

## IHSAN BRIEFS

- Alhamdulillah, now in its fourth year of operation, Darul Ihsan's 'FEED A PUPIL' project has tipped the 45,000 sandwich preparation mark. The sandwiches are distributed to 60 schools around Durban.

As we approach the end of the year, we wish to take this opportunity to thank the dedicated volunteers for their overwhelming response to 'the need of the hour.'

Anyone wishing to volunteer may contact our offices.

Insha Allah, we are hoping to expand our operations in other areas.

- Madrasatul Abraar (A Darul Ihsan Education Project) - 2012 APPLICATIONS NOW OPEN for HIFZ, High School and Grade 5 & 6 classes

## Employment Placement

Darul Ihsan is calling on all interested persons and businesses to use our '**absolutely free**' website service designed to facilitate employment and job opportunities.

On our website you will be able to:

\* Advertise for a job - free

\* Advertise your skills or services - free

Please visit our '**vacancy**' page on our website [www.darulihisan.com](http://www.darulihisan.com) for more information.

*I was in a dilemma and in financial difficulty. I had nobody to turn to for assistance. My local Imam referred me to Darul Ihsan. I went to the Darul Ihsan office in Sea Cow Lake and they patiently listened to my story and were extremely helpful.*

*Darul Ihsan timeously attended to me and addressed my problems with urgency. I just want to say a 'big thank you' for the assistance Darul Ihsan has given me.*

*It is comforting to know that there are people we can turn to in our own community and still be received with respect and dignity no matter what our financial circumstances.*

*Once again, Shukran Jazeela.*

### Banking Details

First National Bank	HBZ Bank
Name: Darul Ihsan	Name: Darul Ihsan
Branch Code: 220329	Branch Code: 57-02-26
<b>Account Numbers:</b>	<b>Account Numbers:</b>
Lillah: 62130045398	Lillah: 20318-901-203000
Zakaat: 62130044910	Zakaat: 20318-901-202809
Feeding: 62134947764	Feeding: 20318-901-207418
Relief: 62134947144	Relief: 20318-901-207401
For EFT: use the last 11 digits of the Acc. No.	
Darul Ihsan is a registered PBO (930028504).	
Section 18A Tax Exemption Certificates are issued on special request.	
Please contact our offices for more information.	

## Jumuah Roster

The following venues are currently on Darul Ihsan's monthly Jumuah roster. Except for our IslamiCentre at Bester, arrangement is made for one or two Jumuahs a month per venues.

- |                                     |                            |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Hillgrove Musallah               | 2. Masjid Ebrahim          |
| 3. Newlands East Masjid             | 4. Pavilion Musallah       |
| 5. North Beach Musallah             | 6. Wyebank Masjid          |
| 7. Kwa Mashu Masjid                 | 8. Motala Heights Musallah |
| 9. Terrance Manor Masjid            | 10. Hyde Park Masjid       |
| 11. Ottawa Masjid                   | 12. Besters Musallah       |
| 13. UKZN Medical Musallah           | 14. NMJ Musallah           |
| 15. Musallah Mahmood                | 16. Orient School Musallah |
| 17. Glenwood Musallah               | 18. Aksons Musallah        |
| 19. UKZN Musallah (Howard)          | 20. Umbilo Musallah        |
| 21. UKZN Musallah (Westville)       | 22. Pinetown Masjid        |
| 23. Alburt Lutuli Hospital Musallah |                            |

## Bursary 2012

The Darul Ihsan Bursary Fund (DIBF) offers bursaries to deserving students for Islamic education, tertiary education and Islamic High Schools (grade 8 to 12).

Applicants are invited to complete an original application form and forward the required documents to our offices.

Application forms can be collected from our offices from 1st December 2011, Insha Allah.

## NOTICE

The ISLAMIC BURIAL COUNCIL requests all Brothers owning grave/burial sites - at the following cemeteries - to bring in certified copies of their title deeds or lease documents to update their records.

List of cemeteries:

- |                          |                    |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Brook Street          | 2. Redhill         |
| 3. Doudlie Street        | 4. Shallcross      |
| 5. Mobeni Heights        | 6. Stella Wood     |
| 7. Lotus Park            | 8. Loon Road       |
| 9. Umhlathuzana Township | 10. Isipingo Hills |

Further information please contact:  
Ahmed Paruk Tel: 031 - 304 5506  
Celestina Moodley Tel: 031-304 5506

**Wish to receive our free sms's and e-newsletters?**  
**Then sms your details to 083 786 0788**  
**or email [disc@darulihisan.com](mailto:disc@darulihisan.com) immediately!**

## MUHARRAM

Muharram is the first month in the Islamic calendar.

All the months and every moment belong to Allah Ta'ala.

There is no difference in the reverence of a particular time except that Allah declared certain days, months, and a particular time in its greatness and excellence.

In the Holy Quran the month of Ramadaan and the night of power are distinguished from the other months.

In the days of Zul Hijjah the sacrifice of Ibrahim and Ismaeel ؑ are remembered.

The birth of the greatest of humanity, Nabi ﷺ, in the month of Rabiul Awwal is remembered in the annals of history.

Similarly, in the month of Muharram, the tenth (known as Ashurah) is historically a special day until the day of Qiyamah. Among the events of this Mubarak day are: Musa ؑ and his followers - totalling about 600 000 crossed the sea of Egypt; and Firaun and his army drowned in the middle of the sea.

In honour of thanking Allah Ta'ala, Musa ؑ fasted on this day of the 10th of Muharram. Nabi ﷺ opted to also fast on this day. Hence, Nabi ﷺ used to fast on the 10th (Day of Ashurah) before the fast of Ramadaan was made obligatory.

However, since the Jews fasted on this day too, Nabi ﷺ recommended fasting on the 9th & 10th or 10th & 11th - two days of fasting in order not to be seen following them.

Nabi ﷺ said that the best fast after the fast of the month of Ramadaan is in the Month of Muharram.

### Virtues of Fasting on the Day of Ashurah

Hazrat Abu Qatadah ؓ reports that Rasulullah ﷺ was asked regarding (the virtue of) fasting on the Day of Ashurah. Rasulullah ﷺ replied, "It (fasting on the Day of Ashurah) wipes out the (minor) sins of the past year." (Muslim)

Hazrat ibnu Abbas ؓ reports that Rasulullah ﷺ said, "Fast on the Day of Ashurah and contradict the Jews. (The Jews used to fast on the tenth only.) Fast on the day before or the day after the tenth (as well)." (Musannaf Abdur Razzaq and Tahawi)

It is reported by Hazrat ibnu Abbas ؓ that Rasulullah ﷺ said: "He who fasts on the day of Arafat, his fast will be a compensation for the (minor) sins of 2 years and the one who keeps a fast in the month of Muharram will receive the reward of 30 fasts for each fast (in this sacred month)." (At Targheeb wat Tarheeb vol.2 pg.114)

## Q & A

**Q** What is the ruling of the Ashura (10th Muharram) fast and how should it be observed?

**A** To fast on the day of Ashurah is an established Sunnah act. However, it is Makrooh to fast on the tenth day only as this was a practice observed by the Jews, whom we are instructed to oppose. One should preferably fast on the ninth and tenth of Muharram. If due to some reason one cannot fast on the ninth, he should fast on the tenth and eleventh. (Fatawa Rahimiyyah)

**Q** What is meant by spending on one's family on the day of Ashurah and does such an act carry any significant rewards?

**A** One should be generous on one's family and dependants and spend more on them than what is normally spent. It is commendable to spend by purchasing various kinds of items such as groceries, clothing. etc. and not to confine ones spending to one particular kind of items. This act of generosity carries immense rewards and worldly benefits. Nabi ﷺ said: "Allah Ta'ala will grant prosperity throughout the year to the person who spends freely on his family on the day of Ashura." (Shaami)

**Q** Will a marriage experience misfortune if performed during the month of Muharram or Safar as claimed by certain individuals?

**A** Many people have erroneous beliefs regarding these months and falsely claim that they are months of misfortune and calamities. The Qur'aan and Hadith give us clear guidelines on such incorrect beliefs. Allah says: "No kind of calamity can occur, except by the Will of Allah". (Surah 64, verse 11)

These beliefs have also been condemned in the following Hadith:

"There is no evil omen, no superstitious owl, bird and no bad omen in the month of Safar" (Bukhari)

One may therefore marry during the month of Muharram, Safar or any other month of the year since Islam has placed no restrictions in this regard. As Muslims, we should abstain from entertaining such incorrect notions and ask Allah's protection against all forms of misfortunes and calamities.

for your queries, contact our Fatwa Department on tel: 08611 IHSAN (44726) or email: [fatwa@darulihisan.com](mailto:fatwa@darulihisan.com)



around him to join him for the sake of Allah and to defend the Ahlul Bayt. Umar ibn Sa'ad advanced and fired an arrow at Husain's ﷺ army, Very few men from Husain's army escaped from being killed by arrows. Both sides began fighting ferociously. Successive assaults resulted in the death of a group of Husain's ﷺ companions.

❖ The Syrian army quickly retreated and broke the pre-war agreement of not using arrows and lances. This agreement was made in view of the small number of Husain's ﷺ companions. Umar ibn Sa'ad ordered his army not to come out for any individual dual and to attack Husain's ﷺ army together. Husain's ﷺ companions were coming, one by one, to bid farewell to him, even in the midst of battle.

❖ After almost all of Husain's ﷺ companions were killed, his relatives asked his permission to fight. The men of Banu Hashim, the clan of Nabi ﷺ, went out one by one. Ali Akbar ibn Husain, the middle son of Husain ﷺ, was the first one who received permission from his father.

❖ Husain ﷺ was being protected by his loyal companions all along. The enemy attacked Husain ﷺ from all sides but was being repelled every time. Husain ﷺ suffered numerous injuries which caused him to rest for a moment. At this time he was hit on his forehead with a stone. He was cleaning blood from his face while he was hit on the chest with arrow and He became very weak and stopped fighting. The soldiers approaching him gave up confrontation, seeing his position.

❖ At this point the enemies hesitated to fight Husain ﷺ, but they decided to surround him. At this time Abdullah ibn Hasan, an underage boy, escaped from the tents and ran to his uncle, Husain ﷺ. When a soldier intended to slay Husain ﷺ, Abdullah ibn Hasan defended his uncle with his arm, which was cut off. Husain ﷺ hugged Abdullah, but the boy was already hit by an arrow.

❖ When Shimmir ibn Dhiljoushan saw that every person was avoiding killing Husain ﷺ he called upon all the scoundrels to advance at once. In this manner the grandson of Muhammad ﷺ, the noblest person on earth at the time was martyred whilst combating his oppressors. Inna lillahi wa inna ilayhi rajioon.

❖ Then Shimmir ibn Dhiljoushan told Khauli ibn Yazid to dismount his horse and severed Husain's ﷺ head from his body.

❖ The army of Ibn Sa'ad rushed to loot the tents. The daughters of Rasulullah ﷺ family were expelled from the tents, unveiled and barefooted, while weeping and

crying for their slain relatives. The army set all the tents on fire.

❖ Umar ibn Sa'ad called on some horsemen to trample Husain's ﷺ body. Umar ibn Sa'ad sent Husain's ﷺ head to ibn Ziyad who ordered that the Mubarak head of Husain ﷺ should be placed on a stick and paraded in Kufa for all to see.

❖ Historians have written that for two or three months after the gruesome martyrdom of Husain ﷺ the atmosphere was such that when the sun rose and sunlight fell on the walls, it was as if blood had envelope the walls.

❖ Imam Bayhaqi (R) reports that Abdullah Ibn Abbas ﷺ saw Rasulullah ﷺ in a dream. It was midday and Rasulullah ﷺ was disheveled and anxious. He had a glass of blood in his hands. Abdullah ibn Abbas ﷺ says that he enquired what was in it. Rasulullah ﷺ said to him “It was the blood of Husain ﷺ, I will present it to Allah”.

❖ The news of martyrdom reached Madinah Munawwarah four days later - when calculated this dream was seen at precisely the time of the shahadat of Husain ﷺ.

❖ Imam Tirmizi (R) narrates from Salma (RA) that one day she went to visit Umme Salama (RA), and found her crying. When asked the reason she said” I saw Rasulullah ﷺ in a dream in such a state that his beard and hair was covered in dust. I asked him what the matter was. He replied that he was present at the martyrdom of Husain ﷺ.

Conclusion

The love of the Noble Ahlul bayt is an integral portion of Imaan. One cannot forget the treachery and oppression experienced by the family of Rasulullah ﷺ.

The gist of Husain's ﷺ mission can be summarized as follows :

- 1. To promote the Quran and Sunnah in a correct manner.
- 2. To re-establish the justice system of Islam
- 3. To combat monarchy against Khilafah
- 4. Not to be overawed by wealth or power in proclaiming the truth
- 5. To have full trust in Allah Ta'ala no matter how great the trial may be.

*O Allah grant us the ability to follow the lifestyle of Rasulullah ﷺ His companions and his pure and Noble family. Aameen.*

A Glance at the Battle of Karbala & Martyrdom of Husain ﷺ

❖ Every page of history is a place of lesson for mankind. The ruthless martyrdom of Husain ﷺ the leader of the youth of Jannah, his family and his companions shall never be forgotten. Every Muslim perceives the pain of this tragedy in his heart. Many lessons are to be learnt from this tragic event.

❖ An unbroken chain of dissension began with the martyrdom of Uthman ﷺ. Hypocrites plotted and schemed to sow division by using the emotion of simple minded Muslims. Sadly swords were brought into motion on both sides.

❖ After Ali ﷺ, Muslims agreed to give the Khilafat to Muawiya ﷺ, the son of Abu Sufyan ﷺ and father of Yazid. Muawiya ﷺ It was a period of immense turmoil and dissension. Further to this Muawiya ﷺ formally appointed his son Yazid as his successor in his lifetime.

❖ During the lifetime of Muawiya ﷺ the people of Syria and Iraq accepted the pledge of Yazid. However the people of Madinah, Husain ﷺ, Abdullah ibn Zubair ﷺ, remained steadfast in their rejection of the pledge and continued proclaiming that in their opinion Yazid was not capable for the post of Khilafah of the Muslims. This continued till Muawiya's ﷺ demise in Rajab 60 AH and Yazid became his successor.

❖ The moment Yazid came to power he demanded the oath of allegiance (Bay'ah) from everyone. Yazid's message was delivered to Husain ﷺ as well but he did not comply. Acknowledging Yazid's authority by the Prophet's ﷺ grandson at this point would have meant acceptance of the Islamic leadership being mismanaged. For Yazid, Husain's ﷺ seal of approval was the one most needed.

❖ Husain ﷺ decided to send his cousin Muslim ibn 'Aqil to investigate the situation in Kufah. Muslim arrived in Dhul Qa'dah 60 AH. The Kufans presented themselves to Muslim and gave their solemn pledge for Husain ﷺ with their lives and all they possessed. When this number rose to about 18 000, Muslim felt confident enough to dispatch a messenger to Husain ﷺ informing him of the Bay'ah of the Kufans, and urging him to proceed from Makkah.

❖ Yazid ibn Muawiya replaced Nu'man ibn Bashir, the governor of Kufah with the ruthless 'Ubaydullah ibn Ziyad who was regarded to be stern in confronting Husain ﷺ. A hunt was on for the capture of Muslim ibn 'Aqil. Eventually Muslim was captured from a house in which he sought refuge, and taken to Ibn Ziyad. Muslim

knew his death was at hand. Tears flowed from his eyes, not at his own fate, but at the thought of Husain ﷺ and his family travelling through the harsh, merciless desert towards a fate much more harsher and merciless. Later that day - the Day of 'Arafat, the 9th of Zul Hijjah - Muslim ibn 'Aqil was taken up to the highest ramparts of the fort and executed.

❖ Upon the earlier messages and letters of invitation, Husain ﷺ made earnest arrangements to travel to Kufa. At this point Husain ﷺ was not aware of the death of Muslim ibn 'Aqil. In Makkah, a number of the eminent Sahabah and children of Sahabah tried to dissuade Husain ﷺ from going to Kufah, or if he was determined to move, not to take women and children with him in this dangerous journey. After an arduous journey of almost a month, his party neared Iraq.

❖ The caravan of Husain ﷺ and members of the Ahlul Bayt (family of Nabi ﷺ) reached Karbala on Muharram 2, 61 AH. They were forced to pitch a camp on the dry, bare land.

❖ Meanwhile Ibn Ziyad, governor of Kufa under Yazid placed Kufa under heavy surveillance. He dispatched a 4000 strong contingent under the command of Umar ibn Sa'd to confront Husain ﷺ.

❖ Ibn Ziyad commanded Umar ibn Sa'ad, "Prevent Husain and his followers from accessing water and do not allow them a single drop." Husain ﷺ was given one choice - to give pledge on the hand of Yazid. Ibn Sa'ad followed the orders, and placed horsemen to blockade the Euphrates and all access to water. Husain ﷺ requested for respite until the next morning, so that he and his men could spend the night praying. This was granted. To speed up matters Ibn Ziyad sent the ruthless Shimmir ibn Dhiljoushan (his chief commander) to replace Umar ibn Sa'ad as the commander.

❖ Husain ﷺ was sitting in front of his tent, he felt sleepy and his eyes closed. Husain ﷺ saw Rasulullah ﷺ in his dream informing him that he was going to meet him soon. This was on the 9th of Muharram. Husain ﷺ gathered his men and told them that they were all free to leave the camp in the middle of the night, under cover of darkness, rather than face certain death. None deflected. The night was spent in worship and dua.

❖ Husain's ﷺ companions numbered 32 horsemen and 40 infantry. In the morning Husain ﷺ called the people continued page 4