

Blessed life of Sayyidatuna Khadijah

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Thought-provoking speech of weekly
sunnah-inspiring ijtimā

(For Islamic Brothers)

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ
أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Blessed life of Sayyidatuna Khadijah

الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ
وَعَلَىٰ إِلَيْكَ وَأَصْحَبِكَ يَا حَبِيبَ اللَّهِ
الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ
وَعَلَىٰ إِلَيْكَ وَأَصْحَبِكَ يَا نَوْرَ اللَّهِ

نَوَيْتُ سُنَّتَ الْإِعْتِكَافِ

Translation: I have made the intention of Sunnah I'tikaf.

Dear Islamic brothers! Whenever you enter a Masjid, upon remembering, make the intention of I'tikaf because as long as you stay in the Masjid you will keep getting the reward of I'tikaf. Remember! There is no Shar'i permission to eat, drink, sleep, do Sahari and Iftari, or even to drink Zamzam water and the water on which *Dam* has been made in a Masjid. However, if the intention of I'tikaf is made, all these acts will become permissible. One should not make intention to observe I'tikaf only to eat, drink or sleep, but rather he should do it for pleasing Allah Almighty.

It is stated in *Fatawa Shaami*: If someone wants to eat, drink, or sleep in a Masjid, he should make the intention to observe I'tikaf and do Zikr of Allah Almighty for some time; then he can do whatever he wants (i.e. now if he wants to eat, drink or sleep, he can do so.).

Virtue of Salat upon the Prophet ﷺ

The Beloved Prophet ﷺ said:

مَا جَلَسَ قَوْمٌ مَجْلِسًا لَمْ يَذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ فِيهِ، وَلَمْ يُصَلُّوا عَلَى نَبِيِّهِمْ إِلَّا كَانَ عَلَيْهِمْ تَرَةً فَإِنْ شَاءَ
عَذَّبَهُمْ وَإِنْ شَاءَ غَفَرَ لَهُمْ

Translation: The people do not sit in a gathering in which they neither remember Allah Almighty nor send Salat upon the Prophet (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ) except that it will be a cause of regret for them (on the Day of Judgement). Thus, if Allah Almighty wills, He will punish them, and if He wills, He will forgive them. (Tirmizi, vol. 5, p. 247, Hadith 3391)

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّيَ اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Dear Islamic brothers! Before listening to the Bayan, let's first of all make good intentions to please Allah Almighty and to earn reward. The Beloved Prophet صَلَّيَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has said, 'يَنْتُهُ الْمُؤْمِنُ خَيْرٌ مِنْ عَمَلِهِ' *The intention of a Muslim is better than his action.* (Mu'jam-ul-Kabeer, vol. 6, p. 185, Hadith 5942)

An important point

For righteous and permissible work, the more good intentions we make, the more reward we attain.

Intentions of listening to Bayan

1. In order to gain the knowledge of Deen, lowering my eyes, I will listen to the Bayan attentively.
2. I will sit in the Attahiyyaat position for as long as possible with the intention of showing respect for religious knowledge.
3. When I hear تَوْبُوا إِلَى اللَّهِ، اذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ، صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ, etc., I will reply loudly with the intention of gaining reward.

4. After the Ijtima', I will approach people to say Salaam, shake hands and make individual efforts upon them.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Dear Islamic brothers! The blessed wives رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُنَّ of the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ were granted the title 'Ummahat-ul-Mu'mineen (Mothers of the believers)' due to having the honour of being married to the Noble Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Hence, it is stated in the Quran:

وَأَزْوَاجَهُ أُمَّهَاتُهُمْ

And his wives are their mothers.

[Kanz-ul-Iman (translation of Quran)] (Part 21, Surah Al-Ahzaab, Verse 6)

Imam Ibn-e-Abi Haatim رَحِمَهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ has narrated the following statement from Sayyiduna Qatadah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: The blessed wives of the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ are the mothers of the believers in terms of their respect, and they are Haraam upon the believers just like their own mothers. (Tafseer Durr-e-Mansoor, Part 21, Surah Al-Ahzaab, under the verse 6, vol. 6, p. 566)

'Allamah Zurqaani رَحِمَهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ states: All of the blessed wives رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُنَّ of the Noble Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, i.e. all of those whom the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ married, regardless of whether they passed away before the physical passing of the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, or after his physical departure, all of them are the mothers of the Ummah, and they are more deserving of respect than the biological mothers of every believer, and honouring them is necessary. (Sharh Zurqaani, vol. 4, p. 356) May Allah Almighty allow us to respect and honour them.

اُمِّينَ بِجَاهِ النَّبِيِّ الْأَمِينِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Remembrance of Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

The Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ married Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا first, and he صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ did not marry another woman for as long as she رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا was alive. (Sharh Zurqaani, vol. 4, p. 362) In today's Bayan, from the blessed wives رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُنَّ, we will hear about an introduction to Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا, her services for the elevation of Islam, some examples of her love and loyalty to the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, the love of the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ for her, her blessed qualities, and various other points too. May we the gain the good fortune of listening to the entire Bayan with good intentions.

اٰمِيْنَ بِجَاۤءِ النَّبِيِّ الْاَمِيْنِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

صَلُّوْا عَلَيَّ الْحَبِيْبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيَّ مُحَمَّدٍ

A comforting wife

Umm-ul-Mu'mineen Sayyidatuna 'Aishah Siddiqah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا states: The revelation upon the Noble Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ started with righteous dreams; whatever he صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ would see in his dreams would come to pass just like the light of dawn, and then he صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ would prefer to remain in solitude. He صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ began to visit the Cave of Hira, and worship there, and would remain there for many nights before returning home. He صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ would take food and water (that was sufficient for that amount of time), and then he صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ would return to Umm-ul-Mu'mineen Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا who would prepare more food like this until the truth came to him while he صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was in the Cave of Hira, i.e. the angel came to him and said, 'Recite!' The Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: I replied, 'مَا اَنَا بِقَارِئٍ', i.e. 'I am not a reciter.' He (i.e. the angel) then squeezed me tightly and then

released me, saying, ‘Recite!’ I replied, ‘مَا أَنَا بِقَارِئٍ’, i.e. ‘I am not a reciter.’ The angel then squeezed me tightly again and then released me, saying, ‘Recite!’ I replied, ‘مَا أَنَا بِقَارِئٍ’, i.e. ‘I am not a reciter.’ The angel then squeezed me tightly again and then released me, and said:

اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ ۝ خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ ۝ اقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ ۝ الَّذِي

عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ ۝ عَلَّمَ الْإِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ ۝

Read with the name of your Lord Who created (everything). He created man from a blood-clot. Read, and only your Lord is the Most Generous. The One Who taught to write with the pen. The One Who taught man what he knew not.

[Kanz-ul-Iman (translation of Quran)] (Part 30, Surah Al-‘Alaq, Verses 1-5)

(Bukhari, Bab 3, vol. 1, p. 7, Hadith 3)

After receiving the revelation, the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ returned in such a state that his blessed heart was in shock. He صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ went to Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا and said, ‘رَمِلُونِي رَمِلُونِي’, ‘Cover me, cover me.’ So, she رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا covered him with a shawl and the state of fear left his heart. He صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ then relayed the entire incident to Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا, and said, ‘I fear for my life.’ Umm-ul-Mu’mineen Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا said, ‘This will never happen. By Allah! Allah Almighty will never dishonour you, for you maintain ties of kinship, relieve the weak of their burden, help the needy, serve your guests and face hardship on the path of truth.’

Visiting Waraqah Bin Naufal

After this, Umm-ul-Mu’mineen Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا took the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ to Waraqah Bin Naufal, who was

Sayyidatuna Khadijah's رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا paternal first cousin. He would write in the Hebrew language, and he wrote the Injeel in Hebrew as much as Allah Almighty willed, and at that time he was old and had lost his eyesight. Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا said to him, 'O cousin! Listen to the account of your nephew.' Waraqah Bin Naufal said, 'O nephew! What did you see?' The Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ told him about what he had seen.

Upon this, Waraqah said, 'This is the same angel that Allah Almighty sent to Sayyiduna Musa عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام; if only I was young, if only I remain alive until that time when your people will drive you out.' The Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ asked, 'Will my people drive me out?' He replied, 'Yes! Whenever a person brought that which you have brought, he was shown animosity. If I live until that time, I will support you strongly.' (Bukhari, vol. 1, p. 8, Hadith 3)

Hakeem-ul-Ummat Mufti Ahmad Yar Khan Na'eemi رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ states: The meaning is that, by the command of the Tawraat, you are the final prophet due to these signs; your Sun will rise high and your religion will dominate. (It should be known!) Sayyidatuna Khadijah (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا) was a scholar of the Tawraat, and she رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا had also heard about these signs of the Beloved Prophet (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ) from the scholars of Bani Israel, which is why she رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا married him. (Mirat-ul-Manajih, vol. 8, p. 97)

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Dear Islamic brothers! From the aforementioned narration, we learn that:

- The Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ would worship Allah Almighty abundantly, even after his marriage
- The Cave of Hira had the honour of being the place where the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ worshipped on numerous occasions

- Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا was a wife who would not become an obstacle in the acts of worship of her husband, i.e. the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ
- She رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا would always be at the Beloved Prophet's side, during difficulty and ease
- Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا had great love for the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, and the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ had great love for Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا
- She رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا would mention the blessed qualities of the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ in an excellent manner
- She رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا would increase the determination the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and reassure him
- She رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا was a great scholar of the Tawraat
- Through her tremendous insight, she رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا had recognised that the Noble Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was a prophet even before the announcement of his prophethood
- She رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا was the first to receive news of the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ being a prophet.
- In short, she رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا was blessed with many merits.

Dear Islamic brothers! In the aforementioned narration, there was mention of the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ sensing fear in his noble heart when the first revelation descended; why did this happen and what was the wisdom behind this? Explaining this, Mufti Ahmad Yar Khan Na'eemi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ writes the following: This trembling of the heart was an effect of that Divine Blessing which was granted on that day (i.e. the day when the first revelation descended). If this manifestation was directed towards a mountain, it would crumble, but

such was the strength of the Beloved Prophet's heart, that it was able to endure it. (*Mirat-ul-Manajih*, vol. 8, p. 96, selected)

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Dear Islamic brothers! We will listen to some more accounts from the life of Umm-ul-Mu'mineen Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا, but before that, let us listen to a short introduction to her:

An introduction to Sayyidatuna Khadija-tul-Kubra رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا

- The name of Sayyiduna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا is Khadijah, her father's name was Khuwaylid and her mother's name was Fatimah.
- The Kunyah of Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا is Umm-ul-Qasim and Umm-e-Hind.
- She رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا was born 15 years before the Year of the Elephant.
- Her titles are Taahirah, Sayyidah, Siddiqah and Kubra.
- Her final title (Kubra) is mentioned so often alongside her name that it is like a part of her name.
- She رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا was the first to accept Islam from among the women.
- Her lineage joins with the blessed lineage of the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ via just 3 links.
- She رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا was from the most noble tribe of the Arabs, the Quraysh.
- She رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا is the mother of the queen of Paradise, Sayyidatuna Fatimah-tuz-Zahra رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا, and the grandmother of the leaders of the youth of Paradise, Imam Hasan and Imam Husayn رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا.

- She رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا sacrificed all of her wealth at the feet of the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, and spent her entire life serving the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.
- Their blessed Nikah ceremony took place 2 months and 25 days after the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ returned from his journey to Syria.
- She رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا was 40 years old at the time of her marriage to the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, whereas the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was 25 years old at that time. (*Tabaqat Ibn-e-Sa'd, Raqm 4096, vol. 8, p. 13*)
- The Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ did not marry anyone else during her lifetime.
- She رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا remained the life partner of the Beloved Prophet for around 25 years.
- She رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا passed away in the 10th year after the announcement of prophethood, in the month of Ramadan.
- She رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا passed away at the age of 65.
- She رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا is resting in Jannat-tul-Ma'la (Makkah).

For more information, refer to pages 31 to 39 of the book of Maktaba-tul-Madinah, entitled 'Faizan-e-Ummahat-ul-Mu'mineen', and the booklet, 'Faizan-e-Khadijah-tul-Kubra'. This book and booklet can be read on the website of Dawat-e-Islami (www.dawateislami.net), and can also be printed and downloaded from there.

اَلْحَسْبُ رِيلَه, the 72 Pious Deeds booklet also contains encouragement to read a book or booklet, hence, Pious Deed number 12 states: Did you read a book or booklet of A'la Hadrat رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ or Maktaba-tul-Madinah, or Mahnamah Faizan-e-Madinah for at least 12 minutes today?

Abundance of remembrance

Dear Islamic brothers! Umm-ul-Mu'mineen Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا is the first wife of the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. According to one opinion, she رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا had the honour of being the first to embrace faith in the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Her virtues and merits are countless. The Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ love her dearly, to such an extent that even after her passing, the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ would remember her often. The Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ would honour her friends so much that whenever something would be presented to him, he صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ would often send it to them. This abundant remembrance and love became the cause of Rashk (positive envy) of Umm-ul-Mu'mineen Sayyidatuna 'Aishah Siddiqah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا, thus, she رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا herself states, 'I did not have Ghayrat from any of the blessed wives of the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ as much as I did from Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا. Even though I had not even seen her, however, the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ would mention her frequently.'

(Bukhari, vol. 2, p. 565, Hadith 3818)

Remember! Ghayrat here refers to Rashk (positive envy). Meaning, just as the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ would praise Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا so much after her passing, if only he صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ would mention me like this after my passing too. *(Mirat-ul-Manajih, vol. 8, p. 496, summarised)*

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Honouring the friend of Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

Dear Islamic brothers! Not only did the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ frequently remember Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا after her passing, but he صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ would shower her friends with gifts and generosity. Thus, when something would be presented to him, he

صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم would say, 'Take this to so-and-so, because she was the friend of Sayyidatuna Khadijah (رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهَا), take this to so-and-so's house, for she used to show love to Sayyidatuna Khadijah (رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهَا).'

(Al-Adab Al-Mufrad, p. 68, Hadith 232)

On many occasions, the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم would sacrifice a goat, cut it into pieces and then send it to the friends of Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهَا. Sayyidatuna 'Aishah Siddiqah رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهَا states: I would sometimes say to the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم, 'It seems as if there is no woman in the world besides Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهَا, to which he صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم would say, 'She was like this, she was like this, and I had offspring through her.' *(Bukhari, vol. 2, p. 565, Hadith 3818)*

Hakeem-ul-Ummat Mufti Ahmad Yar Khan رَحْمَةُ اللّٰهِ عَلَيْهِ states the following while explaining this Hadith: (The meaning of Sayyidatuna 'Aishah's statement is:) When I would hear her abundant praise on the tongue of the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم, out of Rashk (positive envy) I would say, 'O Messenger of Allah صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم! You praise her so much as though you have not received a wife besides her, or like there is no woman similar to her in the world.'

Whilst explaining the meaning of the Beloved Prophet's صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم words, 'She was like this, she was like this', he رَحْمَةُ اللّٰهِ عَلَيْهِ states: 'This is an indication to the many qualities of Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهَا, i.e. she would fast often, she would offer Tahajjud, she served me greatly, she was my companion when I was alone, she would comfort me, she would aid me during my seclusions in the Cave of Hira (i.e. when worshipping in solitude for 40 days), and all of my children are from her.' *(Mirat-ul-Manajih, vol. 8, p. 497, summarised)*

The Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم remembering Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهَا

Once, the sister of Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهَا, Sayyidatuna Haalah

Bint-e-Khuwaylid رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا sought permission to enter the court of the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. As her voice resembled that of Sayyidatuna Khadijah's, he صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ remembered Sayyidatuna Khadijah's seeking of permission and was taken aback. (Bukhari, p. 962, Hadith 3821)

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Department of shrouding and burial

Dear Islamic brothers! You have heard how much love the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ had for Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا, therefore, we should also have love for her, and follow in her footsteps by having love for the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ in our hearts, and in order to achieve this, we should attach ourselves to the religious environment of Dawat-e-Islami.

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ, the movement of the devotees of the Prophet, Da'wat-e-Islami is currently working in 80 departments to spread the message of Islam to the entire world, and one of these departments is known as 'Department of shrouding and burial'. The job of this department is to bathe and shroud deceased Muslims in accordance with the Shari'ah and the instructions of Madani Markaz, they also fulfil all the matters of the bereaved and earn great reward. اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ, from time to time, under the supervision of the department of shrouding and burial, Sunnah-Inspired Ijtima's are organised for the responsible brothers and devotees of the Prophet, both at home and overseas. Under the supervision of the department of shrouding and burial, gatherings after three days, forty days and annual gatherings are organised in order to convey reward to the deceased, and various booklets are also distributed in these gatherings.

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ through the combined efforts of the department of shrouding and burial and the I.T. Department, a mobile application by the name

of ‘Muslim’s Funeral’ has been created for the ease of the devotees of the Prophet, this includes: Important steps to be taken at the time of death, the complete method of bathing the deceased, the method of preparing the shroud, the method of the funeral prayer, the method of preparing the grave and the method of burial, which have all been explained via 3D video. Those Islamic brothers who have a desire to learn Islamic knowledge can download this application from the play store by searching for ‘Muslim’s Funeral’.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Dear Islamic brothers! Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا was a great woman, who was perfect and complete in every aspect. For example, she was an unmatched personality of her era in terms of her lineage, nobility, character, conduct, wealth and her goodness towards others. Let us listen to the account of Sayyidatuna Khadijah’s marriage to the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

The reason behind marrying the Beloved Prophet

صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

One reason behind Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا marrying the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ was his journey to Syria, because when Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا heard the prophetic qualities of the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ from her slave, Maysarah, and saw the angels giving him shade, all of these things inclined her towards marrying him.

It is also narrated that: The women of Quraysh would have a celebration, in which they would gather by the Ka’bah. Once, on one such occasion, they were gathered there when a man from Syria came and said to them, ‘O women of Quraysh! A prophet will soon emerge among you who will be known as ‘Ahmad’, whosoever from among you can gain the honour of becoming his wife should do so.’ Hearing

this, the women began to throw stones and pebbles at him, insulted him and spoke to him harshly, but Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا remained silent and remembered his words. Afterwards, as a result of what Maysarah told her of the signs that he observed, and everything that she رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا witnessed herself, she recalled the statement of that man and thought to herself that if he has spoken the truth, then that can only be this personality. (*Subul-ul-Huda wal Rashad, vol. 2, p. 164*)

Marriage ceremony

After being impressed by the character and conduct of the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا sent her friend (Nafeesah Bint-e-Munyah) to him in order to find out his view. After finding out the view of the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, she (Nafeesah Bint-e-Munyah) returned to Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا and said, 'Congratulations! Muhammad-e-Mustafa صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has accepted your proposal.' Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا was delighted at this, and then she رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا sent someone to her uncle, 'Amr Bin Asad, to tell him to be present at the Nikah.

The Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ also went to the home of Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا with some of his uncles and other leaders, and performed the Nikah. This blessed Nikah ceremony took place 2 months and 25 days after the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ returned from Syria. (*Madarij-un-Nubuawah, vol. 2, p. 27*) By coming into the marriage of the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا has gained the honour of being Umm-ul-Mu'mineen, i.e. the mother of all believers who will come till the Day of Judgement. (*Faizan-e-Khadijah-tul-Kubra, p. 18*)

Wedding feast

After the Nikah, Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا said to the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, 'Tell your uncle to slaughter a camel and feed

the people.’ Thus, after feeding the people, the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ came and spoke with Sayyidatuna Khadijah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا, and Allah Almighty granted coolness to his eyes through this. (Sharh Zurqaani, vol. 1, p. 389)

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Immoral customs that take place in weddings

Dear Islamic brothers! Ponder! How simple was this blessed wedding ceremony of the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ? But alas! In our society today, such impermissible and immoral customs have become so widespread on the occasion of weddings ceremonies that ceremonies are considered incomplete without them. While pointing out the sins that take place in wedding ceremonies, Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat دَامَتْ بَرَكَاتُهُمُ الْعَالِيَةِ writes the following in his booklet ‘*The Devastations of Music*’:

Unfortunately, today, the great Sunnah of marriage has fallen prey to many sins, and improper customs have become an integral part of it. بَعَادَ اللهُ, the situation has become so dire that the Sunnah of marriage cannot take place until numerous Haraam acts are committed, for example, if we were to consider the engagement ceremony, the man places the ring on his fiancée’s finger with his own hand; this is Haraam, and an action that leads to Hell.

During the wedding, the man dyes his hands with henna; this is also Haraam; men and women sit together at feasts. Sometimes, a so-called veil is placed between them, and unrelated men are seen to be entering the women’s section to serve food and make video recordings. Displays of fashion take place, young women sing and dance. During this time, men enter and leave as they will, and some shameless men and women make unlawful glances, having neither the fear of Allah Almighty nor shame before the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

It is uncommon for there not to be a wedding where video recording does not take place. If someone tries to explain to them, then they receive the response: Allah Almighty has shown us happiness for our first daughter; why should we not sing and dance? Everything is allowed at times of joy, مَعَآذَ اللَّهِ. Remember! One ought to thank Allah Almighty during times of happiness, so that their happiness increases further, and not commit acts of disobedience lest it be the case that as a result of this disobedience, the daughter returns home a week later after disputing with her husband, and all of the happiness comes to an end, or the newly-wed daughter loses her life 9 months later during her first delivery.

Those who commit the sin of playing music on the occasion of marriage should listen carefully! It is stated in a Hadith: There are two sounds which are cursed in the world and the Hereafter:

1. Music at the time of a blessing
2. Wailing at the time of a calamity. (*Kanz-ul-Ummal, juz 15, vol. 15, p. 95, Hadith 40654*)

Ponder! Which couple today is in ease? There are quarrels in almost every place; sometimes between mother-in-law and daughter-in-law, and at other times, there is animosity between sisters-in-law. They clash over every little thing, they make accusations of performing magic on each other etc., perhaps this is a result of non-Shar'i activities taking place in marriages. Whenever a marriage ceremony takes place today, so many sins are committed there that they cannot be counted. Therefore, we should leave those wrong customs and traditions, and make the marriage last by doing a simple marriage in accordance to the Sunnah, for there is goodness in this as well as blessings.

Blessed Nikah

Hence, Umm-ul-Mu'mineen Sayyidatuna 'Aishah Siddiqah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا narrates that the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said, 'The most

blessed Nikah is the one which involves the smallest burden.’ (*Musnad Imam Ahmad, vol. 9, p. 365, Hadith 24583*)

‘Allamah Maulana Mufti Ahmad Yar Khan رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ writes the following under this Hadith: The marriage in which the expenditure of both parties is kept to a minimum; the dowry is minimal, the bridal gifts are inexpensive, nobody falls into debt, there are no strict demands from either side, and the daughter is given away while having trust in Allah Almighty, then such a marriage is very blessed, and such a marriage will last. (*Mirat-ul-Manajih, vol. 5, p. 11*) May Allah Almighty allow us to carry out our ceremonies in accordance to the Shari’ah and allow us to keep them free from non-Shar’i practices.

اٰمِيْنَ بِجَاوِزِ النَّبِيِّ الْاَمِيْنَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

صَلُّوْا عَلَيَّ الْحَبِيْبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيَّ مُحَمَّدٍ

Dear Islamic brothers! The month of Ramadan is distributing its mercy and its blessings are flowing. Let us have the honour of listening to some virtues of keeping fasts and praying Taraweeh. First, we will listen to four sayings of the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ regarding the fasts of Ramadan:

Virtues of fasting

1. He صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: Indeed, there is a door in Paradise which is called ‘Rayyaan’; the fasting people will enter through this door on the Day of Judgement, and no one besides them will enter it. It will be said: Where are the fasting people? Thus, these people will stand and no one besides them will enter through this door. After they enter, the door will be closed, and then nobody will enter that door. (*Bukhari, vol. 1, p. 625, Hadith 1896*)
2. He صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: The one who kept one fast of Ramadan with silence and peace, a house made out of red rubies or green

emeralds will be made for him in Paradise. (*Majma'-uz-Zawaid*, vol. 3, p. 346, Hadith 4792)

3. He صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: The one who was prevented by his fast from eating or drinking that which he desired, Allah Almighty will feed him from the fruits of Paradise and satiate him with the wine of Paradise. (*Shu'ab-ul-Iman*, vol. 3, p. 410, Hadith 3917)
4. He صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: On the Day of Judgement, a golden dining mat will be laid down for those who fast whilst the people wait (for the reckoning). (*Kanz-ul-Ummal*, juzz 8, vol. 4, p. 214, Hadith 23640)

Taraweeh is an expiation for previous sins

Through the blessings of Taraweeh, one's minor sins are forgiven. Hence, Sayyiduna Abu Hurayrah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates that the Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: 'مَنْ قَامَ رَمَضَانَ إِيمَانًا وَاحْتِسَابًا غُفِرَ لَهُ مَا تَقَدَّمَ مِنْ ذَنْبِهِ', i.e. 'Whosoever stands in Ramadan with Iman and while seeking reward, all of his previous sins will be forgiven. (*Muslim*, p. 298, Hadith 1779)

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Sunnahs and etiquettes of shaking hands

O devotees of the Prophet! Let us listen to the Sunnahs and etiquettes of shaking hands from the booklet of Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat 'Allamah Maulana Muhammad Ilyas Attar Qadiri دَامَتْ بَرَكَاتُهُمُ الْعَالِيَةُ, entitled '101 Madani Pearls':

- When two Muslims meet, it is Sunnah for them to shake hands using both hands after saying Salam.
- Say Salam when leaving also and the hands can also be shaken.
- The Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: When two Muslims shake hands while meeting each other and ask each other about

their well-being, Allah Almighty sends 100 mercies upon them, from which, 99 mercies are for the one who meets the other more warmly and asks about the wellbeing of his brother in a better manner. *(Mu'jam Awsat, vol. 5, p. 380, Hadith 7672)*

- When two friends meet, shake hands, and recite Salat upon the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, the past and future sins of both of them are forgiven before they separate. *(Shu'ab-ul-Iman, vol. 6, p. 471, Hadith 8944)*

Announcement

The remaining Sunnahs and etiquettes of shaking hands will be mentioned in the study circles. Therefore, make sure to take part in the study circles to learn about them.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

The 6 Salat upon the Prophet and 2 Du'as that are recited in the Sunnah-inspiring weekly Ijtima' (congregation) of Dawat-e-Islami:



1. The Salat upon the Prophet for the night preceding Friday

اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ وَسَلِّمْ وَبَارِكْ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ النَّبِيِّ الْأُمِّيِّ
الْحَبِيبِ الْعَالِي الْقَدْرِ الْعَظِيمِ الْجَاهِ وَعَلَىٰ اٰلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ وَسَلِّمْ

The saints of Islam have quoted that whoever recites this Salat upon the holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ at least once on the night preceding Friday [the night between Thursday and Friday] on a regular basis will be blessed with the vision of the Beloved and Blessed Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ at the time of death, as well as at the time of his burial into the grave, to the extent that he will see the Noble Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ lowering him into the grave with his own merciful hands. (*Afdal-us-Salawat 'ala Sayyid-is-Sadat*, p. 151)

2. All sins forgiven

اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا وَمَوْلَانَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَىٰ اٰلِهِ وَسَلِّمْ

It is narrated by Sayyiduna Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ that the Beloved and Blessed Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has stated, 'Whoever recites this Salat upon me whilst standing, then prior to his sitting back; and if he recites it whilst sitting, then before he stands back, his sins will be forgiven.' (*Ibid*, p. 65)

3. 70 Portals of mercy

صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Whoever recites this Salat upon the Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, 70 portals of mercy are opened for him.

(Al-Qaul-ul-Badi', p. 277)

صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

4. The reward of 600,000 Salat upon the Prophet

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ عَدَدَ

مَا فِي عِلْمِ اللَّهِ صَلَاةً دَائِمَةً بِدَوَامِ مُلْكِ اللَّهِ

Shaykh Ahmad Saawi رَحِمَهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ reports from some saints of Islam that the one reciting this Salat upon the Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ once receives the reward of reciting Durood 600,000 times. (Afdal-us-Salawat 'ala Sayyid-is-Sadat, p. 149)

5. Nearness to the Distinguished Rasool صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا تُحِبُّ وَتَرْضَى لَهُ

One day somebody came [to the blessed court of the Beloved and Blessed Rasool صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ], and the Noble Rasool صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ made him sit in between himself and Sayyiduna Abu Bakr Siddeeq رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. The respected companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ were surprised as to who that honoured person was. When he had left, the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said, 'When he recites Salat upon me, he does so in these words.' (Al-Qaul-ul-Badi', p. 125)

6. Salat upon the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ to attain intercession

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآزَلِهِ الْبَقْعَدَ الْبُقَرَبِ عِنْدَكَ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ

The Greatest Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has stated: The one who recites this Salat upon me, my intercession will become Wajib for him.

(Attargheeb Wattarheeb, vol. 2, p. 329, Hadith 31)

1. Good deeds for 1000 days

جَزَى اللهُ عَنَّا مُحَمَّدًا مَا هُوَ أَهْلُهُ

It is narrated by Sayyiduna Ibn-e- ‘Abbas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا that the Noble Rasool صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ has stated, ‘For the reciter of above supplication, seventy angels write good deeds (in his account) for 1000 days.’

(Majma’-uz-Zawaid, p. 254, vol. 10, Hadith 17305)

2. An easy way to spend every night in worship

The holy Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said, ‘If anyone recites the following Du’a three times at night it is as if he has found Layla-tul-Qadr.’ Here is the Du’a:

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ الْخَلِيمُ الْكَرِيمُ

سُبْحَنَ اللَّهِ رَبِّ السَّمَوَاتِ السَّبْعِ وَرَبِّ الْعَرْشِ الْعَظِيمِ

Translation: There is none worthy of worship except Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ Who is 'حَلِيم' (Most Forbearing) and 'كَرِيم' (Possessor of all excellences). Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ is free from every fault, Rab of the seven skies and Rab of the magnificent 'Arsh.

Schedule for the Halqahs [learning sessions] of the weekly Ijtimā' (overseas), 22 April 2021

1. Short Bayan on different topics: **5 minutes**
2. Memorising Du'a: **5 minutes**
3. Fikr-e-Madinah: **5 minutes**
4. Total duration: **15 minutes**

Remaining Sunnahs and etiquettes of shaking hands

- When shaking hands, if possible, recite the following Du'a after sending Salat upon the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ: 'يَغْفِرُ اللهُ لَنَا وَلكُمْ' (i.e. *May Allah Almighty forgive us and you*).
- The Du'a which two Muslims make when shaking hands will be accepted, *إِنْ شَاءَ اللهُ*, and they will both be forgiven before their hands part. (*Musnad Ahmad, vol. 4, p. 286, Hadith 12454*)
- Shaking hands with one another removes animosity.
- The Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: The Muslim who shakes hands with his brother whilst neither of them has hatred in their heart for the other, Allah Almighty will forgive their past sins before their hands separate. Whosoever looks at his Muslim brother with affection and does not have hatred for him in his heart or chest, then the past sins of both of them will be forgiven before he looks away.' (*Kanz-ul-Ummal, vol. 9, p. 57*)
- You can shake hands as many times as you meet.
- It is not Sunnah for both people to use only one hand; it is Sunnah to shake hands while using both hands.
- Some people only make their fingers touch together; this is also not Sunnah.

- It is Makruh to kiss your own hand after shaking hands. (*Bahar-e-Shari'at, Part 16, p. 115, summarised*) However, if a person kissed their hand for blessings after shaking the hands of a righteous person, then it will not be Makruh, just as A'la Hadrat رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ states: If one shook hands with another person and then kissed his own hand for blessings, there is no reason to prohibit it when the person whose hand was shook is from those individuals from whom blessings are taken. (*Jad-ul-Mumtar ala Rad-ul-Muhtar, vol. 7, p. 65, Maqolah: 4683 az Nayki ki Da'wat, p. 329*)
- It is Sunnah for there not to be any barrier, such as a handkerchief, between the hands when shaking hands; both palms should be empty and the palms should touch each other. (*Bahar-e-Shari'at, Part 16, p. 98*)

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Method of collective Fikr-e-Madinah (72 Madani In'amaat)

Saying of the Beloved Rasool صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ: Pondering (over the Hereafter) for a moment is better than the worship of 60 years.

(*Al-Jami'-us-Sagheer, pp. 365, Hadith 5897*)

Let's make 'good intentions' before filling in the Madani In'amaat booklet:

1. To please Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ, I will carry out today's Fikr-e-Madinah (i.e. self-accountability) myself through the Madani In'amaat booklet and persuade others as well.
2. I will praise (i.e. thank) Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ for the Madani In'amaat which I acted upon.
3. I will be regretful about the Madani In'amaat which I did not act upon and try to act on them in the future.

4. Allah ﷻ forbid, if I have not acted on any such Madani In'aam which saves a person from sins, I will make a firm intention of not committing sin in the future, along with making repentance and Istighfar.
5. I will not reveal my good deeds without need (for example, I act on such and such or this many Madani In'amaat).
6. I will act afterwards or tomorrow on the Madani In'amaat which can be practised afterwards (for example, if one did not recite Salat upon the Holy Prophet ﷺ 313 times today).
7. I will try to achieve the actual aim of filling in the Madani In'amaat booklet (for example, fear of Allah, piety, correcting manners, progress in the Madani activities, etc.).
8. I will fill in the Madani In'amaat booklet (i.e. carry out Fikr-e-Madinah) tomorrow as well.
9. I will not consider it a usual formality but fill in the Madani In'amaat booklet while pondering.

Mark the boxes given below with a 'correct (i.e. inverted tick)' sign for the Madani In'amaat you have practised today and mark them with a '(0) sign' in case you have not practised them.

Attention: Carry out Fikr-e-Madinah while keeping an eye on your own Madani In'amaat booklet only.

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Method of collective reflection (72 Pious Deeds)

Daily 56 pious deeds

1. Made good intentions?
2. Offered all five Salahs with congregation?
3. Invited others to Salah before every Salah?

4. Recited or listened to Surah al-Mulk at night?
5. Recited Aaya-tul-Kursi, Tasbih-e-Fatimah and Surah Al-Ikhlās after every Salah?
6. Read or listened to three verses of Kanz-ul-Iman or two pages of Siraat-ul-Jinaan with translation and commentary?
7. Recited the Wazaaif of the Shajarah?
8. Recited Salat upon the Prophet 313 times?
9. Protected eyes from sins?
10. Protected ears from sins?
11. Kept gaze lowered while saving yourself from unnecessary glances?
12. Read a reforming book of Maktaba-tul-Madina for 12 minutes?
13. Replied to Azaan and Iqamah?
14. Cured your anger?
15. Reflected upon your actions?
16. Obeyed your Nigran?
17. Conversed in a respectful manner?
18. Studied or taught in Madrassa-tul-Madina Baalighan?
19. Arrived home within two hours of Isha Jumu'ah?
20. Spent two hours on religious works?
21. Awoke others for Fajr Salah?
22. Refrained from peering into others' homes?
23. Did home Dars take place?

24. Delivered or listened to Masjid Dars?
25. Wore clothes in accordance to Sunnah?
26. Are you complying with the Sunnah of keeping tresses?
27. Do you have a fist-length beard?
28. Immediately repented upon committing a sin?
29. Ate according to Sunnah?
30. Gave Salam to Muslims?
31. Acted upon some Sunnahs?
32. Offered the preceding Sunnahs of Zuhr Salah before the Faraaid?
33. Offered Tahajjud or Salah-tul-Layl?
34. Offered Awwabeen or Ishraq and Chasht?
35. Offered the preceding Sunnahs of 'Asr or 'Isha?
36. Gave encouragement for one religious work from the 12 religious works?
37. Refrained from asking others for things and using them?
38. Saved yourself from lying, backbiting and tale-telling?
39. Watched Madani Channel for at least some time?
40. Refrained from forming personal friendships?
41. Paid back debt on time?
42. Refrained from speaking such words of humility that were not in conformity with your heart?
43. Maintained cleanliness and decorum?
44. Concealed the faults of Muslims?

45. Delivered or attended the circle of Quranic commentary after Fajr Salah?
46. Recited 'بِسْمِ اللَّهِ' before some permissible works?
47. Delivered or listened to Chowk Dars?
48. Conveyed reward to your parents and spiritual guide?
49. Avoided Israaf (wastage)?
50. Abided by the laws of traffic?
51. Resolved issues in accordance to the organisational procedure?
52. Saved yourself from the sins of tongue?
53. Refrained from unnecessary speech?
54. Avoided joking, mocking, taunting, hurting others' feelings and laughing out loud?
55. Wore 'Imamah?
56. Respected your parents?

Record of Qufl-e-Madinah

- Communicating through writing - 12 times
- Communicating through gestures - 12 times
- Conversing without staring - 12 times

Weekly 10 Pious Deeds

57. Sent at least one Islamic sister from your home to the Weekly Ijtima of Islamic sisters?
58. Watched or listened to the Weekly Madani Muzakarah?

59. Attended the Weekly Ijtima from beginning till end?
60. Conducted the holiday I'tikaf?
61. Inquired after an ill person or sympathised with a grieved person, and offered condolences on someone's death?
62. Fasted on any day of the week?
63. Read or listened to the weekly booklet?
64. Performed area visit?
65. Persuaded an Islamic brother, who would once attend but no longer attends, to join the religious environment?
66. Took part in the weekly Madani Halqah?

Monthly 3 Pious Deeds

67. Submitted last month's booklet of Pious Deeds to your Nigran?
68. Travelled in at least a 3-day Madani Qafilah this month?
69. Rendered financial help to a Sunni scholar this month?

Yearly 1 Pious Deed

70. Travelled in a 1-month Qafilah this year according to the schedule?

Lifelong 2 Pious Deeds

71. Read the lifelong syllabus?
72. Travelled for 12 months (together) and completed different courses (12 religious works course, 7-day Islah-e-A'maal [i.e. reformation of deeds] course, 7-day Faizan-e-Namaz course)

صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ