harmony or division among them; one of these scenarios is essential. If there is a disagreement, one God may will a thing to exist while another wills it not to exist. This leads to a paradox where something both exists and does not exist simultaneously, which does not make any sense. Imagine a situation where one deity desires something to be as it is, while another wishes it to be different. If these intentions arise at different times, each god can only act when the other is not intending to do so, suggesting a complete lack of competence on their part.

Imagine a scenario where two Gods exist in harmony. Each god is capable of creation, but if one God intends to manifest something, it may result in them becoming more than just one entity. This raises the question of the nature of their powers.

If part of the creation of an object is attributed to one God while another part is attributed to the other, it suggests that

neither possesses complete autonomy in their abilities. In this scenario, each god only wields partial power. Furthermore, if one God is inactive while the other acts, the idle God doesn't need to announce their inactivity; they exist as a bystander, lacking influence and purpose.

This dynamic of shared creation highlights the complexities of their collaboration, revealing the limitations of each god's influence when engaged in a joint endeavour.

What would happen if there were more than one God?

Allah says in the Qur'an, Al-Anbiya 21:22

“Had there been within the heavens and earth gods besides Allah, they both would have been ruined. So exalted is Allah, Lord of the Throne, above what they describe.”

## Chapter 5 Is Allah the Sole Deity?

The Qur'an contains profound and striking insights that may astonish the human mind. Exploring these teachings can illuminate the reasons why worship is exclusively directed to Allah.

**Allah is the only real deity!**

Allah says in the Qur'an, Luqman 31:30

“That is because Allah is the Truth, and that what they call upon other than Him is falsehood, and because Allah is the Most High, the Great.”

Islam emphasizes that all beings worshipped apart from Allah are merely creations, and that true worship should be directed solely towards the One True Creator.

Allah says in the Qur'an, An-Nahl 16:20-21

“And those they invoke other than Allah create nothing, and they [themselves] are created. They are, [in fact], dead, not alive, and they do not perceive when they will be resurrected.”

**Only Allah, the Creator, heeds prayer; no other creatures do.**

Allah says in the Qur'an, Fatir 35:14

“If you invoke them, they do not hear your supplication; and if they heard, they would not respond to you. And on the Day of Resurrection they will deny your association. And none can inform you like [one] Acquainted [with all matters].”

### **Other deities can't even help themselves!**

Allah says in the Qur'an, Al-A'raf 7:197

“And those you call upon besides Him are unable to help you, nor can they help themselves.”

Allah says in the Qur'an, Ar-Ra'd 13:14

“To Him [alone] is the supplication of truth. And those they call upon besides Him do not respond to them with a thing, except as one who stretches his hands toward water [from afar, calling it] to reach his mouth, but it will not reach it [thus]. And the supplication of the disbelievers is not but in error [i.e. futility].”

### **Reflect on what those worshiped beside Allah have contributed to this earth.**

Allah says in the Qur'an, Al-Hajj 22:73

“O people, an example is presented, so listen to it. Indeed, those you invoke besides Allah will never create [as much as] a fly, even if they gathered together for that purpose. And if the fly should steal away from them a [tiny] thing, they could not recover it from him. Weak are the pursuer and pursued.”

### **The parable of those who take guardians besides Allah.**

Allah says in the Qur'an, Al-'Ankabut 29:41

“The example of those who take allies other than Allah is like that of the spider who takes a home. And indeed, the weakest of homes is the home of the spider, if they only knew.”

## **Those worshiped beside Allah possess nothing.**

Allah says in the Qur'an, Fatir 35:13

“He causes the night to enter the day, and He causes the day to enter the night and has subjected the sun and the moon - each running [its course] for a specified term. That is Allah, your Lord; to Him belongs sovereignty. And those whom you invoke other than Him do not possess [as much as] the membrane of a date seed.”

If the Creator is the sole source of our existence, sustenance, and ultimate salvation in the Hereafter, then it begs the question: what purpose does it serve to offer our worship to anything other than this Creator? Engaging in worship directed at anyone or anything else seems futile when only the Creator can truly hear our prayers and provide the help we seek.

## **Chapter 6 What is Islam?**

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The term “Islam” is derived from the word “silm,” which means submission and peace. Islam is the ultimate peace one can attain by total submission of his life - strictly obeying the commands and keeping away from trespassing the boundaries, in all walks of life - to the cherisher and sustainer of the universe - Allah the exalted.

## **Chapter 7 Is Prophet Muhammed the founder of Islam?**

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Islam is the guidance from Allah, our Creator and Sustainer of the universe, to achieve the goal of immortal success in the hereafter. Therefore, it is the divine guidance that has existed from the beginning of human existence on earth.

Islam teaches that more than one hundred thousand Prophets were sent in different periods of time to guide mankind

Prophet Muhammad (Pbuh) is the last link in that chain of

Prophets, who were entrusted with delivering the divine guidance or message to the foregone communities and societies.

“Indeed, we have sent you with the truth, as a bearer of glad tidings and a warner. There is no community without a warner passing by” (Qur’an Chapter: 35, Verse 24).

“And We have already sent messengers before you. Among them are those [whose stories] We have related to you, and among them are those [whose stories] We have not related to you. And it was not for any messenger to bring a sign [or verse] except by permission of Allah. So, when the command of Allah comes, it will be concluded in truth, and the falsifiers will thereupon lose [all].” (Qur’an Chapter: 40, Verse 78)

## Chapter 8 Who is a Muslim?

A Muslim is the one who has wholeheartedly surrendered his or her life to Allah, the sustainer and protector of the universe. Therefore, a true Muslim is one who shows unwavering commitment to the Creator’s instructions in every aspect of life.

One is not considered a Muslim solely by birth or Arabic name, but rather by the righteous beliefs, the true faith held in their heart and the deeds that stem from those beliefs, adhering to the divine guidance.

## Chapter 9 Islam: A Religion Rooted in Human Nature and the Universe

As discussed before, the term “Islam” is derived from the word “silm,” which means submission. Islam embodies total submission to Allah, the Lord of the universe. Thus, we can say that everything in the universe is under his command in ultimate submission as all things operate in accordance with divine instruction.

Allah says in the Qur’an, Aal-e-Imran 3:83

“So is it other than the religion of Allah they desire, while to Him have submitted [all] those within the heavens and earth, willingly or by compulsion, and to Him they will be returned?”

Allah has created humanity with an innate nature, and Islam is the religion that aligns perfectly with that nature.

Allah says in the Qur’an, Ar-Rum 30:30

“So direct your face toward the religion, inclining to truth. [Adhere to] the fitrah of Allah upon which He has created [all] people. No change should there be in the creation of Allah. That is the correct religion, but most of the people do not know.”

## Chapter 10 Islam: Complete and Comprehensive

Some religions and philosophies focus solely on faith, neglecting social and cultural dimensions, while others may prioritize social concerns at the expense of spiritual beliefs. In contrast, Islam offers a comprehensive system of life that harmonizes both realms. It does not advocate for asceticism or complete detachment from the material world; rather, it encourages individuals to engage positively with society.

Islam asserts that spiritual fulfillment can be achieved through active participation in the material world. For instance, when the religion teaches that removing an obstacle from someone’s path is a virtue, it highlights that this act not only fulfills a spiritual obligation, but also serves a significant social purpose enriching the community as a whole.

For example, Islam teaches that removing an obstacle from the path is a virtue, it emphasizes that by doing so, one fulfills their obligation to society. This act not only benefits the community in this life but is also recorded and duly rewarded in the hereafter.

Islam provides comprehensive guidance on every stage of human life, from birth to death, as well as insights into what lies beyond this world. Its teachings encompass moral, ethical, and spiritual aspects, ensuring that individuals understand their

purpose and responsibilities throughout their lives.

A person holds a profound debt of gratitude to their Creator, Allah, and to the Prophet Muhammad for the guidance and teachings that shape their faith and life. Following this, one must also take responsibility for their own body, fulfill obligations to their family, and contribute to the well-being of society. Salvation in the hereafter can only be achieved by honouring and fulfilling all of these commitments.

Some people question why religion should be integrated into all aspects of life, suggesting that it should only be practiced in places of worship. However, it is essential to recognize that every moment of a person's daily life, from waking up to going to bed, is guided by the principles of Islam.

Islam offers clear, robust, and enduring guidelines for various material matters, including education, work, trade, marriage, financial transactions, family dynamics, social responsibilities, national obligations, and political engagement. Additionally, it provides specific instructions for spiritual matters, such as the pursuit of religious knowledge and acts of worship.

The teachings of Islam extend to a wide range of etiquettes, covering everything from personal hygiene and grooming to social interactions. This includes excretory etiquette, cleanliness, driving, walking, clothing, hospitality, and even intimate relationships. There are guidelines for nail care and personal grooming, as well as for respecting the environment and nature.

Moreover, Islam emphasizes the importance of fulfilling duties to various individuals and groups. These include responsibilities to the Creator and the Messenger, as well as obligations to parents, children, spouses, relatives, teachers, friends, colleagues, employers, neighbours, the less fortunate, and those in positions of authority. It also encompasses duties towards animals, plants, and natural resources, highlighting a comprehensive and precise vision for human interaction.

In essence, Islam provides a holistic framework that governs every facet of life, ensuring that individuals engage thoughtfully and respectfully with one another and the world around them.

In all aspects of human interaction, Islam uniquely stands out as it provides an unparalleled set of legal precepts that cannot be found in any other ideal.

## Chapter 11 The Prophets

Prophets are God's messengers tasked with guiding humanity back to divine truth when it strays from the right path. They convey Allah's message, offering glad tidings of Paradise, warning of Hell, explaining laws, and teaching rituals as needed throughout time.

Allah says in the Qur'an, Al-Baqarah 2:213

"Mankind was [of] one religion [before their deviation]; then Allah sent the Prophets as bringers of good tidings and warners and sent down with them the Scripture in truth to judge between the people concerning that in which they differed. And none differed over the Scripture except those who were given it - after the clear proofs came to them - out of jealous animosity among themselves. And Allah guided those who believed to the truth concerning that over which they had differed, by His permission. And Allah guides whom He wills to a straight path."

The essence of the message delivered by all the Prophets, who were divinely instructed by Allah, was the declaration: "La ilaha illallah" (there is none worthy of worship but Allah).

Allah says in the Qur'an, Al-Anbiya 21:25

"And We sent not before you any messenger except that We revealed to him that, "There is no deity except Me, so worship Me."

Allah says in the Qur'an, Fatir 35:24

"Indeed, We have sent you with the truth as a bringer of good tidings and a warner. And there was no nation but that there had passed within it a warner."

However, the majority of the enlightened society sought to

deny, mock, and harass the Prophets, viewing them as enemies who brought trouble. Throughout history, only a few have chosen to follow the Prophets, known as Hawariyun (helpers) or Ashab (companions).

A Narration from Jabir (RA) state that the Prophet said: 'Indeed, every Prophet has helpers' (Bukhari).

Fearing Allah is rooted in principles derived from the teachings of all the Prophets who faithfully conveyed their message. The foremost of these principles is the call to monotheism, or Tawheed.

Allah says in the Qur'an, An-Nahl 16:36

"And We certainly sent into every nation a messenger, [saying], "Worship Allah and avoid Taghut." And among them were those whom Allah guided, and among them were those upon whom error was [deservedly] decreed. So proceed through the earth and observe how was the end of the deniers."

It is a clear command to worship none but Allah, and this applies to everyone. Associating partners with Allah is a grave sin that excludes one from Paradise and guarantees entry into Hell.

Allah says in the Qur'an, Luqman 31:13

And [mention, O Muhammad], when Luqman said to his son while he was instructing him, "O my son, do not associate [anything] with Allah. Indeed, association [with him] is great injustice."

Allah says in the Qur'an, Al-Ma'idah 5:72

"They have certainly disbelieved who say, "Allah is the Messiah, the son of Mary" while the Messiah has said, "O Children of Israel, worship Allah, my Lord and your Lord." Indeed, he who associates others with Allah - Allah has forbidden him Paradise, and his refuge is the Fire. And there are not for the wrongdoers any helpers."

## Chapter 12

# Prophet Muhammad(PBUH): The Final Messenger

Prophets came to guide those who had strayed from divine truth back to the right path.

The final link in this Prophetic chain is the esteemed Prophet Muhammad.

No other Prophet will come to fulfill the great mission of proclaiming the true religion, as Islam teaches that this mission concluded with the final Prophet, Muhammad.

Allah says in the Qur'an, Al-Ahzab 33:40

“Muhammad is not the father of [any] one of your men, but [he is] the Messenger of Allah and last of the Prophets. And ever is Allah, of all things, Knowing.”

Allah says in the Qur'an, Ar-Ra'd 13:7

“And those who disbelieved say,”Why has a sign not been sent down to him from his Lord?” You are only a warner, and for every people is a guide.”

The exaltation granted to previous Prophets was limited to specific times and societies, but Muhammad is the final Prophet. No other Prophet will come after him, and it is Prophet Muhammad who was sent to all of humanity.

Allah says in the Qur'an, Al-Ahzab 33:45-46

“O Prophet, indeed We have sent you as a witness and a bringer of good tidings and a warner. And one who invites to Allah, by His permission, and an illuminating lamp.”

Some people may have misconceptions, thinking that Muhammad was merely an Arabian reformer or that he is the only Prophet for Muslims. To correct this understanding, we must consider what Allah reveals through the Qur'an.

Allah says in the Qur'an, An-Nisa' 4:79

“What comes to you of good is from Allah, but what comes to you of evil, [O man], is from yourself. And We have sent you,

[O Muhammad], to the people as a messenger, and sufficient is Allah as Witness.”

Allah says in the Qur’an, Al-A’raf 7:158

“Say, [O Muhammad],”O mankind, indeed I am the Messenger of Allah to you all, [from Him] to whom belongs the dominion of the heavens and the earth. There is no deity except Him; He gives life and causes death.” So believe in Allah and His Messenger, the unlettered Prophet, who believes in Allah and His words, and follow him that you may be guided.”

Allah says in the Qur’an, Al-Anbiya 21:107

“And We have not sent you, [O Muhammad], except as a mercy to the worlds.”

Allah says in the Qur’an, Saba’ 34:28

“And We have not sent you except comprehensively to mankind as a bringer of good tidings and a warner. But most of the people do not know.”

Since Muhammad is the final messenger, it is obligatory for all people to believe in him until the end of time. This belief is essential for salvation in the Hereafter.

Allah says in the Qur’an, An-Nisa’ 4:136

“O you who have believed, believe in Allah and His Messenger and the Book that He sent down upon His Messenger and the Scripture which He sent down before. And whoever disbelieves in Allah, His angels, His books, His messengers, and the Last Day has certainly gone far astray.”

History teaches us that the Prophet’s life, spanning twenty three years from receiving Prophethood at the age of forty to his passing at sixty-three, serves as an exemplary model for all of humanity.

It is a testimony from Allah, the Lord of the worlds, that Prophet Muhammad possesses the best of character.

Allah says in the Qur’an, Al-Qalam 68:4

“And indeed, you are of a great moral character.”

Allah Himself declares that the Prophet's life is a model for all, as he embodied the highest standards of character.

Allah says in the Qur'an, Al-Ahzab 33:21

"There has certainly been for you in the Messenger of Allah an excellent pattern for anyone whose hope is in Allah and the Last Day and [who] remembers Allah often."

The Qur'an tells us that the mission of Prophet Muhammad, the final Prophet, is a blessing for all of humanity.

Allah says in the Qur'an, Aal-e-Imran 3:164

"Certainly did Allah confer [great] favor upon the believers when He sent among them a Messenger from themselves, reciting to them His verses and purifying them and teaching them the Book and wisdom, although they had been before in manifest error."

Alphonse de Lamartine, a French poet, politician, and writer who was influential in the foundation of the Second Republic wrote:

Philosopher, orator, apostle, legislator, warrior, conqueror of ideas, restorer of a rational dogma for a cult without imagery, founder of twenty earthly empires and of one spiritual empire; this is Muhammad. As regards all standards by which human greatness may be measured, we may well ask, is there any man greater than he? - Extract from Alphonse de Lamartine's *Histoire de la Turquie* Paris, 1854, vol. II, pp. 276-277

It is only natural that those who fear the growth and development of Islam would direct various forms of criticism against it. One such example is the act of distorting the life of the Prophet.

In today's world, where the Prophet's life is often misrepresented, it is crucial not to rely on magazines, websites, or fake accounts spread by the enemies of Islam. Instead, it is earnestly recommended that you seek to understand the true life of the Prophet by turning to authentic sources of history.

## Chapter 13 The Holy Qur'an

The Qur'an is the final book revealed to humanity by Allah, the Creator of the world. It was conveyed to the world through the last Prophet, Muhammad. This divine book is a message for all people, to be accepted by everyone, including the last human to live on Earth.

Allah says in the Qur'an, Ibrahim 14:1

“Alif, Lam, Ra. [This is] a Book which We have revealed to you, [O Muhammad], that you might bring mankind out of darkneses into the light by permission of their Lord - to the path of the Exalted in Might, the Praiseworthy.”

The word ‘Qur'an’ means ‘to read,’ ‘to recite,’ and ‘to be read.’ It is used in the Qur'an itself to refer to a recited scripture (Qur'an 13:31). Like earlier scriptures, the Qur'an does not just serve as a code of law (Torah), psalms (Zabur), and the message of the Gospel (Bible). Perhaps it is named the Qur'an because every single word of it must be recited repeatedly by billions of believers until the end of time, engraved in their hearts and guiding their lives. The true reason for this name is known only to Allah, the one who revealed it.

For a true believer, the Qur'an is the ultimate criterion for judgment. They understand that whatever is commanded in it is good, and whatever is prohibited is evil. The Qur'an refers to itself as Furqan (Qur'an 2:33, 2:185, 3:4, 25:1), meaning the ‘discerner of truth.’

The Qur'an also introduces itself through several epithets: Kitab (Book), Dhikr (Admonition), Noor (Light), Huda (Guide), Burhan (Proof), Shifa (Relief), Qayyim (Upright), and Muhaimin (Guardian or Protector of the foundations of previous scriptures)

### Holy Qur'an Translation / Conceptual Translation

The Holy Qur'an is the speech of Allah, the Creator. It was never written by any human. Therefore, its structure is not like the books we typically read.

If we were to translate the words of the Qur'an directly, we would not only fail to grasp its true meaning, but sometimes, we might even end up with the opposite interpretation.

To truly understand the concept of the Qur'an, we must consider the explanations provided by the Prophet Muhammad, to whom the Qur'an was revealed. He clarified each verse to his companions and demonstrated its meaning through his actions. The explanations of the Prophet and his noble companions must be included in the interpretation of each verse.

Earlier scholars followed this method and wrote extensive commentaries on the Qur'an. These commentaries serve as detailed explanations, which is why we refer to them as 'Qur'anic exegesis' rather than a direct translation of the Qur'an.

What seekers of knowledge should do is learn Arabic to understand the Qur'an in its original form. Translations of the Qur'an into other languages are only meant to provide a general understanding for those unable to read it in Arabic. It is beyond human capability to create a language that fully preserves the supernatural essence of the Holy Qur'an. Its true meaning can only be understood through Arabic, and it is not possible to fully recreate the Qur'an in languages like Malayalam or English.

### **Overview and Framework of the Holy Qur'an Presentation**

The Holy Qur'an is not a book with a linear narrative from start to finish, like the books we are accustomed to reading. Rather, it is a divine scripture that contains guidance, instructions, and commandments delivered through the "Wahy" (divine revelation) sent by Allah via the Angel Jibreel (AS). These revelations were received over a period of 23 years in the life of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), beginning when he was 40 years old.

The Qur'an, as it exists today, is unchanged from its original form.

The Qur'an is the only divine scripture in its entirety. It was fully written during the Prophet's (PBUH) lifetime, recorded on materials such as leather, stone, and bone. The text was formally compiled into its complete codified form during the caliphate of the first Caliph, Abu Bakr (RA). Later, under the third Caliph,

Uthman (RA), copies of the Qur'an were distributed to the various capitals.

The Qur'an is the direct speech of Allah, the Creator of the universe. Jibreel (AS) conveyed it to the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), who then recited it to his companions. The same recitation has been preserved and continues to be recited by Muslims around the world today. This is in fulfillment of Allah's promise, as mentioned in the Qur'an, Al-Hijr 15:9

“Indeed, it is We who sent down the Qur'an and indeed, We will be its guardian.”

The reason the Qur'an does not appear as a book with a continuous narrative is that it was not written by human hands. It is a divine compilation, not bound by the structure of human storytelling.

The Qur'an contains 6,236 verses (Ayahs), which are distributed across 114 Surahs (chapters), both long and short verses, serving as the timeless guidance for humanity. Each verse was revealed in response to specific events or circumstances. The verses address various aspects of life, from guiding the purpose of existence to correcting societal wrongs, and many other reasons. It is due to this context-driven revelation that the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was able to transform a society immersed in immorality into a community of righteousness.

### **What is the evidence that the Qur'an is a divine book?**

The Qur'an stands as the only scripture that openly claims to be a divine revelation. It describes itself as follows as Allah says in the Qur'an, Ash-Shu'ara' 26:192-194

“And indeed, the Qur'an is the revelation of the Lord of the worlds. The Trustworthy Spirit has brought it down Upon your heart, [O Muhammad] - that you may be of the warners”

### **Consistency and Lack of Contradictions**

The Qur'an addresses an incredibly wide range of subjects, covering moral, social, legal, and spiritual matters. Over the span of 23 years, the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) received these revelations in various contexts, each tailored to the specific

circumstances of the time. Despite the diverse circumstances in which the verses were revealed, the Qur'an remains free of contradictions, offering a unified and consistent message throughout. This coherence, despite being revealed over such an extended period, further affirms its divine origin.

Allah says in the Qur'an, An-Nisa' 4:82

"Then do they not reflect upon the Qur'an? If it had been from [any] other than Allah, they would have found within it much contradiction."

### **Moral Laws**

The moral principles outlined in the Qur'an are universal and applicable to any society. Whether in personal, family, social, or political life, following the guidance set forth by the Qur'an leads to goodness, progress, and harmony. The Qur'an presents itself as a book of guidance for those who are thoughtful and discerning.

Allah says in the Qur'an, Al-Baqarah 2:2

"This is the Book about which there is no doubt, a guidance for those conscious of Allah."

### **Practicality**

To truly understand the practicality of the Qur'an and the profound transformation it brought, we must examine the state of pre-Islamic Arabian society. Politically and militarily disorganized, this society was also agriculturally backward, lacking essential infrastructure. Education was scarce, medical knowledge was rudimentary, and poverty was widespread. Superstitions held sway over people's beliefs, and alcohol and intoxicants were rampant. Tribalism and pride in lineage led to bloodshed in the name of honour and glory.

This was the condition of Arabia before the revelation of the Qur'an. Yet, the guidance provided by the Qur'an addressed these issues directly, transforming a society marred by these challenges into one of social justice, unity, and progress.

The picture of Arabia after the revelation of the Qur'an is vastly different from what it was before. The society that once

struggled with tribal conflicts and backwardness became the bearers of a new, superior culture. In the fields of science and technology, the early Muslims outpaced the giants of the time, including the Greeks. A society once torn apart by tribal strife became a model of unity and cooperation. What was once an uncertain understanding of right and wrong evolved into a strong foundation of righteousness and ethical values, propagating the principles of fairness and justice.

This was the great revolution brought about by the Qur'an. Is there any other book in human history that has elevated a people to the highest pinnacle of culture as the Qur'an did? The answer is no. Truly, there is no book more practical or transformative than the Qur'an.

### **Scientific Insights in the Qur'an**

The Qur'an's scientific accuracy and its alignment with modern discoveries further affirm its divine origin. The revelations contained within the Qur'an were presented at a time when knowledge of fields such as astronomy, geography, and oceanography was rudimentary at best. Yet, the Qur'an contains insights that align perfectly with the discoveries made centuries later.

For instance, consider the Qur'anic references to embryonic development. Today, we know that only one sperm out of hundreds of thousands unites with an egg to form an embryo. Before the invention of the microscope, it was commonly believed that a baby was formed through the condensation of sperm. However, the Qur'an, revealed over fourteen centuries ago, clearly describes the beginning of human creation from a small portion of sperm. This early revelation is in complete harmony with modern biological knowledge, further emphasizing the Qur'an's extraordinary nature as a divine scripture.

Allah says in the Qur'an, Al-Qiyamah 75:3

“Had he not been a sperm from semen emitted?”

We now know that an embryo is formed when a male sperm unites with an egg. However, for centuries, it was widely believed that a tiny baby existed inside the male sperm, and that the

mother's womb merely provided a space for this pre-existing baby to grow. This belief persisted until the 18th century. In stark contrast, the Qur'an clearly states that human creation begins from the sperm that has been combined with the egg.

The Qur'an describes the various stages of embryonic development in remarkable detail. One of the key verses related to this is as Allah says in the Qur'an, Al-Mu'minun 23:12-14

“And certainly did We create man from an extract of clay. Then We placed him as a sperm-drop in a firm lodging. Then We made the sperm-drop into a clinging clot, and We made the clot into a lump [of flesh], and We made [from] the lump, bones, and We covered the bones with flesh; then We developed him into another creation. So blessed is Allah, the best of creators.”

### **The Challenge**

The Qur'an was revealed to a society that included some of the greatest giants of Arabic literature. Many poets of the time were staunch opponents of Islam. In response to those who doubted the divine nature of the Qur'an, it issued a challenge:

Allah say's in the Qur'an, Al-Baqarah 2:23

“And if you are in doubt about what We have sent down upon Our Servant [Muhammad], then produce a surah the like thereof and call upon your witnesses other than Allah, if you should be truthful.”

Despite their mastery of language and literature, none of the literary giants of the time were able to produce even a single chapter comparable to the shortest chapter of the Qur'an. This challenge has stood the test of time and remains unfulfilled to this day.

The challenge posed by the Qur'an is not merely to replicate its style, but to produce an equivalent composition that is as fresh, spiritually profound, thought-provoking, and insightful. Today, we know that no human being has been able to meet this challenge. Given the limited scope of human knowledge and abilities, it is clear that only Allah, the All-Wise, possesses the power to produce even a single chapter equal to the Qur'an.

## Chapter 14 After death

It is human nature to act with the desire for reward. Whenever a person engages in any activity in the material world, the guiding thought is often, ‘What benefit will I gain from this?’

Human beings tend to avoid actions that lead to loss. But are the actions of a thoughtful person the same as those driven solely by worldly motives? Are you truly satisfied with your current approach? Seeking meaning in actions and life is essential, for we should not wish for our efforts to be in vain.

This is because there is no system in the physical world capable of offering just rewards or fair judgment for all human actions. The truth is that man is deserving of something greater than what this world can provide. There is no true salvation or punishment for good or evil deeds in this life alone.

Humans naturally desire that all their actions — whether mental, verbal, or physical — should yield meaningful results. In the material world, those who work with accuracy and sincerity often receive the same reward as those who act without genuine effort. There is no system in place to recognize or reward sincerity more than mere effort.

Many who destroy the lives of countless innocent people escape the law. Even if they are caught, they may not face adequate punishment. And if they are punished, it is rarely proportional to their crimes. The Hereafter is where true justice is served — where every good and bad deed is accounted for. All human actions are recorded; nothing is forgotten. On the Day of Judgment, they will be shown to the individual, and the proper reward or punishment will be given after the witnesses testify.

It is a fundamental human desire to have a system of fair reward and punishment. The Hereafter is the means by which this ultimate justice will be realized.

Allah says in the Qur’an, Ali Imran 3:185

“Every soul will taste death, and you will only be given your [full] compensation on the Day of Resurrection. So he

who is drawn away from the Fire and admitted to Paradise has attained [his desire]. And what is the life of this world except the enjoyment of delusion.”

Paradise, from the Islamic perspective, is a great refuge granted by Allah, the Owner of the Day of Judgment. It is a reward for the deeds of His servants in the afterlife, a divine bounty bestowed upon the righteous who adhere to His commands and avoid His prohibitions during their lives.

Allah says in the Qur’an, Al-Bayyinah 98:7-8

“Indeed, they who have believed and done righteous deeds - those are the best of creatures. Their reward with Allah will be gardens of perpetual residence beneath which rivers flow, wherein they will abide forever, Allah being pleased with them and they with Him. That is for whoever has feared his Lord.”

Allah says in the Qur’an, Al-Qasas 28:83

“That home of the Hereafter We assign to those who do not desire exaltedness upon the earth or corruption. And the [best] outcome is for the righteous.”

Hell, in Islam, is a place prepared by Allah as the place of punishment for those who completely reject His decrees and prohibitions. It is the fate of those who live according to their own desires, disregarding the commands of Allah, the Creator and Ruler of the worlds.

Allah says in the Qur’an, Al-Kahf 18:29

“And say,”The truth is from your Lord, so whoever wills - let him believe; and whoever wills - let him disbelieve.” Indeed, We have prepared for the wrongdoers a fire whose walls will surround them. And if they call for relief, they will be relieved with water like murky oil, which scalds [their] faces. Wretched is the drink, and evil is the resting place.”

Allah says in the Qur’an, Al-Ma’idah 5:72

“They have certainly disbelieved who say,” Allah is the Messiah, the son of Mary” while the Messiah has said,”O Children of Israel, worship Allah, my Lord and your Lord.” Indeed, he who associates others with Allah - Allah has forbidden him

Paradise, and his refuge is the Fire. And there are not for the wrongdoers any helpers.”

Allah says in the Qur’an, Al-Fajr 89:23

“And brought [within view], that Day, is Hell - that Day, man will remember, but what good to him will be the remembrance?”

## Chapter 15 The basic purpose of life

The ultimate goal of the Holy Qur’an is to guide humanity towards success in the afterlife. As such, the Qur’an clearly distinguishes between good and evil.

The central focus of the Qur’an is humanity. It was revealed to explain how humans should live on Earth, where they came from, where they will go after death, and the fundamental purpose of their existence.

Reflect for a moment: hasn’t it been a long time since we began our journey on this Earth, experiencing the moon’s cycles, basking in the sun’s warmth, hearing the chirping of crickets, and feeling the gentle touch of the trees?

Have you ever wondered what your purpose is on Earth? If so, have you made any effort to seek the answer?

A student pursuing a particular course has a goal; an expatriate working abroad has a goal; in fact, every human being has a purpose behind their actions. So, could it be that there is no purpose behind sending humanity to Earth?

Let’s reflect on what Allah, the Creator of mankind, Himself reveals about the true purpose behind our existence.

Allah says in the Qur’an, Adh-Dhariyat 51:56

“And I did not create the jinn and mankind except to worship Me.”

Allah created Eve (AS) in Paradise for the first man, Adam (AS). However, when they disobeyed Allah’s command, they were

expelled from Paradise and sent to live on Earth, which was part of Allah's divine plan.

Allah says in the Qur'an, Al-A'raf 7:24-25

[Allah] said, "Descend, being to one another enemies. And for you on the earth is a place of settlement and enjoyment for a time." He said, "Therein you will live, and therein you will die, and from it you will be brought forth."

Allah temporarily expelled mankind from Paradise. It is to that very Paradise that humans must ultimately return. Allah has set a test for humanity — the journey of life on Earth — as the means to achieve this return.

Allah says in the Qur'an, Al-Mulk 67:2

"[He] who created death and life to test you [as to] which of you is best in deed - and He is the Exalted in Might, the Forgiving."

Those who succeed in the test of this worldly life will be rewarded with Paradise, while those who fail will face the consequences in Hell. The ultimate goal of every human being is to succeed in this life's test and enter Heaven. Achieving this success is the true purpose of life.

## Chapter 16 How to Become a Muslim

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Islam is not inherited by birth, nor is it necessary to be born to Muslim parents in order to become a Muslim. Islam is not passed down through lineage, but rather it is embraced through conscious belief and acceptance. There are no special ceremonies or rituals required to officially become a Muslim.

### **Matters of Faith (Iman)**

To become a Muslim, one must believe in six core principles, which are known as the Articles of Faith (Iman).

The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) said: "Faith is belief in Allah, His angels, His books, His messengers, the Last Day, and the Day of Judgment." (Bukhari)

## 1. Belief in Allah

Belief in Allah is the foundation of Islam. It is the belief in the existence and absolute oneness of Allah. This belief in Tawheed (the Oneness of Allah) has three key components:

### a) Oneness in Lordship

This is the belief that Allah alone is the Creator, Sustainer, and Sovereign of the entire universe. Allah is the Owner of everything, including the heavens and the earth, the sun, the moon, the billions of stars, and all living and non-living things, both seen and unseen.

### b) Unity in Worship

Unity in worship means that all acts of worship—whether in words or actions—are dedicated to Allah alone. This includes prayer, fasting, charity, and every form of devotion. No one else shares in the worship due to Allah.

### c) Unity in Names and Attributes

This refers to the belief that Allah’s names and attributes are unique, perfect, and incomparable. Allah is unlike anything in creation, and His qualities are beyond human understanding, yet they are described in the Qur’an and the teachings of the Prophet (PBUH).

## 2. Belief in Angels

Angels are invisible beings created from light. Unlike humans, they do not have free will, but are created by Allah to worship Him and carry out His commands. Belief in angels is an essential part of faith in Islam, as they play crucial roles in delivering Allah’s messages and carrying out various tasks assigned to them.

## 3. Belief in the Scriptures

Belief in the Scriptures means accepting that Allah sent down divine books to His chosen Prophets to guide humanity and show them the true path. These books were revealed to provide clear guidance and laws for people to follow.

Some of the most important scriptures revealed by Allah include:

- The Torah to Prophet Musa (Moses) (PBUH)
- The Zabur (Psalms) to Prophet Dawood (David) (PBUH)
- The Injeel (Gospel) to Prophet Isa (Jesus) (PBUH)
- The Qur'an to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)

While many thousands of Prophets were sent to various communities, many of the scriptures revealed to them were altered or corrupted over time. The Qur'an, however, is the final and preserved scripture, confirming the messages of the previous Prophets and their scriptures. Allah has promised that the Qur'an will remain infallible and unchanged until the end of time.

#### **4. Belief in the Prophets**

Belief in the Prophets is the firm conviction that Allah appointed messengers in every community throughout history to call people to worship Him alone and to reject all forms of idolatry. The role of the Prophets was not only to deliver Allah's messages but also to teach the laws and commandments of Allah, guiding people to lead righteous lives.

The Prophets were examples of how to live according to Allah's guidance, and they acted as models of virtue, justice, and piety. The final messenger in this long line of Prophets is Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), whose teachings serve as a comprehensive guide for humanity.

#### **5. Belief in the Last Day**

The Last Day is the day when all of creation, including humans, will come to an end. Everything that is not the Creator will cease to exist on that day. Islam teaches that on this day, all individuals will be resurrected, gathered, and judged by Allah according to their deeds. This is a fundamental aspect of Islamic belief.

On the Last Day, Allah will establish a platform of perfect justice, where every action will be weighed with precision. Those who performed good deeds will be rewarded with paradise, while those who committed evil will face punishment in hell. The Qur'an has clearly stated that those who increase in righteous deeds will enter Jannah (paradise), and those who persist in evil

will enter Jahannam (hell).

## 6. Belief in Divine Decree (Qadar)

Belief in the divine decree means understanding that everything that happens in life is according to Allah's will. Nothing occurs without His decision. Allah, the All-Knowing, has determined everything with complete precision. His knowledge encompasses every event, and every occurrence in the universe is recorded and documented in His eternal wisdom.

### Islam: The Five Pillars of Faith

There are certain practices and obligations that every Muslim must follow. These are known as the Five Pillars of Islam, which form the foundation of a Muslim's life and faith. They include:

1. Shahada (Testification of Faith) – To declare that there is no deity but Allah, and Muhammad (PBUH) is His messenger.
2. Salah (Prayer) – To perform the five daily prayers.
3. Zakat (Charity) – To give a portion of one's wealth to those in need.
4. Sawm (Fasting) – To fast during the month of Ramadan, abstaining from food, drink, and other physical needs.
5. Hajj (Pilgrimage) – To make the pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in a lifetime, if financially and physically able.

As narrated by Ibn Umar (RA), the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) said: "Islam is built upon five pillars: the testimony that there is no god but Allah and Muhammad is His Messenger, establishing regular prayers, giving zakat, fasting during Ramadan, and performing Hajj if able." (Bukhari)

### 1. Shahada (Testimony of Faith)

In Islam there is no compulsion in religion. A person becomes a Muslim by coming to the realization—through self-understanding—that Allah is the Creator of the universe, that He alone is worthy of worship, and that Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is the Last Prophet, the final messenger chosen by Allah. This understanding leads one to declare their faith, which is known as the Shahada (Testimony of Faith).

## **The words of the Shahada are as follows:**

*“Ashhadu an la ilaha illallah, wa ashhadu anna Muhammadur Rasoolullah.”*

“I bear witness that there is no deity but Allah, and I bear witness that Muhammad (PBUH) is the Messenger of Allah.”

The Shahada is not just a verbal declaration, but a pledge to live according to the principles that Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) exemplified. It is a commitment to align one’s life with the teachings of Islam. Simply repeating the words without understanding their profound meaning does not constitute the true Shahada. It is the conscious choice to follow the example of the Prophet (PBUH) and organize one’s life in accordance with the teachings of Islam.

## **2. Prayer (Salah)**

Prayer is the essential form of remembrance of Allah, the Creator and Sustainer of all life. It is the second most important pillar of Islam and a fundamental act of worship. It serves as a direct connection between the believer and Allah.

It is obligatory for every Muslim to pray five times a day, performing the prayers with sincerity, humility, and understanding of their significance. The five daily prayers are:

1. Fajr - The dawn prayer
2. Dhuhr - The midday prayer
3. Asr - The afternoon prayer
4. Maghrib - The evening prayer
5. Isha - The night prayer

These prayers are not just physical acts, but moments of spiritual reflection and devotion, reinforcing the relationship with Allah throughout the day.

## **3. Zakat**

Zakat is an obligatory annual charity that requires Muslims to give a portion of their wealth to those in need. It is one of the core acts of worship in Islam and is intended to purify wealth by

redistributing it to the deserving. The amount of zakat is typically calculated as 2.5% of a person's savings and investments over the course of a year.

#### **4. Fasting (Sawm)**

Fasting during the holy month of Ramadan is a form of worship where Muslims abstain from food, drink, and all other physical needs from dawn to dusk. This act of fasting is not limited to physical abstinence; it also involves refraining from negative behaviours, such as lying, arguing, or engaging in sinful actions. The fast is observed to seek the Favor of Allah, to develop self-discipline, and to empathize with those who are less fortunate.

#### **5. Hajj (Pilgrimage)**

Hajj is a pilgrimage to Mecca that every Muslim must undertake at least once in their lifetime, provided they are physically and financially able to do so. It is one of the five pillars of Islam. Hajj involves a series of specific rituals performed over several days and is a profound spiritual journey. The pilgrimage serves to unite Muslims from around the world and it is a reminder of the equality of all people before Allah.

#### **The Responsibilities After Shahada**

Once a person declares the Shahada (Testimony of Faith) and embraces Islam, they accept the responsibility to live in accordance with the teachings of Islam. This means they must abandon actions that are prohibited (haram) and follow the commands of Islam. Some key prohibitions include:

- Shirk (Polytheism) – Associating partners with Allah.
- Alcohol – Consuming intoxicating substances.
- Riba (Usury) – Engaging in usurious practices.
- Adultery – Engaging in unlawful sexual relationships.
- Dishonesty – Lying, cheating, or stealing.
- Slander – Spreading false information about others.

At the same time, they are required to follow the commands of Islam, which include performing the five pillars of Islam and living according to the moral and ethical standards outlined in

the Qur'an and the teachings of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

**Once a person accepts Islam, they are required to follow the commandments and laws set by Allah. This includes:**

- Worshiping Allah alone (Tawhid)
- Performing regular prayers (Salah)
- Paying obligatory Zakat (charity)
- Fasting during Ramadan (Sawm)
- Performing Hajj (pilgrimage to Mecca)
- Being good to parents and showing kindness and respect to others
- Engaging in acts of benevolence and helping those in need

In short, embracing Islam means committing to live according to the guidance provided by Allah, through His revelation and the teachings of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). The word "Muslim" literally means "one who submits" to Allah's will.

### **The Forgiveness of Past Sins**

Islam teaches that when a person embraces Islam, all of their previous sins are forgiven, and they are spiritually reborn, free from their past sins of life. It is as if they are in the same pure state as when they were born. The Qur'an makes this clear: Al-Anfal 8:38

"Say to those who have disbelieved [that] if they cease, what has previously occurred will be forgiven for them. But if they return [to hostility] - then the precedent of the former [rebellious] peoples has already taken place."

Additionally, Ibn Mas'ud (RA) narrated that the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) said: "Islam wipes out what came before it (sins)." (Bukhari)

Thus, by accepting Islam, a person's past is forgiven, and they begin a new life free of their previous wrongdoings, with the opportunity to earn Allah's mercy through righteous deeds moving forward.

## NICHE OF TRUTH

Islam is the message given by the Lord of the Universe for the good of all mankind and for the success in this world and the next. It is the responsibility of humans to follow this. Islam invites to salvation, peace and tranquillity.

For that:

Worship only Allah and follow His message through Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

All are invited to this truth.

O Allah, You are a witness that we have delivered Your message.

May the Creator bless you to learn and understand the Holy Qur'an, the Holy Book of Allah, from its original source, and be among the winners.

To learn more contact:

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