THE ROLE OF *SAHABIAT* (LADY COMPANIONS) IN PREACHING OF ISLAM

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Abstract

The role of man and woman in the establishment and development of a society is very important. however the role of a woman is more important than that of a man because she occupies a fundamental status in the development of human being .Thus if a woman recognizes her status and plays her role in a society then it not only developed a true picture of life but also enhance its social and cultural beauty too. When the Holy prophet (pbuh) set the foundation stone of an Islamic society then all Sahabiat (lady companions) played their remarkable role. They not only embraced his message and practiced in their lives but also played a great role in its preaching and propagation, in spite of all hurdles, they determined their role. Prophet's(pbuh)process of preaching was vast in its scope including , religion preaching ,encouragement for virtue and discouragement for vice, self-criticism, propagation of knowledge ,memorization of the Quran ,narrating the sayings of the prophet, religious verdict, migration and jihad, sacrifice ,submission and love of the prophet(pbuh)and loyalty. The role of Sahabiat (lady companions) is obviously remarkable .The role of lady companions in the process of preaching Islam is described in the following lines Holy Prophet (pbuh) when started preaching of Human being Sahabiat (Lady companions) from the beginning rendered their services for preaching Islam, they not only held the message of Holy Prophet (pbuh) in their heart and mind but also practiced in their lives, in spite of problems they determined their responsibility for propagation of Islam and its preaching.

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In Sahabiat the honourable spouses of the Holy Prophet (pbuh) played remarkable role, they always showed steadiness, either in the field of worship or sustaining in the way of Allah, Amar Bil Maroof or Nahi Anil-Munkar, or in education and training of general people, or services for the Mujahidin examples of those Honourable spouses will exist as the source of guidance till the end of this universe.

When Holy Prophet (pbuh) began with religious preaching Hazrat Khudeja (RA) wife of Holy Prophet (pbuh) was the first lady to accept Islam she gave her favour to the Mission of Holy Prophet (pbuh). She gifted her slave and wealth in the services of Holy Prophet (pbuh).[1] She played a vital companion role, faced every distress of polytheists lightly for the safety of Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H), during the beginning tenure of mission when Holy Prophet (pbuh) visited Ghar-e-Hira and not came back till evening, Hazra Khadija (RA) so worried and sent some persons to aware about Holy Prophet (pbuh).[2] Holy Prophet (pbuh) earlier predicted for the Heaven free from all problems for Hazrat Khadija (RA).[3]

The character of Hazrat Aisha (R.A) in the exemplary team of mothers of believers like a leader, she was very much intelligent and young in honourable spouses, after Hazrat Soda (R.A) she have the honour for long companionship with Holy Prophet (pbuh) . Hazrat Aisha (R.A) is referred in most of the Hadith Books that whenever she asked questions from Holy Prophet (pbuh) she continued it till she got satisfaction.[4] After Holy Prophet (pbuh) she alived for long time and provided knowledge to people. Hazrat Abu Musa Ashary said that whenever we asked her about any matter of Hadith we got knowledge with her.[5]

Imam Zuhri (RA) said that Hazrat Aisha was holding knowledges more than all other Honourable spouses of Holy Prophet (pbuh) and other women.[6] Allamah Zurqani (RA) said that one fourth of Shariah orders are narrated from her (RA).[7] Hazrat Aisha has narrated 2210 Hadiths.[8] Her (RA) Ijtehadi opinions mostly are available in the Books of Hadith. She (RA) served the Mujahideen during the Battles exemplary for the sake of Allah. Her (RA) attitude was always negative against bad deeds. She (RA) repeatedly had warned Hazrat Muavia (RA) through the letters, she tried to react against the evils. When she (RA) saw that the daughters of Hazrat Safia Umme Talha performing prayer without sheet she objected through Hadith.[9] When she saw that Hafsa Bint Abdul Rehman has covered herself with thin sheet, she objected through the Quran, she advised her brother Abdul Rehman for complete Ablution, she had referred Holy Prophet (pbuh) that the fire of Hell is for any dry ankle.[10]

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[1] Ibn-e-Saad. G8, Page 361
[2] Ithaf –ul-wara Be-akhbare Amar Al-Qura-Umer Bin Fahad Anajm G1 P170
[3] Sahih Bukhari – Hadith 1792
[4] Sahih Bukhari – Hadith 103
[5] Sunan Tirmizi – 3883
[6] Al-Isteaab- G4 P1883
[7] Zurqani – G4, P389
[8] Zurqani – G4, P389
[9] Abu Dawood – Hadith 642
[10] Musnad Ahmed – Hadith 25682

Hazrat Hafsa (RA) was the daughter of Hazrat Umer (RA) companion of Holy Prophet (pbuh) she was educated in that regime and could read and write, Holy Prophet (pbuh) appointed Hazrat Shafa (RA) for the education of Hazrat Hafsa (RA).[11] during Khilafat-e- Siddiqui the Holy Quran was compiled in a Book shape, so first it was saved with Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (RA) and then with Hazrat Umer (RA), after martyr of Hazrat Umer (RA), Hazrat Hafsa (RA) took this responsibility.[12] She always avoided from the dis-satisfaction of Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H). She was interested with charity, she (RA) was associated with Holy Prophet (pbuh) in all the disturbances and she (RA) had narrated sixty of Hadiths.[13] Hazrat Umme Salma (RA) converted in religion of Islam in the beginning of preaching Islam and for the protection of religion and faith she faced much problems, especially during the 1st and 2nd migration to Habsha and then migration to Madina.[14] For Islam she had passed long time tenure without her husband and son, she was so obedient of Holy Prophet (pbuh) that she did not make delay to throw her necklace because it was unacceptable for Holy Prophet (pbuh).[15] She gave preference to that which was acceptable for Holy Prophet (pbuh), she was holding great ravishment to educate and reform the Muslims, when her nephew bellowed on earth during prayer, she prevented him not to do so and said that I had listen from Holy Prophet (pbuh) as when a person namely Yasaar bellowed during prayer, "make your face dirty for Allah"[16] she advised to Hazrat Abdul Rehman Bin Auof to spend in the way of Allah and said, if you never did so, you will deprived to see the face of Holy Prophet (pbuh). She was present in the Battles of Khyber, Muraisay and Taif with Holy Prophet (pbuh). At the time of treaty of Hudebia when some persons emotionally made some delay to obey the order of Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H), but she gave the suggestion and solved the problem.[17] She supported Hazrat Ali (RA) in the Battle of Siffeen and sent her son in the Battle, but she herself remained in house due to some reasons. She wrote a letter to Hazrat Aisha (RA) and clearly forbade her to enter in the war against Hazrat Ali (R.A). She was much interested to listen Hadiths from Holy Prophet (pbuh) and she used to leave every thing during the speech of Holy Prophet (pbuh) .She had narrated 378 Hadiths. Hazrat Zainab (R.A) was a well reputable and honourable lady of Quresh and she was also cousin of Holy Prophet (pbuh), but for the pleasure of Holy Prophet (pbuh) she agreed for marriage with a slave, after divorce she got married with Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H), she was an exemplary lady for her piety, pleasure of Allah, worship, hold fasting, charity, being merciful and helpful for orphans. She fully supported to Hazrat Aisha (R.A) in the event of Ifq. When her brother died she mourned only for three days and followed the instructions of Holy Prophet (pbuh).[18] After the death of Holy Prophet (pbuh) she never performed Hajj because she remembered the instructions of Prophet (pbuh) that women should remain in their homes.[19] She used to spend whole night in worshiping. After her marriage all the rubbish traditions of pre-Islamic days had ended, Hazrat Javeria (RA)

[11] Abu Dawood – Hadith 3887
[12] Sahih Bukhari – Hadith 4679
[13] Zurqani , G-4 P-395
[14] Ibn-e-Saad. G8 P-287
[15] Musnad Ahmed – Hadith 21695
[16] Musnad Ahmed – Hadith 26032
[17] Tarikhe Tabree G2, P-283
[18] Sahih Bukhari Hadith 1282
[19] usud Al-Ghaba . G-7 P127

was the daughter of Haris Bin Abi Zarar, the leader of Tribe Banu Al-Mustalaq, she was arrested in Battle of Banu Al-Mustalaq and attended before the Holy Prophet (pbuh) when the Holy Prophet (pbuh) permitted her to go with her father she refused to go with her father and preferred to live for the services of Holy Prophet (pbuh) and said I want Allah and his Holy Prophet (pbuh).[20] She remained busy in worshiping and preaching good deeds and also played a important role in the publication of Hadiths of Prophet (pbuh).

The Hadith is the second large origin of Shariat. To memorize Hadith and to forward it to others is also a source of vast propagation of Islam. Like Sahaba Kiram, Sahabiat (Lady Companion) also played a vital role in these services. Hazrat Javaria (RA) has the honour of quoting seven Hadiths of Holy Prophet (pbuh).[21] Hazrat Umme Habiba (RA) in spite of disagreed of her father Abu Sufyan she replied a positive response for Islam in the early days of Islam, even she left her house and migrated to Habsha. In Habshah her husband became an opponent and turned away from Islam, but she fulfilled her promise bravely and proved her Islam, when Holy Prophet (pbuh) sent message for wedding to her, she became so happy, and gave lot of valuable gifts to the messenger who brought the message of wedding. Her first priority was Islam, she never compromised on relation than Islam, when her father came to see her and sat on the bed of Holy Prophet (pbuh) while he was a polytheist, she forbad him to sit and told him that you are not entitled for this bed because you are a Polytheist[22] and also she invited her father to enter in Islam but he lost golden chance and not entered in Islam on that time. When the third caliph Hazrat Usman (R.A) was surrounded by the culprits she helped him. She was so fear of the Day of Judgment that before the death she got forgiveness from other spouses of Holy Prophet (pbuh) and also forgave them. She spent her remaining while life to publish the message of Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H).She has quintile 65 Hadiths of Holy Prophet (pbuh).[23]

Hazrat Maimuna (R.A) had a great love with Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H).She used to copy the way of prophet's actions, according to her (R.A) that she only eat those things, which are liked by Holy Prophet (pbuh).[24] She always tried to maintain betterment for people and to keep away from the bad deeds. Once upon a time one wine drinker entered her house, she warned him badly and removed him out from her house saying, don't come again.[25] She always did better for those who suffered with bad activities. Hazrat Abdullah Bin Abbas (R.A) had separated his bed during the menses of wife, she stopped him from such doing.[26] She was very intelligent, merciful, obedient, steadiness and a great follower of Quran and Sunnah.

Hazrat Safia (R.A) was a daughter of the leader of Bani Nazer. She very much loved

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[20] Sear Aalam Al-Nubla G-2, P-263
[21] *Tehzib-ul-Asma Wa-Al-Lughat. G-12 P337*
[22] *Tehzib-ul-Tehzib . G.12 P419*
[23] *Sear Aalam Al-Nubla G-2, P-219*
[24] *Sahih Muslim. 1948*
[25] *Ibn-e-Saad G-8, P-315*
[26] *Musnad Ahmed 26279*

with Holy Prophet (pbuh) .When Holy Prophet (pbuh) was suffering from death disease she wished to have all pains of Prophet (pbuh). On this kind of love and attraction Holy Prophet (pbuh) honoured her and testified her kindness and sacrifice.[27] When Holy Prophet (pbuh) stayed in mosque for Etikaf, she came to see Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H). After the death of Holy Prophet (pbuh) she continuously tried for betterment and progress of Islam. She always guided for the recitation of Quran with cry. Once a time she saw some people performing Sajda-e- Tilawat without crying, called them saying, you are performing Sajda-e- Tilawat of Quran, but why you are not crying.[28]

All the daughters of Holy Prophet (pbuh) entered in Islam with Hazrat Khadeeja (R.A). They all supported to Holy Prophet (pbuh) in all aspects and also helped him in hard days. Due to preaching of Islam they also showed great patient. Hazrat Ruqyya (RA) and Hazrat umme Kulsoom (RA) suffered in trouble due to divorce before departure. The all four daughters of Holy Prophet (pbuh) had honour of immigration, during the immigration Hazrat Zainab (RA) suffered many hardships, and she was thrown from the camel caused abortion, after these severe wounds she expired.

The younger daughter of Holy Prophet (pbuh) Hazrat Fatima (R.A) had also endowed her life for the success of her father's mission. When some enemy put garbage on Holy Prophet (pbuh) during prayer, Hazrat Fatima (RA) ran and washed the head of Holy Prophet (pbuh) and showed angriness against them.[29] When polytheists planed to martyr Holy Prophet (pbuh) she informed Holy Prophet (pbuh) immediately.[30] When Holy Prophet (pbuh) disliked the golden ornament, at once she put down the ornaments and sold out, and the money used for the freedom of one slave. In spite of shortage of things, she spent her life patiently and showed a great example. She had left for women beaytiful examples of modesty and obedience. After the death of Holy Prophet (pbuh) she remained alive for short time but all the time she served for Islam. She quoted 18 Hadiths with the reference of Holy Prophet (pbuh).[31]

Hazrat Arva (R.A) always helped Holy Prophet (pbuh) and also guided her son to follow the prophet and help him.[32] During the migration of Holy Prophet (pbuh) Hazrat Asma arranged for travel and provided meal till Ghar-e-Saur.[33] She had kept all moments and activities of Holy Prophet (pbuh) as secret due to security purpose. When Abu Jahal came to aware about the migration to Madina, he asked Hazrat Asma (R.A) that where is your father? She replied I don't know where is my father at the moment? On this Abu Jahal slapped on her face very badly, due to this her earring felled.[34] Hazrat Asma (R.A) was an intelligent lady. By association with her father Hazrat Abu Bkr and Holy Prophet (pbuh) she had gotten command on Quran and Sunnah matters and given best services

[27] *Sear Aalam Al-Nubla G-3, P-235*
[28] *Hulyat-ul- Aulia G-2 P-55*
[29] Ithaf -ul-wara – G1. P228
[30] Al-Mustadrak. 4725
[31] Al-Isaba. G-5, P134
[32] Usud Al-Ghaba. G7, P-6
[33] Al-Bidaya -Wal-Nihaya. G-2. P562
[34] Tarikh Tabree. G2, P4

for jurisprudence and Hadith. When Hazrat Asma (R.A) saw some people losing their senses while reciting Quran, she stopped them doing so and told them about the way of recitation of Sahaba kiram.[35]

When Hazrat Shafa (R.A) saw that his son-in-law not went to mosque for prayer (Namaz) she reproach him. Hazrat Fatima bint Khatab (R.A) was beaten severely by her brother Hazrat Umar (R.A) on embracing Islam but she did not disbelieve in Islam in any way. In spite of rude attitude of her brother she stood firm on Islam which compelled Hazrat Umer to think about Islam positively, lastly he also accepted Islam.[36] Hazrat Umme Rafey (RA) noted that her husband in spite of discharging of air, performed the prayer, she warned him; on this her husband hit her, when Holy Prophet (pbuh) came to aware the matter, he (pbuh) heard both of them and asked Abu Rafey not to hit her and said that she had given him a right path.[37] Hazrat Umme Shareek Dosia (RA), confidentially given preaching of Islam to Qureshi's women, hence she was sent out from Mecca but she stood on Islam.[38] Muhajirat (Immigrants) gave their great services for Islam, no such example exist in the history of nations. When Hazrat Arva(R.A) was informed of his son Tulaib taking life risk in the defense of Holy Prophet (pbuh) ,she said that it is the best day for Tulaib when he had given favour to Holy Prophet (pbuh).[39] Hazrat Safia (R.A) called such persons as shamed who ran away from Ghazva-e-Uhad, she (R.A)also killed one Jew in Ghazva-e- Khandaq. Hazrat Umme Aimen (R.A) participated in Ghazva-e- Uhad, Khyber and Hunain. She thrown dust and shamed toward the runners from Uhud and asked them to take handloom and work on it.[40] When non-Muslim mother came to Hazrat Asma (R.A) with gifts, but she not accepted, when Holy Prophet (pbuh) allowed, she (R.A) accepted the gifts, thereafter she requested for help, she (R.A) said that my mother is requesting for help, Holy Prophet (pbuh) allowed her to help and advised to show kindness.[41] They also played a remarkable act for the publicized of Hadiths of Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H). Hazrat Asma bint Omais narrated sixty, Asma bint Abi Bakr (R.A) fifty eight Fatima (RA) bint Qais thirty four, Ummul Fazal thirty, Khola bint Hakeem, fifteen, Zabaa bint Zubair Eleven, Umme Kulsoom bint Uqba ten, Shafa Twelve, Umaima Bint Raqiqa, Eight, Zainab Bint Salma Seven, Umme Rafey Seven, and lot of Hadiths are from other Muhajrat. Ansariat(Lady companions of Madina) were holding great love for Prophet (pbuh), as when Holy Prophet (pbuh) migrated, the girls of Ansar welcomed him (pbuh) by singing wonderful poetry. Once Holy Prophet (pbuh) drank water from the Mashkiza of Hazrat Qubshah bint Rafey (R.A), she cut the upper piece of it and kept with her as Tabbaruk.[42] On the invitation of Hazrat Asma bint Yazid (R.A) Holy Prophet (pbuh) took meal and drank water from her Mashkiza,after he went she rolled out the Mashkiza and saved with her as Tabarruk. Hazrat Umme Ayub Ansari (RA) always found out

[35] Tarikh-e-Madina wa Damaskas. G-69 P20
[36] Al-Isaba. G-5, P278
[37] Usud Al-Ghaba. G7, P-149
[38] Al-Isaba. G-5, P357
[39] Ansab -ul-ashraf G-1 P147
[40] Kitab -ul-Maghazi G1, P-278
[41] Sahih Bukhari – 3183
[42] Sunan Ibne Maja- 3423

such places in the remaining meal where touched the hands of Holy Prophet (pbuh) .Hazrat Umme Sulaim kept the sweat and broken hair of Holy Prophet (pbuh) in a glass and saved it. Hazrat Asma bint Yazid was holding leadership ability, she never hesitated for asking anything from Prophet (pbuh) regarding religious matters and also she worked as a guide for women. When Hazrat Hind bint Amr (R.A) was informed regarding the death of her father, son and brother she did not take care of it, but still she wanted to see Holy Prophet (pbuh) as fine,at last when she saw him(pbuh) as fine, showed her happiness and got relax. The same act was done by Hazrat Kubshah bint Rafey. At one occasion Holy Prophet (pbuh) told Hazrat Ummia bint Qais to add salt in the water for purity but she applied the same process for whole of the life.[43] Hazrat Umme Khallad(R.A) was very much interested in Hijab (cover) she was also covering her face when she visited battlefield for research on her son's death, on asking she said I had lost my son not modesty.[44] Hazrat Umme Salim said that when the orders for Hijab revealed, the women of Ansar went out with complete Hijab. Hazrat Rabi Bint Maudna (R.A) was always in the services of Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H), whenever Holy Prophet (pbuh) asked for water for ablution she provided water and kept in mind the process of ablution of Holy Prophet (pbuh) and then taught the same to other.[45] Ansariat completely consisted with ravishment of Jihad, they participated in Ghazwat with Holy Prophet (pbuh) having services of providing water, dressing the injured persons of the war, cooking of meal and extending the forbearance of Mujahideen. Hazrat Rabi Bint Maudna (R.A) stated that they always participated with Holy Prophet (pbuh) in Battles with different services even some women among them without any hesitation took the sword in their hands and killed various non-muslims.[46] Hazrat Asma bint Yazid (R.A) participated in Ghazva-e- Khyber, Bait-e-Rizwan, Fateh-e-Mecca and Yarmook Battle, Hazrat Umme Haram (R.A) requested to Holy Prophet (pbuh) for pray in advance for the participation in Ghazva-e- Al -Bahr, thereafter she participated in the war and was martyred. Hazrat Umme Saleet (R.A) participated in Ghazva-e-Uhud, Khyber and Hunain and gave excellent services. Hafiz Ibne Abdul Bar stated that Umme Sulaim (R.A) participated in the battle of Uhud and Hunain, during the war she was one of those who fought firmly and bravely, she was holding the rope of Abi Talha's camel and a knife was in her hand.[47] Hazrat Umme Atiya participated in seven Ghazwat.[48] When Hazrat Khola bint Saalba (R.A) observed against the absconder of Battle Yarmook, they came back in the field. Hazrat Rafidah and Kaeeba (R.A) were holding the specialty in Medical Science; they provided medical treatment to the Mujahideen. Hazrat Afra (R.A) prepared her sons for Jihad; her seven sons participated in Ghazva-e- Badr. Muaz (R.A) and Muawwaz (R.A) killed Abu Jahal and they were also martyred, on such act Holy Prophet (pbuh) said, Allah may mercy them as they had killed the Firown of this Ummah.[49] No such example of Hazrat Umme Ammara (R.A) exist regarding it, as she was included among the remaining devoted persons who kept standing in the battlefield

[43] Ibne Saad G-8, P-395
[44] Sunan Abi Dawood-2488
[45] Sunan Abi Dawood-126
[46] Sahi Bukhari-2883
[47] Al-Durar, P-240
[48] Sunan Darmi-2422
[49] Ansab -ul-Ashraf-G-1 p299

of Uhud to save Prophet from enemy. During the regime of Nubuwwat such honourable women always wished to sacrifice their lives including their husbands and children, hence they gave guidance for sacrifice in the path of right, Two sons of Hazrat Afra (R.A) were martyred in Ghazva-e- Badr ,when third son was remained to martyr in the Battle ,she felt bad. At the time of Ghazva-e- Khandaq, mother of Hazrat saad Bin muaz told her son, o my dear son go, and attend before Holy Prophet (pbuh), you are already late. At Ghazva-e- Hunain Hazrat Umme Haris (RA) by holding rope of camel gave steadiness saying, O'Haris you are leaving Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H)! she also not loosed the rope of animal, all the persons were absconding but she not left the place saying that any person who would pass near my camel, I will kill him.[50] Sahabiat cooperated and encouraged their husbands in good deeds. When Hazrat Abu Al-Dah (RA) gave charity of his valuable Garden, his wife said you have earned the profit.[51] Some wording of Umme sulaim as narrated, o Abu Talah! no can reject you, but you are non-Muslim, while I am muslim, hence I can't marry with you, if you convert in Islam, I will ready to marry with you, I will not demand anything dower, acceptation of Islam from your side will be like dower for me.[52] Hazrat Umme Salim (R.A) gave reference and Abu Talha then agreed for marriage. The hadiths of Holy Prophet (pbuh) are important source for propagation of Islam, Ansar women participated with great interest in the publication of Hadiths, Hazrat Aisha (R.A) says that the women of Ansar were so great that they were taking knowledge of religion without hesitation and they had made great efforts for it.[53] Hazrat Asma Bint Yazid (R.A) narrated eighty one, Umme Atiya (R.A) forty, Rabi Bint Muaz twenty one, Umme Sulaim (R.A) fourteen and Umme Haram seven Hadiths and also different Ansariat narrated Hadiths.Those women were holding great efficiency in services, cooperation with other, interest in worships, due to their such honour, Holy Prophet (pbuh) said that benevolence in all the homes of Ansar.[54]

There are some sahabiat who converted in Religion of Islam after Fateh-e- Mecca, in spite of difference in positions, Almighty Allah promised them for benevolence, some of them availed no chance for migration, but their sacrifices have Individual position. Hazrat Halima (R.A) performed best services and looked after the Holy Prophet (pbuh) in childhood along with her daughter Hazrat Sheema.[55] Holy Prophet (pbuh) stated that I am more eloquent; I am Qureshi and drank the milk in Bani Saad Bin Banu Bakr. Hazrat Sumayya (R.A) the first martyr of Islam, sacrificed her life but not left Islam, Holy Prophet (pbuh) said to them,o family of Ammar and Yasir be happy, for Allah has promised you for heaven.[56] Labina (R.A) suffered with hitting by Hazrat Umer but she never converted from Islam.[57] Hazrat Zunera Roomia(R.A) also proved steadiness against difficulties, same situation was faced by Hazrat nahdia (R.A), when she was freed she completed her duties, Sumra Bint Naheek (R.A) by walking in streets fulfilled

[50] Al-Isaba, G-5, 236
[51] Musnad Ahamad-12073
[52] Nisai, Kitabul Nikah, Bab Al-Tazvij Alal-Islam
[53] Sunan Ibne Maja-246
[54] Sahih Muslim-2511
[55] Al-Bidaya wa Al-Nihaya G-2, P-235
[56] Al-Bidaya wa Al-Nihaya G-2, P-407
[57] Ibn-e-Saad G-8, P-261

her duties of preaching good deeds.[58] When the polytheists of Mecca made plan to martyr Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H), Hazrat Raqiqa (R.A) immediately informed the Holy Prophet (pbuh) for protection.[59] When Holy Prophet (pbuh) went in Bazar-e-Ukaz for preaching of Islam the polytheists hurt Prophet (pbuh), Hazrat Zabaa Bint Amir called his tribe for the help of Holy Prophet (pbuh), who punished them.[60] With the acceptation of Islam, Hazrat Hind Bint Utba (R.A) completely changed. She said to Holy Prophet (pbuh) that I was really much interested to degrade you before this but now I have great love with you and with your family.[61] Hazrat Umme Hakeem (R.A) entered in Islam at the time of Fateh-e- Mecca and seeked protection for her husband, she went Yemen and converted him in Islam.[62] Hazrat Umme Hania at the time of Meraj asked Prophet (pbuh) to keep it as secret for the purpose of safety of Holy Prophet (pbuh).[63] Hazrat Bareera (R.A) was a poor lady; even she used to send gifts to Holy Prophet (pbuh). Hazrat Khansa (R.A) through an excellent speech sent her four sons in a war where they all martyred.[64]

Conclusion

Character of Sahabiat provides us great examples of guidance for every step of life. Their lives cover all aspects of life .They have served Islam with full devotion and always cooperated Holy Prophet (pbuh) in every hard situation. Our success is based on the study of their character. We pray Almighty Allah to give us strength as a true Muslim.

[58] Al-Isaba G-5, P-259
[59] Ibn-e-Saad G-8, P-261
[60] Usdul Ghaba, G-7, P-176
[61] Sahih Bukhari 5364
[62] Moutta Kitabul, Nikah
[63] Ibn-e-Hashaam G-1, P-402
[64] Usdul Ghaba G-7, P-90