

The Holy Quran

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

The Glorious Quran is the word of Almighty Allah which was revealed upon the Holy Prophet Muhammad (*sallal laahu alaihi wasallam*). The Quran is the most exalted Kitaab of the Kitaabs sent by Almighty Allah and is a guidance for the entire mankind. The Holy Prophet Muhammad (*sallal laahu alaihi wasallam*) taught the Quran to more than 100 000 Sahaba-e-Kiraam and from amongst them approximately 10 000 Sahaba-e-Kiraam were Huffaaz of the Glorious Quran. There is no room for doubt in the Holy Quran and no person can even make one Surah equivalent to the Surah of the Holy Quran. It is essential to bring Imaan on every word in the Quran and to refute even one word in the Quran is Kufr.

The Quran cannot be touched without Ghusl and Wudhu. To read the Quran is a great way of Ibaadah and to look at and to touch the Quran with love is a means for great blessing and reward. It is not even permissible to read the Quran from memory when you are in an impure state. To recite Ta'ooz (A'uzubillah) before reciting the Quran is Waajib (compulsory) and to recite the Tasmiyah (Bismillah) is Sunnah (Tradition) and Mustahab (desirable). To recite the Quran in a loud voice in a huge gathering is disallowed. The Quran should be recited softly in a gathering where many people are reciting the Quran.

When the Quran is being recited aloud, it is Fardh for all those present to listen attentively. To be a Hafiz of the Holy Quran is a very great gift and an act worthy of great blessing, but to learn the Quran and then to allow it to be forgotten is a great sin.

When a page of the Quran tears or becomes old, then it should be wrapped in a clean piece of material, and buried in a small grave (hole). If the Quran falls from your hand unintentionally, it should be picked up and kissed. One should repent for this error and take flour (wheat) equivalent to the weight of the Quran and give it as Khairaat.

It is Waajib to respect and honour the Glorious Quran. One should not face his feet or back towards the Quran. One should also not sit higher than the Quran, since these are all acts of disrespect. When confronted with a problem, turn to the Holy Quran. All your problems will be solved with great swiftness. Read the Holy Quran and also teach it. This is the true teaching of Islam.

ABOUT THE HOLY QURAN

1. The Holy Quran is Universal and the most exalted Book.
2. Holy Quran is a treasure of guidance.
3. The Holy Quran is a Beacon.
4. The Holy Quran is a sea of chemistry.
5. The Holy Quran is the most exalted of all Divine Books.
6. The Holy Quran is the Law of Almighty Allah.
7. The Holy Quran is a message of guidance and mercy.

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8. The Holy Quran is the only Book free from doubt.
9. The Holy Quran is the only Book free from errors.
10. The Holy Quran is in the Arabic language.
11. The Holy Quran is not poetry but wisdom.
12. The Holy Quran is light and brightness.
13. The Holy Quran is Blessed and Glorious.
14. The Holy Quran explains everything clearly.
15. The Holy Quran is complete and comprehensive.
16. The Holy Quran is a Pure Book.
17. The Holy Quran is a Revelation from Almighty Allah.
18. The Holy Quran is Revelation on to the Holy Prophet Muhammad (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam).
19. The Holy Quran is Cure and Sustenance.
20. The Holy Quran is advice to the unaware.
21. The Holy Quran is not a story but is the Word of Almighty Allah.
22. The Holy Quran is a Book of Facts.
23. The Holy Quran is simple and pleasant.
24. The Holy Quran is the dominator of all Arabic Books.
25. The Holy Quran is the most truthful Book of all books.
26. The Holy Quran is the Book of Books.
27. The Holy Quran is Glorious and Praiseworthy.
28. The Holy Quran is full of Mercy and Wisdom.
29. The Holy Quran is exalted and Bountiful.
30. The Holy Quran is the soul.
31. The Holy Quran cannot be destroyed.
32. Almighty Allah has promised to protect the Holy Quran.
33. The Holy Quran can be memorised by young and old.
34. The Holy Quran is a Book that is read repeatedly.

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35. The verses of the Holy Quran are like one another.
36. Almighty Allah knows the reality of the closeness of verses.
37. No man or creation can bring an equal to the Holy Quran.
38. The Holy Quran is from always for always.
39. If the Holy Quran had to be revealed on to a mountain, then the mountain would be reduced to dust through the fear of Almighty Allah.
40. The Holy Quran is a trust from Almighty Allah which has been kept protected by the Holy Prophet Muhammad (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam).
41. To become Haafiz of the Holy Quran is Fardh-e-Kifaaya (obligatory upon at least one person).
42. To memorise as many ayats that are enough for Salaah is Fardh 'Ain (obligatory on every Muslim).
43. Recitation of the Holy Quran is a means of gaining reward and blessing.
44. The Holy Quran will intercede on behalf of its reciter.
45. The Holy Quran will takes its reader into Jannah with it.
46. A Haafiz of the Holy Quran will intercede for his family.
47. The parents of a Haafiz, Qaari and Aalim of the Holy Quran will be blessed with the Crown of Jannah on the day of Qiyamah.
48. To read the Holy Quran and forget it is a great sin that is worthy of punishment.
49. To belittle, reject, or insult the Holy Quran is Kufr (infidelity).
50. The Holy Quran is easily forgotten and should thus be protected.
51. To touch the Holy Quran without Wudhu is disallowed and Haraam.
52. The Holy Quran should be recited in slow rhythmic tones.
53. A minimum of ten rewards is given for the recitation of each verse of the Holy Quran.
54. When commencing the recitation of the Holy Quran, it is compulsory to read the Ta'ooz and desirable to read the Tasmiyah. If the recitation commences with any other Surah, then to recite Tasmiyah is Sunnah.
55. To recite the Holy Quran by looking into it is greater than reciting it from memory.
56. To listen to the recitation of the Holy Quran is more excellent than recitation or Nafil.
57. It is necessary to remain silent and listen when the Holy Quran is being recited.
58. If groups of people are reciting Holy Quran, then they should recite silently.

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59. When learning or teaching the Holy Quran, it is allowed for the students to read aloud in a group.
60. To respect and honour the Holy Quran is necessary, but also Fardh.
61. To kiss, recite, look, carry, listen to or write the verses of the Holy Quran are all acts of Ibaadat.
62. Nothing should be kept on the Holy Quran, even if it is a religious book or a Tasbeeh bead.
63. One should not sit with one's feet or back towards the Holy Quran and neither should one sit higher than the Holy Quran.
64. When pages of the Holy Quran become brittle, they should not be burnt but be buried in a safe place.
65. To take an oath on the Holy Quran is proper but one should refrain from this.
66. To tell fortune from the Holy Quran is Makrooh?e?Tahreemi (close to Haraam).
67. There is nothing wet and nothing dry that has not been explained in the Holy Quran.
68. All that which was in the past Divine books is in the Holy Quran.
69. The Holy Quran is an existing miracle.
70. Surah Yaseen is the heart of the Holy Quran.
71. The beauty of the Holy Quran is Surah Rahman.
72. Du'as are accepted during the time of completing the Holy Quran.
73. The Holy Quran was revealed 600 years after the Injeel (Original Bible).
74. The Holy Quran was revealed according to need.
75. 75. The Holy Quran was revealed over a period of approximately twenty-two years, two months and fourteen days.
76. The first verse of the Holy Quran to be revealed was "Iqra Bi Ismi Rabbikal Lazi" in Laylatul Qadr, in month of Ramadaan in the Cave of Hira. This took place thirteen and half years before Hijrat, i.e. on the 14th of August 610 A.D.
77. The Holy Quran consists of 6 666 verses, 558 Rukus, 114 Surahs and 30 Separas (parts).
78. "Bismillah hir Rahman nir Raheem" appears 114 times in the Holy Quran.
79. "Bismillah" is written before each Surah in the Holy Quran except in Surah Tauba, but is also written in Surah Namal.
80. The "Bismillah" that is written in the beginning of each Surah is not a part of any Surah but it is part of the Holy Quran and continuous Ayah.
81. There are 15 Sajda-e-Tilaawah in the Holy Quran, 14 agreed upon and one that is not agreed upon.
82. On reading or hearing the Ayat-e-Sajdah, it becomes Waajib on the reciter and listener to both make Sajda-e-

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Tilaawah and this only one Sajdah.

83. Every Ayah and every Surah of the Holy Quran was recorded in writing on the command of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam).
84. There were approximated 40 Sahaba who were responsible for recording the Holy Quran in writing.
85. The Sahabi who was responsible for continuously recording the Holy Quran in writing was Sayyiduna Zaid bin Thaabit (radi Allahu anhu). He also recited the Holy Quran from what he had written twice to Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam).
86. The first complete copy the Holy Quran was prepared by Sayyiduna Abu Bakr (radi Allahu anhu), which was later re-copied by Sayyiduna Uthman (radi Allahu anhu) and sent to various other places.
87. Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) set all the Surahs into their positions except for Surah Anfaal. Surah Anfaal was placed between Surah A'raaf and Surah Tauba by Hazrat Uthman (radi Allahu anhu) from his authoritative interpretation. He also did not write "Bismillah" before Surah Tauba.
88. After Huzoor (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) the first Haafiz of the Holy Quran was Sayyiduna Uthman (radi Allahu anhu).
89. The last verse, "Al Yauma akmaltu lakum Deenakum ... ", of the Holy Quran was revealed on the 9th of Zil-Hajj 10 A.H. on a Friday after Asr Salaah in Arafaat.
90. The present setting of the Holy Quran is the actual setting as in Lawh-e-Mahfooz (The Protected Tablet).
91. Ninety nine names of Almighty Allah are present in the Holy Quran.
92. Twenty six names of Nabis can be found in the Holy Quran.
93. There are 32 names of the Holy Quran in the Holy Quran.
94. Fourteen questions of the Ummat-e-Muhammadi have been stated in the Holy Quran.
95. The word Imaam appears 12 times in the Holy Quran.
96. Hazrat Moosa's (alaihis salaam) name appears on numerous occasions in the Holy Quran.
97. From amongst the months, only the name of the month of Ramadaan appears in the Holy Quran; from the names of the females, only that of Hazrat Maryam (radi Allahu anha); and from the Sahaba, only the name of Sayyiduna Zaid bin Haarith (radi Allahu anhu) is mentioned distinctly in the Holy Quran.
98. The importance of Du'a has been mentioned more than 70 times in the Holy Quran.
99. The importance of Charity has appeared more than 150 times in the Holy Quran.
100. The importance of Namaaz is mentioned more than 700 times in the Holy Quran.
101. The name of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) – "Muhammad" appears 4 times in the Holy Quran and the name "Ahmad" appears once.
102. The Holy Prophet Muhammad (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) has not been addressed by his name in the Holy Quran like other Prophets, but he has been addressed as "Yaa Ayyuhal Muzammil", "Yaa Ayyuhal Mudassir", "Yaseen",

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etc.

103. The Holy Prophet Muhammad (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) has been addressed by the words "Ya Ayyuhan Nabi" 11 times in the Holy Quran.
104. There are 29 verses of the Holy Quran that show the finality of the Holy Prophet Muhammad's (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) Prophethood.
105. With commanding obedience to Almighty Allah and His Rasool (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam), the Holy Quran also commands obedience to one's parents.
106. The Holy Quran has referred to man and wife as the garb of one another.
107. Surah Faatiha, Surah An'aam, Surah Kahaf, Surah Saba and Surah Faatir are those five Surahs that commence with "Alhumdulillah" (Praise be to Almighty Allah), but the complete Surah of Praise is Surah Faatiha.
108. Four people first recited the entire Holy Quran in one Rakaat, namely, Hazrat Uthman (radi Allahu anhu), Hazrat Tameem Daari (radi Allahu anhu), Hazrat Sa'eed bin Jubair and Hazrat Imam Azam Abu Hanifa (radi Allahu anhu).
109. Hazrat Imam Azam Abu Hanifa (radi Allahu anhu) read every Surah of the Holy Quran in Witr.
110. Nuqtas (dots) were put in the Holy Quran in the year 86 A.H.
111. The Jazm, Tashdeed and Madd were placed in the Holy Quran by Khaleel bin Ahmad Basri.
112. In 143 A.H. Haj'jaaj bin Yusuf Saqafi placed the signs of Zabir, Zer and Pesh in the Holy Quran.
113. The signs of Half, Quarter, etc. were placed in the Holy Quran during the time of Maamoon Abbasi.
114. Huj'jaaj bin Yusuf also wrote the names of the Surahs.
115. The first Arabic calligraphy of the Holy Quran was written by Ya'rib bin Qahtaan.
116. The first Sufi commentary of the Holy Quran was by Qushairi and was called "Lataa'iful Irshaad".
117. There are more than 1 200 commentaries of the Holy Quran.
118. Hazrat Sheikh Saadi (radi Allahu anhu) did the first translation of the Holy Quran in 691 A.H. This was done in the Persian language.
119. At present, the Holy Quran has been translated into more than 50 languages.
120. In 883 A.D., more than one thousand years ago, the Holy Quran was translated into the Hindi language on the command of a Hindu King whose name was Mahrook. He was the King of Kashmir and Panjab.
121. The first Latin translation of the Holy Quran was done in 1 543 A.D. in Switzerland.
122. Martin Luther did the first German translation of the Holy Quran.
123. The first Russian translation of the Holy Quran was published in 1 776 A.D. in Petersburg.
124. The Bengali translation of the Holy Quran was completed in 1 818 A.D. and was only of the last part.

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125. The first translation of the Holy Quran was made in 1 941 A.D. in Hamburg under the name of "Arishul Holy Quran".
126. There are more than 300 Urdu translations of the Holy Quran to date.
127. The first Urdu translation of the Holy Quran was done in 1 774 A.D. by Shah Rafi'ud'deen.
128. The most beautiful Urdu translation filled with gems of Love of Rasoolullah (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam) was made in 1911 A.D. by A'la Hazrat Ash Shah Imam Ahmed Raza Khan Qaderi Barakati (radi Allahu anhu) and was called "Kanzul Imaan" (The Treasures of Faith).
129. The Holy Quran is another name for Revelation from Almighty Allah.
130. The Holy Quran is a miracle of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam).
131. The Holy Quran is the Character of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam).
132. The Holy Quran is the constitution for mankind.
133. The Holy Quran is a History of man and the History of the Universe.
134. The Holy Quran is the life history of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam).
135. The Holy Quran is Makki and Madini.
136. The Holy Quran is the Praise of Almighty Allah and Praise of the Prophet (sallal laahu alaihi wasallam).
137. The Holy Quran is a Great Treasure.
138. The Holy Quran is Knowledge.
139. The Holy Quran is the Final Book of Almighty Allah, revealed upon the Final Messenger to the Final Nation.
140. The Holy Quran is a Word of Almighty Allah.

WORLD'S LARGEST QURAN

The city of Baroda in the state of Gujarat is home to the world's largest Quran, reports Tanvir Siddiqui in *the Indian Express*. The six feet, three inch high and three-and-half feet wide holy text in Jami Masjid in Mandvi is one of its kind in the world. It has 15 volumes and each volume 80 pages, weighing 100 kg each. There are 1200 pages of the book with the total weight being one-and-half ton. Each page of the book is lined with cloth to ensure longitivity and is stored in a gigantic trunk. It takes four persons to carry a volume, while three persons are required to read it (one to recite and two for turning the pages). This more than 200 year old copy of the holy text was written by calligrapher Mohammed Ghause, who stated writing it at the age of 15 and took 45 years to finish it. The copy is read twice a year - on the night of Elevation (Shab-e-Me'raj) and on the night of Salvation (Shab-e-Baraat). Courtesy: The Leader, 21 June 1996

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