ZHUL HIJJAH 1416 / APRIL 1996

Volume 3 Issue 2

# **LESSONS OF HAJ**

As the *Hujjaj* fulfil their Haj, those not physically with them should nevertheless still focus their attention towards this momentous occasion. This must be done in order to refresh the various lessons that were taught to mankind by Rasulullah (*Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam*) during his last *Haj*. Among the numerous lessons that were imparted by Rasulullah (*Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam*) are those jewels of advice which he bestowed upon the *Ummah* in the various *khutbas* (sermons) that he delivered. Hereunder some of these precious advices are dealth with briefly.

#### "INSIGNIFICANT" ACTIONS

During one of the sermons on the occasion of *Hajjatul Wida*' Rasulullah (*Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam*) addressed the Sahaaba (*radhi-Allahu anhum*) thus: "Verily Shaitaan has lost hope with regards to being worshipped in your land but, aside from that, *he is content that he be obeyed in those actions which you deem to be minor and insignificant.* Beware O people! Verily I have left with you that which if you hold on firmly to it you will never go astray — the Book of Allah and the *sunnah* of His *Nabi* (*Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam*)" (*Haakim*).

A great lesson is to be learnt here. There are various aspects that many people consider to be trivial. Often a person does something contrary to the sunnah while considering it to be insignificant. One may even have heard people say: "But it is only sunnah!" This may pertain to the manner of eating and drinking, or to one's clothing and appearance, or to matters of social conduct. Often these aspects are regarded as being insignificant. As a result the *sunnah* in these aspects is abandoned. However, something else is bound to take the place of the Sunnah. In most cases it will be the manner of the Jews and Christians. Thus shaitaan has succeeded in making one obey him in these matters. Therefore Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) has warned the Ummah not to regard any act as trivial or insignificant. Hence he is reported to have said: "Do not regard any good action as trivial, even if it be smiling at your Muslim brother" (Muslim).

#### **CONCERN FOR HEREAFTER**

At Musjidul Khaif in Mina Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) addressed the gathering of Hujjaj and said to them: "He whose concern is the Hereafter, Allah Ta'ala will take care of his matters and organise his affairs. Allah Ta'ala will make him see wealthy conditions and the world will come to him in a condition that it is lowly and disgraced. The one who makes the world his concern, Allah Ta'ala will scatter his affairs (due to which he will have to run to and fro), poverty will loom

before his eyes and, after all the running around, only that amount of the world will come to him which has been decreed for him" (*Tabrani*).

On this occasion let us reflect as to what extent has the concerns of this world consumed us? What amount amount of time has this worldly concern left us with to remember Allah Ta'ala and to prepare for the Hereafter? In fact it often happens that the little time when we do remember Him outwardly, such as in *salaah*, etc., we are mentally engaged in the world. This lesson on the occasion of Haj exhorts us to shift our focus to the *Aakhirah* and Allah Ta'ala will ease the worldly matters for us.

#### FORSAKING INTEREST

It was also on the occasion of *Hajjatul Wida*' that Rasulullah (*Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam*) cancelled the interest transactions of times of *jahiliyyah* (ignorance). The interest which was owed to Hazrath Ibn Abbaas (*radhi-Allahu anhu*) was the first to be cancelled. Haj then reminds one to totally abstain from all interest. It should bring to mind that Allah Ta'ala has declared war in the Qur'an against those who refuse to forsake interest. It should also remind one of the Hadith wherein Rasulullah (*Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam*) has said: "Allah Ta'ala has cursed the one who takes interest, the one who gives it, those who record the transaction and those who witness it" (*Mishkaat*).

#### NO RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

In another *khutba* at Mina Rasulullah (*Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam*) proclaimed this profound message: "O people! Verily your *Rabb* (Allah) is One and verily your father is one (Aadam *alaihis salaam*). Remember! There is no virtue of an Arab upon a Non-Arab and vice versa, nor is there any virtue of a White above a Black or for a Black person over a White except in *taqwa* (piety). Verily the noblest among you in the sight of Allah is the one who is most pious" (*Baihaqi*).

Racial and colour barriers were totally destroyed by Islam. Superiority is not determined on such aspects. The criteria for superiority is the fear of Allah and obedience to Him. Whoever fulfils these criteria the best, whether it be a man or woman, Arab or non-Arab, Black or White, will be the most superior. However, it is most unfortunate that the legacy of apartheid lingers to some extent in many Muslims. Often the non-discriminatory policy of Islam is (cont. on pg. 2)

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# ESSONS OF F

violated in various ways. There is an urgent need to cleanse ourselves from this malady. This message of Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) must also be deeply ingrained into our families and children.

#### **CONVEYING DEEN**

After having bestowed the Sahaaba (radhi-Allahu Anhum) with the prescious jewels of advice, Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) proclaimed the profound words: "Those who are present, convey it to those who are absent" (Ahmad). The Sahaaba (radhi-Allahu Anhum) fulfilled this task par excellence. In order to convey the message of Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) they reached China as well as the jungles of Africa. They undertook the hazardous journeys and the accompanying difficulties most willingly in order to pass Deen on to the generations to come. With their untiring efforts, and the efforts of those who followed in their footsteps, Deen has come down to us in its pristine purity. In order to preserve Deen within our own lives and that of our families, as well as to further spread the Deen, we too will have to adopt the way of the Sahaaba (radhi-Allahu Anhum) and follow in their footsteps.

#### **HUQUQUL IBAAD**

Attention was also drawn towards

the importance of fulfilling huquaul ibaad (the rights of fellow humans). Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) declared on this occasion: "Verily vour lives, wealth and honour are sacred upon one another like the sanctity of this day, place and month (this is a reference to the day of Arafah, the place of the Haram and the month of Zhul Hijjah)" (Sahih Bukhari). Thus to cause any harm to the life, wealth or honour of any person is to violate this sanctity which was declared on the auspicious day of Arafah.

The aspects of huququl ibaad have been greatly stressed in various ahadith. Failing to fulfil one's duties in this regard could result in one's good deeds being given away, in the Hereafter, to those whose rights were violated in this world. Hence, must safeguard one's good deeds by fulfilling the rights of others.

Thus one should focus one's attention during the days of Hai to these extremely important lessons and resolve to practice upon the injunctions therein. If anyone does so, he is extremely close to the message of Haj, though he may be far away from the Hujjaj.

## TEN GREAT NIGH

WHEN ALLAH TA'ALA takes an oath upon some aspect, it is to illustrate the great significance of that aspect in the sight of Allah Ta'ala. Among the various things upon which Allah Ta'ala has taken an oath upon in the Qur'an is "ten nights" (Al-Fajr). Many mufassireen (commentators) are of the view that this refers to the first ten nights of Zhul-Hijjah. The ahadith also mention the virtue of the first ten days of Zhul Hijjah. It is reported in one hadith that no action is more beloved to Allah Ta'ala than the action performed in these ten days, whether it be nafil salaah, zikr, charity, etc. (Sahih Bukhari).

#### ONE YEARS REWARD

In another hadith it is reported that one fast in these ten days equivalent to the reward of fasting for one year (the tenth of Zhul-Hijjah is excluded since it is not permissible to fast on the day of Eidul-Adha). Likewise, performing ibadah in any of these nights earns the reward of ibadah in Lailatul Qadr (Tirmizi).

Furthermore, among these ten days is the day of Arafah (9 Zhul-Hijjah). Regarding this day Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) is reported to have said: "I have hope in Allah Ta'ala, that the fast of the day of Arafah will be an atonement for the (minor) sins of the past and forthcoming year" (Tirmizi).

#### **DEPRIVATION**

Thus the first ten days and nights of Zhul-Hijjah are extremely virtuous. One should therefore engage oneself in even more ibadah during this time. One should fast on as many of these days as possible. To ignore these virtues and be indifferent to the significance of these days and nights is indeed a great deprivation. It is also a sign of ingratitude to Allah Ta'ala for the great opportunity He has given us, to earn tremendously multiplied rewards for little acts of devotion. Hence let us not ignore the gift of Allah Ta'ala. Instead let us take the maximum advantage of this gift.

### ALLAH TA'ALA'S CREATI(

Allah Ta'ala has exhorted us to ponder over the creation of our bodies. If one truly ponders over this, he will learn to recognise the power of Allah Ta'ala. Among the astounding organs of the body are the lungs. Occasionally, when one takes a breath of fresh air, one should ponder over the creation of this magnificent organ.

The lungs bring the blood into contact with clean fresh air. The oxygen in the air then purifies the blood. At each breath, air is drawn into more than 1,5 million little air-sacs in the lungs, which if spread out would would cover an area of some 170 square metres. These little balloon-like sacs are made of a thin elastic tissue which allows air to pass through but prevents blood from oozing in.

The blood is carried to the lungs through 50 billion tiny hair-thin tubes which form a close network all along the outside the little balloons of the lungs. Each day they bring in some 10 000 litres of blood. Oxygen is sucked in by the red blood cells. Oxygen is sucked in by the red blood cells, while waste products of the body like carbon dioxide and water are are given up by the blood, pass into the air-sacs, and are breathed out. (Adapted from *God Arises*)



Is photography permissible in Islam? I have been told that the picturemaking that was forbidden really pertained to making idols. What is the correct belief in this regard?



Numerous ahadith make it abundantly clear that to draw pictures of any animate object is totally forbidden. As far as photography is concerned, it is a much more advanced, precise and accurate method of picture-making with the aid of of an electronic device — the camera. There is ample factual and technical evidence from western sources to prove that a photograph is in reality a picture. (These details are beyond the scope of this little pamphlet. If you wish you may furnish your address and request for the details.) Hence let us examine some of the narrations which emphatically prohibit

Hazrath Abdullah bin Mas'ood (R.A.) narrates that he heard Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) saying: "The musawwiroon (picture-makers) will be punished most severely by Allah Ta'ala" (Sahih Bukhari). In another narration of Hazrath Ibn Abbaas (radhi-Allahu anhu) it is mentioned that Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) said: "Whoever makes a picture will be punished and he will be forced to give life to the picture, but he will be unable to do so (Sahih Bukhari). It is also reported in a hadith of Sahih Bukhari that Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) refused to enter the house of Fathima (radhi-Allahu anha) because the latter had hung a curtain with pictures on it. He only entered after the curtain was removed. It is obvious that there were no idols in the house of Fathima (radhi-Allahu anha), yet Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) refused to enter her home.

#### ANGELS DO NOT ENTER

Once a person came to Hazrath Ibn Abbaas (radhi-Allahu anhu) and said: "Verily I earn my living from the labour of my hands, and I make these pictures (of animate objects)." Hazrath Ibn Abbaas (radhi-Allahu anhu) said to him: "Come closer." Ibn Abbaas (radhi-Allahu anhu) placed his hand on the man's head and said to him: "I will narrate to you only that which I have heard from the Messenger of Allah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam). Verily I have heard the Messenger of Allah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) say: 'Whoever makes a picture will be punished by Allah. He (the picture-maker) will be ordered to breathe life into the picture, but he will be unable to do so.' (Hence) if you have to make pictures, then make pictures of this tree and of lifeless things" (Sahih Muslim). In another hadith, Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) is reported to have said: "Verily the angels do not enter a home wherein there are pictures (of animate objects)." These narrations also make it very clear that the prohibition is general and for all times. It is not restricted to only such situations where there is a fear of people worshipping the pictures. Just as wine is haraam even if one is sure that it will not intoxicate him, likewise picture-making is haraam at all times, even if no fear of idolworship exists.

#### **PROPHESIED**

The narrations above are sufficient to elaborate the prohibition of pictures or photographs. Photography is simply another name for the modern method of capturing and making pictures. In fact, Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) has foretold that a time will come when people will change the names of forbidden things and then (due to its different name) regard it as lawful. Photography is one such example. Thus the practice of photographing animate objects is a sin. One who indulges in this will be punished in the Hereafter and he will be forced to give life to it, which he will not be able to do, hence increasing his agony. A home wherein pictures of animate objects (people, animals, etc.) is displayed is deprived of the blessings of the angels, who do not enter such homes. Therefore, one should totally refrain from this sin.



### **QURBANI SKINS**

Can the skins of Qurbani animals be sold? If they are sold, what could the proceeds from the sale be used for? Besides selling it, what else could be done with the skin?



The skin of the Ourbani animal could be kept for personal use, such as using it as a mat, etc. It could be given away to anyone as an outright gift as well. However, if the skin is sold, the proceeds must be given to those who are

MISTAKE ...

- To divulge your secret to someone and then request him to keep it to himself.
- $T_{\Omega}$ sin with the intention that one will give it up after committing that sin a few times.
- To judge a person by his apparent condition.
- To leave unfinished and hope to complete it another time.
- To spend more than one's income and then hope for some heavenly gift.
- Not to serve one's parents but, despite this, to expect service from one's own children.
- To regard that task which one cannot do to be impossible for everyone

### come...

Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) reported to have said: "A time will come when people will conduct their wordly conversations in the Musjid. DO NOT SIT WITH THEM for Allah Ta'ala has no need for such people." (Shu'bul Imaan)

### Recite Excessively...

Ibn Abbaas (R.A.) relates that Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) said: "No days are as weighty with Allah and liked by Him for good deeds as the first ten davs of Zhul Hijjah. Therefore in these days excessively recite tasbeeh (subhanallah), tahleel (lailaha-illal-lah), tahmeed (alhamdu-lillah), and takbeer (A l l a h uAkbar)" (Tabrani).

#### From the pen of



### FAQIHUL UMMAH

The sterling advice of Faqihul Ummah Hazrath Mufti Mahmood Saheb (*Daamat Barakaatuhum*) has helped thousands of people to overcome many problems and difficulties — especially in the line of *Islahun Nafs* (inner-self reformation). Hereunder is a reply to a letter seeking guidance.



#### REMEDY FOR GREED

#### LETTER:

Respected Mufti Saheb

The letter was not published. Apparently the writer complained that upon seeing the wealth of others, he desires the same for himself. Hence he requested a remedy to clean one's heart from the greed of this world.

#### **SUMMARY OF REPLY:**

Respected Brother

...Have a firm conviction that whatever Allah Ta'ala has decreed for you, you will most certainly receive it. Nobody can ever stop it. Likewise if Allah Ta'ala has not decreed something for you, you will never ever acquire it. One's sustenance seeks one in exactly the same manner that one's death pursues one. If a person hides away in a secure fortress, death will find him there as well. Similarly one's sustenance will reach one wherever one may be. Until one has not received one's decreed sustenance, death will not overtake one!

As for the wealth in the possession of others, one does not know whether it is the income of interest, bribery, or whether it was earned from a haraam transaction, etc. One is also totally unaware whether there is any *azaab* (punishment) hovering above that wealth (if it was earned in a *haraam* manner). It is clear that if such wealth comes to one, it will bring along the *azaab* with it. Thus it is akin to seeing a snake or scorpion in someone's pocket and to desire that the same comes into one's own pocket. It is obvious that the snake will come together with its poison and the scorpion will come along with its sting. Which intelligent person will ever desire such a thing? May Allah Ta'ala grant you *halaal* sustenance and may He bless you with *qana'ah* (contentment). Without *qana'ah*, one's greed will never cease.

## *Curbani* Some important Masaa'il...

rit is sunnatul-muakkadah (a highly emphasised sunnah) to slaughter the animal while facing the Qiblah. The slaughterer himself should face the Qiblah. The animal should be made to lie on it's left side with the face towards Qiblah. It is makrooh to deliberately omit facing the animal towards the Qiblah. (Shaami)

Fit is *makrooh* to grab the hind legs of the animal and drag it to the place of slaughter (*Shaami*). This is a cruel practice. The animal should either be held by the horns and taken along, or driven from behind.

The neck of the animal should not be twisted to break it immediately after slaughtering.

The street is also makrooh to behead the animal or begin skinning it before the carcass has cooled (i.e. as long as there is some life in the body).

The skin or any part of the animal cannot be given as payment to an employee.

The slaughtering should not be done in front of another animal. This causes unnecessary distress to the animals which must be avoided.

PIt is sunnah to partake of the Qurbani animal. On the day of Eidul Adha Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) would not eat anything before the Eid Salaah. After the Eid Salaah, the first thing he would eat would be from his qurbani animal. Hence it is sunnah to follow this procedure. However, one should not regard it as compulsory to do so.

### THE CLEAR SIGNS VISITIN

Prior to Qiyamah, the following signs will appear:

- 1. Only the elite will be greeted.
- 2. Business will flourish to such an extent that a wife will assist her husband in his business.
- 3. Family ties and kinship will be broken.
- 4. False evidence will be widespread.
- 5. True evidence will be withheld.

Abu Hurairah (radhi-Allahu anhu) reports that Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) said: "Whosoever visits a sick person or visits his (Muslim) brother for the sake of Allah, a caller (from the skies) calls out to him: "You have performed a splendid action, your walking was also most wonderful and you have built yourself an abode in Jannah." (Tirmizi)

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(All foreign countries US\$10)

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PREPARED AND PUBLISHED BY:

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