

E DITORIAL

Salaam

By: Hazrat Maulana Ilyaaas Patel

Hi... then... Bye!!! This is the meaningless greeting of the West. One wonders what really does it mean? Is he asking you whether you are *on a high*? Whatever it may mean, no greeting is as comprehensive and perfect as the greeting which is derived from one of the attributes of Allaah Ta'ala (Jalla-shanuhu), which is the greeting of the angels and will be the greeting of the Believers in Jannah — the beautiful greeting of "Assalaamu 'alaikum".

Security

Assalaamu 'alaikum means "Peace be upon you". It is a prayer of peace, which encompasses every good for the one being greeted. It is also a declaration of safety and security towards the person being greeted, as if to say that the one being greeted is being told that his life, family and property are all safe from yourself. Thus you will not harm him, his family or property in any way.

Love one Another

The perfect greeting of Muslims, besides

being a wonderful du'aa for the person being greeted, also generates love between them. Hazrat Rasulullaah (Sallallaahu 'Alaihi Wasallam) is reported to have said: "You will not enter Jannah until you believe, and you cannot be (true) Believers until you love one another (i.e. you harbour no enmity and malice for others). Should I not show you something which, if you adopt, you will love one another? Make salaam common among you." (Saheeh Muslim #194) It is obvious that this benefit will be realized if the salaam is made with sincerity and not just uttered as a custom and formality.

Salaam to All

Salaam should be made to every Muslim. Once Hazrat Rasulullaah (Sallallaahu 'Alaihi Wasallam) was asked as to which was a more superior act among the practices of Islaam. Hazrat Rasulullaah (Sallallaahu 'Alaihi Wasallam) replied: "Feed people and make salaam to those who you know as well as those who you do not know." (Saheeh Bukhaari #12)

One should also endeavour to be the first to make salaam as it earns a greater reward and is also a means of eliminating pride.

Etiquette

Among the etiquettes of salaam is that “the younger person should greet the elder person, the one passing should greet the one who is sitting and the smaller group should greet the larger group”. (Saheeh Bukhaari #6231) Special note should be taken of the importance of children greeting elders. Previously parents would embed this etiquette in children. This is sadly diminishing. Hence nowadays many youngsters would pass their parents, family elders, their teachers or other seniors without greeting them. Repeated reminders and admonition is necessary until making salaam to others becomes the first nature of the child.

When Entering Home

One should also make salaam aloud and cheerfully upon entering the home. This is a means of attaining barakah (blessings) and is also a means of protection from Shaitaan.

Salaam is simple, costs nothing and takes a second or two. Yet the rewards are great and the blessings are gigantic. It would be a great tragedy if we deprive ourselves of such tremendous blessings.

Let us therefore make salaam common among ourselves.

TAFSEER

(Commentary of the Holy Qur'aan)

By: Hazrat Maulana Mufti Muhammad Shafi Sahib (Rahmatullaahi Alaihi)

SURAH AL-BAQARAH

Note: This part of Tafseer is the remaining portion of Surah Al-Baqarah Tafseer and hence connected with the previous chapter of Surah Al-Baqarah Tafseer.

Unflinchingly he obeyed the divine command, and, with the courage and determination of the prophet that he was, he set out to wage a war against idol-worship and to call them to the unalloyed worship of the one God. This obviously drew upon him the ire of his people and of their king Namrud (Nimrod), who finally decided to burn him alive in a blazing fire. Seeking, as he did, nothing but the pleasure of his Lord, he gladly let himself be thrown onto the pyre. Since he had succeeded in this test, Allaah (Jalla-shaanuhu) commanded: ***“O fire, be coolness and safety for Ibraaheem” (21:69)***. As one can see, the command was given to fire as such, and not to any particular one. Consequently, all fire, wherever it was present in the world grew cold, and the fire set ablaze by Namrud did so, too.

Now, excessive cold is equally painful and killing - there is a region of extreme cold in Hell itself, called Zamhareer. So, in commanding fire to grow cold, Allaah (Jalla-shaanuhu) in his grace added the word Salaaman (be safe).

The second trial was that Hazrat sayyidna Ibraaheem alaihi salaam was asked to leave his homeland, and to migrate to Syria along with his family. Then, he was commanded to leave even this country – which he readily did, accompanied by his wife, Hazrat Hajirah (Raziyallahu Anhaa), and his infant son, Sayyidina Hazrat Isma'eel (Alaihis Salaam) and led by the archangel Hazrat Jibra'eel (Gabriel Alaihi salaam) Ibn Kathir. Whenever they passed through a fertile land, Sayyidna Ibraaheem Alaihi Salaam would wish to be allowed to settle there, but the archangel would inform him that Allaah (Jalla-shaanuhu) did not want him to do so. Finally, when they reached the barren desert which was destined to be the site of Makkah and where the Ka'bah was to be built, he was commanded to stay there. But now began a new trial, much more difficult for man to bear. He was ordered to leave his wife and son in the desert, and to go back to Syria, "The Friend of Allaah (Jalla-

shaanuhu)" had so annihilated his own will and desire, and was so anxious to obey his Lord that he did not allow even a moment to lapse between the command and its execution, and started on his journey without informing his wife. When she noticed that he was going away, she called after him –but received no reply. Not even when she demanded why he was forsaking them in such a vast and lonely desert. But she was, after all, the wife of "the Friend of Allaah (Jalla-shaanuhu)", and could now see for herself how the matters stood, So, she asked if he had received a divine command. Only now Sayyidna Ibraaheem Alaihi salaam replied that it was so. Having understood the situation, she calmly remarked, :Alright, go The Lord who has commanded you to part from us shall Himself look after us, and not let us be destroyed."

And she sat back in the desert, full of trust and peace, with the infant on her lap. But as time passed, thirst, her own and specially that of her suckling son, compelled her to leave it behind and to go in search of water. She climbed up and down the hills of Safa and Marwah, but had, after seven attempts to come back unsuccessfully.

(To be continued, Insha-Allaahu-Ta'ala)

Seerat-e-Paak

Seeratul-Mustafa Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam

By: Hazrat Maulana Muhammad Idrees Kaandhalwi Sahib Rahmatullaahi-Alaihi

Translated By: Mufti Muhammad Kadwa Sahib and
Maulana Muhammad Mahommedy Sahib

(Continued from the previous issue of AN-NOOR)

The monk exclaimed:

هو هو وهو نبي وهو اخر الانبياء

'Yes, surely this is the prophet. This is the final Messenger.'

Hazrat Rasulullaah Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam thereafter continued engaging in his trading activities. During this time, a person once started arguing with Hazrat Rasulullaah Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam. The man demanded that Hazrat Rasulullaah Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam swear an oath on the idols of Laat and Uzza. Hazrat Rasulullaah Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam very calmly replied: "I have never taken an oath on Laat ana Uzza. In fact, even if I perchance come across these idols, I try to avoid them together." The man replied: "Indisputably, you are right," In other words, you are truthful and trustworthy. The man then commented: "By

Allaah (Jalla-shaanuhu)! This is a man whose description and attributes our Ulamaa find inscribed in their religious manuscripts.”

Maysarah says: “In the severe heat of the afternoon, I would notice two angels offering shade to Hazrat Rasulullaah Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam.

As he was returning from Syria whilst the two angels were shading him from the fierce midday sun, Hazrat Khadeejah Raziyallahu Anha witnessed this extraordinary scene as she was sitting in one of the upper floors of her house. She summoned the women around her to come and view this incredible spectacle as well. This took all of them by surprise. Soon after, Maysarah gave her a detailed account of the strange phenomena and particulars of the journey. He then made over her goods and money to her. Due to the barakah (blessings) of Hazrat Rasulullaah Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam this time round, Hazrat Khadeejah Raziyallahu Anha realised such a huge profit from this trade Caravan that she had never before made such a huge profit from a single trade caravan. Hazrat Khadeejah Raziyallah Anha awarded Hazrat Rasulullaah Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam much more than the initial profit

she had originally promised him.

Marriage to Hazrat Khadeejah Raziyallahu Anha

Hazrat Khadeejah Raziyallahu Anha after listening to Mysarah's account of his travels including Buhairah the monk's statement and the spectacle of the angels providing shade etc., went to Waraqah bin Nowfal and conveyed the details of these miraculous events to him. Waraqah remarked: "Khadeejah! If these incidents are true, then most certainly (Hazrat) Muhammad (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) is the prophet of this Ummah. I am well aware that this Ummah is patiently waiting to be graced by a prophet whose advent is imminent."

On hearing about these miraculous events, Hazrat Khadeejah Raziyallahu Anha developed a longing to be wedded to Hazrat Rasulullaah Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam. As a result, two months and twenty-five days after his arrival from the Syrian trade journey, she sent a proposal to Hazrat Rasulullaah Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam. Acting on the advice of his uncle, Hazrat Rasulullaah Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam accepted this proposal.

(To be continued ..., Insha-Allaahu Ta'ala)

Blessed Companions

Stories of the Sahabah

Raziyallaahu Ta'ala Anhum Ajma'een

By: Shaikhul-Hadees Hazrat Maulana Muhammad

Zakariyyaa Sahib Rahmatullaahi-Alaihi

(Continued from the previous issue of AN-NOOR)

Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddeeq Raziyallahu Anhu exclaimed: "Ah! You would have surely killed me?"

He then tried to vomit the morsel he had swallowed, but could not do so, as his stomach had been quite empty. Somebody suggested to him to take water to his fill and then try to vomit the morsel. He sent for cup of water and kept on taking water and forcing it out, until the morsel was vomited out.

Somebody remarked: "May Allaah (Jalla-shaanuhu) have mercy on you! You put yourself to such trouble for one single morsel."

To this he replied: "I would have forced it out even if I had to lose my life. I have heard Hazrat Nabi Akram Sallallahu Alaih Wasallam saying, "The flesh nourished by haraam food, is destined for the fire of Jahannam. I, therefore, hurried to vomit this morsel, in case any portion of my body should receive

nourishment from it.”

Many stories of this nature have been reported about Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddeeq Raziyallahu Anhu. As he was very particular and would not taste anything but that about which he was perfectly sure. Even the slightest doubt about its being halaal would make him vomit what he had taken.

Hazrat Umar Raziyallahu Anhu vomits out milk of Sadaqah

A person once brought some milk for Hazrat Umar Raziyallahu Anhu. When he took it, he noted its funny taste and asked the person as to how he had obtained the milk.

The person replied: “The camels given in sadaqah were grazing in the desert, and the attendants gave me this milk out of what they got from them.

Upon this, Hazrat Umar Raziyallahu Anhu put his hand in his throat and vomited all that he had taken.

These God-fearing people not only totally abstained from haraam food, but were most anxious to avoid any doubtful morsel finding its way inside them. They would not dare take

anything that was haraam, which is so usual these days.

Hazrat Abu Bakr Raziyallahu Anhu gives his garden to Bait-ul-Maal

Ibn Sereen Rahmatullahi Alaihi writes: "When Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddeeq Raziyallahu Anhu was about to die, he said to his daughter, Hazrat Aaishah Raziyallahu Anha, 'I did not like to take anything from the Bait-ul-Maal, but Hazrat Umar Raziyallahu Anhu insisted on it, to relieve me of my occupation and to enable me to devote my full time to the duties of the Khilaafat, and I was left no choice. Now make over that garden of mine to my successor, in lieu of what I have received from the Bai-tul-Maal."

When Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddeeq Raziyallahu Anhu died, Hazrat Aaishah Raziayallahu Anha asked Hazrat Umar raziyallahu Anhu to take over that garden, as desired by her late father.

Hazrat Umar Raziyallau Anhu remarked: "May Allaah (Jalla-shaanuhu) bless your father! He has left no chance for anybody to open his lips against him."

(To be continued, Insha-Allaahu Ta'ala)

MALFOOZAAT**Statements and Anecdotes of Fageehul-Ummat,
Hazrat Maulana Mufti Mahmood Hasan
Gangohi Sahib رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ**

**Compiled By: Hazrat Maulana Mufti Faarooq Meeruti Sahib
(Rahmatullaahi alaihi)**

(Continued from the previous issue of AN-NOOR)

Naasiyah

There are four parts to one's head. The hair which is part of the first portion is towards the front. The hair of the second portion is towards the back. The hair of the third portion is towards the right and the hair of the fourth portion towards the left. The portion whose hair is towards the front is called naasiyah and this equals quarter of the head.

Hazrat Abu Sufyaan Raziyallahu Anhu **and
Hazrat Mu'aawiyah** Raziyallahu Anhu

This is a unique fact that Hazrat Abu Sufyaan Raziyallahu Anhu, the father of Hazrat Mu'aawiyah Raziyallahu Anhu was always in the forefront of the campaigns against Hazrat Nabi Akram Sallallahu Alaih wasallam. Allaah Ta'ala (Jalla-shaanuhu) had later on bestowed him with the gift of imaan.

However, his son, Hazrat Mu'aawiyah Raziyallahu Anhu never came out in confrontations

against Hazrat Nabi Akram Sallallahu Alaih wasallam. Even if he happened to accompany the kuffaar army, he would secretly sneak away.

Hazrat Mu'aawiyah's Raziyallahu Anhu **mother**

Hazrat Mu'aawiyah's Raziyallahu Anhu mother was very outspoken and courageous. She was previously married to another man. Once, that man became suspicious of her having affair. Thus, he questioned her, but she denied it.

His suspicions regarding her were not dispelled and he eventually decided to go to a fortune-teller. Before going to him, the man wished to test him. Hence, he hid a grain of what in the private organ of his conveyance and approached the fortune-teller. He asked the fortune-teller what he had hidden. The fortune-teller in turn correctly described to him what he had hidden.

After being fully satisfied, he asked the fortune-teller about the suspicions he had regarding his wife. The fortune-teller replied that the suspicions were baseless and his wife will give birth to a king. When he informed her of this, she requested him to divorce her because she did not want to give birth to such a child through him.

Subsequently, the man divorced her. Therefore, she married Hazrat Abu Sufyaan Raziyaallahu Anhu who later on accepted Islaam. She gave birth to Hazrat Mu'aawiyah Raziyaallahu Anhu through him.

When Hazrat Nabi Akram Sallallahu Aailhi wasallam took bayat (the oath of allegiance) from the Muslim women and asked them to proclaim the words: (They will not commit adultery) the wife of Abu Sufyaan said, "Is it possible for a free woman to ever commit adultery?" When Hazrat Nabi Akram Sallallahu Aailhi wasallam asked them to proclaim the words: (They will not commit theft.) she said, "Abu Sufyaan is a miser. He does not see all my needs and my children's needs. Can I take from his wealth that amount which will suffice for our needs without his permission?"

Hazrat Nabi Akram Sallallahu Alaihi wasallam gave her permission to do so. Thereafter, he asked them to proclaim the words: (they will not kill their children not bury them alive) She then said, "Who has remained alive from such people? In the battle of Badr, you killed those who had committed this."

This was the mother of Hazrat Mu'aawiyah Raziyaallahu Anhu who was later known as the king of Shaam.

Etiquette

Etiquettes for students

By: Hazrat Maulana Siddiq Ahmad Baandwi Sahib

Rahimahullaahu-Ta'ala

Continued from the previous issue of AN-NOOR

Sufyaan ibn Uyaynah Rahmatullahi Alaihi had taken benefit from more than eighty Ulamaa. For this, he had to travel great distances.

Abu Usaamah Raziyaallahu anhu mentions about Abdullaah bin Mubaarak Raziyaallahu Anhu:

ما رايت رجلا اطلب للعلم في الافاق من ابن المبارك

"I've never seen any person travelling from country to country in search if ilm as I've seen Ibnul Mubaarak Rahmatullahi Aliahi."

Imaam Shaubah Rahmatullahi Alaihi had learnt Hadith from more than four hundred Taabieen for which he had to travel far and wide.

Ali ibn Madeeni Rahmatullahi Alaihi had traversed the land of Makkah Mukarramah, Madeenah Munawwarah, Baghdaad, Koofah, Yemen and other countries in the search of Ilm.

Abu Haatim Raazi Rahmatullahi Alaihi was an Imaam in I'lal (a science of Hadith). It is written about him in Tazkiratul-Huffaz that he had left his hometown in the search for knowledge whilst he was still very

young. For years he would be travelling. On his return home he would remain for a short while and thereafter would leave again.

Imaam Zahabi Rahmatullahi Alaihi writes that when he went out in search of ilm for the very first time, he remained on this journey for seven years. He travelled from Bahrain to Egypt by foot. At that time he was twenty years of age.

Imaam Buhkaari Rahmatullahi Alaihi travelled to all the Islaamic states in search of knowledge.

Imaam Lays ibn Saeed Rahmatullahi Alaihi had travelled to different Islaamic countries and took benefit from the Ulamaa there. Amongst his asaaticah, were many great Taabi'een.

Imaam Maalik Rahmatullahi Alaihi narrates that Saeed ibnul Musayyib Rahmatullahi Alaihi said "For one Hadith I used to travel for many days and nights."

Ibnul Muqri Rahmatullahi Alaihi says that in order to obtain one copy (of a kitaab) I travelled 70 manaazil. (One manzil equals a day's journey)

My father's Ustaadh, Maulana Lutafullaah Saahin Rahmatullahi Alaihi lived in a place called Chenehra Laalpur. In order to acquire knowledge he travelled to Paani Patt, Dehli and other places. After twelve years, he qualified and then

returned home. When he returned, he brought along many boxes of kitaabs. There are many unique incidents regarding him.

Hazrat Maulana Shah Abdul Qadir Raaipuri Saahib Rahmatullahi Alaihi travelled to Paani Patt, Dehli, Sahaaranpur, Raampur, Bareli and other places in his quest of knowledge. He also had to endure much difficulty. For more details in this regard, refer to his biography.

One student by the name of Muhammad Haneef was living in Purtaab Garh. He decided to acquire knowledge in his old age. After travelling to different places he reached Paani Patt. He studied there for a long time. When I (the author) went to Sahaaranpur from Paani Patt, he arrived there three days later. He himself explains the details of his journey. He says: "From the time I left Paani Patt I had very little money, I was travelling by foot. I had many books with me, hence I had to travel a distance and leave half my goods there. Therefore, I would return and take the remainder of my goods. Wherever night fell, I would stop. As long as I had money with me I used to eat chana and other things, in this manner after many weeks I reached Sahaaranpur.

(To be continued ..., Insha-Allaahu Ta'ala)

Sulook

Potions for the Heart

A Translation of Dawaa-e-Dill

By: Hazrat Peer Zulfiqaar Ahmad Naqashbandi Sahib
Daamat-Barakaatuhum

Continued from the previous issue of AN-NOOR

The Holy Qur'aan transformed the lives of the Arabs. The Sahaabah Raziyallahu Anhum would go about while clutching the Holy Qur'aan closely to their chests. Wherever they went, success was theirs.

*What was it, that they feared neither Persia nor Rome?
Just a small group of camel herders
Those who would mistake camphor for salt
Became those who changed the world's destiny*

The fate of the world was changed due to the Holu Qur'aan.

We should, therefore, become one with the Holy Qur'aan. We should become Aalims, Huffaaz, Qaaris and Daa'ees of the Holy Qur'aan. In fact, we should become lovers of the Holy Qur'aan.

The esteemed Prophet Sallallahu Alaih wasallam made this Du'aa:

اللهم اجعل القرآن ربيع قلبي

*O Allaah! Make the Qur'aan the blossom of my heart.
In every aspect, it renews the Mu'min's respect and pride
In nature and in speech, it declares the Glory of Allaah
Though a Mu'min may appear to be a Qaari
In reality, he is in the Qur'aan (in human form)*

He who reads the Holy Qur'aan and puts it to practice, it will make him an honourable person.

The world's last frontier

Hazrat Allaah (Jalla-shaanuhu) had, through His Grace, enabled me to visit 42 countries. I have seen America and Africa, and even the North Pole. Here, once every year, the sun rises, and then, instead of setting, it rises again. Thousands of tourists come to see this sight every year. Scientists have named this point "The World's Last Frontier. My friends were with me at that place, and I stepped into the sea and said:

"O Allaah! If it was known that the world extended further, this servant of yours would have gone even there to preach Your Word."

I saw the jungles of Malaysia, SubhanAllaah! There are man-eating trees which have such big leaves, that if one goes near them they enclose and suffocate him until

he dies. There is also a big flower which has nectar. When a bird goes for the nectar, it closes its petals and eats up the bird.

Alhamdu Lillaah! I have travelled vastly and seen many different tribes: black, white, red etc. One thing was common, however. Wherever I went, the esteemed Ulamaa of Deoband were there, doing the work of Islaam. The Holy Qur'aan honoured these esteemed Ulama and Allaah Ta'ala (Jalla-shaanuhu) honoured these areas because of the Holy Qur'aan. Surely, the Holy Qur'aan is recited in many places. For the student who is waiting to complete his studies before he begins putting the Holy Qur'an into practice, he knows not. The time for practice will never come until his death. Shaitaan is just fooling him. One should learn it and put it into practice immediately. He will then witness the showering of Allaah's Mercy (Jalla-shaanuhu).

May Allaah (Jalla-shaanuhu) grant us the desire to read the Holy Qur'aan! Aameen.

The Holy Qur'aan is such that, when one gets used to its effects and sweetness, one forgets the pleasure of eating and drinking.

(To be continued, Insha-Allaahu-Ta'ala)

Family Bond**BRINGING UP
CHILDREN IN ISLAM****By: Hazrat Maulana Dr. Muhammad Habibullaah Mukhtaar Sahib****Translated by: Jenab Rafeeq Abdur-Rahmaan Sahib**

(Continued from the previous issue of AN-NOOR)

7. The husband may do the coitus with his wife in any manner provided that he will put his sex organ into the vagina only. (Surah Baqarah, 2:223 and Bukhaarii) It is preferable that the woman lies on her back and the husband on her. (Muslim)
8. If, after having intercourse once, they desire to have it a second time, it is mustahab to perform wuduu first. Thus allows added pleasure. (Muslim, Abuu Daawud) However, it is preferable that the couple have ghusl. (Abuu Daawud and Nasaaii)
9. It is better for both to have ghusl as early as possible after intercourse. If ghusl cannot be had immediately, then perform wuduu before sleeping. (Muslim)
10. Both husband and wife can have ghusl together (with one another) in the same bathroom. (Bukhaarii and Muslim)

Things that a husband and wife may not do

1. It is not proper for them to talk to others, in words or by indication, about their sexual relations. (Muslim & Abu Daawud) It is a grave sin. (Ahmad and Abu Daawud). However, when there is necessity for knowing its Islaamic injunctions or treating any medical problem regarding the intercourse, then it is allowed to talk to an Islaamic scholar or doctor about one's sexual relations.
2. It is unlawful to have anal intercourse. (Nasaaii, Ibn Hibbaan, Ibn Adii, Abu Daawud, Ahmad, As-haabus Sunan) It is detrimental from the medical point of view, too.
3. It is forbidden to have sexual intercourse with the wife when she is menstruating. (Surah Baqarah, 2:222) It is also harmful medically. It causes pain to the reproductive organs and may damage the uterus. There is a possibility that blood from menstruation or other impurities may penetrate the penis, thereby creating puss. This may lead to impotency or cause syphilis. Sometimes, it deprives a man of the ability to sire children and may turn the woman barren. If this is committed by mistake, they must repent to Allaah Ta'ala

(Jalla-shaanuhu) and seek His forgiveness. Imaam Ahmad Rahmatullahi Alaihi, may Allaah (Jalla-shaanuhu) have mercy on him, prescribes the offering of a dinar in sadaqah (charity), as an atonement. (As-haabus Sunan and Tabraani)

Advice of doctors and experts in this field

1. Moderation should be practised in having sex. Excess is harmful. It reduces mental prowess and causes slothfulness.
 2. The husband should make advances by kissing and caressing.
 3. A proper time should be selected for sexual activity when the bride is also willing. The husband may not compel her to co-operate, otherwise it will create hostility.
 4. After the act, the husband must wait for while so that his bride is satisfied full. He must not move away immediately.
 5. Sexual intercourse may be enjoyed any day, any time during the year, provided that none of the partners are keeping Saum (Fasting). During the days of Hajj, it is unlawful to have intercourse with wife when they are in ihraam. It is a Sunnah to have it on Friday night, or during the day of Friday. (Bukhaarii , Abu Daawud, and Nasaaii)
- (To be continued, Insha-Allaahu-Ta'ala)

Great Personality

Hazrat Imam Abu Hanifah

Rahimahullahu Ta'ala

**By: Hazrat Allamah Muhammad Ibn Yoosuf Saalihi Dimashqi
Shaafi'ee Rahmatullaahi-Alaihi**

(Continued from the previous issue of AN-NOOR)

He went away and started demolishing the wall. The neighbour prevented him from doing so and brought him back to Ibnu Abi Layla. Ibnu Abi Layla submitted: "He is demolishing his own wall and you want me to prevent him from doing so." He then addressed the man: "Go and raze the wall and do whatever your heart desires." The neighbour addressed Ibnu Abi Layla and said: "Why did you put me into such a predicament? Why did you prevent him from building a window? A window would have been much easier to bear than him demolishing the entire wall! Ibnu Abi Layla submitted: "This man always refers to another man who points out my errors. What can I do now when my errors have become manifest?"

Imaam Sahib's Majesty was astonishing

Hazrat Abdullaah Ibn Mubaarak Rahmatullahi Alaihi also narrates: "I once asked Hazrat Imaam Abu Hanifah Rahmatullahi Alaihi about the following

Dini issue: "There are two men; one of them has a dirham whilst the other has two dirhams. They both put their dirhams together. Two dirhams out of the collective three were somehow lost. We don't know which two dirhams were lost. What do we do now?" Imaam Sahib said: "The remaining dirhams belongs to both of them. Two thirds of the remaining dirham belongs to the man who had two dirhams whilst one third for the man who had one dirham."

Hazrat Adullaah Ibn Mubaarak Rahmatullahi Alaihi continues: "I then referred the matter to Ibnu Shubrumah Rahmatullahi Alaihi. He asked me: "Did you inquire from anyone else as well?" "Yes", I replied, "from Hazrat Imaam Abu Hanifah Rahmatullahi Alaihi." To this he asked: "Abu Hanifah probably declared that the remaining dirham be shared between them; one third for the man with one dirham and the remaining two thirds for the man with one dirham and the remaining two thirds for the man with two dirhams?" I replied: "Yes, that is correct." Upon this, Ibnu Shubrumah remarked: "He has erred in his judgement. Of the two dirhams which were lost, one of them was most definitely from the man with two dirhams. The remaining dirham

can therefore belong to both of them. Hence, the remaining dirham should be shared equally between the two of them." Abdullaah Ibn Mubaarak says: "I found this answer to be very favourable. I then went to Imaam Abu Hanifah Rahmatullahi Alaihi. His granduer was something else. If his intellect was to be weighed with half the world, his intellectual was to be weighed with half the world, his intellectual capabilities would outweigh them all. He asked me: "You met Ibnu Shubrumah and he says that intelligence demands that of the two dirhams which were lost, one of them was most definitely from the man with two dirhams. Hence, the remaining dirham should be divided equally between both of them?" I replied: "Yes, that is correct. This is exactly what Ibnu Shabrumah said."

To this, Imaam Abu Hanifah Rahmatulahi Alaih remarked: "When all three dirhams were placed together, Shirkat (partnership) emerged. Hence, the share of the one-Dirham-man is one third in every single dirham and the share of the two-Dirham-man is two thirds in every single dirham. So the dirham which is lost, is considered lost from both their shares."

(To be continued, Insha-Allaahu-Ta'ala)

CAMPUS ROUND-UP

Fayyaaz Ahmad Zarroo

Six-monthly exams and vacation

After completion of the Seerat program in Rabiyyul-awwal 1440 Hijri, the six-monthly exams were conducted at Daarul-Uloom Raheemiyyah Bandipora Kashmir as per the previous routine. On 17 Rabiyyul-awwal 1440 Hijri, the students of Hifz & Naazirah Department appeared in the six-monthly exams enthusiastically, whereas the examinations of Arabic, Takmeelaat and Tajweed & Qirat disciplines started on 22 Rabiyyul-awwal 1440 Hijri and ended on 28 Rabiyyul-awwal 1440 Hijri. After completion of these exams, the short vacation was announced at the Raheemiyyah Campus Bandipora. During this vacation, the Raheemi students went to their homes where they met their parents, relatives, friends and acquaintances. As soon as the days of vacation came to an end, the Raheemi students returned to the Raheemiyyah Campus Bandipora and resumed their studies and class work with full zeal and zest. The results of these exams were declared in presence of the

students at the campus and the same were put up prominently. The Honourable Chancellor of this varsity, Hazrat Maulana Muhammad Rahmatullaah Sahib Qaasmi (Daamat-Barakatuhu) has congratulated the Raheemi students on their brilliant success in these exams and has prayed for their goodness in this world and in the world-to-come. The dedicated and hard-working faculty members of this varsity have been also properly appreciated by the Honourable Chancellor of this prestigious institution.

Exams at Faiz-e-aam secondary school and vacation

The annual exams of different classes were also conducted at Faiz-e-aam secondary school Bandipora run by Daarul-Uloom Raheemiyah Bandipora Kashmir in a smooth manner. Nearly one thousand and two hundred (1200) candidates of both the genders of different standards from Faiz-e-aam secondary school appeared in these annual examinations of 2018 and were declared pass and hence promoted to their next standards. The exams of class 8th and class 10th were conducted by the Government Board of School Education (Jammu & Kashmir) in which all the candidates from Faiz-e-aam

secondary school Bandipora qualified these exams with flying colours. The results of these classes, in brief, are as under:

52 candidates from Faiz-e-aam appeared in class 8th and all were declared pass. And 35 candidates appeared in class 10th and all were declared pass, and in this way the overall pass percentage at Faiz-e-aam secondary school was 100 percent.

The Honourbale Chancellor of the Raheemiyyah varsity, Hazrat Maulana Muhammad Rahmatullah Sahib Qaasmi (Daamat-Barakatuhum) and the esteemed chairman of Faiz-e-aam secondary school, Hazrat Maulana Muhammad Hameedullaah Sahib Raheemi, have appreciated all the students of Faiz-e-aam for their glittering performance, and they also hailed the respected teachers of Faiz-e-aam for their efforts in improving the standards of education at this educational institute of Bandipora district.

New admissions were granted to 150 candidates at Faiz-e-aam- this year and the roll has gone up to 1350 plus for the year 2019.