



Call to the Light



# MUAAZZIN

18<sup>TH</sup> RAMADHAN 1429

Newsletter No.74

18<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 2008

## Important dates

- 19<sup>th</sup> Sep – Reporting Day (Students Free Day)
- 19<sup>th</sup> Sep – School Holidays Begin
- 6<sup>th</sup> Oct – School Starts
- 10<sup>th</sup> Oct – DUCV Eid Celebration Day

## Hadith of the week

Abu Hurayrah relates that Rasulullah (SAW) said, "My Ummah were given five things for Ramadhaan which were not given to anyone except them. For them, the smell from the mouth of a fasting person is sweeter to Allah than the fragrant smell of musk. On their behalf the fish in the sea seek forgiveness for the fasting persons until they break their fast. Allah prepares and decorates a special garden in Jannah everyday and then says (to it), "The time is near when faithful servants shall cast aside the great trials of the world and come to you". In this month (for them) evil-minded Shaytaan is chained so as not to reach unto those evils to which they normally reach during other months besides Ramadhaan. On the last night of Ramadhaan they are forgiven".



The Sahaabah R.A. thereupon enquired, "O Messenger of Allah, is that last night Laylatul Qadr? Rasulullah (SAW) replied, "No. But it is only right that a servant should be given his reward on having completed his service".

## Re-Enrolment

- Current students who are returning for the 2009 school year need to be re-enrolled by September 19, 2008.
- Please do not delay beyond **September 19, 2008**.
- We shall begin enrolling new students who have applied for 2009 from September 22, 2008.
- **If the re-enrolment form is not received by the due date, you could lose a place for your child for 2009.**

The Re-Enrolment forms have been mailed to all existing parents. If you have not received one, you can request one in office.

## Shawwal: What to Do On Eid Night, Eid Day, and During the Month

## Beginning of the Ashur-ul-Hajj

Shawwal is the first of the three months named as "Ashhur al-Hajj" (i.e. the months of Hajj). Although the major acts of Hajj are normally performed in the first ten days of Zulhijjah, yet the whole period starting from the first of Shawwal up to the 10th of Zulhijjah is held to be the period of Hajj because some acts of Hajj can be performed any time during this period. For example, the *Tawaf-ul-qudum*, followed by the *Sai* of Hajj cannot be performed before Shawwal, while it can be performed any day after the beginning of Shawwal. Similarly, an 'Umrah performed before Shawwal cannot be treated as the 'Umrah of *Tamattu*: while the 'Umrah performed in Shawwal can be affiliated to the Hajj, making it a Hajj of *Tamattu*: Moreover, *ihram* of Hajj should not be started before Shawwal, because it is *makruh*. For these reasons these three months have been named as the 'months of Hajj' and the month of Shawwal has the distinction of being the first of these.

## Eid-ul-fitr

The second meritorious aspect of Shawwal is that it has been chosen by Allah Almighty for the celebration of "Eid-ul-fitr", one of the only two annual festivals recognized by the Shari'ah. This happy day is designed by the Shari'ah as a sign of gratefulness by the Muslims on the accomplishment of Ramadan, and as an immediate reward by Allah for those who spent the month of Ramadan in fasting and performing other forms of *'ibadah*.

Instead of commemorating an event from the past, the Shari'ah has prescribed the first of Shawwal as an annual festival for the Muslims at an occasion when they themselves accomplish a *great 'ibadah*. This approach reminds the Muslims that they should not rely only on the accomplishments of their ancestors, rather, they should themselves perform meritorious acts to please their Creator.

In prescribing the ways to celebrate the happy day, Islam has adopted another unique approach. The festivals of other religions or nations normally comprise of some acts of rejoicing and enjoyment. The whole happy day is normally spent in dancing, singing and playing.

In contrast, Islam has prescribed a simple yet graceful way to observe the happy day. First of all, it is mandatory on all the well-off Muslims to start their day by paying "*Sadaqat-ul-fitr*" to the poor of their society, so that they, too, may enjoy the day along with others, and may not be worried for earning their livelihood at least on that day of happiness.

After paying the "*Sadaqat-ul-fitr*", the Muslims are required to proceed to an open place or big mosque where they can offer the *Eid* prayer collectively. In this way, they are supposed to present themselves before their Creator and offer two *rak'ats* of this special type of *Salah*, which makes them receive blessings from Allah and start their celebration by these divine blessings.

After the *Salah* also, they are supposed to rejoice the day in a responsible manner, without violating the limits prescribed for them and never indulging in the acts prohibited by Allah.

Keeping this point in view, we will now discuss specific rules prescribed for observing the day of *Eid-ul-fitr*.

### **The Night Preceding 'Eid-ul-Fitr'**

It had been the practice of the Prophet, Sall-Allahu alayhi wa sallam, that he would not sleep in the night preceding the day of *Eid-ul-fitr*. This night has been named in a Hadith as the Night of Reward (Lailatul Jaiza). Almighty bestows his rewards on those who have spent the month of Ramadan abiding by the dictates of Shari'ah, and all their prayers in this night are accepted. Therefore, it is desirable to perform *nafl* prayers in this night. The Prophet, Sall-Allahu alayhi wa sallam, is reported to have said:

Whoever stands up (in worship) in the nights preceding the two Eids expecting rewards from his Lord, his heart will not die when the other hearts will die. (Ibn Majah)

To benefit from this opportunity, one should perform as much worship in this night as he can, and should pray for all his needs and desires.

### **Before Going to Eid Prayer**

The following acts are prescribed as *Sunnah* at the beginning of the day of *Eid-ul-Fitr* before proceeding to the *Eid* prayer:

1. To wake up early in the morning.
2. To clean one's teeth with a Miswaak or a brush.
3. To take a bath.
4. To put on one's best available clothes.
5. To wear perfume.
6. To eat a sweet food, preferably dates, before the *Eid* prayer.
7. To recite the following *Takbir* in the low voice while going to the *Eid* prayer:

Allahu Akbar Allahu Akbar La Ilaha Illa Allah Wa  
Allahu Akbar Allahu Akbar Wa Lillahi Alhamd

### **Six Fasts in the Month of Shawwal**

It is commendable to keep six fasts in the month of Shawwal. The Prophet, Sall-Allahu alayhi wa sallam, has said:

Whoever completes fasts of Ramadan then adds to them the fast of six days in the month of Shawwal, it will carry the *thawab* of fasting for the whole year. (Sahih Muslim)

This *hadith* had described the great *thawab* of six fasts of this month. Therefore, the Muslims should take this opportunity of acquiring such an enormous reward from Allah. It is more preferable to start these fasts from the 2nd of Shawwal and keep fasting up to the 7th of it. However, if, they are kept in other days, it is hoped that the requirement of the above *hadith* may also be fulfilled.

### **Men on the Move**

On 26<sup>th</sup> of August 2008, Br. Imran Bhatti from "Men on the Move Driving School" came to give us a talk about the safety on the road. Boys from senior secondary school attended the presentation. The presentation was mainly about how our boys can get a head start towards achieving their driving licence. Br Imran spoke extensively about the procedures of obtaining the licence and then keeping the Licence for life. He used plenty of data to emphasize the importance of being safe on the road. This presentation was a valuable advice for our future drivers. We thank him for his valuable contribution.

Ghulam Mustafa Baloch  
PE & Extra Curricula Coordinator

### **Peanut allergy**

Peanut allergy is a common allergy in Australia. As many as one child in every 200 could have a peanut allergy. An allergy can develop at any age, even in adulthood. About one person in ten with a peanut allergy will become 'non-allergic' over time.

Peanut allergies are more common in people who have other allergic conditions such as hay fever, asthma and eczema. They may also have allergies to other foods like milk, eggs, shell fish and other nuts. It is important to find out what else your child may be allergic to.

### **Signs and symptoms**

Most reactions to peanuts are mild. The most common symptoms can include hives (rash and itching on the skin), extra eczema and vomiting. Severe symptoms are more uncommon. They include difficulty in breathing, due to swelling of the mouth and throat. If this happens you need to seek urgent medical assistance - for example, call an ambulance or go straight to an emergency department.