

Hazrat Bilal bin Rabaah

Saidina Bilal Bin Robah RA and his sufferings

यहाँ तक कि परदा नशीन औरतें जोशे बे करारी में घरों से बाहर निकलीं और हर छोटा बड़ा दौरे नुबुवत की याद से बे करार हो कर ज़ार ज़ार रोने लगा। चन्द दिनों मदीना मुनव्वरा में रह कर फिर आप मुल्के शाम चले गए। (असदुल ग़ाबा जि 1, स 206 ता 209)

Hadhrat Bilal and his sufferings

Hadhrat Bilalis one of the best known from the group of Sahabahas the moazzin of Nabi's J Musjid. He was an Abyssinian slave of a disbeliever in Makkah.

Naturally, his conversion to Islam was not liked by his master and therefore, he was persecuted mercilessly. Ummayah bin Khalaf, who was the worst enemy of Islam, would make him lie down on the burning sand at midday and place a heavy stone on his breast, so that he could not even move a limb. He would then say to him: "Renounce Islam or swelter and die."

✱ हज़रत बिलाल رضي الله عنه ✱

आप बहुत ही मशहूर सहाबी हैं आप के वालिद का नाम रेबाह है। यह हबशा के रहने वाले थे। और मक्का मुकर्रमा में एक काफ़िर उमैया बिन ख़लफ़ के गुलाम थे। उसी हाल में मुसलमान हो गए। उमैया बिन ख़लफ़ ने उन को बहुत सताया और उन पर बड़े बड़े जुल्म व सितम के पहाड़ तोड़े मगर यह पहाड़ की तरह इस्लाम पर डटे रहे। हज़रत अबू बकर सिद्दीक رضي الله عنه ने एक बड़ी रक़म और एक गुलाम दे कर उन को उमैया बिन ख़लफ़ से ख़रीद लिया। और अल्लाह व रसूल की खुशी के लिए उन को आज़ाद कर दिया। इसी

करामाते सहाबा رضي الله عنهم

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मवतबा इमामे आजम

लिए हज़रत उमर رضي الله عنه फ़रमाया करते थे कि अबू बकर हमारे सरदार हैं और उन्होंने हमारे सरदार (बिलाल) को आज़ाद किया।

ख़ुदा की शान कि जंगे बद्र में उमैया बिन ख़लफ़ को हज़रत बिलाल ही ने चन्द अन्सारियों की मदद से क़त्ल किया। तमाम इस्लामी जिहादों में मुजाहिदाना शान के साथ जिहाद फ़रमाते रहे। और मस्जिदे नबवी के मोअज़्ज़िन भी रहे। विसाले नबवी के बाद मदीना तैयबा में रहना और हुजुरे अक़दस ﷺ की जगह को ख़ाली देखना उन के लिए ना क़ाबिले बरदाश्त हो गया। रसूल की जुदाई में हर वक़्त रोते रहते। इस लिए मदीना मुनव्वरा को ख़ैर बाद कह दिया और मुल्के शाम मे सुकूनत इख़्तियार कर ली। फिर सन् 20 हिजरी में 63 बरस की उम्र पा कर शहरे दमश्क में विसाल फ़रमाया। और बाबुस्सगीर में दफन हुए। और बाज़ मोअरेख़ीन का कौल है कि आप का विसाल शहरे हलब में हुआ और बाबुल अरबईन में आप की क़ब्र मुबारक बनाई गई। वल्लाहु अअ़लम।

(अकमाल फ़ी असमाईरिज़ाल सफा 507)

करामत

ख़वाब में हज़रत का दीदार: एक मर्तबा ख़वाब में सरवरे आलम ﷺ की ज़ियारत से सरफ़राज़ हुए तो हुजुरे अकरम ﷺ ने प्यार भरे लहजे में इरशाद फ़रमाया यह क्या अन्दाज़ है कि तुम हमारे पास कभी नहीं आते। ख़वाब से बेदार हुए तो इस क़दर बे क़रार हो गए कि फौरन ही ज़ैट पर सवार हो कर सफ़र में निकल पड़े। जब मदीना मुनव्वरा में रौज़ए अनवर के पास पहुँचे तो शिद्दते ग़म से ग़रा खा कर गिर पड़े और ज़मीन पर लोटने लगे। जब कुछ सुकून हुआ तो हज़रत इमाम हसन व इमाम हुसैन رضي الله عنهم ने अज़ान की फ़रमाइश की। प्यारे रसूल के लाडलों की फ़रमाइश पर इन्कार की गुन्जाइश ही नहीं थी। आप ने मस्जिदे नबवी में अज़ान दी और ज़मानए नुबुवत की बिलाली अज़ान जब अहले मदीना के कान में पड़ी तो एक कोहराम मच गया।



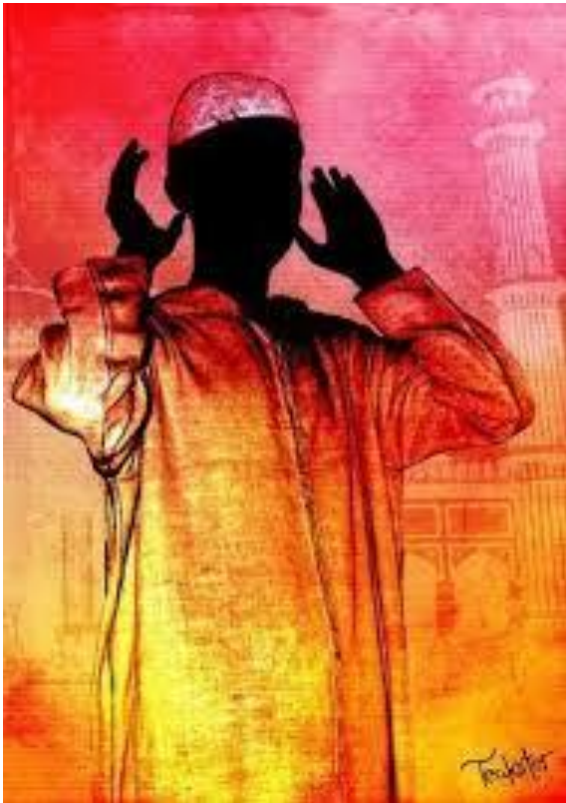
Maqam of Bilal Bin Rabah in Damascuz

Even under these afflictions, Bilal would exclaim: “Ahad” -The One (Allah). “Ahad” – The One (Allah). He was whipped at night and with the cuts thus received, made to lie on the burning ground during the day to make him either give up Islam or to die a lingering death from the wounds. Abu Jahl, Umayyah and others, would take turns in torturing Hadhrat Bilal and get tired competing with one another in afflicting more and more painful punishment, but Hadhrat Bilal was steadfast. At last Hadhrat Abu Bakr bought his freedom and he became a free Muslim.

While Islam implicitly taught the oneness of Almighty Allah the Creator, the idolaters of Makkah believed in many gods and goddesses with minor godlings, therefore Hadhrat Bilal repeated: “Ahad (The One), Ahad (The One).” This shows his love and devotion to Allah . Allah was so dear to him, that no amount of persecution could distract him from reciting His Holy name. It is said that the urchins of Makkah would drag him in the streets, with his words “Ahad! Ahad!” ringing in their wake. Look how Allah rewarded his steadfastness. He had the honour of becoming the moazzin of Nabi J.

He was always to remain with him at home and abroad to call out the Azaan for his Salaah. After the death of Nabi J, it became very hard for him to continue his stay in Madinah where he would miss him at every step and in every corner. He therefore left Madinah, and decided to pass the rest of his life striving in the path of Allah . Once he saw Nabi J in his dream saying to him: “O, Bilal! How is it that you never visit me?” As soon as he got up, he set out for Madinah.

On reaching Madinah, Hadhrat Hasan and Hadhrat Husain , the grandsons of Nabi J, requested him to call out the Azaan. He could not refuse them, for they were very dear to him. But as soon as the Azaan was called out, the people of Madinah cried openly out of their anguish at the memory of the happy old days of Nabi J time. Even the womenfolk came out of their houses weeping. After a few days Hadhrat Bilal left Madinah and passed away in Damascus in 20 A.H.



The 1st Muezzin

Bilal was a black slave belonging to ‘Umayyah ibn Khalaf. He was tall, thin and slightly hump-backed. Thick grayish hair crowned his head. He moved about silently – speaking only in reply. He was born to two slave parents, making him a slave. He used to travel to ash-Sham for ‘Umayyah’s trading caravan, braving the bitter cold of winter and the extreme heat of summer. His only recompense was a handful of dates each day that he ate to strengthen his body. At his master’s house he would serve the guests while going hungry. He was overworked and mistreated as were ‘Umayyah’s other slaves.

Bilal would often hear about Muhammad *sallallahu ‘alayhi wa sallam*, and Islam, through the alarming discussions between his master and guests. Soon he felt drawn to this religion. He would listen to Abu Bakr calling to Islam, and slowly his heart was filled with *‘iman*. He went with Abu Bakr to the Prophet *sallallahu ‘alayhi wa sallam* and declared his submission to Islam. This was a daring move from a slave who belonged to a staunch enemy of Muhammad. He was the seventh person to accept Islam. Abu Bakr and others of the same tribal status, were spared from harm by the Quraysh. However, the wrath of the disbelievers fell upon the Muslims who had no tribe to defend them. ‘Umayyah ibn Khalaf used to force Bilal to go outside during the hottest part of the day wearing a suit of armour where he would then be thrown face down in the sand and leave him to bake in the sun. He would not return except to turn him on his back. He would have a gigantic rock placed on his chest and then say, “You will stay here until you die or deny Muhammad and worship al-Lat and al-‘Uzzah.”

Bilal used to endure this only by saying, “One, One.” Abu Bakr passed by one day while they were torturing him. He said to ‘Umayyah, “Have you no fear of Allah that you treat this poor man like this?” ‘Umayyah replied, “You are the one who corrupted him, so you save him from his plight!” Abu Bakr replied, “Then sell him to me, you can state your price.” ‘Umayyah who was not to let a good deal pass by, sold Bilal, he added, “I would have sold him to you even if you had offered me but an ounce of gold.” Abu Bakr answered, “I would have bought him even if you asked a hundred ounces.” Abu Bakr and Bilal went to the Prophet *sallallahu ‘alayhi wa sallam* with the good news. There he announced, “I am setting Bilal free, O Messenger of Allah.” This greatly pleased the Prophet *sallallahu ‘alayhi wa sallam* not to mention Bilal himself.

When the Muslims were settled in Madinah, Islam became firmly established – *salah*, *zak’at* and fasting were instituted. In the beginning, Muslims gathered for *salah* at the appointed times without being summoned. Later the Prophet *sallallahu ‘alayhi wa sallam* thought about using a trumpet like that the Jews used to summon to *salah*. He disliked the idea and ordered a clapper to be made to be beaten at *salah* times.

Then ‘Abdullah ibn Zayd came to him and said, “O Messenger of Allah, I had a dream last night. A man wearing two green garments came to me holding a bell, so I offered to buy it. When he asked me what I wanted it for, I told him that it was to summon people to *salah*, whereupon he offered to show me a better way. It was to say four times, ‘*Allahu Akbar*’, then to say twice, ‘*ash-shadu alla ilaha illa Allah*’, then twice, ‘*ash-hadu anna Muhammad ur-rasulullah*’, then twice, ‘*hayyah ‘alas-salah*’, then twice, ‘*hayyah ‘alal-falah*’, then ‘*Allahu Akbar, Allahu Akbar, laa ilaha illa Allah.*’ “

“It is a true vision insha’Allah,” said the Prophet *sallallahu ‘alayhi wa sallam* adding, “Go and teach it to Bilal for he has a more beautiful and far reaching voice.” For the first time Madinah resonated with the *adhan* as Bilal was saying it. It was only fitting that the one who uttered the word of *Tawhid* under the harshest of torture should utter it during the *adhan*. When ‘Umar heard the *adhan* he rushed to the Prophet and said, “By the One Who has sent you with the Truth I had the same dream about it!” “Revelation has already preceded you,” replied the Prophet *sallallahu ‘alayhi wa sallam*.

Badr was a day etched in Bilal’s memory. Quraysh was inflicted a heavy defeat and many were taken prisoner. Among them was ‘Umayyah. When Bilal saw him, the memories of what he, and other Muslims, has endured in Makkah came rushing back to him. He exclaimed, “The arch-enemy of Allah – ‘Umayyah ibn Khalaf! May I not live if he lives!” Now ‘Umayyah was ‘Abdur-Rahman ibn Awf’s prisoner, and this fact dissuaded Bilal from attacking ‘Umayyah himself. But, because Bilal kept crying these words, one of the *Sahabah* killed Umayyah with his sword.

The Prophet *sallallahu ‘alayhi wa sallam* entered the conquest of Makkah not as a proud conquerer, but as a humble servant of Allah. He bowed his so low that it almost touched his mount. After he ordered that all idols be destroyed, he stood at

Aap ke waalid ka naam Rabah aur waalida ka naam Hamamah hai.
Aap ke waalidain Habasha (Abyssinia, Ethiopia / Africa) ke the.

**Hazrat Abdullāh ibn Rawaahah
Radiy-Allāhu ta'ala anhu
(Mu'tah / Jordan)**



Ek baar Huzoor Rasool-Allāh sallallāhu alaihi wa sallam Makka ki ek gali se guzar rahe the. Unho ne ek ghar me se kisi ke rone ki aawaaz suni. Is dard bhari rone ki aawaaz sunkar be-ikhtiyaar us ghar me daakhil ho gaye. Dekha ke ek Habashi naujawaan chakki pees raha hai aur zaar o qataar ro raha hai. Huzoor sallallāhu alaihi wa sallam ne us se rone ki wajah puchhi to us ne bataaya ke ‘Main ek ghulaam hu. Saara din apne maalik ki bakariya charaata hu. Shaam ko thak kar jab ghar aata hu to mera maalik mujhe gamdum ki ek bori peesne ke de deta hai. Jis ko peesne me puri raat lag jaati hai. Main bhi ek insaan hu. Mera jism bhi aaraam maangta hai. Lekin mere maalik ko mujh par zara bhi taras nahi aata hai. Main apni buri qismat par ro raha hu. Kya meri taqdeer me saari zindagi isi tarah ro rokar guzaarna hi likha hai?’ Huzoor sallallāhu alaihi wa sallam ne farmaaya ke ‘Main tumhare maalik se kehkar tumhari mashaqqat to kam nahi karwa sakta kyun ki wo meri baat maanega nahi. Haan, Main tumhari thodi madad kar sakta hu.

Tumhari jagah par main chakki peseta hu aur tum so jaao. Wo Habashi ghulaam bahot khush hua aur shukriya ada karke so gaya. Huzoor sallallāhu alaihi wa sallam us ki jagah par chakki peeste rahe. Jab gandum khatm ho gaye to aap use baghair jagaaye waapas tashreef le aaye. Dusre din phir aap waha tashreef le gaye aur us ghulaam ko sulaakar us ki jagah chakki peeste rahe. Teesre deen bhi yahi maajra hua aur subah ko aap khaamoshi se apne ghar tashreef le aaye. Chotha din jab aap waha gaye to us ghulaam ne kaha ‘Aye ALLĀH ke bande!, Aap kaun hain aur mera itna khayaal kyun kar rahe hain? Hum ghulaamo se na kisi ko koi dar hota hai aur na koi faa’ida to phir aap ye sab kuchh kis liye kar rahe ho?’ Huzoor sallallāhu alaihi wa sallam ne farmaaya ‘Main to ye sab insaani humdardi ke tahet kar raha hu. Is ke ilaawa mujhe tum se koi garz nahi.’ Us ghulaam ne kaha ‘Aap kaun ho?’ Huzoor sallallāhu alaihi wa sallam ne farmaaya ke ‘Kya tum jaante ho ke Makka ek shakhs ne nabuwwat ka daawa kiya hai? ‘Us ghulaam ne kaha ‘Haan, Maine suna hai ke Mohammad naami ek shakhs khud ko ALLĀH ka nabi kehta hai.’ Aap sallallāhu alaihi wa sallam ne farmaaya ‘Main wo hi Mohammad hu.’ Ye sunkar us ghulaam ne kaha ‘Agar aap hi wo nabi hain to mujhe kalma padhaa’iye kyun ki itna shafeeq aur meharbaan koi nabi hi ho sakta hai jo ghulaamo ka bhi is qadar khyaal rakhe.’

Phir Hazrate Bilaal kalma padhkar Islaam me daakhil hue.

Aap as-Saabiqoon al-Awwaloon me saamil hain.

Aap ne 30 saal ki umr me jab Islaam apnaaya to shuru me makhafi rakha. Jab aap ke Maalik Umayyah ibn Khalaf ko pata chala to us ne aap ko tarah tarah ki takleef dena shuru kiya. Wo aap ko garm ret par letakar aap ke upar bade bhari patthar rakta tha. Hazrate Bilaal ne har takleef bardaasht ki magar Islaam aur daaman e Mustafa ko na chhoda aur apne ishq e Mustafa ka saboot diya.

Phir Huzoor sallallāhu alaihi wa sallam ke hukm par Hazrate Abu Bakr Siddeeq radiy-Allāhu ta’ala anhu ne Umayyah ibn Khalaf ko dusra gulam aur kuchh raqam dekar aap ko aazad karaya.

Jab Hazrte Abu Bakr aap ko lekar jaa rahe the tab Umayyah ibn Khalaf ne kaha ‘Aye Abu Bakr! Tum ne bahot mahenga sauda kiya.’ to Hazrte Abu Bakr Siddeeq ne us se kaha ‘Tum ne sirf Bilaal ko dekha hai aur maine us ke dil me ishq e Rasool ko dekha hai.’

622 A.D. me Huzoor sallallāhu alaihi wa sallam ke Madeena aane ke baad aap bhi Makka se Hijrat karke Madeena aa gaye.

Aap ne Jung e Badr aur dusri tamaam jang me shirkat ki.
Junge Badr me Aap ne Umayyah bin Khalaf ko qatl kar diya.

Aap Islaam ke sab se pehle Muazzin hain.

2 Hijri me jab Hazrate Umar radiy-Allāhu ta'ala anhu ne Huzoor sallallāhu alaihi wa sallam ne Namaaz ke liye musalmano ko jama karne ke liye Azaan pukaarne ka mashwara diya to Huzoor sallallāhu alaihi wa sallam ne Hazrate Bilaal ko Muazzin muqarrar kiya.

Aap hamesha Huzoor sallallāhu alaihi wa sallam ke saath rehte the, Masjid e Nabawi me ya Masjid e Quba me ya Safar me, aur Aap ki Azaan ki aawaaz se ashaaba ko pata chal jaata tha ke Huzoor sallallāhu alaihi wa sallam kis maqaam par hain.

Jab Makka fateh hua to Aap ne Ka'abatullāh par Azaan pukaari.

Huzoor sallallāhu alaihi wa sallam ne aap ko apna khajaanchi muqarrar kiya tha aur jab koi shakhs apni haajat lekar darbaar e nabi me aata tha to aap Hazrate Bilaal ko uske liye hukm dete the aur wo use us ki haajat ki cheez dete the.

Ek martaba Huzoor akram sallallāhu alaihi wa sallam ne Fajr ke waqt Hazrate Bilaal se farmaaya ke 'Aye Bilaal! Ye bataao ke eimaan laane ke baad tum ne wo kaun sa aisa amal kiya hai jo fazeelat me dusre amal se badhkar hai. Kyun ki maine jannat me tumhare qadmo ki aawaaz aage aage suni.'

Aap ne kaha 'Ya Rasool-Allāh sallallahu alaihi wa sallam! Mujhe aisa koi amal yaad nahi aata,' Phir kuchh der baad aap ne kaha 'Aye mere Aaqa! Main jab bhi wuzu karta hu, chaahe din me ya raat me, to foran main 2 rak'at nafl Tahyatul Wuzu padhta hu aur jab bhi mera wuzu toot jaata hai to main foran wuzu kar liya karta hu.'

Huzoor akram sallallāhu alaihi wa sallam ne farmaaya ke 'Aye Bilaal! Ye hi wo amal ho sakta hai, jis ki wajah se ye khushkhabari mili hai.'

(Sahih Bukhari, Jild -2, Hadees -1149)

Huzoor sallallāhu alaihi wa sallam ke parda farmaane ke baad Hazrate Abu Bakr radiy-Allāhu ta'ala anhu ke ilteja karne par Hazrate Bilaal Madeena munawwara me rooke.

Lekin un ke wisaal ke baad Hazrate Umar Faarooq radiy-Allāhu ta'ala anhu ke zamaane me Hazrate Bilaal ne un se Jihaad ke jaane ki ijazat chaahi. Hazrate Umar Faarooq ne Madeena me rookne ki guzaarish ki magar Aap na maane aur Shaam (Syria) ki taraf rawaana ho gaye aur Halab me muqeem hue.

Ek saal baad khwaab me Huzoor sallallāhu alaihi wa sallam ki ziyarta hui aur Huzoor sallallāhu alaihi wa sallam ne farmaaya ‘Aye Bilaal! Kya hum se milna nahi chaahte?’

Aap foran oontani par sawaar hokar Madeena munawwara tashreef laaye. Roza e Rasool par haazir hue aur be-inteha rote hue gir pade.

Jab Aap ko hosh aaya to logo ne Aap ko fajr ki azaan ke liye guzaarish ki. Shuru me mana karne ke baad Hazrate Hasan aur Husain ko bulaaya gaya aur jab unho ne guzarish ki to Aap ne azaan pukaari aur sab ko Huzoor sallallāhu alaihi wa sallam ke zamaana e zaahiri ki yaad aa gai. Magar ‘Ashhadu anna Mohammadur Rasool-Allāh’ par pahunchkar Aap ki aankho se aansoo jaari ho gaye aur aawaaz halaq me rook gai. Jab Aap ko hosh aaya to bataaya ke ‘Jab main ‘Ashhadu anna Mohammadur Rasool-Allāh’ kehta tha to Huzoor sallallāhu alaihi wa sallam ko dekh leta tha. Aaj Huzoor sallallāhu alaihi wa sallam ko aankho ke saamne na paaya to Aaqā ke hijr me khud ko sambhal nahi saka.’
Phir usi roz Aap Mulke Shaam waapas chale gaye.

Ameer ul mo’mineen Hazrate Umar Faarooq radiy-Allāhu ta’ala anhu jab Jerusalem gaye to waha Hazrate Bilaal maujood the aur ashaaba ke arz karne par Aap ne un ko azaan ke liye guzaarish ki. Shuru me mana karne ke baad jab Hasnain kareemain ka waasta dekar israar kiya to Hazrate Bilaal ne azaan pukaari aur sab ko Huzoor sallallāhu alaihi wa sallam ke zamaana e zaahiri ki yaad aa gai.

Qaul :

Deen e Islaam me kisi tarah ka jabr nahi. Hidaayat paane me kisi ko barso lag jaate hain to kisi ko ek pal. Waqt ka tayyun sirf ALLĀH ta’ala hi karta hai.

Aap ka wisaal 20 Moharram 18 Hijri (2 March 640 A.D.) ko 60 saal ki umr me hua.

Aap ka mazaar Damascus (Syria) me ‘Baab-us-sagheer’ me hai.

ALLĀH ta’ala us ke Habeeb sallallāhu alaihi wa sallam ke sadqe me Aur Hazrat Bilaal al-Habashi radiy-Allāhu ta’ala anhu aur Ashaaba ke waseele se Sab ko mukammal ishq e Rasool ata farmae aur Sab ke Eimaan ki hifaazat farmae aur Sab ko nek amal karne ki taufiq ata farmae.

Aur Sab ko dunya wa aakhirat me kaamyaabi ata farmae aur Sab ki nek jaa’iz muraado ko puri farmae.
Aameen.

