



In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful

# The Monthly Gazette of Majlis Atfalul Ahmadiyya Glasgow UK

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يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا أَنْفِقُوا مِمَّا رَزَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ قَبْلِ أَنْ يَأْتِيَ سَيِّئٌ مِنْ قِبَلِنَا وَلَا يَبِيعْ فِيهِ وَلَا يُخَالَفُ وَلَا شَفَاعَةٌ وَالْكَافِرُونَ هُمُ الظَّالِمُونَ

O ye who believe! spend out of what We have bestowed on you before the day comes wherein there shall be no buying and selling, nor friendship, nor intercession; and it is those who disbelieve that do wrong to themselves.

[Ch.2: V.255]

## Hadith: Sayings of the Holy Prophet <sup>saw</sup>

"Hadhrat Asma (ra) bint Abu Bakr (ra) reported that Allah's Messenger (saw) said, "Do not calculate when spending in the way of Allah, or Allah will give you in the same manner, but spend as much as you can".

*(Sahih Bukhari, Kitabu Zakat)*

## Writings of the Promised Messiah and Imam Mahdi <sup>as</sup>

"O well-to-do people of Islam! I convey to you the message that you should assist this Institution of reform, which has been established by Allah Almighty, with all your heart, attention and sincerity. You must consider all the aspects of this institution with reverence and do quickly whatever you can do to help it. Whoever wishes to offer an amount each month, according to his means, should make it binding upon himself like a debt, and make his payment each month without fail. He should take this duty purely as an obligation to Allah, and should not be late or slow in its payment. He who wishes to pay all at once can do so, but remember that the true method which will ensure the continuous progress of this movement is that people, who truly care about the faith, should make it binding upon themselves to pay a certain amount each month which they can give with ease and regularity, unless they are faced with unexpected circumstances. Of course, whoever has the means and the resources to give something, apart from his monthly pledge, is welcome to do so."

*(Fath-e-Islam, Ruhani Khaza'in, volume 3, p. 33-34)*

## Summary of Friday Sermon

Delivered by Hadhrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad (atba), the Head of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community

<http://www.alislam.org/archives/friday/FSS20100108-EN.html>

January 8<sup>th</sup> 2010

Huzoor (atba) delivered today's sermon on the topic of financial sacrifice in context of the new year of Waqf-e-Jadid. Huzoor (atba) presented the duties of a Believer in terms of financial sacrifice in view of Quranic teachings. Huzoor (atba) first recited the following verse:

Who is it that will lend Allah a goodly loan that He may multiply it for him manifold? And Allah receives and enlarges, and to Him shall you be made to return. [2:246]

Huzoor (atba) said that there has never been a movement, whether worldly or spiritual, which has survived without financial contribution. A spiritual movement requires funds to carry out its missions and fulfill the obligations to humanity at large (huqooq-ul-Ibaad).

The Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup> said that the collection of chanda (financial contribution) is not a system that was first introduced by this Jamaat, in fact, financial needs arose at the time of Prophets of God, who would announce new schemes to collect funds as deemed necessary. The Prophet of God (saw) said that one should contribute to such schemes according to his/her own circumstances. A single person cannot do much. Even large sultanates (countries) run their administrations on monetary contributions, but their taxes are enforced by law whereas religious organizations and movements collect voluntarily, and rely on the intention and cooperation of the contributor. Financial sacrifice is a source of progress in one's faith and can only result due to the love and loyalty to God.

Huzoor (atba) then elaborated that in the Jamaat, there are some chandas (financial contributions) which are mandatory (zakat, chanda aam, chanda jalsa salana, chanda wasiyyat) and others are voluntary. Zakat is one of the pillars of Islam and the Holy Prophet (saw) made special arrangements to collect contributions to this system. After his demise, when one group of Muslims refused to pay Zakat, Hadhrat Abu Bakrra as the Caliph, took all necessary measures to collect it. Zakat was deemed obligatory on all those who are eligible. Besides the collection of Zakat, if additional funds were required for a certain project, the Holy Prophet (saw) would start a special scheme to collect towards that project.

Huzoor (atba) explained that whenever there has been a need in the Jamaat for funds, Khulafa have launched new schemes in order to fulfil those needs. Tehrik-e-Jadid was launched by Hadhrat Khalifatul Massih II (ra) at a time when the enemy was proclaiming to annihilate the very foundations of the Jamaat, and this scheme was launched to propagate Islam Ahmadiyyat outside the sub-continent. Waqf-e-Jadid was launched after the creation of Pakistan to spread Islam Ahmadiyyat in the remote areas of Pakistan, and this scheme especially helped spread the word in the province of Sindh. At the time of its launch, Hadhrat Khalifatul Massih II (ra) not only required funds, but also wanted those men who had a sound religious knowledge to volunteer their time for the cause of propagation. As years passed, and the influence of this scheme spread, the number of people who volunteered their time increased, and then a proper training was organized for them, and now there is an institute located in Rabwah by the name of Madrassa-tul-Hifz which is responsible for training these preachers by certifying them with a three year course. With the influx of Waqfeen-e-Nau, the school is expanding at a fast rate. Initially, this scheme was launched to fulfil the propagation needs of remote areas in Pakistan alone, but gradually, this was expanded to Africa and India, and then after migrating to UK, Hadhrat Khalifatul Massih IV (ru) made this scheme worldwide. The Jamaat participation and contribution in this scheme has been increasing every year by the grace of God Almighty.

## **Demands of Tehrik-e-Jadid**

Excerpt from the Friday Sermon delivered on November 23, 1934 by  
Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih II (ra)

"So I make these six demands in today's sermon, others I will discuss next time.

**First demand is about (living) a simple life style;** all the men, women and children who want to join, they should send their names to me.

**Second demand** is for those who can dedicate one fifth to one third of their income for the Jama'at (to do so). For the next three years this income will not be returned, but after three years the entire amount will be returned as cash or as property.

**Third demand** is that for propaganda work a committee has been formed. This work needs fifteen thousand rupees, of which five thousand is needed urgently.

**Fourth demand** is that in three new countries, six persons in groups of two each are sent after giving (their) fare expense. And every year one more person should be sent continuously. In that way, many persons will travel to foreign countries in a short period of time. This expense is little but the results will be so enormous that it cannot be estimated at this time. The expense of our single missions is generally more than five thousand rupees. But, through

this method three new missions can be established with five thousand rupees. This was the tradition of Sufias in older days, and the same is true for us today.

**Fifth demand** is that one hundred rupees a month is needed for Tabligh work which I cannot disclose to you right now. Only those will be told about it who will be assigned the responsibility.

**Sixth demand** is that one hundred rupees a month is needed to do a survey of the entire Punjab.

These are the six demands that I have presented today. There are some more recommendations that I will state next Friday. On the one hand the rich should arrange for twenty seven thousand and five hundred rupees and on the other hand all those young men who have given me their names must think one more time and let me know that they are ready to go to foreign countries abiding by these conditions. Or if the survey work is assigned to them, would they be willing to go for it?

The preference will be given to those individuals who want to go abroad and use their own funds. Those who want to ride a bicycle have to be very hard working individuals.

Also those individuals, who can reduce their personal expenses and deposit their money in the trust fund for three years, should send me their names. I believe that the spirit with which brothers have offered themselves, if they act with even one half of that spirit, there is no reason that all these demand are not taken care of. I pray that Allah may enable us to give sacrifices for our religion in all earnest and may he enable the workers to spend the resources of the Jama'at with utmost honesty and on the lines that may generate better and better results, And may He opens His doors of blessing and favours on us and the work for progress of this Movement that has been assigned to us, may He Himself render it to fruition."

*(Ahmadiyya Gazette USA, August 2003)*

## History of Tehrik-e-Jadid

Everyone is familiar with the opposition the Ahmadiyya Jama'at faces today, not only in Pakistan but across Africa and Asia.

But this is not the first time that the Jama'at has faced opposition. The institution of Tehrik-e-Jadid was in fact established by Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih II (ra) because of severe opposition to Ahmadiyyat in the 1930s. During this time, a group called Majlis-e-Ahrar decided to make its mission the obliteration of Jama'at Ahmadiyya. Its leader, Ataullah Shah Bokhari, declared that nobody would even remember Hadhrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, the Promised Messiah <sup>as</sup>

Shortly afterwards, Majlis-e-Ahrar fell into disfavour with other Muslim groups, and died out. However, the incident inspired Hadhrat Musleh Maud (ra) to establish Tahrik-e-Jadid. Before this, tabligh activities were largely confined to the Indian subcontinent.

However, in sermons on November 16, November 23, and November 30, 1934, Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih II (ra) outlined the framework of Tehrik-e-Jadid, and made eighteen demands on his followers.

Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih II (ra) introduced the framework of Tehrik-e-Jadid in these three historic sermons in November of 1934. Since then, the institution of Tehrik-e-Jadid has been instrumental in establishing Jama'ats around the world and in propagating the message of true Islam outside of the Indian subcontinent. For more than 70 years, funds collected through Tehrik-e-Jadid have established missions in over one hundred countries, helped fledgling branches to buy mosques and centres, published translations of the Holy Qur'an and the writings of the Promised Messiah (as), and supported many Waqf-e-Zindagi abroad to spread the teachings of Ahmadiyyat and Islam.

Today, Tehrik-e-Jadid continues its primary mission: to fulfil the revelation of the Promised Messiah (as):  
*"to carry the message of Islam to the corners of the earth"*

## Tehrik-e-Jadid and Sacrifices of Our Elders

### “List of First Ten Contributors to Tehrik e Jadid”

00001	HADHRAT SYEDA NUSRAT JEHAN BEGUM <sup>ra</sup>	KHANDAN HADHRAT MAHDI MAUD <sup>AS</sup>
00002	HADHRAT MIRZA BASHIRUDDIN MAHMOOD AHMAD <sup>ra</sup>	KHANDAN HADHRAT MAHDI MAUD <sup>AS</sup>
00003	AMATUL HAYEE SYEDA <sup>ra</sup> (LATE)	KHANDAN HADHRAT MAHDI MAUD <sup>AS</sup>
00004	SARA BEGUM SYEDA <sup>ra</sup> (LATE)	KHANDAN HADHRAT MAHDI MAUD <sup>AS</sup>
00005	AMATUL WADOOD SAHIBZADI <sup>ra</sup> (LATE)	KHANDAN HADHRAT MAHDI MAUD <sup>AS</sup>
00006	UMME NASIR MAHMOODA BEGUM SYEDA <sup>ra</sup>	KHANDAN HADHRAT MAHDI MAUD <sup>AS</sup>
00007	UMME TAHIR MARYAM BEGUM SYEDA <sup>ra</sup>	KHANDAN HADHRAT MAHDI MAUD <sup>AS</sup>
00008	UMME MATEEN MARYAM SIDDIQUA SYEDA <sup>ra</sup>	KHANDAN HADHRAT MAHDI MAUD <sup>AS</sup>
00009	BUSHRA BEGUM SYEDA <sup>ra</sup>	KHANDAN HADHRAT MAHDI MAUD <sup>AS</sup>
00010	HADHRAT MIRZA NASIR AHMAD <sup>ra</sup>	KHANDAN HADHRAT MAHDI MAUD <sup>AS</sup>

<http://www.alislam.org/tj/search.php>



### Visit to Yorkhill Hospital for Sick Children, Glasgow

A group of Glasgow Atfal visited Yorkhill Hospital for Sick Children on 20<sup>th</sup> June 2010. They presented toys and baubles to Yorkhill Children's Foundation. Photos and video clips were taken to upload on the Atfal Website.

To see updates and Jama'at activities on Khuddam website of your Qiadat, click on picture.

### Upcoming Events for Atfal:

7th Nov - Atfal Majlis-e-Amila Meeting

14th Nov - Atfal General Meeting

21st Nov - Atfal Tarbiyyat Discussion Forum

Weekly Ta'leem Classes every Sunday after Zuhr salaah

7th Nov - Indoor sports (table football)

14th Nov - Visit to Scotstoun Leisure Centre

28th Nov - Football match at Kelvingrove Sports Arena

Waqf-e-Nau classes every Sunday before Zuhr salaah

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