GLOSSARY

Adhan: The call or announcement to Prayer. A technical term for the Call to the divine service of Friday and in the five times daily salat.

Ahl ul- Hadeeth: A group was emerged in 19th century in India during the time of Shah Ismail Shahid who rejected the *taqlid* of all the schools of *fiqh* and upheld the cause of literal and consistent reference to and rigid and faithful conformity with the Prophetic (PBUH) tradition, known as Ahle-Hadeeth. With the influence of Shah Wali Allah Dehlavi, Nawab Siddiq Hasan khan Bopali, Maulana Anayet Ali, Maulana Belayet Ali, and Miah Nazir Husain, Shah Abu Esahaq Lahury, Shah Ahmad Reja Khan, Arshad Hussain Rampuri, Shah Md. Ismail etc. they became the pioneers of this school.

Ahle Sunnat wal Jamat: Majority of Muslims which accept the authority of the whole first generation of Muslims.

Akhlaq: Good qualities, virtues, moral dispositions.

As-Sirat al- Mustaqim: The straight path which defines the life of Islam in general and the spiritual life in particular.

Batin: The inward, esoteric, hiden aspect of being doctrine, or religion. A term used in the theology so that which is in its meaning in particular, denotes esoteric knowledge.

Bid'at: The introduction of something new is bidat only when it contradicts the spirit of Islam. A practice or a belief which was not in Islam.

Chisti: A Sufi path of those initiated into the chain of succession that begins with Muin ud- Din of Ajmeer.

Dar ul- Ulum: A place of advanced religious learning.

Dars-e Nizami: A syllabus for religious institutions which more emphasis was put on the study of Quran, Hadeeth, Tafsir and Fiqh.

Fadil : Accomplished person, scholar.

Fatwa : (pl. Fatawa)- It is a formal legal opinion given by Mufti(Canon lawyer), in asnwer to question submitted to him either by a private individual or an organization.

Fiqh: Literally the word means "knowledge", "Understanding", "Comprehension". It is however, the name given to the jurisprudence in Islam which covers all the aspects of the Muslims life: collective and individual. The law that regulated the public & private life of the Muslims was based on religion; the science of these laws comes to be known as 'fiqh'. traditions relating to the deeds and utterances of the Prophet (PBUH) as recommended by his companions.

Hadrat: Digniy, a title applied to any great person.

Hajj: The pilgrimage to Makkah performed in the month of Dhul- Hijjah. One of the five pillars of Islam. It is incumbent upon those whose health and means permit it.

Hanbali: Reffering to Sunni legal mazhab ascribed to Ahmad Ibn Hanbal (780-855).

Hanafi: Reffering to Sunni legal mazhab ascribed to Abu Hnifa (699-767).

Haram: Resricted, forbidden, sacred. The sacred areas around Makkah, amadinah are called haram. It was also the apartments of woman in Muslim aristocratic households.

Hijrah: The migration of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUU) from Makkah to Madina in 622 A.D. which marks the beginning of the Islamic calendar.

Id ul- Adha: "The feas of sacrifice". It is celebrated on the 10th Dhul-Hijjah, is a part of the rites of the Makkan pilgrimage. The feast is a commemoraion of Hadrat Ibrahim's (A.S) sacrifice of the ram as a divine dispensation, reasing him from the intended sacrifice of his son.

Id ul- Fitr: The feast of breaking fast. It commences as soon as the month's fast in Ramadan is over and consequently on the first day of the month of Shawwal.

Ijtihad: The word means "exerting oneself to the utmost effort to degree to attain an object', but technically its meaning is the the utmost effort to understand the spirit and points of law and form an opinion. It is applied to those questions which are not ovevred by Quran and Sunnah.

Ikhwan: Brotherhood brathren, usually used by united Muslims.

Ilm: Knowledge, science.

Imam: Leader of the canonical prayer in Muslim community. A pre-eminent scholar of any discipline or field.

Iman: Faih, Iman is defined as faith in Allah, His Angels, His Book, His Prophets and the Day of judgement.

Islam: Surrender to the will of Allah.

Jihad: Literally 'effort' or 'exertion' but usually translated as holy war.

Mazhab (Madhhab): In Sunni Islam. One of the four equally legitimate schools of law: Hanafi, Hanbali, Maliki and Shafai.

Maghrib: Evening or sunset, the fourth time specified for he performance of the daily prayer.

Maulana: Our Master, A title given to a person respected for religious learning.

Mufassir: Writter of Quranic exegesis.

Mufti: An expert in the Shari'ah, who give opinions in case of law and conscience.

Muhaddith: A scholar of Hadeeth.

Mujtahid: An authority in Islamic legal system who can give independent opinion in the Shari'ah.

Mumin: The person of faith, the Muslim who not only has surrendered in his will to Allah to follow the injunctions of Islam and has ardent faith in Allah in his heart.

Murid: A disciple of spiritual mentor or order.

Nabi: Prophet, he who is ppointed by Allah to bring his message to men. If this message is a book or new dispensation from heaven, than nabi is called rasul.

Naqashbandi: The Sufi path of those initiated into the sufistic order of Shaikh Bha ud-Din Naqashband (d.1389).

Pir/Peer: Spiritual master, shaikh.

PBUH: Peace be upon him

Ramadan: The ninth month of Islamic calender during which all Muslims who have the capability are obliged to fast from dawn to sunset, is one of the five pillars of Islam.

R.A/R: Radiallahe Anhu/anha

Sahabah: Companions of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

Salat:	The canonical daily prayers which are obligatory for all Muslims to perform five times a day.
Shari'ah:	The Divine law, which is rooted in the Quran and Hadeeth.
Sunnah:	The tradition of the Prophet embracing his manners and ways of doing and acting in differenrn circumstances in life.
Surah:	A chapter of the Quran.
S.A.W.:	Sallillahe allaihe wasallam.
Taba'in:	Followers of the Companions of the Prophet (PBUH)
Taba taba'in:	Followers of successors of the companions of the Prophet (PBUH).
Tafsir:	Exgesis of the holy Quran.
Tariqat:	The mystical way; especially the way of a Sufi order.
Tasawwuf:	Sufism, Islamic esoterism and mysticism. It is the science of the direct knowledge of Allah. Its doctrines and methods are derived from the Quran and Sunnah.
Wahhabi:	A follower of 18th century Arabian reformer Muhammad bin Abd ul-Wahhab who taugh an anti-sufi, Hanbali Islam.
Wajib:	That act which is obligatory for a Muslim according to the injunction of the religion.
Zakat:	Religious tax which is obligatory and constitutes one of the pillars of Islam.