

CARAVAN-E-ISLAM

Publication of the departments of Tehrik-e-Jadid
& Waqf-e-Jadid, USA

Vol. 2

No. 7

July 2026

IN THIS ISSUE

Via Tehrik-e-Jadid Scheme

- Letter of an Ahmadi Woman
- Quran Exhibition Held for Three Weeks in Finnish City Library
- Hazrat Khalifatul Masih V (aa) launches online Hebrew Quran translation and mobile applications for Ten Conditions of Bai'at and Al-Wasiyyat
- Signs and Prophecies of the Holy Quran
 - Fluorescence and Olive Oil
 - Wind as a source of Fertilization

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

Dr. Mirza Maghfoor Ahmad
Amir USA

Maulana Azhar Hanif
Naib Amir & Missionary-in-Charge USA

EDITORIAL STAFF

Editor: Anwer Mahmood Khan

Associates: Dr. Atif Zeeshan
Nasrullah Ahmad
Mohammad Antwi
Sarmad Chaudhry
Saleha Ahmed

Advisor: Waseem Malik
Naib Amir, IT

CARAVAN-E-ISLAM

One of the greatest achievements of the noble scheme of Tehrik-e-Jadid is the initiation of the translations of the Holy Quran. An interesting event in its execution was the day when the Dutch and Swahili translations were completed. The Jamaat was undergoing a hearing in the Pakistani Court under the chairmanship of Justice Munir; he was given these new translations and remarked: "It is an irony that the Jamaat, being called non-Muslims, are the ones who just completed the translation of the Holy Quran in the Dutch language. I have a copy in my hand." Alhamdulillah, to this day, Jam'at has completed translations of the Holy Quran into 77 languages. Through these translations, over 5.4 billion people can read the sacred book in their own language. This also includes Braille, a method that the blind can read, and thus about 200 million additional people have the ability to read the Holy Quran. MashaAllah.

In this June issue, readers will enjoy the three-week exhibition of these translations held in Finland at the central library. Hazrat Amirul Momineen launched the Hebrew Translation at an event in London, UK. Additionally, we are starting to serially present the Signs and Prophecies of the Holy Quran that are being fulfilled in our age. This month we will share three such prophecies manifested in the plant kingdom. We are sure that readers will enjoy and be informed about the beauties of the Holy Quran.

Anwer Khan
Editor

LETTER OF AN AHMADI WOMAN



Watch here: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6w2WslQe_IQ.

QURAN EXHIBITION IN THE CITY LIBRARY IN FINLAND HELD FOR THREE WEEKS



On 21 April 2026, an exhibition of the Holy Quran was inaugurated in the City Library of Joensuu, Finland and continued for the next three weeks. The Holy Quran's translation was displayed in 36 languages, including the recently published Finnish translation.



Opening of the three week Quran translation exhibition in Finland

The exhibition was formally inaugurated by the Mayor of Joensuu, Mr Jere Penttilä. The event was attended by the Director of the local library, Ms Suvi Pirnes-Toivanen, as well. In his opening remarks, Mayor Penttilä described the exhibition as a highly positive and commendable initiative.

Also present at the event was Mr Aaro Virolainen, a reporter from the local newspaper Karjalainen, who covered the exhibition and conducted an interview with the Missionary-In-Charge Finland, Shahid Mahmood Kahloon Sahib. During the interview, he introduced the Jamaat and the advent of the Promised Messiah and his teachings.

The news, along with the interview, was published in the digital version of Karjalainen on 23 April 2026, while in the printed version on 24 April. Karjalainen has a readership (print) of 80,000-100,000, while its digital reach is significantly higher, with tens of thousands of daily online users.

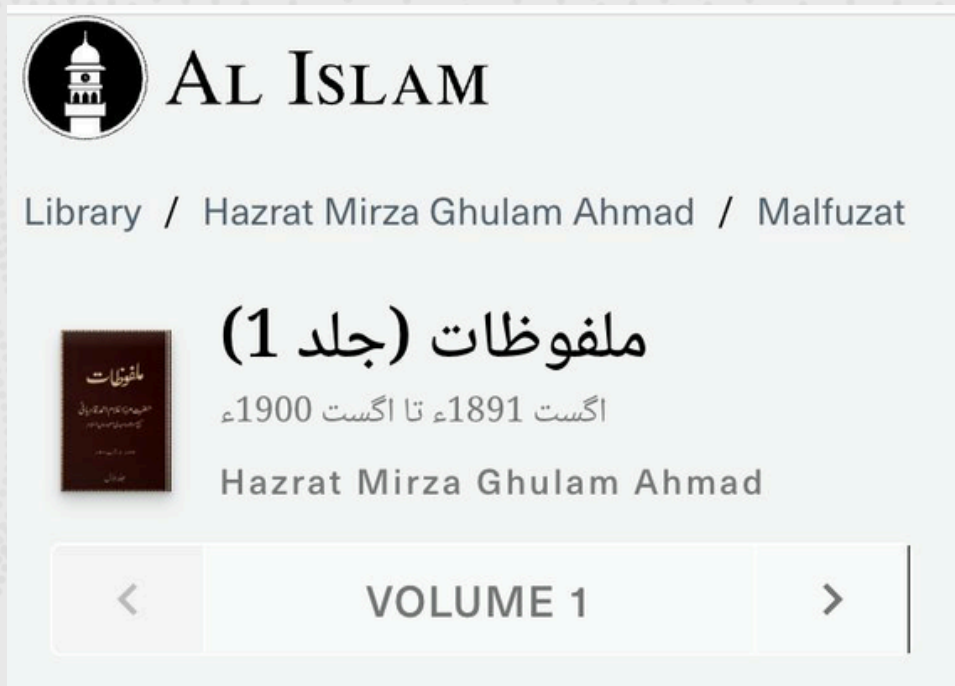
Source: Al-Hakam

HAZRAT KHALIFATUL MASIH V (AA) LAUNCHES ONLINE HEBREW QURAN TRANSLATION AND MOBILE APPLICATIONS FOR TEN CONDITIONS OF BAI'AT AND AL-WASIYYAT



On 30 May 2026, Hazrat Khalifatul Masih V (aa) graciously granted an audience to Dr Nasim Rehmatullah Sahib, In-Charge of the Alislam team. During the mulaqat, progress on various Alislam projects was presented to Huzoor (aa) for his guidance and prayers.

Among the developments shown was that in several major collections, such as [Ruhani Khazain](#) and [Malfuzat](#), Quranic verses have now been made clickable directly from within the books. Huzoor (aa) was shown the search results of the word “استقامت” in Malfuzat, leading to the [first page that contains the word and associated verses](#).



Source: Al-Hakam

SIGNS AND PROPHECIES OF THE HOLY QURAN

Hazrat Ahmad said:

What good is that Faith that has no Sign? The Sign, my dear, is the precious cloak of Faith.

An eternal spring manifests in every word of it; No garden has such trait or an orchard like it there.

We are starting a new series of Signs and Prophecies of the Holy Quran and will present serially 100 such signs that have been fulfilled and some are waiting for their fulfillment. Here are the ones from the Plant Kingdom

37. Holy is He Who created all things in pairs, of what the earth grows, and of themselves, and of what they know not.

سُبْحَنَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ الْأَزْوَاجَ كُلَّهَا
مِمَّا تُنْبِتُ الْأَرْضُ وَمِنْ أَنْفُسِهِمْ
وَمِمَّا لَا يَعْلَمُونَ ﴿٣٧﴾

In addition to this verse, the following verses also convey the same theme of the existence of pairs in all the plants, male and female. This information was not known to mankind till the year **1851**; it was first established that there are male and female plants. Grew's best and most popular work, *The Anatomy of Plants* (1682), includes a section on the anatomy of flowers and many excellent wood engravings that represent the three-dimensional, microscopic structure of plant tissue. The book is best remembered for the idea, suggested to Grew by the physician Sir Thomas Millington, that the stamen, with its pollen, is the male sex organ and that the pistil corresponds to the sex organ of the female.

In 1851, German botanist unequivocally presented the idea that plants have male and female counterparts, and reproduction is carried out through the fusion of the male pollen with the female pistil. Prior to the Eighteenth century, no one knew that plants also have a reproductive system that exists in the animal kingdom

Encyclopedia Britannica and other reference material remarked thus: Grew's idea was based on careful observations of plant structures, including male and female parts in flowers, and the role of pollen in fertilization. However, the concept was hotly debated and even lampooned for another 150 years, pitting "sexualists" against "asexualists" [Oxford Academic+1](#). The debate was fueled by cultural biases — in many traditions, plants were seen as female, linked to goddesses, Mary, and agricultural abundance — which made the idea of male plant structures seem scandalous [Oxford Academic+1](#).

The controversy only ended in the mid-19th century when German botanist Wilhelm Hofmeister demonstrated in 1851 that sexual reproduction is a universal feature of the plant kingdom, from mosses and ferns to flowering plants [Oxford Academic+1](#). His work resolved the long-standing dispute by showing that all plants have a sexual life cycle.

In summary:

- 1684 – Nehemiah Grew first proposes plant sex in his sexual theory.
- 1680s–1850s – Decades of debate and resistance due to cultural bias.
- 1851 – Wilhelm Hofmeister proves sex is universal in plants, ending the controversy.

DISCOVERY OF FLUORESCENCE AND OLIVE OIL IN QURAN (24:36)

Light is as a lamp. The lamp is in a glass. The glass is as it were a glittering star. It is lit from a blessed tree—an olive—neither of the east nor of the west, whose oil would well-nigh glow forth even though fire touched it not. Light upon light! Allāh

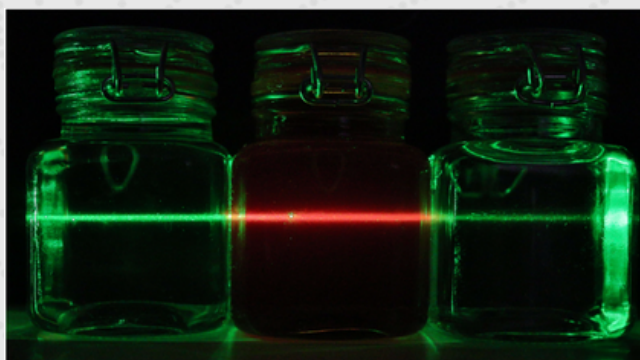
فِي زُجَاجَةٍ ۖ الزُّجَاجَةُ كَأَنَّهَا كَوْكَبٌ
دُرِّيٌّ يُوقَدُ مِنْ شَجَرَةٍ مُبَارَكَةٍ زَيْتُونَةٍ
لَا شَرْقِيَّةٍ وَلَا غَرْبِيَّةٍ ۚ يَكَادُ زَيْتُهَا
يُضِيءُ وَلَوْ لَمْ تَمْسَسْهُ نَارٌ ۖ نُورٌ عَلَى

In this verse, Allah explained the light of God through the example of Olive oil from the Olive tree. This was the prediction of a new science to be developed later, known as Fluorescence was discovered and named in 1852. A brief description is recorded thus:

George Gabriel Stokes and the Term "Fluorescence"

The term fluorescence was coined by Irish physicist George Gabriel Stokes in 1852 in his paper On the Change of Refrangibility of Light leica-microsystems.com. Stokes studied solutions of quinine sulfate and observed that ultraviolet light caused them to emit visible blue light. He noted that the emitted light always had a longer wavelength than the exciting light, a phenomenon now known as the Stokes shift. Stokes distinguished fluorescence from phosphorescence based on the rapidity of light emission: fluorescence occurs almost instantaneously, while phosphorescence persists after the excitation source is removed mindat.org.

In the above verse, Olive oil is presented as something that would give light without the touch of fire. This is due to the fact that extra virgin olive oil has some chlorophyll particles that fluoresce when visible light is passed, and they emit light orange or red. The following is the experiment.



The green laser beam appears red when passing through olive oil

Thus, a new science discovered in the 19th century was explained fourteen centuries earlier by the Holy Quran. Truly the Holy Quran is the casket of jewels, and every torch is lit from it.

A chlorophyll extract in alcohol shown in the upper half under white light (green) and UV light inducing fluorescence in the lower half. (Red)



WIND AS A SOURCE OF FERTILIZATION

22. And there is not a thing but with Us are the treasures thereof and We send it not down except in a known measure.

23. And We send impregnating winds, then We send down water from the clouds, then We give it to you to drink; and you are not the ones to store it up.

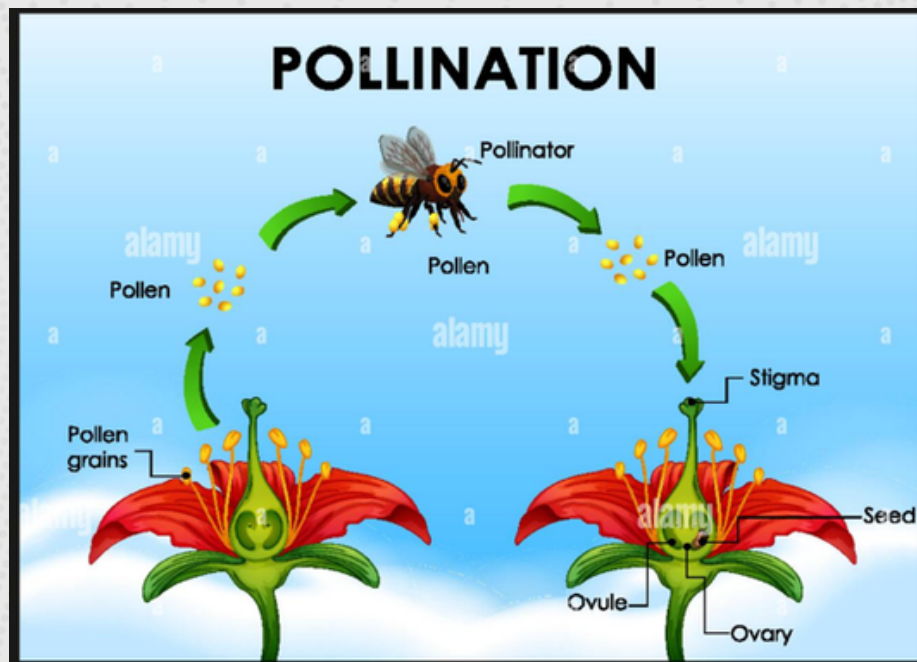
وَأَثَ مِنْ شَيْءٍ إِلَّا عِنْدَنَا خَزَائِنُهُ

وَمَا نُنَزِّلُهُ إِلَّا بِقَدَرٍ مَّعْلُومٍ ﴿٢٢﴾

وَأَرْسَلْنَا الرِّيحَ لَوَاقِحَ فَأَنْزَلْنَا

مِنَ السَّمَاءِ مَاءً فَاسْقَيْنُكُمْوَهُۥ

وَمَا أَنْتُمْ لَهُ بِخَازِنِينَ ﴿٢٣﴾



Biologyinsights.com explains this process thus:

Wind pollination begins with the release of pollen from a plant's anthers, the male reproductive structures. These anthers are often positioned to be exposed to air currents, allowing pollen to be easily dislodged. Once released, pollen grains are dispersed by wind. This method relies on the sheer quantity of pollen produced, as many grains will not reach their intended destination.

Wind-borne pollen has specific characteristics for aerial travel. These grains are small, light, smooth, and non-sticky, allowing easy wind dispersal and preventing clumping. Such plants produce vast quantities of pollen to increase the probability of successful transfer.

The final step involves the capture of airborne pollen by the stigma, the receptive female reproductive part of another plant. The stigma's structure is adapted to efficiently trap these moving pollen grains. Once captured, the pollen can then proceed with fertilization.

Link: <https://biologyinsights.com/what-is-wind-pollination-and-how-does-it-work/>

US Forest service estimates that 12% of pollination takes place via wind power. They further report:

Most conifers and about 12% of the world's flowering plants are wind-pollinated. Wind pollinated plants include grasses and their cultivated cousins, the cereal crops, many trees, the infamous allergenic ragweeds, and others. All release billions of pollen grains into the air so that a lucky few will hit their targets

Wind-pollinated flowers are typically:

- No bright colors, special odors, or nectar
- Small
- Most have no petals
- Stamens and stigmas exposed to air currents
- Large amount of pollen
- Pollen smooth, light, easily airborne
- Stigma feathery to catch pollen from wind
- May have staminate and pistillate flowers, may be monoecious or dioecious
- Usually single-seeded fruits, such as oak, grass, birch, poplar, hazel, dock, cat-tail, plantain, and papyrus