



Nasirat Ijtima Syllabus Year: 2025-2026

For Ages 10-12

Nasirah **MUST** participate in Tilawat & Salat competition, in order to participate in any other competition.
Only those Nāsirāt who have paid their membership and Ijtimā Chanda can take part in the Regional Ijtimā competitions.

COMPETITION	SYLLABUS	NOTES
Tilawat-e-Quran (**Presented with Translation) MANDATORY	Surah Al-Baqarah (Ch 2: Verses 285-286) with Translation (English, Urdu OR French)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local, Regional & National• Melodic recitation with correct pronunciation• Mother's should teach their Nasirat the meaning of the verses when preparing their Nasirat to strengthen their love & understanding of the Holy Qur'an and Allah
Hifz-e-Quran (**Presented with Translation)	Surah Aal-e-Imran (Ch 3: Verses 191-193) with Translation (English, Urdu OR French)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local, Regional & National• Memorization required at all levels• Melody NOT required• Mother's should teach their Nasirat the meaning of the verses when preparing their Nasirat to strengthen their love & understanding of the Holy Qur'an and Allah
Salat/Namaz MANDATORY	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Complete Nazira Namaz (including Dua-e-Qunoot)2. Translation (English, Urdu OR French) from Thana to Salam (Can be done in full sentences OR word-to-word, as per the Nasirah's preference)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Only at Local Level• Nasirat must recite the entire Nazira Namaz so that all are evaluated equally• Niyya is not included
English Speech	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Why I offer Salaat2. Which female companion from early Islam inspires me?3. How Obedience to Khilafat has blessed me	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local, Regional, National• Memorization required at Regional & National levels• Time limit: 4 minutes• Time starts after Attashahud

COMPETITION	SYLLABUS	NOTES
Urdu Speech	<p>1- میری پسندیدہ صفتِ الہی</p> <p>2- حضرت عائشہ رضی اللہ عنہا کو ایک عظیم معلمہ کس چیز نے بنایا؟</p> <p>3- احترام کا آغاز گھر سے ہوتا ہے: والدین کی بات سننا اور بڑوں کا خیال رکھنا</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local, Regional, National Memorization required at Regional & National levels Time limit: 4 minutes Time starts after Attashahud
French Speech	<p>1. Comment le Saint Coran nous guide pour devenir les meilleures Nasirat</p> <p>2. La modestie est une partie de la foi</p> <p>3. Comment je sais qu'Allah existe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local (ONLY FOR QUEBEC) Regional with Registration and National Memorization required at Regional & National levels Time limit: 4 minutes Time starts after Attashahud
Nazm (**Presented with Translation)	<p>1. "Mein apni peiron ki Nisbat..."</p> <p>2. "Kabhi Nusrat Nahin.."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choose one nazm out of the 2 nazms, do NOT repeat verses Local, Regional, National Memorization required at Regional & National levels When preparing the Nasirat, Mothers should teach them the meaning of the Nazms
Bait Ba'azi	<p>Memorization & Delivery of couplets from any of the following books:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dur-e-Samin, Kalam-e-Mahmood, Kalam-e-Tahir, Dur-e-Adan, Bukhar-e-Dil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Level Only Memorization Required
Quiz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Memorize the full list of questions as teams will be of mixed ages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Level Only Memorization Required

Tilawat-e-Quran (10-12)

Surah Al-Baqarah (285-286) with Translation

لِلَّهِ مَا فِي السَّمٰوٰتِ وَمَا فِي الْاَرْضِ ۗ وَاِنْ تُبْدُوْا مَا فِيْ اَنْفُسِكُمْ اَوْ تَخْفُوْهُ يُحَاسِبْكُمْ

بِهٖ اللّٰهُ ۗ فَيَغْفِرُ لِمَنْ يَّشَاءُ وَيُعَذِّبُ مَنْ يَّشَاءُ ۗ وَاللّٰهُ عَلٰى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيْرٌ ﴿٢٨٥﴾

اٰمَنَ الرَّسُوْلُ بِمَا اُنزِلَ اِلَيْهِ مِنْ رَّبِّهِ وَالْمُؤْمِنُوْنَ ۗ كُلٌّ اٰمَنَ بِاللّٰهِ وَمَلٰٓئِكَتِهٖ

وَکُتُبِهٖ وَرُسُلِهٖ ۗ لَا نَفَرِقُ بَيْنَ اَحَدٍ مِّنْ رُّسُلِهٖ ۗ وَقَالُوْا سَمِعْنَا وَاَطَعْنَا ۗ غُفْرٰنَكَ

رَبَّنَا وَاِلَيْكَ الْمَصِيْرُ ﴿٢٨٦﴾

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To Allah belongs whatever is in the heavens and whatever is in the earth; and whether you disclose what is in your minds or keep it hidden, Allah will call you to account for it; then will He forgive whomsoever He pleases and punish whomsoever He pleases; and Allah has the power to do all that He wills.

This Messenger of Ours believes in that which has been revealed to him from his Lord, and so do the believers: all of them believe in Allah, and in His angels, and in His Books, and in His Messengers, saying, 'We make no distinction between any of His Messengers;' and they say, 'We hear, and we obey. We implore Thy forgiveness, O our Lord, and to Thee is the returning.'

Tilawat-e-Quran (10-12)

Surah Al-Baqarah (285-286) with Translation

C'est à Allāh qu'appartiennent tout ce qui est dans les cieux et tout ce qui est sur la terre ; et que vous révéliez ce que vous avez dans vos cœurs ou que vous le teniez caché, Allāh vous en demandera compte ; puis Il pardonnera à qui Il veut et Il châtiara qui Il veut ; et Allāh a le pouvoir de faire tout ce qu'Il veut.

Le Messager croit à tout ce qui lui a été révélé de la part de son Seigneur et aussi les croyants ; tous croient en Allāh, en Ses anges, à Ses Livres et en Ses Messagers. Ils disent : « Nous ne faisons aucune distinction entre Ses Messagers, » et ils disent : « Nous avons entendu et nous avons obéi. Nous implorons Ton pardon, ô Seigneur, et c'est vers Toi qu'est le retour. »

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اللہ ہی کا ہے جو آسمانوں میں ہے اور جو زمین میں ہے۔ اور خواہ تم اُسے ظاہر کرو جو تمہارے دلوں میں ہے یا اسے چھپاؤ، اللہ اس کے بارہ میں تمہارا محاسبہ کرے گا۔ پس جسے وہ چاہے گا بخش دے گا اور جسے چاہے گا عذاب دے گا۔ اور اللہ ہر چیز پر جسے وہ چاہے دائمی قدرت رکھتا ہے۔

رسول اس پر ایمان لے آیا جو اس کے رب کی طرف سے اس کی طرف اتارا گیا اور مومن بھی۔ (اُن میں سے) ہر ایک ایمان لے آیا اللہ پر اور اس کے فرشتوں پر اور اس کی کتابوں پر اور اس کے رسولوں پر (یہ کہتے ہوئے کہ) ہم اس کے رسولوں میں سے کسی کے درمیان تفریق نہیں کریں گے۔ اور انہوں نے کہا کہ ہم نے سنا اور ہم نے اطاعت کی۔ تیری بخشش کے طلبگار ہیں۔ اے ہمارے رب! اور تیری طرف ہی لوٹ کر جانا ہے۔

Hifz-e-Quran (10-12)

Surah Aal-e-Imran (Ch 3: 191-193)

إِنَّ فِي خَلْقِ السَّمٰوٰتِ وَالْاَرْضِ وَاخْتِلَافِ الْاَيِّمِ وَالنَّهَارِ لَاٰيٰتٍ لِّاُولِي الْاَلْبَابِ ﴿١٩١﴾
الَّذِيْنَ يَذْكُرُوْنَ اللّٰهَ قِيَمًا وَّقَعُوْدًا وَّعَلٰى جُنُوْبِهِمْ وَيَتَفَكَّرُوْنَ فِيْ خَلْقِ السَّمٰوٰتِ
وَالْاَرْضِ ۗ رَبَّنَا مَا خَلَقْتَ هٰذَا بَاطِلًا ۗ سُبْحٰنَكَ فَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ ﴿١٩٢﴾
رَبَّنَا اِنَّكَ مَنْ تَدْخِلِ النَّارَ فَقَدْ اَخْرَيْتَهُ ۗ وَمَا لِّلظٰلِمِيْنَ مِنْ اَنْصَارٍ ﴿١٩٣﴾

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In the creation of the heavens and the earth and in the alternation of the night and the day there are indeed Signs for men of understanding;

Those who remember Allah while standing, sitting, and lying on their sides, and ponder over the creation of the heavens and the earth: "Our Lord, Thou hast not created this in vain; nay, Holy art Thou; save us, then, from the punishment of the Fire.

"Our Lord, whomsoever Thou causest to enter the Fire, him hast Thou surely disgraced. And the wrongdoers shall have no helpers.

.....

یقیناً آسمانوں اور زمین کی پیدائش میں اور رات اور دن کے بدلنے میں صاحب عقل لوگوں کے لئے نشانیاں ہیں۔

وہ لوگ جو اللہ کو یاد کرتے ہیں کھڑے ہوئے بھی اور بیٹھے ہوئے بھی اور اپنے پہلوؤں کے بل بھی اور آسمانوں اور زمین کی پیدائش میں غور و فکر کرتے رہتے ہیں۔ (اور بے ساختہ کہتے ہیں) اے ہمارے رب! تو نے ہر گز یہ بے مقصد پیدا نہیں کیا۔ پاک ہے تو۔ پس ہمیں آگ کے عذاب سے بچا۔

اے ہمارے رب! جسے تو آگ میں داخل کر دے تو یقیناً اسے تو نے ذلیل کر دیا۔ اور ظالموں کے کوئی مددگار نہیں ہوں گے۔

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Dans la création des cieux et de la terre et dans l'alternance de la nuit et du jour, il y a effectivement des signes pour les hommes doués de compréhension.

Ceux qui se souviennent d'Allâh qu'ils soient debout, assis ou couchés sur le côté, et qui méditent sur la création des cieux et de la terre et disent : « Notre Seigneur, Tu n'as pas créé cela en vain : Tu es Saint ; protège-nous donc contre le châtement du Feu.

Notre Seigneur, quiconque Tu fais entrer dans le Feu, Tu le couvres assurément de honte ; et les impies n'auront personne pour les aider.

Nazm with Translation (10-12)

Mein Apnei Pei-aron Ki Nisbat

میں اپنے پیاروں کی نسبت ہر گز نہ کروں گا پسند کبھی
وہ چھوٹے درجے پہ راضی ہوں اور اُن کی نگاہ رہے نیچی
وہ چھوٹی چھوٹی باتوں پر شیروں کی طرح غراتے ہوں
ادنی سا قصور اگر دیکھیں تو منہ میں کف بھر لاتے ہوں

Mein apnei pei-aron ki nisbat hargiz na
karūgā pasand kabhī

Wo chotei darjei pei rāzī hon or unki
nigāh rahei nīchī

Wo chotī chotī bāton par sheirō ki tarha
ghurrātei hon

Adnā sā kusūr agar deikhē to mun meī
kaff bhar lātei hon

Nazm with Translation (10-12)

Mein Apnei Pei-aron Ki Nisbat

Translation:

I wouldn't desire for my loved ones to remain satisfied with the lowest of titles for temporal gains and that their gazes are fixated on lowly aspirations

And that they roar like lions in rage over insignificant matters On witnessing the minutest of errors in others they respond by drooling with a yearning revenge

Nazm with Translation (10-12)

Kabhi Nusrat Nahi Milti

کبھی نصرت نہیں ملتی درِ مولیٰ سے گندوں کو
کبھی ضائع نہیں کرتا وہ اپنے نیک بندوں کو

وہی اُس کے مُقَرَّب ہیں جو اپنا آپ کھوتے ہیں
نہیں راہ اُس کی عالی بارگہ تک خود پسندوں کو

یہی تدبیر ہے پیارو کہ مانگو اُس سے قربت کو
اُسی کے ہاتھ کو ڈھونڈو جلاؤ سب کمندوں کو

Kabhi nusrat nahin milti darai Maulā sai gandaun ko

Kabhi zayā nahī kartā wo apnai naik bandon ko

Wohi uskāi muqarrab hain jo apnā āp khutai hain

Nahi rah uski ā li bārgāh tak khud-pasandaun ko

Yaihi tadbīr hai pāyāro kāi mā ngo ussāi qurbat ko

Ussī kai hā th ko dhūndo, jalā'o sab kamandon ko

Nazm with Translation (10-12)

Kabhi Nusrat Nahi Milti

Translation:

The evil ones never obtain help from God's door; He never lets his pious ones go to waste. Only they are close to Him who lose their own selves; The selfish ones have no access to His high court. 'Tis the only way, my dear, that you ask Him for nearness; Just seek His Hand and burn all other means!



Nasirat Local Ijtima 2025-2026 Quiz Competition

Objective

The Nasirat Quiz Competition aims to encourage learning, confidence, teamwork, and healthy competition among Nasirat through an engaging and educational quiz format.

Team Formation

Each team will consist of 2–4 Nasirat. Teams must be mixed-age to ensure fairness and balanced participation. Teams should be created in advance by the organizers. Number of teams will depend on the number of participants.

Competition Format

The competition will be conducted in front of an audience. A bowl of question numbers must be prepared and drawn at random. All questions will be asked orally. Questions may be directed to the team as a whole. This competition is held at the local level only. Discipline and respect are required.

Rounds Structure

Up to three rounds may be conducted.

Round 1

Each team will be asked **3 questions**.

10 seconds will be given to answer.

Top teams advance.

Round 2

Each team will be asked **3 additional questions**.

Scores from Round 1 and Round 2 are combined.

Top 3 teams selected.

Round 3 (Tie-Breaker)

Only if required.

Each tied team will be asked **3 questions**.

Marking Scheme

Delivery: 5 marks

Correctness: 5 marks

Answers do not need to be word-for-word but must be factually correct.

Judging

Judges' decisions are final.

Official judging sheets must be used.



Questions from the Age Group 7–9 Syllabus

1. Name the five pillars of Islam.

- Kalimah: To declare that there is none worthy of worship but Allāh, and that Muhammad sa is His Messenger.
- Ṣalāt: To offer the five daily Prayers at their appointed times.
- Zakāt: To contribute a certain percentage of wealth for the relief of those not capable of looking after themselves.
- Ṣaum: To fast each day during the month of Ramaḍān.
- Ḥajj: To go for pilgrimage to Makkah at least once in one's lifetime if physically and financially possible, and if the journey to Makkah is safe

2. Name the Muslim Festivals.

- Eid-dul-Fiṭr (festival at the end of Ramaḍān)
- Eid-dul-Aḍḥiyya (festival of sacrifices)

3. Who is a prophet?

- A person chosen by Allāh for the reformation and guidance of mankind.

4. What does the word Quran mean?

- Something that is often “read” or “recited.”

5. What is a revelation?

- Communication from God to His creatures in the form of visions, dreams or verbally.

6. How many obligatory prayers are there and name them?

- There are five obligatory Prayers daily. They are Fajr, Ṣuhr, ‘Aṣr, Maghrib, and ‘Ishā’.
 - Fajr - at dawn, before sunrise
 - Ṣuhr - in the early afternoon
 - ‘Aṣr - in the late afternoon
 - Maghrib - just after sunset
 - ‘Ishā’ - in the evening before midnight.



7. How is ablution/wudhu performed?

- Wash the hands three times up to the wrist; the right hand first and then the left.
- Cleaning out the mouth by rinsing it with water three times, massaging the gums at the same time.
- Cleaning the nostrils thoroughly by putting some water in them and blowing the nose.
- Washing the face three times.
- Washing the forearms including the elbows three times.
- Moistening the hands and running them over the head from front down to the neck, then running the thumbs around the ears and wiping inside.
- Wash the feet including the ankles, three times; the right foot first and then the left.
- In case socks are put on after ablution, then during the rest of the day, it is allowed to pass wet fingers over them, instead of washing the feet each time, provided these have not been taken off during this time.

8. When and where was the Holy Prophet (saw) born?

- He was born in Makkah in the year 570 A.D.

9. To which tribe did the Holy Prophet (saw) belong to?

- The tribe of Quraish.

10. Who is the founder of Ahmadiyyat and what was his claim?

- Ḥazrat Mirzā Ghulam Aḥmadas of Qadian. He claimed to be the Promised Messiah and Mahdi.

Questions from the Age Group 10–12 Syllabus

11. What kind of food is forbidden for a Muslim?

- Blood
- The flesh of an animal that dies naturally and has not been slaughtered
- The flesh of pig or swine
- The flesh of an animal on which the name of any other deity other than Allāh has been invoked
- Liquor and all intoxicants.

12. What is Tayyab food?

- Good, pure, wholesome and agreeable food, which is not harmful to one's health or morals.



13. Where did the Holy Prophet (saw) receive his first revelation?

- Cave of Ḥirā.

14. State other names of the Holy Quran.

- Al-Kitāb (The Book)
- An-Nūr (The Light)
- Al-Ḥaqq (The Truth)
- Al-Tanzīl (The Revelation)
- Al-Furqān (The Discrimination)
- Al-Zikr (The Exposition)
- Al-Rahmat (The Mercy)
- Al-Huda (The Guide)

15. When is it forbidden to perform Salat?

- When the sun is rising, setting or at its zenith (mid-day)
- After ‘Aṣr until sunset, and after Fajr until sunrise

16. Who calls the Adhan?

- A Mu'adhdhin/Muezzin

17. What is the dua after Wudu?

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ التَّوَّابِينَ وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ

Transliteration:

Allāhummaj‘alnī minat-tawwābīna waj‘alnī minal mutatahhirīn.

Translation:

O Allah make me of those who seek forgiveness and make me of those who are cleansed.

18. What does the name Muhammad mean?

- “the one who is praised”



19. What was Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) reaction to Prophethood?

○ Hazrat Abū Bakr (ra) was not in Makkah when the Holy Prophet sa declared that he was appointed as a prophet by Allāh. When Hazrat Abū Bakr(ra) returned and heard the news, he went to the Holy Prophet (sa) to inquire about it. The Holy Prophet (sa) tried to explain but Abū Bakr (ra) asked him to just affirm if Huzoor (sa) called himself a prophet of Allāh. When the Holy Prophet (sa) said yes, Hazrat Abū Bakr (ra) replied: “I bear witness that you are the Messenger of Allāh.” He was among the first few people to accept Islām.

20. When and where did the first Bai‘at of the Promised Messiah (as) take place, and who was the first person to take Bai‘at?

- The first bai‘at was initiated at the hands of Hazrat Mirzā Ghulam Aḥmad (as) on March
- 23, 1889 in Ludhiana, a town in India. Hazrat Maulānā Hakīm Nūruddīn (ra) who later became the first Khalīfa was the first person to take Bai‘at at the hand of Promised Messiah (as).

21. What revelation did the Promised Messiah (as) receive after his father’s death?

أَلَيْسَ اللَّهُ بِكَافٍ عَبْدَهُ

Translation: “Is not Allāh all-sufficient for His servant?”

Questions from the Age Group 13–14 Syllabus

22. What is meant by Hadith?

- The sayings of the Holy Prophet (sa).

23. Who related the most Ahadith among women?

- Hazrat ‘Āisha (ra).

24. During whose Khilafat was the Quran compiled?

- During the Khilāfat of Hazrat Abū Bakr (ra) that the compilation of the Holy Qur‘ān began, the sequence of which had been laid down by the Holy Prophet (sa) himself.



25. Name the 5 revealed books of God

- SUHAF (Scrolls), given to Prophet Abraham (as)
- TAURAT (Torah), given to Prophet Moses (as)
- ZABŪR (Psalms), given to Prophet David (as)
- INJĪL (The Gospels), given to Prophet Jesus (as)
- QUR'ĀN, given to Prophet Muhammad (sa)

26. Name the first and last five Surahs of the Holy Quran.

- The first 5 chapters: Al-Fātiḥah, Al-Baqarah, Āl 'Imrān, Al-Nisā', Al-Mā'idah
- The last 5 chapters: Al-Naşr, Al-Lahab, Al-Ikhlāş, Al-Falaq, Al-Nās

27. What are some etiquettes of Salat, list at least 5

- Do not look around or talk to anyone
- Do not walk in front of someone who is reading Ṣalāt
- The head should be covered while praying
- Try to reach the mosque on time, but if you are late, do not run or push others but walk quickly and with dignity.
- You should fully concentrate on the Ṣalāt rather than thinking of other things.
- During Ṣalāt, pay full attention to Allāh as if you are seeing Him, and remember that you are being observed by Allāh.

28. How many kinds of Salat are there?

- There are four types of Ṣalāt in Islām.
 - i. Farḍ Prayers (obligatory prayers)
 - ii. Sunnah Prayers (additional prayers)
 - iii. Nawāfil Prayers (optional prayers)
 - iv. Wājib Prayers (e.g. 'Eid Prayers, Vitr Prayers)

29. What does the name Ahmad mean?

- Aḥmad means 'the one who praises very much.'

30. Name the Khulafa-e-Rashideen.

- Ḥazrat Abū Bakr Siddīq (ra)
- Ḥazrat 'Umar Fārūq (ra)
- Ḥazrat 'Uthmān Ghanī (ra)
- Ḥazrat 'Alī (ra)



31. What incident occurred in the Cave of Thaur?

- The Holy Prophet (sa) was sleeping with his head on Abū Bakr's (ra) thigh. A snake came out of a hole and Ḥazrat Abū Bakr(ra) killed it with his foot. The snake bit him on the foot, but he made no movement lest Huzoor (sa) would be disturbed. But the pain was so severe that tears came in his eyes and one tear dropped onto Huzoor's (sa) face which woke him up. The Holy Prophet (sa) asked him the reason and then put his saliva on the place of the snake bite, causing Ḥazrat Abū Bakr's(ra) pain subsided.

32. Name the five Khulafa of the Promised Messiah (as)

- Hazrat Khalifa tul Messiah I, Hazrat Maulānā Hakīm Nūruddīn (ra)
 - Ḥazrat Mirzā Bashīruddīn Maḥmūd Aḥmad (ra)
 - Ḥazrat Mirzā Nāṣir Aḥmad (rh)
 - Ḥazrat Mirzā Tahir Aḥmad (rh)
 - Ḥazrat Mirzā Masroor Aḥmad (aa)