Blessed Appearance Of the Prophet ﷺ And His Sunnah

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Foreword

Hazrat Maulana Abdul Qadir Nadwi Mazahiri Patni

بسم الله الرحمٰن الر حيم

In the name of Allah, Most Beneficent Most Merciful.

الحمد لله رب العالمين والصلا ة على سيد المر سلين،محمد وآله وصحبه اجمعين،اما بعد

Allah, the Almighty, appointed Prophet Muhammad ﷺ as a guide and leader for every aspect of human life. He instructed that Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ complete obedience, respect, and love are conditions of faith. This love, which originates from the heart, becomes the cause of progress in the Hereafter and also stated that a person's resurrection would be with those they love.

Therefore, all of our actions should be in accordance with the Sunnah of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, including daily habits, worship, dealings and social interactions, behaviour, speech, sitting and standing, travelling and residing, from morning till evening. We should strive to follow the customs and practices of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ in every aspect of our lives.

One of the great tragedies of our daily life is that we perform all tasks by abandoning the Sunnah, even

though with a bit of attention, we could easily follow hundreds of Sunnah every day, making our daily tasks easier by adhering to Islamic manners and traditions.

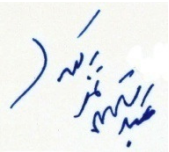
Today, Muslims are seemingly facing losses in every aspect and encountering failures in all walks of life. They are destined to suffer from collective and individual calamities, defeats, and humiliation. Another significant reason behind this is that we have strayed far away from the path of our Prophet's ﷺ teachings and the Sunnah. The worldly glitters, materialism, and indulgence have infiltrated our societies and homes. We want to achieve worldly comforts while neglecting our religion.

As a result, we are facing loss and damage at every step. When a calamity occurs, we invoke Allah, the Prophet, the Qur'an, and Sunnah. Still, when we are happy, we prefer to live a life of negligence and materialism like other communities. However, the Sunnah of our Prophet ﷺ is to be grateful for Allah's blessings in times of happiness and to have patience and seek help and support from Allah alone at every turn of calamity. Moderation and balance are the unique characteristics of the Prophetic Sunnah, which are absent from our lives. We are falling prey to extremism and excess in practical life.

Therefore, if we truly desire a peaceful life, we must strive to revive the Sunnah in every situation and make the exemplary lives of the Prophet ﷺ and his Companions a guiding light for us. Let us pray that Allah grants us the ability to do so.

There are numerous commentaries and ahadith about the love for Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and countless quotes from the righteous predecessors. Many people have taken up the task of writing about this topic, including our esteemed scholar Mufti Muhammad Sarwar Farooqui Nadwi, who has fulfilled the need of those who understand Urdu and Hindi languages. He has compiled precious jewels of the life of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ from authentic sources, particularly focusing on his blessed appearance and Sunnah. This book includes the Sunnah related to eating, drinking, sleeping, dressing, and other essential etiquette for daily life. It is truly a valuable gift for those who love and follow Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

May Allah accept the efforts of the honourable and esteemed author. He has already penned over a hundred books. Among these books are the Urdu/Hindi translation of the Qur'an and a seven-volume Hindi Tafsir titled "Tafsir Farooqi", which are very popular. May Allah accept all of his efforts and make this service a means of further progress for him. (Aameen)



Abdul Qadir Nadwi Mazahiri Patni
Vice Principal: Darul Uloom Nadwatul Ulama
7 Rajab 1418

(It was originally written for the Urdu version but is equally suitable for the English translation- Translator)

Introduction

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

In The Name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.

الحمدلله رب العالمين والصلوة والسلام على رسوله الكريم،اما بعد،اما بعد

Praise be to Allah, Lord of the worlds, peace and blessings of Allah be upon His Messenger ﷺ.

Allah says,

قُلْ اِنْ كُنْتُمْ تُحِبُّوْنَ اللّٰهَ فَاتَّبِعُوْنِيْ يُحْبِبْكُمُ اللّٰهُ

"Say (O Prophet), "If you love Allah then follow me; Allah will love you."

This verse states that if someone claims to love Allah, they should test themselves by following the footsteps of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. By doing so, they will realize how sincere they are in their claim of love for Allah. The more they strive to follow the Prophetﷺ, the stronger their love for Allah will be. Conversely, the weaker their claim of love for Allah, the less effort they will put into following the Prophetﷺ,

In a narration by Tabarani, it is said, "None of you can truly believe until I become more beloved to him than his own life."

Based on the mentioned texts and evidence from the Qur'an and Hadith, it is proven that the Sunnah of the Prophet ﷺ is an important source and authority of Islamic

law. There is a consensus among all Muslims on this.

Undoubtedly, Allah has made obedience to the Prophet ﷺ obligatory for all Muslims, and in all matters, commands, prohibitions, and explanations, following his example is necessary. Allah has made obedience to the Prophet ﷺ connected to His obedience and has made following the Prophet's commands equivalent to following His own commands. Allah's says: "Whoever obeys the Messenger has obeyed Allah."

Therefore, whoever obeys the Prophet ﷺ in such a manner that they recognize him as the Messenger and the conveyer of Allah's message, they, in fact, obey Allah.

The reason for this is that whatever actions the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ performs or whatever guidance he ﷺ provides, it is actually inspired by Allah. In another place, Allah has further explained this by saying, "Whatever the Messenger gives you, accept it, and whatever he forbids you, refrain from it." ***(Qur'an 59:7)***

It is clear from this that complete success lies in following the ways of Allah's messenger ﷺ, obeying his commands, and refraining from his prohibitions is a religious requirement. Then, following the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ is actually a sign of love for Allah and His Messenger, as stated in the following verse, "Say [O Muhammad], if you love Allah then follow me; Allah will love you and forgive you your sins: for Allah is All-Forgiving, Most Merciful. Say, "Obey Allah and the

Messenger." But if they turn away, then Allah does not like the disbelievers" ***(Qur'an 3:31-32)***

Whatever Prophet Muhammad ﷺ explains and whatever guidance he ﷺprovides to his ummah, all of them are from Allah. It is an explanation of the commands given by Allah. As Allah has stated, "We have sent down to you [O Prophet] the Reminder (i.e. the Qur'an) to explain to people what has been sent down to them." ***(Qur'an 4:105)***

The Prophet ﷺ said, "I have left behind two things. You will never go astray as long as you hold fast onto them, i.e., the Qur'an and Sunnah."

Similarly, the Prophet ﷺ also instructed to follow his Sahaba (Companions) after his passing and said, "My Companions are like guiding stars; whoever follows any one of them will be guided." The Prophet ﷺ specifically instructed the Ummah to follow the guidance of the Khulafa-e-Rashideen (Rightly guided Caliphs) because their status and rank are unique among the Companions and Muslims, as they not only accepted the Prophet's ﷺwords and actions wholeheartedly but also moulded their lives according to the Prophet's Sunnah.

The Companions of the Prophet ﷺ completely moulded themselves in the framework of the Sunnah. From clothing and attire, speech and conversation, eating and drinking, sitting and standing, walking and moving, worship and dealings, morals and manners, civilization and culture, they would always look to see what the

Prophet ﷺ had done in these matters.

They would adhere to the Sunnah so much that they would reject any opinion that went against it, and they would become angry at any action that contradicted the Sunnah. They would never consider whether there was a reason behind it or whether there was any benefit to it or not.

It is human nature that the more someone excels, the more inclined we are towards them and want to follow their ways. We all have an inherent desire to immerse ourselves in the colour of our beloved. Those who love are always searching for ways to increase their love for the beloved.

No person can become a true Muslim until the love of the Prophet ﷺ surpasses all other loves. This is why Allah has said: "The Prophet has a greater claim over the believers than their own selves." (Qur'an 33:6).

Muslims have performed such incredible deeds of love for Prophet Muhammad ﷺ that the world is unable to present such examples. Throughout history, Muslims have sacrificed their lives, wealth, and honour to protect the sanctity and honour of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. Allah, the Almighty, has bestowed a great favour upon the Muslim ummah by granting them a saviour in the form of the Seal of the Prophets, the Mercy to the Worlds, Prophet Muhammad Mustafa ﷺ, who is an unparalleled, matchless, ideal and exemplary entity.

This bright lamp of guidance and benevolence,

when manifested from the horizon of Mount Faran, spread and continued to spread. Each page, topic, title, line, and word of the Book of Life contains a lamp of guidance in every era and every field. It has made the vast expanse of time and space shine like a glowing sun and has caused colourful flowers and sweet fruit-laden trees to stand in the barren deserts of human society, spreading their shade. It has scattered the pearls of light on the bosom of darkness across the horizon.

By following the footsteps of the Prophet ﷺ, the desert dwellers of Arabia have ruled over Rome, Persia, Arabs, and non-Arabs. It is a great favour of Allah, the Lord of the Worlds, that He has bestowed upon humanity a system of life through the Prophet, which provides guidance in every matter, especially the Prophet's ﷺ Sunnah, such as sleeping, waking, eating and drinking, travelling, meeting friends and neighbours, and other daily necessities of life.

Similarly, the practice of Taharah (cleanliness), Namaz (prayer), and going to the mosque happen repeatedly. An assessment should be made of the Sunnah and etiquette that we may fall short of. We should also pay attention to their preservation and remind those who are subordinates to us. By doing so, each individual can incorporate thousands of Sunnah into their daily lives.

The pure life of the Prophet ﷺ is a model for all of humanity, so it is essential to be familiar with his honourable self and actions, and his love is a sign of

faith. The one we love, his every action and gesture is pleasing to us, and his face always remains in front of us. The blessed appearance of the Prophet ﷺ on which the love of the whole world is showered, knowing about his blessed appearance is also a means of developing true love through it.

That is why in this book, the blessed appearance of the Prophet ﷺ has been presented in the light of ahadith so that true love can be created, and it becomes easy to follow him.

This book was previously published under the same title, but complete references could not be included at that time. Therefore, authentic ahadith and their complete references are presented in this book now.

So in this book, in Part One, the blessed appearance of the Prophet ﷺ is explained in the light of Ahadith, and in Part Two, how the Messenger of Allah ﷺused to spend his life is described in the light of Ahadith. Then, in Part Three, the Ahadith related to the way of living of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ are discussed, while Part 4 details the etiquette of living according to Islamic teachings, such as rules regarding eating, drinking, sleeping, wearing shoes, and joking with others.

Part 5 covers actions that go against the Sunnah, while Part 6 includes guidelines for offering supplications and some specific supplications to make it easier to act accordingly.

Finally, I express my gratitude to Haji Mohammad Shafiullah Iraqui Sb for constantly inspiring and motivating me. May Allah reward him with great blessings and accept his efforts. Aameen.

Seeker of supplications

Muhammad Sarwar Farooqui Nadwi
Darul Uloom Nadwatul Ulama, Lucknow.
Date: 3/5/1998

Part 1

Blessed Appearance of the Noble Prophet ﷺ

(In the Light of Ahadith)

In the name of Allah,
the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful.

Ahadith Related to the Rights of the Noble Prophet ﷺ

1) Allah says,

لِّتُؤْمِنُوْا بِاللّٰهِ وَرَسُوْلِهٖ وَتُعَزِّرُوْهُ وَتُوَقِّرُوْهُ ؕ

<u>Translation</u>: 'So that you may believe in Allah and His Messenger, support and honour him'.

2) At another place, Allah says,

مَا كَانَ مُحَمَّدٌ اَبَآ اَحَدٍ مِّنْ رِّجَالِكُمْ وَلٰكِنْ رَّسُوْلَ اللّٰهِ وَخَاتَمَ النَّبِيّٖنَ ؕ

Translation: Muhammad ﷺ is not the father of any of your men, but he is the Messenger of Allah and the seal of the prophets.

(3) The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: "I am (also) the leader of the Prophets, and I am not proud of it."
(Sunan Darimi, Mishkat, Book of Virtues of the Messenger of Allah, 2:514)

(4) The Holy Prophet ﷺ said: "Whoever possesses the following three qualities will have the sweetness (delight)

of faith, (and one of them is) the one to whom Allah and His Apostle becomes dearer than anything else."
(Bukhari, Book of Faith, Chapter on the Sweetness of Faith, Hadith: 16)

(5) Allah Almighty says: "O you who believe, obey Allah and obey the Messenger." ***(Qur'an, 4:59)***

(6) The Holy Prophet ﷺ said: "None of you will have faith till he loves me more than his father, his children and all mankind." ***(Bukhari, Book of Faith, Chapter on the Love of the Messenger of Allah, Hadith: 15)***

(7) All Prophets, before and after their prophethood, are free from minor and major sins and are purified from disbelief and every kind of evil. ***(Sharh Fiqhul Akbar, 133-134)***

(8) Allah's Messenger ﷺ said: "The person closest to me on the Day of Judgement is the one who sent the most Salat (durood) upon me." ***(Tirmizi, Book of Prayer, Chapter on what has been narrated about the prayer for the Prophet, Hadith: 484)***

(9) The Holy Prophet ﷺ said: "Love Allah because He gives you sustenance of blessing, love me because of Allah's love for me, and love my family because of my love for them." ***(Mishkat, Book of Virtues, Chapter on the Virtues of the Family of the Prophet, 2:583)***

(10) The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: "(Fear) Allah! (Fear) Allah regarding my Companions! Do not make them objects of insults after me. Whoever loves them, it is out of love of me that he loves them. And whoever hates them, it is out of hatred for me that he hates them.
(Tirmizi, Book on Virtue, Chapter on About the One Who Verbally Abuses The Companions Of The Prophet, Hadith: 3862)

Rights of the Noble Prophet ﷺ

♦**To have faith in the Prophet ﷺ.** ***(Surah Fath 48:9)***

♦**To acknowledge that he is the last of the Prophets.** ***(Surah Ahzab 33:40)***

♦**To believe that he is the most superior of all human beings.** ***(Darimi, Mishkat, Kitab al-Manaqib, Bab Fazaail Sayyidul Mursalin 2:514)***

♦**To love Allah and His Prophet ﷺ more than anything else.** ***(Bukhari, Book of Faith, Chapter on the Sweetness of Faith, Hadith: 16)***

♦**To obey and follow the Prophet ﷺ.** ***(Surah Nisa 4:59)***

♦**To love the Prophet ﷺ more than anything else.** ***(Bukhari, Book of Faith, Chapter on the Love of the Messenger of Allah, Hadith: 15)***

♦**To believe that the Prophet ﷺ is infallible and sinless.** ***(Sharh Fiqhul Akbar 133, 134)***

♦**To send abundant blessings and peace upon the Prophet ﷺ.** ***(Tirmizi, Book of Prayer, Chapter on what has been narrated about the prayer for the Prophet, Hadith: 484)***

♦**To love the family and descendants of the Prophet ﷺ.** ***(Mishkat, Book of Virtue, Chapter on virtues of Ahlul Bait al-Fasl al-Salis 2:583)***

♦**To love the Companions of the Prophet ﷺ.** **(Tirmizi, Abu Dawood, Bab fi Man Sabba Ashabun Nabi 2:225, Hadith: 3862)**

Noble Appearance of the Prophet ﷺ

•Anas ibn Malik (ra) described the appearance of Prophet ﷺ saying, "He ﷺ was of medium height among people, neither tall nor short. He ﷺ had a rosy complexion, neither pure white nor very brown. He ﷺ was neither very curly-haired nor straight-haired. Revelation came to him when he ﷺ was forty years old. He ﷺ stayed ten years in Makkah, receiving the divine revelation and then stayed ten years in Madinah. When he ﷺ died, he ﷺ did not have twenty white hairs in his beard.'" Rabi'a (the narrator) said, "I saw one of his hairs, and it was red. I asked and was told, "It is red because of the perfume." ***(Sahih Bukhari, Book of Virtues, Hadith: 3547, Book of Clothing, Hadith: 5900, Sahih Muslim, Book of Virtues, Hadith: 2347)***

•Narrated Anas (ra): "The Messenger of Allah ﷺ was of average height, neither tall nor very short, he ﷺ had a good build, brown in complexion, his hair was neither curly nor straight, and when he ﷺ walked, he ﷺ swayed slightly." ***(Book of Clothing, Chapter What Has Been Related About Hair Reaching the Shoulders and Cutting the Hair, Hadith: 1754)***

•Hazrat Hassan (ra) said, "I enquired about the blessed appearance of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ from my uncle, Hind bin Abi Hala (ra). He used to describe the blessed appearance of the Prophet ﷺ in great detail and with clarity. I wished he would also mention some of the

Prophet's ﷺattractive characteristics in front of me so that I could use his statements as evidence and testimony for myself. And if possible, I try to memorize and practise those beautiful characteristics. (Hazrat Hassan (ra) was only seven years old at the time of Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ demise, so due to his young age, he did not have the opportunity to fully memorize and preserve the beauty and perfection of the Prophet's ﷺ characteristics)." My uncle said regarding the blessed attire of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ:

The Prophet ﷺ was magnificent in his personality attributes and was considered to be of high rank by others as well. His blessed face shone like a full moon. Although his height was not regarded as tall by those who were already tall, he was still considered taller than average. His blessed head was moderately large, and his blessed hair was somewhat curly. If the parting of hair appeared on its own, he would leave it as it was. Otherwise, he would typically not part his hair. ***(Baghawi in Sharh As-Sunnah Hadith: 3705, Mizzi in Tahzeeb Al-Kamal (1-10/11).***

<u>Benefit</u>: A problem arises with this narration that it is proven from other narrations that the Prophet ﷺ used to part his hair. In response to this problem, scholars say this should be considered applicable at the beginning of Islam when the Prophet ﷺ would not part his hair. But in my opinion, this answer is not feasible because the Prophet ﷺ did not part his hair due to the opposition of the polytheists and the agreement of the People of the Book.

After that, the practice of parting hair started again. Some scholars prefer the following explanation: He ﷺ would part his hair if it was easy to do. But, for some reason, if it was not easily doable and required combing, he ﷺ would not do it at that time but wait until a comb was available.

•Jabir bin Samura (ra) reported that Allah's Messenger ﷺ had a broad face with reddish (wide) eyes and a little flesh at the heels. ***(Sahih Muslim Hadith: 6070, Tirmizi Hadith: 3647)***

•Jabir Bin Samura (ra) narrated: "I saw the Prophet ﷺ on a full moon, so I looked at the Messenger of Allah ﷺ and at the moon, and he ﷺ was wearing a red robe, and he ﷺ looked better than the moon to me." ***(Tirmizi Hadith: 2811, Hakim authenticated it in his Mustadrak 4/186, and Zahabi agreed with him)***

•The Prophet ﷺ was of moderate height with broad shoulders. His (long) hair reached his ear-lobes. Once, I saw him in a red cloak, and I never saw a more handsome than him." One of the narrators, Yusuf bin Abu Ishaq says, 'up to shoulders.' ***(Sahih Bukhari, Book of Merits, Hadith: 3051)***

•Narrated Abu Ishaq: Bara (ra) was asked, "Was the face of the Prophet ﷺ (as bright) as a sword?" He said, "No, but (as bright) as a moon." ***(Sahih Bukhari, Book of Merits, Hadith: 3553, Tirmizi, Book of Merits, Chapter on the Description of the Prophet, Hadith: 3636.)***

•It is related that Ka'b ibn Malik (ra) said about failing to go to Tabuk, "When I greeted the Messenger of Allah, his face was shining with joy. When the Messenger of

Allah was happy, his face shone as if it were a part of the moon. We used to recognise that in him." ***(Sahih Bukhari, Book of Merits, Hadith: 3556)***

•The Prophet ﷺ was shier than a veiled virgin girl. And if he ﷺ disliked something, the sign of aversion would appear on his face. ***(Sahih Bukhari, Book of Merits, Hadith: 3562)***

•Once, Abu Bakr (ra) offered the Asr prayer and then went out walking and saw Hasan (ra) playing with the boys. He lifted him onto his shoulders and said, "Let my parents be sacrificed for your sake! (You) resemble the Prophet ﷺand not Ali," while Ali (ra) was smiling. ***(Sahih Bukhari, Book of Merits, Hadith: 3542)***

•Saeed al-Jariri said: 'I heard Abu Tufail (ra) say: "I saw the Prophet ﷺ, and there is no one left on the face of the earth who has seen him (i.e., Prophet ﷺ), apart from me." I said: "Describe him for me!" He said: "He was white, handsome, of medium size." ***(Sahih Muslim, Book of Virtues, Hadith: 2340/6072, Shamaail Tirmizi Hadith: 14)***

•His ﷺ hair was neither very curly nor very straight. They were not completely straight nor completely curled. His ﷺ texture was very white but rosy. He ﷺ was not very tall but rather of average height. ***(Sahih Muslim, Book of Virtue, Chapter The description of the Prophet ﷺ, his mission and his Sunnah, Hadith: 2347)***

•His ﷺ complexion was neither pure white like lime nor wheatish; instead, it was a shining white colour." ***(Narrated by Bukhari in the Book of Virtues, Chapter of the Description of the Prophet and the Hadith: 3548)***

•Hind bint Abi Hala (ra) states that Prophet

Muhammad's ﷺeyelashes and eyebrows were thick and long, but there was a vein between them that would bulge when he was angry. ***(Baghawi in his Sharh Al-Sunnah (Hadith: 3705), Qadi Iyad in Al-Shifa Hadith: 374, Imam Baihaqi in DalaailunNubuwwah, Mizzi in Tahzib Al-Kamal (1-10/11))***

•Hazrat Ali (ra) used to describe the physical appearance of the Prophet ﷺ by saying that his face was round, his eyes were large and dark, and his eyelashes were long and thick. ***(Baihaqi in Dalaailun Nubuwwah, Chapter on the description of the Prophet's eyes, 1/213)***

•Hazrat Hasan bin Ali (ra) narrates from his uncle that the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ had a broad forehead, long eyelashes, and slightly curved eyebrows. His eyebrows were not joined together but had a small gap between them. ***(Baihaqi in Dalaailun Nubuwwah, Chapter on the description of the Prophet's forehead, eyebrows, nose, mouth, and teeth, 1/ 214)***

•Hazrat Abu Hurairah (ra) used to describe the physical appearance of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ by saying that he had long and thick eyelashes. ***(Baihaqi in Dalaailun Nubuwwah, 1/ 214)***

•Hazrat Ali (ra) used to describe the physical appearance of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ by saying that his eyes were dark and broad, and his eyelashes were long and thick. ***(Baihaqi in Dalaailun Nubuwwah, Chapter on the description of the Prophet's eyes, 1/ 213)***

Blessed Body of the Prophet ﷺ

•Hazrat Abu Tufail (ra) said, "I was asked, 'Did you see the Prophet ﷺ?' 'Yes,' I replied, 'and I do not know of

any man left alive on the face of the earth except myself who saw the Prophet ﷺ,' He went on, 'The Prophet ﷺhad white skin and a handsome face." ***(Adabul Mufrad of Bukhari, page 286, Hadith: 790)***

•Hazrat Abu Ubaida bin Muhammad bin Yasir narrates that he asked Rabia bint Muawwidh bin Afra (may Allah be pleased with them both) to describe the physical features of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ in front of us. She replied, "O my son! If you were to see him, you would see him as if you were seeing the rising sun." ***(Moajamul Kabir of Tabarani, 24/474, Hadith: 692)***

Physical Description of the Prophet ﷺ

Hazrat Ali (ra) narrates that the Holy Prophet ﷺ was neither very tall nor short in height. His blessed hands and feet had flesh on them, and his blessed head was somewhat large with prominent joints in his bones. There was a long line of hair between his blessed chest and navel. ***(Musnad Bazzar, 2/18, Hadith: 474)***

Blessed Height of the Prophet ﷺ

Hazrat Bara bin Aazib (ra) narrates that the noble Messenger ﷺ was of a medium height, and there was a distance between his shoulders. His blessed hair used to reach his earlobes. I have seen him wearing a red cloak, and I have never seen anyone more beautiful than him. ***(Musnad Ahmad bin Hanbal, 4/281, Hadith: 18496)***

Blessed Countenance of the Noble Messenger ﷺ

•Hazrat Aisha Siddiqa (ra) narrates that one day the noble Messenger ﷺ came to her in a state of happiness, and his blessed face was radiating light. ***(Sunan Nasaai, 6/184, Hadith: 3493)***

•Hazrat Abu Hurairah (ra) narrates that I have never seen anyone more beautiful than the noble Messenger. It was as if the sun was rotating in the light of his blessed face. ***(Musnad Ahmad bin Hanbal, 2/ 350, Hadith: 8588)***

• Hazrat Jarir asked Hazrat Abu Tufail (ra) if he had seen the noble Messenger ﷺ. He replied, "Yes, I saw him. The Prophet ﷺ had white skin and a handsome face." ***(Adabul Mufrad of Bukhari, page 286, Hadith:790)***

The Colour of the Prophet ﷺ

Abu Hurairah (ra) said: "Allah's Messenger ﷺ was white as if he were fashioned from silver, with loosely curled hair." ***(Shamaail Tirmizi, Hadith: 11)***

The Beauty of the Noble Prophet ﷺ

Hazrat Bara (ra) narrates that the Prophet ﷺ had the most beautiful face and personality and was the most handsome of all in creation. ***(Sahih Ibn Hibban, 14/196, Hadith: 6285)***

Hazrat Umme Ma'bad (ra) narrates that she saw an extremely beautiful person with a charming and attractive face. He ﷺ was of beautiful creation. Neither the whiteness of his complexion was creating any defect, nor was the thinness of his neck and head making him defective. He ﷺ was gorgeous and handsome. ***(Mustadrak Hakim, 3/10, Hadith:4274)***

The Eyes of the Noble Messenger ﷺ

Jabir bin Samura (ra) states, "Whenever I looked at the face of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, I would say that his eyes have kohl applied to them, even though they were not actually applied with kohl."

This means that the eyes of the Prophet ﷺ were so captivating that they appeared as if kohl was applied to them. ***(Musannaf Ibn Abi Shaiba 6/328, Hadith: 31805)***

The Manner of the Prophet's ﷺ Gaze

Hazrat Hind bint Abi Hala (ra) narrated that the Prophet ﷺ used to lower his gaze, and his gaze would be more towards the ground than the sky. When he ﷺ looked at someone, he ﷺ would do so from the corner of his eye. He ﷺ used to lead his Companions, and when he ﷺ met someone, he ﷺ would greet them first. ***(Moajamul Kabir of Tabarani, 22/155, Hadith: 414)***

Noble Prophet's ﷺ Parting Hair

Hazrat Bara bin Aazib (ra) narrates; I visited the Noble Prophet ﷺ while he ﷺwas wearing a red cloak and had his hair parted in the middle. I have never seen anyone more beautiful than him before or after him. ***(Musnad Abu Ya'la, 3/253, Hadith: 2111)***

Blessed Forehead of Allah's Messenger ﷺ

Hazrat Hind bint Abi Hala (ra) states that the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ had a broad forehead. His eyelashes and eyebrows were thick and long, but there was a vein between them that would bulge when he became angry. ***(Moajamul Kabir of Tabarani, 22/155, Hadith: 414)***

The Wide Mouth of Allah's Messenger ﷺ

Hazrat Jabir bin Samura (ra) narrates that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ had a wide mouth, and his eyes had long slits. ***(Sahih Ibn Hibban, Hadith: 6288)***

Blessed Nose of the Holy Prophet ﷺ

Hazrat Hind bin Abi Hala (ra) narrates that the tip of the Prophet's ﷺ nose was high, and the light used to shine on it; if someone did not look carefully, they

would think that his nose was elevated. ***(Moajamul Kabir of Tabarani, 22/155, Hadith: 414)***

Blessed Lips of the Holy Prophet ﷺ

Hazrat Hasan bin Sabit (ra) states that the lips of the Prophet ﷺ were more beautiful than all the servants of Allah Ta'ala and felt very subtle and delicate when not moving. ***(Baihaqi in Dalaailun Nubuwwah, 1/303)***

Blessed Teeth of the Holy Prophet ﷺ

Hazrat Umar bin Khattab (ra) narrates that the Prophet ﷺ smiled and had the most beautiful teeth of all people. ***(Musnad Abu Awana, Vol.3, Pg 165, Hadith: 4572)***

The Condition of the Front Teeth of the Holy Prophet ﷺ

Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas (ra) narrates that there was a gap between the front teeth of the Prophet ﷺ. When he ﷺ spoke, it appeared as if a light was radiating from his front teeth. ***(Moajamul Ausat of Tabarani, 1/235, Hadith: 747)***

Blessed Shoulders of the Noble Prophet ﷺ

Hazrat Bara bin Aazib (ra) narrates that the Prophet ﷺ was of medium height, and there was a

distance between his two shoulders (meaning they were broad). ***(Musnad Ahmad, Vol. 4, Page 281, Hadith 18496)***

Hazrat Abu Hurairah (ra) narrates that the blessed shoulders of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ were raised. ***(Dalaailun Nubuwwah by Baihaqi, 1/241)***

Blessed Beard of the Holy Prophet ﷺ

Hazrat Saeed bin Musayyib (rh) narrates that he heard Hazrat Abu Hurairah (ra) describe the blessed appearance of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ as follows: "He ﷺhad a very fair complexion, his blessed beard had black hair, and his front teeth were very beautiful." ***(Adabul Mufrad of Bukhari 1/395, Hadith: 1155)***

Hazrat Abu Hurairah (ra) had a habit that whenever he narrated a Hadith from Prophet Muhammadﷺ, he used to say, I was informed by the one whose eyelashes were long, and his both sides were white. When heﷺ faced someone, he ﷺfaced him completely. When he ﷺ turned away, he ﷺ turned away completely. I have never seen anyone like him, and I will never see anyone like them. ***(Adabul Mufrad of Bukhari 1/98, Hadith: 255)***

Hazrat Abdullah bin Amr bin Aas (ra) narrates that the Prophet ﷺ would take from his beard; from its breadth and its length. ***(Sunan Tirmizi, 2/105, Hadith: 2762)***

The Armpits of the Holy Prophet ﷺ

Hazrat Abu Musa Ashari (ra) narrates that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ asked for water and performed ablution, then he raised his hands and made this supplication: "O Allah! Forgive Abu Amir, and I saw the whiteness of his armpit." ***(Sunan Kubra Nasaai, Vol. 5 page 240, Hadith: 8187)***

The Fragrance of the Prophet's ﷺ Armpits

There is a narration from a person belonging to Banu Quraish who said (while describing an incident of his childhood), "I was with my respected father when Prophet Muhammad ﷺ announced the punishment of stoning for Maaz bin Malik (ra). When stones were thrown at Maaz, I got scared and overwhelmed with fear. At that moment, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ held me close, and I felt the sweat from his blessed arms fall on me, which had the fragrance of musk." ***(Sunan Darimi, 1/45, Hadith: 63)***

The Softness of the Prophet's ﷺ Palm

Anas (ra) reported that I never touched brocade and silk (and found it) as soft as the softness of the palm of Allah's Messenger ﷺ. I never smelt musk or ambergris and found its fragrance as sweet as the

fragrance of Allah's Messenger ﷺ. ***(Sahih Bukhari, 2/692, Hadith: 1872)***

The Fingers of the Holy Prophet ﷺ

Hazrat Hind bint Abi Hala Tamimi (ra) reported that the fingers of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ were proportionately long. ***(Shoabul Imanof Baihaqi, 2/154, Hadith: 1340)***

Hazrat Aisha Siddiqa (ra) reported that the fingers of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ were long and beautiful, giving the impression of being like silver branches. ***(Dala'il al-Nubuwwah of Baihaqi, 1/305)***

Blessed Abdomen and Chest ofthe Prophetﷺ

Hazrat Hind bint Abi Hala Tamimi (ra) narrates that the blessed abdomen and chest of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ were equal in size, and the blessed chest was broad. ***(Shamaail Tirmizi Hadith: 7)***

Blessed Abdomen of the Prophet ﷺ

Hazrat Umme Ma'bad (ra) narrates that she saw an extremely beautiful person with a charming and attractive face. He ﷺ was free from any flaw of having a large belly. ***(Mustadrak Hakim, 3/10, Hadith: 4274)***

The Beauty of the Prophet's ﷺ Abdomen

Hazrat Umme Hani (ra) narrates that whenever she saw the sacred abdomen of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, it appeared as if it was stacked sheets of paper. ***(Musnad Abu Dawood Tayalisi, 1/ 225, Hadith: 1619)***

The Hair on the Prophet's ﷺ Abdomen

Hazrat Ali (ra) narrates that there was a line of hair that started from the chest and ended at the blessed navel on the abdomen of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. Besides this line, there was no hair on the blessed chest and abdomen. ***(Tabaqat Kubra of Ibn Saad, 1/ 410)***

The Coolness and Fragrance of the Blessed Hands of the Holy Prophet ﷺ

Hazrat Jabir bin Samura (ra) states, "I offered the Zuhr prayer with Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, and then he ﷺ went towards his house. I also went with him. When some children came from the opposite direction, he ﷺ put his hands on the cheeks of each of them and my face. I felt the coolness and fragrance of his blessed hands as if he ﷺhad just taken them out of the perfumer's bottle. ***(Musannaf Ibn Abi Shaiba, 6/363, Hadith 31765)***

Hazrat Abu Hanifa (ra) narrates that the Companions of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ stood up, and they began to hold the blessed hand and rub it on their faces. I also held his blessed hand and rubbed it on my face, and it was cooler than snow and more fragrant than musk. ***(Musnad Ahmad, 4/309, Hadith 18789)***

The State of Fragrance of the His ﷺ Hands

Hazrat Aisha (ra) narrates that the blessed hands of the Prophet ﷺ remained fragrant like the hands of a perfumer, whether he ﷺapplied any fragrance or not. A person who shook hands with him would feel the scent in his hands all day long. When he ﷺ patted a child's head out of affection, the child would be recognized by the fragrance of the Prophet's hands among other children. ***(Dalaailun Nubuwwah, 1/305)***

The Wrists of the Holy Prophet ﷺ

Hazrat Abu Hurairah (ra) narrates that the Prophet's ﷺ blessed palms, feet, and calves were fleshy and large, and his wrists were wide. ***(Tabaqat ul Kubra of Ibn Saad, 1/415)***

The Sweat of the Holy Prophet ﷺ

Hazrat Anas (ra) narrates that the blessed colour of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was shining white. The

drops of sweat shone like pearls. I have not found any musk or amber more fragrant than his sweat. ***(Musnad Ahmad, Volume 3, Page 107, Hadith: 12067)***

The Smell of the Prophet's ﷺ Body

Hazrat Anas (ra) narrates that wherever the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ passed through any street in Madinah, people could smell a pleasant fragrance in that area and would say that the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ had passed by. ***(Khasaaisul Kubra of Imam Suyuti, 1/67)***

Blessed Arms and Calves of the Prophet ﷺ

Hazrat Hind bint Abi Hala (ra) narrates that the bones of the blessed arms and shins of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ were of appropriate length. ***(Shoabul Iman of Baihaqi, Volume 2, Page 155, Date 1430)***

The Beauty of the Prophet's ﷺ Waist

Hazrat Mukhresh Ka'abi (ra) narrates, "One night, the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ went out from the place of Ju'rana, and I saw his waist shining like pure silver. So, he ﷺ performed Umrah. ***(Musannaf Ibn Abi Shaibah, 3/231, Hadith: 13230)***

The Seal of Prophethood of the Prophet ﷺ

Hazrat Jabir bin Samura (ra) narrates that he saw the Noble Seal of Prophethood on the blessed back of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, which was like a pigeon's egg. ***(Sahih Ibn Hibban, 16/207, Hadith: 6298)***

It is narrated from Hazrat Saib bin Yazeed (ra) that his aunt took him to the service of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and said, "O Messenger of Allah ﷺ, my nephew is sick." The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ put his holy hand on my head and prayed for my well-being. Then he ﷺ performed ablution (wudu), and I drank the leftover water. After that, I stood behind the Prophet ﷺ and saw the Noble Seal of Prophethood between his blessed shoulders, which was like a pigeon's egg. ***(Sunan Kubra Nasaai, 4/361, Hadith: 7518)***

Blessed Calves of Allah's Messenger ﷺ

Hazrat Abu Juhaifa (ra) narrates that once he appeared before Prophet Muhammad ﷺ when he ﷺ was sitting inside a tent. At midday, Hazrat Bilal (ra) went outside to give the call to prayer (Azan), then went inside and brought out the water leftover from the Prophet's ﷺ ablution. People rushed to get some of that blessed water. After that, Hazrat Bilal (ra) went inside and brought out a spear. Then the Messenger of Allah

ﷺ came out as if I could still see the whiteness of his blessed calves. ***(Musnad Ahmad, 4/308, Hadith 18781)***

Blessed Legs of Allah's Messenger ﷺ

Hazrat Hind bint Abi Hala Tamimi (ra) narrates that the soles of the Prophet's ﷺ feet were slightly deep. Both feet were smooth and soft, and water did not stay on them. He ﷺ maintained a steady and robust stride when walking, and when lifting the feet, he ﷺ slightly bent forward. He ﷺ walked slowly and gently, moving both arms as he ﷺ walked and as if descending from a height. ***(Shoabul Iman of Baihaqi, 2/154, Hadith: 1430)***

Allah's Messenger ﷺ was Full of Lustre

Hazrat Umm Ma'bad (ra) narrates that the blessed stature of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was moderate - not so tall that it would displease the viewer nor so short that it would make him look insignificant. It was like the branch that grew between two other branches. He ﷺwas the most handsome, full of lustre and noble in appearance. ***(Mustadrak Hakim, 3/10, Hadith: 4274)***

The Smile of Allah's Messenger ﷺ

Hazrat Aisha (ra) narrates that she never saw the Noble Prophet ﷺ openly laughing to the extent that she

could see his blessed throat. He ﷺ would only smile. ***(Musnad Ahmad, 6/66, Hadith: 24414)***

Radiant Face of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ on Joyous Occasions

Hazrat Kaab bin Malik (ra) narrated when he was lagging behind during the expedition of Tabuk. He presented himself in front of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and greeted him. The Prophet's ﷺface was glowing with happiness, and whenever he ﷺwas joyful, his blessed face would light up like a piece of the moon. They (sahaba) used to guess his joy by the radiance on his blessed face. ***(Musnad Ahmad, 3/ 458, Hadith: 15827)***

The Swift Pace of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ

Hazrat Abu Hurairah (ra) narrated that he had never seen anyone faster than the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. It was as if the earth was rolled up for him while we put in all our effort, and he would walk effortlessly. ***(Musnad Ahmad, 2/ 350, Hadith: 8588)***

The Smile of the Prophet ﷺ on Poetry

Hazrat Jabir bin Samurah (ra) said he had been in the company of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ more than a

hundred times. The Companions would recite poetry and talk about the matters of the pre-Islamic era, and the Prophet ﷺ would remain silent. Sometimes he ﷺ would also smile. ***(Sahih Ibn Hibban, 13/ 96, Hadith: 5781)***

The Most Smiling Person

Hazrat Abdullah bin Haris (ra) narrated that he had never seen anyone smile more than Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. ***(Al Ahadeeth Al Mukhtara of Maqdisi 9/205, Hadith: 189)***

Part 2
The Way Prophet Muhammad ﷺ Lived His Life (In the Light of Ahadith)

Good Social Conduct of the Noble Prophet ﷺ

Hazrat Anas bin Malik (ra) narrated that whenever a person would come to meet Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, he ﷺ would shake hands with them and would not let go until the other person let go first. He ﷺ would also not turn away his face until the other person turned away first. Furthermore, he ﷺ never stretched his legs towards anyone sitting in front of him. ***(Sunan Kubra Baihaqi, 10/ 192, Hadith: 20579)***

Doing Household Chores Himself

Hazrat Aisha (ra) narrates that a person asked if the Prophet ﷺ used to do household chores at home. She replied, "Yes, he used to mend his own shoes, sew his own clothes, and do other household chores just like any one of you would do at their own home." ***(Al-Jami of Ibn Rashid Al-Azdi, 11/260, Hadith: 20492)***

His Treatment With Travellers

Hazrat Abu Rafa'a (ra) narrated that he appeared before the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. At the time, the Prophet ﷺwas delivering a sermon. Abu Rafa'a (ra) states that he told the Prophet ﷺ that a traveller had come to ask about the religion. He did not

know about his religion. The Prophet ﷺ left his sermon and came to me. Then a chair was brought; I think its legs were made of iron. The Prophet ﷺ then sat on it and taught me about the religion that Allah had given to him. Then he ﷺ completed his sermon. ***(Moajamul Kabir of Tabarani, 2/59, Hadith: 1284)***

His Style of Preaching (Conversation)

Hazrat Aisha Siddiqa (ra) narrates that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ did something and permitted people to do the same, but some people refrained from doing it. When this news reached him, he ﷺ addressed the people, and after praising Allah, he ﷺ said, What has happened to people? They avoid the work that I do. By Allah! I have more knowledge of Allah than people, and I fear Allah more than them. ***(Musnad Ahmad, 1/45, Hadith: 181)***

The Swiftness of Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ Walking

Hazrat Abu Hurairah (ra) said, "I have not seen anything more beautiful than the face of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, as if the sun is revolving in it. And I have not seen anyone faster than him, as if the earth was folded up for him. While we used to tire our animals on the journey, he ﷺ used to walk without any difficulty." ***(Musnad Ahmad, 2/ 350, Hadith: 8588)***

The Walking Style of the Prophet ﷺ

Hazrat Ali ibn Abi Talib (ra), describing the blessed appearance of the noble Prophet ﷺ, said that when he ﷺ used to walk, he ﷺ would walk with strength as if he ﷺ were walking on a slope. When he ﷺ paid attention to someone, he ﷺ would be fully attentive. ***(Akhbarul Madinah by Numairi, 1/319, Hadith: 968)***

The Manner of Sitting of the Noble Prophet ﷺ

Hazrat Abu Saeed Khudri (ra) said that when the noble Prophet ﷺ sat in the mosque, he ﷺ would put both hands on his knees. ***(Sunan Kubra of Baihaqi, vol. 3, page 236, Hadith: 5709)***

Reclining of the Holy Prophet ﷺ

Narrated Jabir bin Samura (ra): "I saw the Prophet ﷺ reclining upon a pillow." ***(Sunan Tirmizi, Book of Manners, 5/98, Hadith: 2771)***

The Dignified Manner of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ in Gatherings

It is narrated from Hazrat Zaid (ra) that the Prophet ﷺ used to appear more dignified than all the

people in his assembly, and he ﷺ did not take anything out of his mouth or nose etc. ***(Maraseel of Imam, pg 344, Hadith: 505)***

Repeating Words

Hazrat Anas bin Malik (ra) said that the Prophet ﷺ used to repeat his words three times so that the listener could understand them well. (Mustadrak Hakim, 4/305, Hadith: 7714)

The Style of Conversation of the Prophet ﷺ

Hazrat Aisha Siddiqa (ra), the Mother of the Believers, said that the Prophet ﷺ conversed in such a way that if someone wanted to count his words, they could do so easily. ***(Musnad Humaidi, 1/120, Hadith: 247)***

The Humour of the Prophet ﷺ

Hazrat Abu Hurairah (ra) narrated that the Companions asked the Prophet ﷺ, "O Messenger of Allah ﷺ! You joke with us." The Prophet ﷺ replied, "I speak only the truth." ***(Adabul Mufrad pg 102, Hadith: 265)***

Hazrat Anas bin Malik (ra) narrated that a person asked the Prophet ﷺ for an animal for riding. The Prophet ﷺ replied, "I will make you ride on the offspring of a she-camel." The man asked, "O Messenger of Allah ﷺ! What will I do with the baby camel?" The Prophet ﷺ replied, "She-camels only give birth to camels, so every

camel is the offspring of a she-camel." ***(Musnad Ahmad, 3/268, Hadith: 13844)***

Speaking Truth Even in Humour

Hazrat Abdullah bin Umar (ra) narrated that the Prophet ﷺ said, "Certainly, I crack jokes, but I never speak a lie even in jest." ***(Moajamul Ausat of Tabarani, 2/298, Hadith: 995)***

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ's Joke With Anas (ra)

The Prophet ﷺsometimes joked with Anas bin Malik (ra) by saying: "*Ya Zal-uzunain* (O you with two ears)." ***(Musnad Abu Ya'la, 7/91, Hadith: 4029)***

Showing Kindness to Servants

Anas bin Malik (ra) reported that when Allah's Messenger ﷺ had completed his dawn prayer, the servants of Madinah would come to him with utensils containing water. No utensil was brought, in which he ﷺ did not dip his hand.

Sometimes they would come in the cold dawn (and he ﷺ would not feel reluctant to accept their request even in the cold weather) and dip his hand in them. ***(Sahih Muslim Hadith: 2324, Shoabul Iman, 2/154, Hadith: 1429)***

Inviting to Islam through Visitation

Hazrat Anas (ra) narrated that a young Jewish boy used to serve the Prophet ﷺ, and he became sick. So the Prophet ﷺ went to visit him. He ﷺ sat near his head and asked him to embrace Islam. The boy looked at his father sitting there; the latter told him to obey Abul Qasim (Muhammad ﷺ), and the boy embraced Islam. The Prophet ﷺ came out saying: "Praises be to Allah Who saved the boy from the Hell-fire." ***(Sahih Bukhari H# 1356, Musnad Ahmad, 3/227, Hadith: 280)***

The Prophet's ﷺ Entertainment with Children

Anas bin Malik (ra) said: The Messenger of Allah ﷺ used to visit us. I had a younger brother called Abu Umair by Kunyah (teknonym). He had a sparrow with which he played, but it died. So one day, the prophet ﷺ came to see him and saw him grieved. He ﷺ asked: What is the matter with him? The people replied: His sparrow has died. He ﷺ then said: Abu 'Umair! What has happened to *Nughair* (the little sparrow)?

The Prophet's ﷺ Way of Smiling

Hazrat Abdullah bin Masood (ra) narrated that the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said, "Do you know who

will be the last person to come out of Hell or the last person to enter Paradise?" He will be the person who will crawl out of Hell, and Allah will say to him, "Go and enter Paradise." So, he will think that it is full, then come back and say, "O Lord, I found it full."

Then Allah will say to him, "Go and enter Paradise, for you have the equivalent of the world ten times over." He will then say, "Are you making fun of me while You are the Sovereign Lord?" At this point, the Prophet ﷺ smiled until his blessed teeth could be seen. He ﷺ then said, "This person will be the lowest in rank among the people of Paradise." ***(Sahih Ibn Hibban, 16/517, Hadith: 7475)***

Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ Compassion towards His Servant

Anas bin Malik (ra) said that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ was one of the best of men in character. One day he ﷺ sent me to do something, and I said: I swore by Allah that I would not go. But in my heart, I felt I should do what the Prophet of Allah ﷺ had commanded me, so I went out and came upon some boys playing in the street. All of a sudden, the Messenger of Allah ﷺ, who had come up behind, grabbed me by the back of the neck, and when I looked at him, he ﷺ was laughing. He ﷺ said: Go where I ordered you, little Anas. I replied: Yes, I am going, Apostle of Allah ﷺ! Anas (ra) said: I swear by

Allah, I served him for seven or nine years, and he ﷺ never told me about a thing I had done: Why did you do such and such? Nor about what I left: why did I not do such and such? ***(Sunan Abu Dawood, 4/246, Hadith: 4773)***

Allah's Messenger ﷺ Used to Accept the Invitation of Slaves

Abdullah bin Abbas (ra) stated that the Prophet ﷺ used to sit on the ground and have his meals there. He ﷺ would tie a goat and accept the invitation of his servants on their barley bread. ***(Moajamul Kabir of Tabarani, 12/68, Hadith: 12494)***

Leaving Mark to Return to the Same Place

Abu Darda (ra) narrated that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ would sit, and we would also sit around him. If he ﷺ got up intending to return, he ﷺ would take off his sandals or something he ﷺ was wearing, and his Companions recognising his purpose (that he would return), would stay where they were. ***(Sunan Abu Dawood, Kitabul Adab, 4/264, Hadith: 4854)***

The Manner of the Prophet's ﷺ Sneezing

Hazrat Abu Hurairah (ra) narrates that when Prophet Muhammad ﷺ sneezed, he ﷺ would cover his

blessed face with his hand or cloth and lower his voice. ***(Musnad Ahmad, 2/439, Hadith: 9660)***

The Manner of the Prophet's ﷺ Eating Food

Abu Juhaifa (ra) reported that Allah's Messenger ﷺ said, "I do not take my meals while leaning (against something). ***(Sahih Bukhari, 5/206, Hadith: 5398)***

The Prophet's ﷺ Favourite Food: Pumpkin

Anas bin Malik (ra) reported: A tailor invited Allah's Messenger ﷺ to a meal he had prepared. I went along with Allah's Messenger ﷺ to that feast. He presented to the Prophet ﷺ barley bread and soup containing pumpkin and sliced pieces of meat. Anas (ra) said: I saw the Messenger of Allah ﷺ looking for the pumpkin on all sides of the dish, so I have liked the pumpkin since that day. ***(Sahih Muslim, Hadith: 5325)***

The Prophet ﷺ Eating the Meat of Goat Leg

Abu Hurairah (ra) states that we were in the company of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ during a gathering, and a dish of goat's leg was presented to him. He ﷺ liked it very much, so he started eating it. (Musnad Ahmad, 2/ 435, Hadith: 9261)

Chicken Meat

Hazrat Zaid (ra) narrated that they were with Hazrat Abu Musa Ashari (ra), and food was brought before us with chicken meat. There was also a man with a red complexion among the people, but he did not touch the food. Hazrat Abu Musa Ashari (ra) told him to come forward and eat because he had seen the Holy Prophet ﷺ eating chicken meat. ***(Sunan Darimi, 2/140, Hadith: 2055)***

The Prophet's ﷺ Favourite Bread

Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas (ra) narrated that among all foods, the Holy Prophet ﷺ liked *Tharid* (a dish) made of bread, and *sattu* (dry powder made from cereals and pulses) and ghee. ***(Shoabul Iman of Baihaqi, 5/93, Hadith: 5908)***

Eating Dried Meat of a Sacrificial Animal

Hazrat Jabir bin Abdullah (ra) narrates that we ate dried meat of the sacrificial animal with the Prophet ﷺ in Madinah. ***(Musnad Ahmad, 3/327, Hadith: 14549)***

The Best Meat is the Meat from the Back

Hazrat Abdullah bin Jafar (ra) narrated this hadith to Hazrat Abdullah bin Zubair, who had slaughtered a

camel for some people. They presented the meat to the Prophet ﷺ. At that time, he heard the Prophet ﷺ saying, "The best meat is the meat from the back." ***(Musnad Ahmad, 1/203, Hadith: 1744)***

The Prophet's ﷺ Favourite Diet: Honey

It was narrated that Aisha (ra) said: The Messenger of Allah ﷺ used to like sweets and honey. ***(Sunan Ibn Maja, Vol. 2/110, Hadith 3323)***

Calling Vinegar the Best Condiment

Jabir bin Abdullah (ra) reported that the Prophet ﷺ said: What an excellent condiment vinegar is! ***(Sunan Abu Dawood, 3/360, Hadith: 3821)***

The Prophet's ﷺ Manner of Cleaning the Dish

Hazrat Anas (ra) reported that when Allah's Messenger ﷺ ate food, he licked his three fingers. He said: When any one of you drops a morsel, he should remove anything filthy from it and then eat it and should not leave it for Satan. He ﷺ also commanded us that we should wipe the dish saying: You do not know in what portion of your food the blessing lies ***(Sahih Muslim, 3/160, Hadith: 2034)***

His Fondness for Cucumbers

Hazrat Rabi bin Muawwiz bin Afra (ra) reported that Hazrat Muawwiz bin Afra (ra) sent me with a fresh bunch of dates and cucumbers to the Prophet ﷺ. The Prophet ﷺ liked cucumbers. They were brought from Bahrain, and he ﷺ gave me a handful of cucumbers. ***(Makarimul Akhlaq of Ibn Abi al-Dunya, 1/109, Hadith: 357)***

Favourite Diet: Vegetables

It is narrated from Hazrat Anas (ra) that the most beloved food of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was vegetables. ***(Al Wafa by Ibn Jauzi, page 617, Hadith: 1200)***

Eating Roasted Meat

It is narrated from Hazrat Abdullah bin Haris (ra) that we ate roasted meat with Prophet Muhammad ﷺ in the mosque. When it was time for prayer, we wiped our hands on pebbles and stood up for prayer without performing ablution again. ***(Musnad Abu Yala, 3/110, Hadith: 1541)***

Accepting the Invitation of Barley Bread

Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas (ra) narrates that the Prophet ﷺ used to sit on the floor. He ﷺwould have meals on the floor, tie up the goat, and accept the invitation of barley bread from slaves. ***(Moajamul Kabir of Tabarani, 12/68, Hadith: 12499)***

His Liking for the Lamb Leg

Hazrat Abu Ubaid (ra) states that he cooked food for the Prophet ﷺ, who said to him, "Give me the leg." Because the Prophet ﷺ liked it." So, I gave him. He ﷺ then said, "Give me the leg," and I presented him with another. He ﷺ then said it for the third time, "Give me the leg," and I asked him, "O Messenger of Allah ﷺ! How many legs does a goat have?" He ﷺ replied, "I swear by the One who holds my life in His hand, if you had remained silent, you would have kept giving me legs as long as I kept asking you for it." ***(Moajamul Kabir of Tabarani, 22/335, Hadith: 842)***

The State of the Prophet's ﷺ Starvation

Hazrat Aisha Siddiqa (ra) narrates that ever since Muhammad's ﷺ family arrived in Madinah, they never ate wheat for three consecutive days upto their fill until he ﷺ passed away. ***(Musnad Abu Ya'la, 8/33, Hadith: 4539)***

Hazrat Abu Hurairah (ra) narrated that the Prophet's ﷺ family never had three straight days of wheat bread, eating their fill, until the Prophet ﷺ passed away. ***(Musnad Abu Ya'la, 11/35, Hadith: 6175)***

Eating Barley Bread

Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas (ra) narrates that the Holy Prophet ﷺ would often go hungry for several nights, and there would be no dinner at the homes of his

family members. Usually, their food consisted of Barley bread. ***(Musnad Abd bin Hamid, 1/204, Hadith: 596)***

The Most Common Food of Ahl-e-Bait

Hazrat Aisha (ra) narrates that the Holy Prophet's ﷺ family never had a meal twice a day, in which dates were not part of it. ***(Mustadrak Hakim, 4/118, Hadith: 7078)***

Never Had Meals for Two Consecutive Days

Hazrat Aisha (ra) narrates that until the death of the Holy Prophet ﷺ, his family never had meals of barley bread for two consecutive days up to their fill. ***(Musnad Ahmad, 6/98, Hadith: 247)***

The Condition of the Meal at the House of Ahl-e-Bait

Hazrat Abu Umama (ra) states that there was never any barley bread left at the house of the Ahl-e-Bait of the Holy Prophet ﷺ. ***(Musnad Ahmad, 5/267, Hadith: 22350)***

The Prophet's ﷺ Way of Drinking Beverages

Hazrat Anas (ra) reported that Allah's Messenger ﷺ breathed three times (outside the vessel) in the course of

a drink and said: It is more thirst-quenching, healthier and more wholesome. Anas (ra) said: So I also breathe three times in the course of a drink. ***(Sahih Muslim, Hadith: 5287)***

Prohibition of Drinking While Standing

Hazrat Abu Saeed Khudri (ra) mentioned that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ prohibited drinking water while standing. ***(Sunan Darimi, 2/162, Hadith: 2127)***

Drinking Zam Zam Water While Standing

Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas (ra) narrated that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ drank Zam Zam water while standing. ***(Musnad Ahmad, 1/214, Hadith: 1834)***

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ Drank Water in Both Sitting and Standing Positions

Hazrat Abdullah bin Amr bin Aas (ra) reported that he saw Prophet Muhammad ﷺ drinking water in both sitting and standing positions. ***(Musannaf Abdur Razzaq, 2/568, Hadith: 449)***

One of the Actions of Hazrat Ali (ra)

Hazrat Maiserah (rh) narrates that he saw Hazrat Ali (ra) standing and drinking water. He asked him,

"Do you stand and drink water?" Ali (ra) replied, "Yes, I have seen the Prophet ﷺ standing and drinking water, and I have also seen him sitting and drinking water." ***(Musannaf Ibn Abi Shaiba, Vol. 5, p. 101, Hadith: 24109)***

The Prophet's ﷺ Favourite Drink Was Cold Water

Hazrat Aisha (ra) narrates that the Prophet ﷺ liked the coldest and sweetest drink the most. ***(Musnad Ahmad, Vol. 6, p. 38, Hadith: 24124)***

Milk, Honey, Nabidh, and Sattu

Hazrat Anas bin Malik (ra) narrates that he used to offer the Prophet ﷺ milk, honey, nabidh, and sattu ((dry powder made from cereals and pulses)) in a bowl, which he kept as a source of blessings. ***(Al Wafa of Ibn Jauzi, p. 637, Hadith: 1264)***

The Favourite Drink of the Prophet ﷺ: Milk

Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas (ra) narrates that the favourite drink of the Prophet ﷺ was milk. ***(Akhlaqun Nabi of Ibn Hibban, vol. 3, p. 298, Hadith: 648)***

The Clothing of the Prophet ﷺ

The Prophet ﷺ liked the Qamees (i.e., a long shirt, Kurta) the most for clothing. Hazrat Umme Salma

(ra) narrates that the Prophet ﷺ liked the Qamees the most among all clothing. ***(Sunan Baihaqi, vol. 5, p. 482, Hadith: 9668)***

Command To Wear White Clothes

It is narrated from Hazrat Samura bin Jundub (ra) that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said, "Wear white clothes because they are the purest and cleanest, and use them as shrouds for your deceased." ***(Sahih Ibn Hibban, vol. 12, page 242, Hadith: 5423)***

The Prophet ﷺ Wearing White Clothes

Hazrat Abu Zarr Ghifari (ra) narrates that when he went to meet Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, he found him resting while wearing white clothes. ***(As Sunnah of Ibn Abi Asim, vol. 2, page 464, Hadith: 957)***

Length of the Prophet's ﷺ Blessed Shirt Sleeves

Hazrat Asma bint Yazid (ra) reported that the sleeves of (the shirt) of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ used to reach the wrist. ***(Sunan Tirmizi, vol. 4, page 238, Hadith: 1765)***

The Prophet ﷺ Wearing A Jubbah

Hazrat Abu Umar, a freed slave of Hazrat Asma

(ra), reported that she showed him the blessed Jubbah (a long outer garment) of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, which had buttons and cuffs made of velvet. She said, "This is the historic Jubbah which he ﷺ used to wear during battles against his enemies." ***(Musnad Abd bin Hamid, vol. 1, page 456, Hadith: 1576)***

The Prophet ﷺ wearing A Roman Jubbah

Hazrat Mughira bin Shoaba (ra) reported that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ once wore a Roman Jubbah with tight sleeves. ***(Musnad Ahmad, vol. 4, page 255, Hadith: 18265)***

A Special Style of Jubbah with Narrow Sleeves

Hazrat Mughira bin Shoaba (ra) reported: I was in the company of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ on a journey when he ﷺ said: Mughira, take hold of this container (of water). I took hold of it, and I went out with him. (I stopped but) the Messenger of Allah ﷺ continued until he ﷺ was out of my sight. He ﷺ relieved himself and then came back, and he ﷺ was wearing a tight-sleeved Syrian Jubbah. He ﷺ tried to get his forearms out. But the sleeve of the Jubbah was very narrow, so he ﷺ brought his hands out from under the Jubbah. I poured water over (his hands), and he ﷺ performed ablution for prayer, then wiped over his socks and prayed. ***(Sahih Muslim, Hadith: 629, Musnad Ahmad, Vol. 4, Page 250, Hadith: 18215)***

The Prophet ﷺ wore a Red Jubbah

Hazrat Tariq Maharabi (ra) narrates that he saw Prophet Muhammad ﷺ passing through the market of *Zul Majaz* wearing a red Jubbah. ***(Sahih Ibn Khuzaima, Vol. 1, page 82, Hadith: 159)***

Dua for Wearing New Clothes

Hazrat Abu Saeed Khudri (ra) narrates that whenever the Prophet ﷺ wore new clothes, whether it was a shirt (qamees) or a turban, he ﷺwould recite the following prayer: "O Allah! For You is the praise, You have clothed me, I ask You for its good and the god for which it was made, and I seek refuge in You from its evil and the evil for which it was made." ***(Shoabul Iman of Baihaqi, Vol. 5, page 180, Hadith: 6684)***

Wearing an Embroidered Shawl

Hazrat Anas bin Malik (ra) narrates that the Holy Prophet ﷺ came out while Usama bin Zaid (ra) was assisting him, and he ﷺ was wearing an embroidered *Qatari* shawl. Then the Prophet ﷺ led the Sahaba in prayer. ***(Mawaridul Zalaman of Haisami, Vol. 1, page 105, Hadith: 349)***

In Two Shawls

Hazrat Bara (ra) narrates that the height of the Holy Prophet ﷺ was average. I saw him wrapped in a

red *Hullah*, which means two shawls. I have not seen anyone more beautiful than him. ***(Musnad Ahmad, Vol. 4, page 281, Hadith: 5233)***

Blessed Shawl of the Prophet ﷺ

Hazrat Anas bin Malik (ra) reports that the Holy Prophet ﷺ liked to wear a Yemeni green shawl among all his clothes. ***(Musnad Ahmad, Vol. 3, page 291, Hadith: 14140)***

Wearing a Black Shawl

Hazrat Abdullah bin Zaid (ra) narrates that the Prophet ﷺ performed the prayer of *istisqa* (prayer for rain), and he ﷺ was wearing his black shawl. ***(Musannaf Abdur Razzaq, Vol.1, Page 201, Hadith: 786)***

Wearing a Red Shawl While Delivering a Sermon

Hazrat Amir (ra) narrates that he saw the Holy Prophet ﷺ delivering a sermon on a pulpit at Mina, and he ﷺ was wearing a red shawl. Hazrat Ali (ra) was standing in front of him, conveying his words. ***(Sunan Kubra Baihaqi, Vol. 3, page 247, Hadith: 5777)***

Blessed Beauty of the Prophet ﷺ

Hazrat Aisha (ra) narrates that when Prophet Muhammad ﷺ once asked for a black cloak, she commented, "O Messenger of Allah ﷺ! How beautiful you look in this cloak of yours, which makes your pure

body look even more beautiful. The whiteness of your complexion blends with the blackness of the cloak, and the blackness of the cloak blends with the whiteness of your complexion." However, when the Prophet ﷺ detected an unpleasant smell from the cloak, he ﷺ removed it, as he ﷺ loved pure fragrance. ***(Sahih Ibn Hibban, Vol. 14, p. 305, Hadith: 6395)***

Wearing Two Green Shawls

Hazrat Abu Rimsa (ra) narrates that he saw the Noble Prophet ﷺ wearing two green-coloured shawls. ***(Musnad Ahmad, Vol. 2, page 228, Hadith: 7117)***

The Narration of the Prophet's ﷺ Kohl (*Surmah*)

Ibn Abbas (ra) said: Allah's Messenger ﷺ used to colour the edges of his eyelids with kohl before going to sleep, three times in each eye. Yazid ibn Harun (ra)` also said in his narration: "The Prophet ﷺ had a kohl holder from which he ﷺused to apply kohl to his eyelashes before going to sleep, three times in each eye." ***(Shamaail Tirmizi, Hadith: 51)***

It was narrated that Jabir (ra) said: I heard the Messenger of Allah ﷺ say: 'You should use *Ithmid*kohl when you go to sleep, for it improves the eyesight and makes the hair (eyelashes) grow." ***(Sunan Ibn Maja, Hadith: 3496)***

Hazrat Ibn Abbas (ra) narrates that the Prophet ﷺ instructed, "Among all the Kohl, the best is *Ithmid*

for it clears the vision and grows the hair (eye-lashes). ***(Sunan Tirmizi, Hadith: 1757)***

Wearing Different Types of Skull Caps by the Prophet ﷺ

Hazrat Abdullah bin Umar (ra) narrates that the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ used to wear a white cap. ***(Shoabul Iman of Baihaqi, vol. 5, p. 175, Hadith: 6259)***

The Prophet ﷺ Wearing a Syrian Cap

Hazrat Abu Hurairah (ra) said the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ had a white Syrian cap. ***(Jami al-Masaneed of Khwarazmi, vol. 1, p. 198)***

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ Used To Wear a Mulabbada (Blanket)

Abu Burda(ra) reported: I visited Aisha (ra), and she brought out for us the coarse lower garment (of Allah's Messenger ﷺ) made in Yemen and clothes made out of Mulabbada cloth, and she swore in the name of Allah that Allah's Messenger ﷺ died in these two clothes. ***(Sahih Muslim, vol. 3, p. 1649, Hadith: 5442)***

Using a Blanket

Hazrat Aisha (ra) mentioned that once, the Messenger of Allah ﷺ came out wearing a *Mirt* (a type of

wrap or cloak, blanket) with markings on it, made of black hair. ***(Sunan Abu Dawood, vol. 4, p. 44, Hadith: 4032)***

Different Turbans of the Prophet ﷺ and Their Characteristics

Turban and Shimlah of the Prophet ﷺ

Abdullah Ibn Umar (ra) said: "When the Messenger of Allah ﷺ would wear a turban, he ﷺ would hang its *shimlah* (loose end of a turban) between his shoulders." ***(Sunan Tirmizi Vol. 2 page 256, Hadith: 1736)***

Amr bin Hurais (ra) quoting his father said: I saw the Prophet ﷺ on the pulpit, and he wore a black turban, and he ﷺ let both the ends hang between his shoulders. ***(Sunan Abu Dawood, Volume 4, Page 54, Hadith: 4077)***

Black Turban of the Prophet ﷺ

Hazrat Jabir bin Abdullah (ra) narrated that on the day of the conquest of Makkah, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ entered Makkah wearing a black turban. ***(Sunan Ibn Maja, Vol. 2, page 942, Hadith 2822)***

Yellow Turban of the Prophet ﷺ

Hazrat Fazl bin Abbas (ra) narrated that he attended Prophet Muhammad ﷺ during the days of illness in which he died. He ﷺ wore a yellow turban on his blessed head. I greeted him, and he ﷺ said, "O Fazl, tie this turban tightly on my head." I did so, and he ﷺ put his blessed hands on my shoulders and walked to the mosque. ***(Musnad Ahmad, Vol. 3, page 363, Hadith 14947)***

How the Prophet ﷺ used to Wear His Turban?

Hazrat Abdullah bin Umar (ra) describes that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ used to wrap his turban around his head in a rounded shape, placing the end at the back of his blessed head and letting one end hang between both shoulders. ***(Shoabul Iman of Baihaqi, Vol. 5, page 174, Hadith 6556)***

Saffron Shawl and Turban of the Prophet ﷺ

- **Hazrat Abdullah bin Jafar (ra) narrates that he saw two pieces of cloth, saffron in colour, on the body of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. One was a shawl, and the other was a turban.** ***(Mustadrak Hakim, Vol. 3, Page 656, Hadith: 6415)***

• **Hazrat Amr bin Hurais (ra) says that he saw a black turban on the blessed head of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.** ***(Sahih Muslim, Hadith: 1359)***

• **It is narrated from Hazrat Amr bin Hurais (ra) that once Prophet Muhammad ﷺgave a sermon, and he ﷺ was wearing a black turban on his blessed head.** ***(Sahih Muslim, Hadith: 452)***

• **Abdullah Ibn Umar (ra) said: "When the Messenger of Allah ﷺ would wear a turban, he ﷺwould hang its *shimlah* (loose end of a turban) between his shoulders. Nafi says that he saw Abdullah bin Umar (ra) doing the same. Ubaidullah, a student of Nafi, says that I have also seen Qasim bin Muhammad, the grandson of Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra), and Salim bin Abdullah, the grandson of Hazrat Umar (ra), doing the same in their time.** ***(Sunan Tirmizi Volume 2 page 256, Hadith: 1736, Al-Baghawi, Hadith: 3109)***

The Ring of the Prophet ﷺ

Hazrat Anas bin Malik (ra) narrated that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ intended to write a letter to a group of non-Arabs. He ﷺ was informed that those people refuse to accept the letter until it carries a seal on it. So the Prophet ﷺ ordered a silver ring to be made, on which the words "Muhammad, Messenger, Allah" were engraved. Hazrat Anas (ra) said that it is as if I could still see the sparkle of that ring on the blessed finger or hand of the Prophetﷺ. ***(Musnad Abu Awana, Vol. 4, Page 275, Hadith: 6744)***

Abdullah ibn Umar (ra) said that Allah's Messenger ﷺ chose a signet ring of silver, so it was in his possession. Then it was in the possession of Abu Bakr (ra) and Umar (ra). Then it was in the possession of Usman (ra) until it fell into the well of *Aris*. Its engraved inscription was: 'Muhammad, Messenger, Allah." ***(Musnad Ahmad, Vol. 2, Page 22, Hadith:4734)***

Wearing a Ring on the Right Hand

Hazrat Ali (ra) stated that the Prophet ﷺ used to wear a ring on his right hand. ***(Sahih Ibn Hibban, Vol. 12, p. 311, Hadith: 550)***

Prohibition of Wearing a Ring on the Index and Middle Fingers

Hazrat Abu Burda (ra) narrated that he heard Hazrat Ali (ra) said, 'The Prophet of Allah ﷺ forbade me to wear a ring on the forefinger and middle finger." ***(Sunan Nasaai, Vol. 4, p. 194, Hadith: 5286)***

The Writing on the Prophet's ﷺ Ring

Hazrat Anas (ra) narrates that when Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra)was appointed as the Caliph, he sent him to

Bahrain and wrote a letter for him, and stamped it with the Ring of the Prophet ﷺ. Three lines were engraved on the ring (the word) 'Muhammad' was in one line, 'Apostle' was in another line, and 'Allah' was in the third. ***(Sahih Bukhari, Vol. 2, p. 13, Hadith: 3106)***

The Gemstone of the Ring of the Noble Messenger ﷺ

Hazrat Anas (ra) narrates that the ring of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was made of silver, and it had a silver gemstone on it as well. ***(Musnad Ahmad, vol. 3, page 266, Hadith: 13868)***

Using Fragrances, Musk and Amber for Men

Hazrat Muhammad bin Ali (ra) narrates that he asked Hazrat Aisha (ra) whether the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ used fragrances. She replied in the affirmative and said that he ﷺ used to apply masculine fragrances, musk and amber. ***(Sunan Kubra ofBaihaqi, vol. 5, page 427, Hadith: 9407)***

People Recognizing Him through His Fragrance

Hazrat Anas (ra) narrates that wherever the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ passed through any street in Madinah, people could smell a pleasant fragrance in that area and would say that the Prophet Muhammad

ﷺ had passed by. ***(Musnad Abu Ya'la, Vol 5, Page 433, Hadith: 3125)***

The Prophet ﷺ Using Fragrances

Hazrat Anas (ra) said: "The Prophet ﷺ had a *Sukkah* (a kind of container) from which he ﷺwould apply perfume." (Sunan Abu Dawood, vol. 4, page 86, Hadith: 4122)

Not Returning the Gift of Fragrance

Hazrat Sumamah (ra) said that Anas (ra) would not reject the gifts of perfume. Anas (ra) said: The Prophet ﷺ used not to decline the gifts of perfume. ***(Sahih Bukhari, vol. 5, page 2616, Hadith: 2582)***

Blessed Sandals of the Prophet ﷺ

Hazrat Qatadah narrates that he asked Anas bin Malik about the blessed sandals of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. Hazrat Anas replied that the sandals had two straps. ***(Musnad Ahmad, Vol. 3, Page 245, Hadith:13593)***

The Prophet's ﷺ Shoes

It was narrated that Ubaid bin Juraih said: "I said to Ibn Umar (ra): 'I see you are wearing *Sibtiyyah* (Made of hairless, tanned leather) sandals, and you performed Wudu in them.' He said: 'I saw the

Messenger of Allah ﷺ wearing them and performing Wudu in them.''' ***(Sunan Nasaai, Vol. 1, Page 80, Hadith: 117)***

The Prophet ﷺ Wearing Shoes with Straps

Isa bin Tahman narrated that Anas (ra) brought out to us two worn-out leather shoes without hair and with pieces of leather straps. Later on, Sabit Al-Banani told me that Anas (ra) said they were the Prophet's ﷺ shoes. ***(Sahih Bukhari, Volume 3, Page 1131, Hadith: 3107)***

The Beginning of Actions from the Right Side

Hazrat Aisha Siddiqa (ra) narrates that the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ preferred to start from the right side while wearing shoes, combing his hair, cleaning, washing himself, and doing anything else. ***(Sahih Bukhari Hadith: 168)***

Double Strap Sandals of the Prophet ﷺ

Hazrat Abdullah ibn Abbas (ra) reports that the blessed feet of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ were adorned with double-strap sandals on the front side. ***(Musannaf Ibn Abi Shaiba, vol. 5, page 177, Hadith: 24941)***

The Prophet's ﷺ Manner of wearing the Shoes

Hazrat Abu Hurairah (ra) narrates that the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said, "When one of you puts on shoes, he should start with the right foot, and when he takes them off, he should start with the left foot. So the right foot should be the first to wear a shoe and the last to remove it." ***(Sahih Ibn Hibban, volume 12, page 270, Hadith: 5455)***

Patched Shoes of Allah's Messenger ﷺ

Hazrat Amr bin Haris (ra) reports that he saw the Prophet ﷺ, offering prayer in patched sandals. ***(Musnad Ahmad, vol. 5, page 58, Hadith: 20602)***

The Shape of the Prophet's ﷺ Shoes

Hazrat Hisham bin Urwah (ra) reports that he saw the blessed sandals of the Prophet ﷺ, which were thin in the middle, had wide soles with pointed tips, and two straps. ***(Tabaqat Ibn Saad, vol. 1, page 478)***

The Manner of the Prophet's ﷺ Purification

Hazrat Aisha Siddiqa (ra) reports that the Prophet ﷺ, used to perform ghusl (ritual bath) on four

occasions: after intercourse, on Friday, after washing a deceased person, and after sexual discharge. ***(Sahih Ibn Khuzaima, vol. 1, page 126, Hadith: 256)***

The Manner of the Prophet's ﷺ Wudu (Ablution)

Humran (the freed slave of Usman (ra)) narrated, I saw Usman bin Affan (ra) asking for a tumbler of water (and when it was brought), he poured water over his hands and washed them thrice and then put his right hand in the water container and rinsed his mouth, washed his nose by putting water in it and then blowing it out. Then he washed his face and forearms up to the elbows thrice, passed his wet hands over his head, and washed his feet up to the ankles thrice. Then he said, "Allah's Messenger ﷺ said, 'If anyone performs ablution like that of mine and offers a two-rak'ah prayer during which he does not think of anything else, then his past sins will be forgiven." ***(Sahih Bukhari, Hadith: 159, Musnad Ahmad, Vol. 1, page 59, Hadith: 418)***

Miswak of the Prophet ﷺ

Hazrat Huzaifa (ra) states that when the Prophet ﷺ would get up at night for Tahajjud, he ﷺ would clean his mouth with a Miswak(tooth-stick). ***(Sahih Ibn Hibban, Vol. 3, page 354, Hadith: 1082)***

Blessed Hair of the Prophet ﷺ

Bara bin Malik (ra) reported that a barber was cutting the blessed hair of the Prophet ﷺ, and the

Companions were hanging around the Prophet ﷺ. And it was their effort that if any of his blessed hair fell, it should fall on someone's hand. ***(Musnad Ahmad, vol. 3, p. 111, Hadith: 12113)***

Blessed Beard of the Prophet ﷺ

Amr bin Shuaib (ra) narrated from his father, from his father, that the Prophet ﷺ would take from his beard, from its breadth and its length. ***(Tirmizi, Chapters on Manners, Hadith: 2762)***

Blessed Nails and Moustache of the Prophet ﷺ

Hazrat Abu Hurairah (ra) narrates that the Prophet ﷺ used to trim his blessed nails and moustache before setting out for Friday prayers. ***(Moajamul Ausat of Tabarani, Vol. 1, Page 257, Hadith: 842)***

The Manner of Relaxation ofthe Prophet ﷺ

Hazrat Ubaid bin Tamim (ra) narrated from his uncle that he saw the Prophet ﷺ lying on his back in the Masjid, placing one leg on top of the other. Imam Ibn Shihab also narrated from Hazrat Saeed bin Musayyab that Hazrat Umar (ra) and Hazrat Usman (ra) used to do the same. ***(Sunan Nasaai, Vol. 2, Page 50, Hadith: 721)***

The Recitation of Dua before Sleeping

It is narrated by Hazrat Hafsa (ra) that when the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ intended to lie down for rest, he ﷺ used to place his blessed right hand under his cheek and recite this supplication three times: "O Allah, save me from Your punishment on the day when You will raise up Your servants." ***(Musnad Ahmad, Vol. 6, page 288, Hadith: 26508)***

The Recitation of Dua on the Bed

Hazrat Huzaifa bin Yaman (ra) reported that When the Prophet ﷺ went to bed at night, he ﷺ would say, ***Allahumma bismika amutu wa ahya*** **(O Allah! I sleep and wake up with your name)," and when he ﷺ got up, he ﷺ would say,** ***Alhamdu lillahil lazi ahyana ba'da ma amatana, wa ilaihin nushoor*** **(Praise is to Allah Who gives us life after He has caused us to die and to Him is the return.)."** ***(Musnad Ahmad, Vol. 5, Page 385, Hadith: 23319)***

Offering Nafl Prayers to Compensate For Missed Night Prayers

Hazrat Aisha Siddiqa (ra) reported that if Prophet Muhammad ﷺ missed the (Nafl, optional) night prayer due to sleep, he ﷺ used to perform twelve Raka'h (units) of Nafl prayers during the day as a replacement. ***(Musannaf Abdur Razzaq, Vol. 3, Page 51, Hadith: 4751)***

Blessed Bed of the Prophet ﷺ

Hazrat Aisha said (ra): The mattress Allah's Messenger ﷺ used to sleep on consisted of tanned hides stuffed with fibres." ***(Sunan Baihaqi, Vol.7, Page 47, Hadith: 13095)***

Remarkable Compassion for the Ummah

Abu Hurairah (ra) narrated that Allah's Messenger ﷺ said: "If it were not that it would be difficult on my nation, then I would have ordered them to use the Miswak (tooth-stick) for each prayer." ***(Sunan Tirmizi Vol. 1, Page 12, Hadith: 22)***

Blessed Inheritance of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ

Amr bin Hurais (ra), who was the brother-in-law of the Prophet ﷺ and brother of the Mother of Believers, Juwairiyah (ra), stated that at the time of the Prophet's ﷺ departure from this world, the Prophet ﷺ, did not leave anything like dirham, dinar, or any slave or servant in his inheritance except a mule, some weapons of war, and a piece of land that he had already given in charity. ***(Sahih Ibn Khuzaima, Vol. 4, page 120, Hadith 2489)***

Some Lovely Sayings of the Prophet ﷺ

1) When the Prophet ﷺ walked, people would not be pushed aside for him.

2) He ﷺ did not prohibit permissible actions. If someone requested something and he ﷺ intended to provide them with that, he ﷺ would say yes; otherwise, he ﷺ would remain silent.

3) He ﷺ would not turn his face away from anyone until that person had turned away. If someone wanted to speak privately, he ﷺ would turn his ear to listen until the person had finished speaking.

4) When he ﷺ sneezed, he ﷺ would cover his mouth with his hand and lower his voice.

5) When he ﷺ met someone, he ﷺ would greet them first.

6) When he ﷺ looked at something, he ﷺ would turn his whole face and not in an arrogant way.

7) The Prophet ﷺ used to lower his gaze and would not look for extended period out of shyness.

8) He ﷺ did not show harshness in his demeanour and preferred gentleness.

9) He ﷺ used to mingle with people and did not act superior. He ﷺ sometimes joked with them.

10) If a poor or elderly person wanted to talk to him ﷺ, he ﷺ would stand or sit on the side of the road to listen to them.

11) When reciting the Qur'an during prayer, the Prophet's ﷺ chest would make a sound out of fear of Allah as if a pot was boiling.

12) He ﷺ was very considerate of his household and did not want anyone to be inconvenienced because of him.

13) When he ﷺ walked, he ﷺ would look down at the ground, and if anyone approached him, he ﷺ would be the first to greet them.

14) He ﷺ said, "When a child reaches the age of seven, teach them about prayer and religion."

15) He ﷺ said, "When a child reaches the age of ten, discipline them and teach them how to pray."

16) He ﷺ said, "If a person is respected among their people, show them respect."

17) He ﷺ said, "Allocate some time in your day for worshipping Allah, some for fulfilling the rights of your family, such as laughing and talking with them, and some for taking care of your own body."

18) He ﷺ said, "Show kindness to your neighbours and be merciful to the young."

19) He ﷺ said, "If a relative behaves rudely, deal with them kindly."

20) He ﷺ said, "When a child is born, recite the Azan (call to prayer) in their right ear and the Iqamah in their left ear. After seven days, choose a good name for them."

21) He ﷺ said, "Protect your neighbour from harm and say kind words to them, or else remain silent."

22) He ﷺ said, "Maintain good relations with your relatives."

23) He ﷺ emphasized the importance of cleaning the hair under the navel and armpits and trimming the moustache.

24) He ﷺ recommended keeping a beard and trimming the moustache.

25) He ﷺ said, "Take care of those who are weak and vulnerable in society."

26) While reclining, he ﷺ would put the pillow on the left side.

27) He ﷺ showed love and compassion towards his wives and enjoyed talking and joking with them.

28) He ﷺ used to sit crossed legs in the mosque after Fajr prayer until sunrise.

29) He ﷺ used to say that greet your Muslim brothers happily and move a bit to make room for someone to sit.

30) He ﷺ used to say, "Ask the owner of a ride to sit in the front seat. Do not sit without their permission."

31) He ﷺ used to say, "Inform the labourer about their wage before assigning any work to them."

32) He ﷺ would say, "Don't increase the price of something you are not going to buy."

33) He ﷺ would say, "Allah is pleased with those who earn their livelihood through halal (permissible) means and spend their tired nights in His worship."

34) He ﷺ would say, "Say salam when entering a gathering and when leaving it."

35) He ﷺ would say, "It is not permissible to prevent someone from having access to water and salt."

36) He ﷺ would say, "Allah does not look at your appearances or wealth, but He looks at your hearts and deeds."

37) He ﷺ said, "In the end times, there will be people who will earn their living through religion. Their tongue will be sweeter than honey, but hearts as hard as wolves."

38) Someone asked the Prophet ﷺ, "What is the path to salvation?" He ﷺ replied, "Control your tongue and sit at home, and weep over your sins."

39) He ﷺ said, "By Allah, none of you is a believer until I become dearer to them than their wealth, family, and all other people."

40) He ﷺ said, "If Allah guides a person through you, it is better than red camels for you."

41) He ﷺ said, "The best among you are those who, when seen, remind you of Allah."

42) He ﷺ said, "Dying in the cause of Allah erases every sin, except debt."

43) He ﷺ said, "Love one another."

44) He ﷺ said, "Befriend the poor and be cautious of the gatherings of the rich."

45) He ﷺ said, "Nothing repels the divine decree but supplication."

46) He ﷺ said, "A truthful and honest merchant will be with the righteous and martyrs on the Day of Judgment."

47) He ﷺ said, "Whoever introduces something into our religion that is not part of it is a bid'ah (innovation in religion)."

48) He ﷺ said, "Death is a gift from Allah to the believer."

49) He ﷺ said, "Death is a path that reunites friends."

50) He ﷺ said, "Anyone who sells a defective item without disclosing its defects will not be pleasing to Allah."

51) He ﷺ said, "Whoever conceals the faults of their brother will have their faults concealed in this world and the hereafter."

52) He ﷺ said, "Acting contentedly is from Allah, and haste is from Satan."

53) He ﷺ said, "Those who lead prayer should keep it short because there may be old, busy, and sick people among the congregation."

54) He ﷺ said, "Merchants should not swear too much."

55) He ﷺ said, "People should remain clean and tidy."

56) He ﷺ said, "Cleanliness is half of faith."

57) He ﷺ said, "Respect your teacher."

58) He ﷺ said, "A bad companion is like a piece of fire."

59) He ﷺ said, "Smiling is one of Allah's favourite gifts."

60) He ﷺ said, "Those who talk excessively will go to hell."

61) He ﷺ said, "The rider should greet the pedestrian, the pedestrian should greet the seated person, and a small group should greet the large group."

62) He ﷺ said, "Worship Allah alone, do not associate anyone with Him, perform obligatory (farz) prayers well, give Zakat, and fast during Ramadan. All these things will make you enter Paradise."

63) He ﷺ said, "No man should propose marriage when his brother has already proposed unless the latter gives up the idea or gives him permission to propose."

64) He ﷺ used to say, "Do justice with the slaves, feed them with the same food you eat and clothe them with what you wear."

65) He ﷺ said, "A person preserves half of his faith by getting married."

66) He ﷺ said, "Marriage is a means of getting closer to Allah."

67) He ﷺ said, "Giving charity is obligatory upon the wealthy, and they should distribute it among the poor and save yourself from the supplication of the oppressed."

68) He ﷺ said, "Greet everyone (with salam)."

69) He ﷺ said, "Pray for the iman of your non-Muslim brothers."

70) He ﷺ said, "Do not go to anyone's house unnecessarily during these three times: after *Isha*, before *Fajr*, and after *Zuhr*."

71) As long as the Prophet ﷺ stayed in the house, he ﷺ would engage in household chores; (1) milking the animals, (2) feeding the animals, (3) sewing clothes, (4) mending shoes, (5) grinding flour with the servant.

72) He ﷺ would go to the market and bring the goods wrapped in clothes.

73) Allah's Messenger ﷺ used to relish visiting gardens for recreation, and sometimes he ﷺ would go to gardens for leisure.

74) Once, he ﷺ was swimming with a few Companions, and he ﷺmade pairs so that each person would swim towards their partner. So, hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) became his partner, and he ﷺ went towards him."

These are the excellent manners and etiquette of the greatest benefactor of humanity, who came as a

guide for all humans in the world and did not leave any part of life without complete guidance.

This book only shows a glimpse of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ, so it creates a desire in us to read about his noble life and love for his traditions. Peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, who guided us towards the complete religion. May Allah grant us the ability to act upon it.

Part 3
Ahadith about Prophet's ﷺ Living And Sunnah Related to it

Ahadith Related to Ghusl (Ritual Bath)

1) Hazrat Umme Hani (ra) said: "I went to Allah's Messenger ﷺ in the year of the conquest of Makkah and found him taking a bath while Fatima (ra) was screening him." ***(Bukhari, Book of Bathing, Hadith: 280)***

2) Hazrat Aisha (ra) said: "Whenever the Prophet ﷺ took a bath after *Janabah* (ritual impurity), he ﷺ started by washing his hands." ***(Bukhari, Book of Bathing, Vol. 1, page 39, Hadith: 248)***

3) Hazrat Maimoona (ra) narrated a lengthy hadith and said: "Then he ﷺ poured water on his left hand and washed his private parts." ***(Bukhari, Book of Bathing, Vol. 1, page 39, Hadith: 257)***

4) Hazrat Aisha (ra) said: "Whenever the Prophet ﷺ took a bath after *Janabah* (ritual impurity), he ﷺ started by washing his hands and then performed wudu (ablution) like that for the prayer." ***(Bukhari, Book of Bathing Chapter on Wudu before Bathing, Vol. 1, page 39, Hadith: 248)***

5) Hazrat Jabir (ra) said: "The Prophet ﷺ used to take three handfuls of water, pour them on his head and then pour more water over his body." ***(Bukhari, Book of Bathing, Vol. 1, page 39, Hadith: 256)***

6) Narrated Aisha (ra), "Whenever any one of us was *Junub* (in a state of major ritual impurity), she poured water over her head thrice with both her hands, then rubbed the right side of her head with one hand and rubbed the left side with the other hand." ***(Bukhari, Book of Bathing, Vol 1, page 41, Hadith: 277)***

7) Jubair bin Mutim (ra) stated that Allah's Messenger ﷺ said, "As for me, I pour water three times on my head." And he ﷺ pointed with both his hands. ***(Bukhari, Book of Bathing, Vol. 1, page 39, Hadith: 254)***

8) The Prophet ﷺ said: "One *mudd* (a unit of volume) of water is sufficient for ablution, and one sa' (a larger unit of volume) of water is sufficient for ghusl." ***(Ibn Maja, Book of Purification, Hadith: 270)***

9) Hazrat Maimoona (ra) said: "I placed water for the bath of Allah's Messenger ﷺ. Then he ﷺ moved away from that place and washed his blessed feet." ***(Bukhari, Book of Bathing, Hadith: 265)***

10) Hazrat Abdullah bin Mughaffal (ra) said: "The Prophet ﷺ prohibited urinating in the bathing area." ***(Tirmizi, Book of Purification, Vol 1, page 12, Hadith: 21)***

Sunnah Related to Ghusl (Ritual Bath)

1. **Perform Ghusl while screening oneself** ***(Bukhari Hadith: 280)***
2. **Put the left foot first in the bathroom.** ***(Al-Fatawa Al-Hadisiyah: 61)***

3. **Hide satar as much as possible.** ***(Al-Adab Fid Deen: 54)***
4. **To wash the hands up to the wrists at the beginning** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 248)***
5. **To clean any visible dirt or impurity on the body first.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 257)***
6. **To wash the private parts thoroughly.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 257)***
7. **To perform Wudu (ablution) before Ghusl as per the sunnah.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 248)***
8. **Wash the head first before the rest of the body.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 256)***
9. **Then pour water on the right side of the body first, then the left side.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 277)***
10. **Pour water over the entire body three times.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 254)***
11. **Not to perform Ghusl facing the Qiblah.** ***(Al-Kabiri: 51)***
12. **Not to use an excessive amount of water.** ***(Ibn Maja, Hadith: 270)***
13. **Wash the feet at the end, if water is getting accumulated.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 265)***
14. **Not to speak during Ghusl.** ***(Al-Adab Fid Deen: 54, Al-Kabiri: 51)***
15. **Not to recite any supplications or dua during Ghusl.** ***(Al-Kabiri: 52)***
16. **Not to urinate in the bathroom.** ***(Tirmizi, Book of Purification, Vol 1, page 12, Hadith: 21)***
17. **To take out the left foot first while leaving the bathroom.** ***(Al-Fatawa Al-Hadisiyah: 61)***

Ahadith Related to Clothing

1. **The Prophet ﷺ said: "Wear white clothes, for they are purer and cleaner."** ***(Nasaai, Book of Funerals, Vol 1, page 209, Hadith 1897)***
2. **Anas (ra) narrated that whenever the Prophet ﷺ received a new garment, he ﷺ would wear it on Friday.** ***(Subul Huda wal Rashaad, Collection of Chapters on the Prophet's Clothing, Vol 7, page 269)***
3. **Abu Hurairah(ra) narrated that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ cursed the man who dressed like a woman and the woman who dressed like a man.** ***(Abu Dawood, Book of Clothing, Vol 2, page 566, Hadith 4098)***
4. **Abu Hurairah (ra) narrated that when the Messenger of Allah ﷺ put on a Qamees (shirt), he ﷺ began with the right side.** ***(Tirmizi, Chapters on Clothing, Vol 1, page 306, Hadith 1766)***
5. **The Prophet ﷺ said: "He is not one of us who resembles other than us."** ***(Tirmizi, Chapters on Etiquette and Manners, Vol 2, page 99, Hadith 2695)***
6. **The Prophet ﷺ said: "If anyone wears a garment for gaining fame and vanity, Allah will clothe him in a similar garment on the Day of Resurrection and then set it ablaze."** ***(Abu Dawood, Book of Clothing, Vol 2, page 558, Hadith 4029)***
7. **The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: "Put buttons on the clothes, even if they are thorns."** ***(Kanzul Ummal, Chapter al-Madkhal, Vol 15, page 301, Hadith: 41108)***
8. **The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: "The person who recites this supplication when wearing clothes:**

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَنِي هَذَا الطَّعَامَ وَرَزَقَنِيهِ مِنْ غَيْرِ حَوْلٍ مِنِّي وَلاَ قُوَّةٍ,
(All praises are for Allah who has clothed me with this and provided it for me without any strength or power on my part) all his previous and subsequent sins will be forgiven. ***(Abu Dawood, Book of Clothing, Vol 2, page 558, Hadith: 4023)***

9. **Abu Saeed Khudri(ra) said: "When the Messenger of Allah ﷺ put on a new garment, he would mention it by name, turban or shirt, and would then recite this dua:**

اَللَّهُمَّ لَكَ الْحَمْدُ أَنْتَ كَسَوْتَنِيهِ أَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ خَيْرِهِ وَخَيْرِ مَا صُنِعَ لَهُ وَأَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّهِ وَشَرِّ مَا صُنِعَ لَهُ"**(O Allah! All praises are for You, Who has clothed me with this. I ask You for the goodness of it and the goodness for which it was made, and I seek refuge in You from its evil and the evil for which it was made.)** ***(Abu Dawood, Book of Clothing, Vol 2, page 558, Hadith. 4020)***

10. **Hazrat Ikrima (rh) said that he saw Abdullah Ibn Abbas(ra) putting on a *Lungi* (lower garment), letting the hem on the top of his foot and raising it behind. He said: Why do you put on the Lungi this way? Ibn Abbas (ra) replied: It is how I saw the Messenger of Allah ﷺ do it."** ***(Abu Dawood, Book of Clothing, Vol 2, page 566, Hadith: 4095)***

11. **The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: When a Muslim takes off his clothes; he should recite بِسْمِ اللهِ الَّذِى لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا هُوَ. It is a veil between the eyes of the jinn and the private parts of humans.** ***(Amal al-Yaum wal-Lailah by Ibn al-Sunni, Chapter on what one says when taking off their garment***

for washing or sleep, Vol 1, page 240, Hadith: 273)

12. **Start taking off clothes from the left side.** *(Sharh Shar'atul Islam, p. 260)*
13. **It was narrated from Ibn Umar (ra) that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ saw Umar (ra) wearing a white shirt, and he ﷺ said: "Is this garment of yours washed or a new one?" Umar (ra) said: "Rather, it has been washed." The Prophet ﷺ said: الْبَسْ جَدِيدًا وَعِشْ حَمِيدًا وَمُتْ شَهِيدًا(May you wear new clothes, live a good life and die as a martyr)."** *(Sunan Ibn Maja, Chapter on what a person says when putting on new clothes, Hadith #3558)*

Sunnah Related to Clothing

1. **Wear clean clothes.** *(Surah Muddassir: 4)*
2. **Consider clothes as a blessing from Allah.** *(Surah A'raf: 26)*
3. **Wear white clothes.** *(Sunan Nasaai, Hadith: 1897)*
4. **Wear new clothes on Friday.** *(Subul Huda Wal-Rashaad, 7:269)*
5. **Do not imitate clothing of the opposite gender, i.e., men's clothing for women and women's clothing for men.** *(Abu Dawood, Hadith: 4098)*
6. **Start wearing clothes from the right side.** *(Tirmizi, Hadith: 1766)*
7. **Do not wear the clothing of non-Muslims.** *(Tirmizi, Hadith: 2695)*
8. **Do not wear the clothes of the arrogant.** *(Abu Dawood, Hadith: 4029)*
9. **Button the collar.** *(Kanzul Ummal, Hadith: 41108)*

10. **When wearing ordinary clothes, read this supplication:** الْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَنِي هٰذَا الطَّعَامَ وَرَزَقَنِيهِ مِنْ غَيْرِ حَوْلٍ مِّنِّي وَلَا قُوَّةٍ *(Abu Dawood, Hadith: 4023)*

11. **Read this supplication when wearing new clothes:** اللَّهُمَّ لَكَ الْحَمْدُ أَنْتَ كَسَوْتَنِيهِ أَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ خَيْرِهِ وَخَيْرِ مَا صُنِعَ لَهُ وَأَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّهِ وَشَرِّ مَا صُنِعَ لَهُ *(Abu Dawood, Hadith: 4020)*

12. **Keeping the front of the Lungi (lower garment) slightly lower than the back.** *(Abu Dawood, Hadith: 4095)*

13. **Read** بِسْمِ اللهِ الَّذِی لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا هُوَ **when removing clothes.** *(Amal al-Yaum wal-Lailah of Ibn al-Sunni, Chapter on what one says when taking off their garment for washing or sleep, Vol 1, page 240, Hadith 273)*

14. **Start taking off clothes from the left side."** *(Sharh Shar'atul Islam, page 260)*

15. **When seeing someone wearing clean and good clothes, read this supplication**: اَلْبَسْ جَدِيدًا وَعِشْ حَمِيدًا وَمُتْ شَهِيدًا *(Ibn Maja, Hadith: 3600)*

Ahadith Related to Attar (Perfume)

1) **Narrated Aisha (ra): I used to perfume Allah's Messenger ﷺ with the best scent available till I saw the shine of the scent on his head and beard.** *(Sahih Bukhari, Book of Clothing, Vol. 2 page 877, Hadith 5923)*

2) Nafi (rh) reported that when Ibn Umar(ra) wanted fumigation, he got it from aloes wood (Oud) without mixing anything with it, or he put camphor along with aloes wood and then said: This is how Allah's Messenger

ﷺ **fumigated.** ***(Muslim, Book of Manners and Etiquettes, Vol. 2, page 239, Hadith: 2254)***

3) It was narrated that Muhammad bin Ali said: "I asked Aisha(ra): 'Did the Messenger of Allah ﷺ wear perfume?' She said: 'Yes, the perfumes used by men: Musk and amber." ***(Sunan Nasaai, Book of Adornments, Chapter on Amber, Vol. 2, page 239, Hadith: 5119)***

4) Allah's Messenger ﷺ said: 'Men's perfume is a perfume whose scent is apparent and whose colour is not, and women's perfume is a perfume whose colour is apparent and whose scent is not. ***(ShamaailTirmizi, Chapter on the Perfume of the Prophet, p. 133, Hadith: 218)***

5) Hazrat Aisha(ra) narrated: "I applied perfume to the Prophet ﷺ with my own hands when he ﷺ wanted to assume the state of Ihram, and I also perfumed him at Mina before he ﷺdeparted from there (to perform Tawaful Ifada). ***(Bukhari, Book of Clothing, Vol. 2, Page 877, Hadith 5922)***

Sunnah Related to Attar (Perfume)

1. **Applying perfume to the head and beard.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 5923)***
2. **Fumigation of fragrance.** ***(Muslim, Hadith: 2254)***
3. **If possible, use musk and amber.** ***(Nasaai, Hadith: 5119)***
4. **Men should use masculine fragrances, and women should use feminine fragrances.** ***(ShamaailTirmizi, Hadith: 223)***
5. **Rubbing perfume in the palms and then applying it to the beard (clothing, etc.).** ***(Majma' al-Zawa'id, Hadith: 1233)***

6. **The wife can apply fragrance to her husband.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 5922)***

Ahadith Related to the Occasion of Applying Attar (Perfume)

(1) Allah's Messenger ﷺ said: "Use whatever fragrance is available on Friday, even if it is only a feminine perfume." ***(Muslim, Book of Friday, p. 280, Hadith: 848)***

(2) Hazrat Anas (ra) narrates that when Allah's Prophet ﷺ used to wake up at night, he ﷺ would answer the call of nature, make wudu, and then ask the women of his household for fragrance. ***(Subulul Huda wal Rashaad, Chapter 2 on his use of perfume and love for it, Vol. 7, page 33)***

(3) Hazrat Aisha (ra) narrates that Allah's Prophet ﷺ disliked visiting his Companions without applying good fragrance. ***(Subulul Huda wal Rashaad, Chapter 2 on his use of perfume and love for it, Vol. 7, page 33)***

(4) Hazrat Sabit Al Banani reported: Whenever I used to visit Hazrat Anas (ra) (for the purpose of learning Hadith), he would offer me fragrance and apply it to his own hands and face. ***(Majma al-Zawaid,Book of Knowledge, vol. 1:169, Hadith:777)***

(5) Hazrat Yazid bin Abu Ubaid narrates that Salma bin Akwa (ra) used to take musk in his hand after performing wudu and then rub it on his beard. ***(Majma al-Zawaid, Book of Purification, Chapter on using perfume after ablution 220:1, Hadith: 1233)***

(6) Hazrat Umme Atiyyah (ra) said, we were allowed very light perfumes when taking a bath after menses. ***(Bukhari, Book of Menstruation, vol. 1, page 45, Hadith: 313)***

Sunnah Related to the Occasion of Applying Attar (Perfume)

1. **Applying perfume on Fridays.** ***(Muslim, Hadith: 848)***
2. **Applying perfume on the two Eids.** ***(Jame al Wasail, Chapter on the Use of Perfume by the Prophet, Vol 3, page 5)***
3. **Applying perfume during Tahajjud.** ***(Subulul Huda wal-Rashaad, Chapter 2, 3377)***
4. **Applying perfume on the occasion of gatherings and meetings.** ***(Subulul Huda wal-Rashaad, Chapter 2, 7337)***
5. **Applying perfume during the recitation of Hadith.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 313)***
6. **Applying perfume during the state of Ihram.** ***(Jame al Wasail, Chapter on the Use of Perfume by the Prophet, Vol 3, page 5)***
7. **Applying perfume after performing Wudu.** ***(Majma al-Zawaid, Hadith: 1233)***
8. **Applying perfume during the recitation of the Qur'an.** ***(Jame al Wasail, Chapter on the Use of Perfume by the Prophet, Vol 3, page 5)***
9. **Applying perfume during teaching sessions.** ***(Jame al Wasail, Chapter on the Use of Perfume by the Prophet, Vol 3, page 5)***
10. **Applying perfume during the remembrance of Allah.** ***(Jame al Wasail, Chapter on the Use of Perfume by the Prophet, Vol 3, page 5)***
11. **Applying perfume during sexual intercourse.** ***(Jame al Wasail, Chapter on the Use of Perfume by the Prophet, Vol 3, page 5)***

12. **Applying perfume after becoming pure from menstruation and postpartum bleeding.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 313)***

Ahadith Related to Cutting Nails

1) It is narrated from Ibn Abbas (ra) that cutting nails on Friday is a means of healing, and it removes illnesses. ***(Kanzul Ummal, Chapter of cutting nails, Hadith: 17258)***

2) Hazrat Aisha (ra) narrates that one who cuts their nails on Friday will be saved from undesirable situations until the following Friday. ***(Kanzul Ummal, Chapter of shaving, cutting and shortening, Hadith: 17241)***

3) Hazrat Jabir (ra) narrates that one should bury their hair, nails, and blood so that sorcerers cannot use them for black magic. ***(Kanzul Ummal, Chapter of shaving, cutting and shortening, Hadith: 17245)***

Sunnah Related to Cutting Nails

1. **Cutting nails every Friday.** ***(Kanzul Ummal, vol. 6, page 659, Hadith: 17258)***
2. **Not throwing cut nails in dirty places.** ***(Mirqaat Sharh Mishkaat, vol. 4, page 456)***
3. **Burying cut nails.** ***(Kanzul Ummal, vol. 6, page 656, Hadith: 17245)***
4. **The Messenger of Allah ﷺ used to cut his nails in a specific order:starting with the index finger of the right hand, followed by the middle finger, ring finger, and little finger; then the little finger of the left hand, followed by the ring finger, middle finger, and index**

finger, and thumb, and finally the thumb of the right hand.

5. **The recommended method for cutting the nails of the feet is to start from the small toe of the right foot and end with the big toe, then start from the left foot's big toe and end with the small toe.**

Explanation: Although Hafiz Ibn Hajar (rh) has mentioned other methods of cutting nails as well, more emphasis has been given to this method.

Ahadith Related to Hair

1) Hazrat Aisha Siddiqa (ra) narrates that the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ preferred to start from the right side while wearing shoes, combing his hair, cleaning, washing himself, and doing anything else. ***(Sahih Bukhari, Book of Ablution, Vol. 1, page 29, Hadith: 168.)***

2) Hazrat Abdullah Ibn Abbas (ra) that Allah's Messenger ﷺ used to let his hair hang down while the infidels used to part their hair. The people of the Scriptures were used to letting their hair hang down, and Allah's Messenger ﷺ liked to follow the people of the Scriptures in matters about which he ﷺ was not instructed otherwise. Then Allah's Messenger ﷺ parted his hair. ***(Bukhari, Book of Virtues, Vol. 1, page 503, Hadith: 3558)***

3) Allah's Messenger ﷺ used to apply oil to his head and comb his beard frequently." ***(Shoabul Iman, Chapter on Honouring and Anointing the Hair, Vol. 8, page 428)***

4) The Prophet ﷺ said: He who has hair should honour it.' (meaning to keep it clean and well-groomed)." ***(Abu Dawood, Book of Combing the Hair, Vol. 2, page 573, Hadith: 4163)***

5) Abdullah bin Mughaffal (ra) narrated that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ prohibited combing except every other day. ***(Tirmizi, Book on Clothing, Vol. 1, page 305, Hadith 1756)***

6) Anas bin Malik (ra) narrated that when the Messenger of Allah ﷺ stoned the *Jamrah*, he ﷺ slaughtered his sacrifice, then he ﷺ presented the barber the right side (of his head), and he shaved it, then he ﷺ gave (the hair) to Abu Talha. Then he ﷺ presented the left side to him, and he shaved it. Then he ﷺ said: 'Divide it (the hair) among the people." ***(Tirmizi, Book of Hajj, Vol. 1, page 181, Hadith: 912)***

7) Abdullah bin Umar (ra) narrated that Allah's Messenger ﷺ forbade *Al-Qaza'* (leaving a tuft of hair here and there after shaving one's head.) ***(Bukhari, Book of Clothing, Chapter: Al-Qaza', Vol. 2, page 877, Hadith: 5921)***

8) The Prophet ﷺ said: He is not one of us who resembles other than us. ***(Tirmizi, Chapter on Seeking Permission and Manners, Vol. 2, page 99, Hadith 2695)***

9) Abdullah ibn Abbas (ra) said: "Allah's Messenger ﷺcursed men who imitate women and women who imitate men." ***(Bukhari, Book of Clothing, Vol. 2, page 784, Hadith 5885)***

10) Amr ibn Shuaib reported from his father, who reported from his father, "The Prophet ﷺ prohibited plucking grey

hair. And he ﷺ said: "It is the Muslim's *noor* (light)." ***(Tirmizi, Chapters of Manners, Vol. 2, page 109, Hadith 2821)***

11) The Prophet ﷺ said, "Jews and Christians do not dye their hair, so you should do the opposite of what they do. ***(Bukhari, Book of Dress, Vol. 2, page 875, Hadith 5899)***

Sunnah Related to Hair

1. **Combing from the right side** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 168)***
2. **Parting hair in the middle.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 3558)***
3. **Apply oil to the hair.** ***(Shoabul Iman, Hadith: Vol. 8, page 428)***
4. **Keep hair clean and well-groomed** ***(Abu Dawood, Hadith: 4163)***
5. **Comb hair occasionally.** ***(Tirmizi, Hadith: 1756)***
6. **Trim or shave the hair from the right side of the head.** ***(Tirmizi, Hadith: 912)***
7. **Occasionally keep long hair in accordance with the Sunnah** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 5920)***
8. **Do not keep hair similar to disbelievers.** ***(Tirmizi, Hadith: 2695)***
9. **Bury cut hair.** ***(Alamgiri, Vol. 5, page 358)***
10. **Women should not keep their hair like men.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 5885)***
11. **Do not pluck white hair.** ***(Tirmizi, Hadith: 2821)***
12. **Apply dye to white hair.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 5899)***
    Note: Black henna is not permissible. The Prophet ﷺ said: At the end of time, there will be people who will use this black dye like the crops of doves who will not experience the fragrance of Paradise. ***(Abu***

Dawood, Book of Combing the Hair, Chapter What Has Been Reported About Black Dye, Vol. 2, page 578, Hadith: 4212)

13. **Cut or shave the hair around the ears.** *(Ambiya ki Sunnate, page 100)*

Ahadith Related to Applying Oil

(1) The Prophet ﷺ frequently applied oil to his head and beard. *(Shoabul Iman, Chapter on Honouring Hair and Applying Oil, 8:428)*

(2) Hazrat Aisha (ra) said: When the Prophet ﷺ wanted to apply oil, he ﷺ would first take it in his left hand, then begin with his moustache, then apply it to his eyelashes, then his head. *(Kanzul Ummal, Book of Shamaail, Vol. 7, page 124, Hadith: 18299)*

Sunnah Related to Applying Oil

1. **Recite *Bismillah* before applying oil.**
2. **Intend to follow the Sunnah while applying oil to the hair.** *(Shoabul Iman Vol. 8, Page 428)*
3. **Hold the oil in the left hand and start by applying to both eyebrows, then to the eyelashes and finally to the head.** *(Kanzul Ummal, Book of Shamaail, Vol. 7, page 124, Hadith: 18299)*

Ahadith Related to Applying Surma (Kohl)

1. **Abdullah bin Abbas (ra) reported that the Prophet ﷺ used to apply Kohl (Surma) to his eyes before sleeping.** *(Shamaail Tirmizi, Hadith: 51)*

2. **Hazrat Ibn Abbas (ra) narrates that the Prophet ﷺ instructed, "Among all the Kohl, the best is *Ithmid* for it clears the vision and grows the hair (eyelashes).** ***(Sunan Tirmizi, Hadith: 1757)***
3. **Hazrat Aisha Siddiqa (ra) narrates that the Prophet ﷺ preferred to start from the right side.** ***(Sahih Bukhari Hadith: 168)***
4. **Uqba bin Amir (ra) reported that the Prophet ﷺ used to apply Kohl in odd Hadith:s.** ***(Musnad Ahmad, Musnad Ash Shameen, Musnad Uqba bin Amir, Hadith: 17426)***

Sunnah Related to Applying Surma (Kohl)

1. **Applying surma before sleeping.** ***(ShamaailTirmizi, Hadith: 50)***
2. **Applying *ithmid* kohl (or whatever kohl is available in case of unavailability).** ***(Tirmizi, Hadith: 1757)***
3. **First, put the kohl in the right eye.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 426)***
4. **Follow the odd Hadith: (i.e., apply kohl in the eye three times or three times in the right eye and twice in the left).** ***(Musnad Ahmad, Hadith: 17426)***

Ahadith Related to Beard and Moustache

(1) The Prophet ﷺ used to apply to his hair frequently and comb his beard with water." ***(Shoabul Iman, Chapter on honouring and beautifying hair, Vol. 8, page 428)***

(2) The Prophet ﷺ said: 'Trim your moustache and leave your beard (to grow).'" ***(Sahih Muslim, Book of Purification, Vol. 1, page 129, Hadith: 259)***

3) The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: Ruwaifi! You may live for a long time after I am gone, so tell people that if anyone ties his beard or wears around his neck a string to ward off the evil eye or cleanses himself with animal dung or bone, Muhammad has nothing to do with him. ***(Abu Dawood, Book of Purification, Vol. 1, page 6, Hadith: 36)***

4) Hazrat Abdullah bin Amr bin Aas (ra) narrates that the Prophet ﷺ would take from his beard; from its breadth and its length. ***(Sunan Tirmizi, Book of Manners, Vol. 2, page 105, Hadith: 2762)***

5) The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: "Whoever does not take from his moustache, then he is not from us." ***(Sunan Tirmizi, Book of Manners, Vol. 2, page 105, Hadith: 2761)***

(6) Hazrat Aisha (ra) said that the Prophet ﷺ used to look in the mirror while grooming his beard. ***(Moajamul Ausatof Tabarani, Vol. 6, page 264, Hadith 6367)***

(7) Hazrat Ali ibn Abi Talib (ra) said that the Prophet ﷺ used to recite this dua when looking in the mirror:

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ اَللّٰهُمَّ كَمَا حَسَّنْتَ خَلْقِيْ فَحَسِّنْ خُلُقِيْ

(Amal al-Yaum wal Lailah, Vol. 1, page 128, Hadith: 163)

Sunnah Related to Beard and Moustache

1. **Combing the beard and keeping it neat.** ***(Shoabul Iman, Vol. 8, page 428)***
2. **Growing the beard and not shaving it.** ***(Muslim, Hadith 259)***

3. **Not tying the beard.** ***(Abu Dawood, Hadith 36)***
4. **Trimming the beard when it becomes longer than a fist's length.** ***(Tirmizi, Hadith 2762)***
5. **Trimming the moustache.** ***(Tirmizi, Hadith 2761)***
6. **Grooming the beard while looking in the mirror.** ***(Moajamul Ausat of Tabarani, 264:6)***
7. **Reciting the dua when looking in the mirror:**

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ اَللّٰهُمَّ كَمَا حَسَّنْتَ خَلْقِيْ فَحَسِّنْ خُلُقِيْ

(Amal al-Yawm wa al-Lailah, Hadith 163)

Ahadith Related to the Finger Ring

1) Hazrat Abu Burda (ra) narrated that he heard Hazrat Ali (ra) said, 'The Prophet of Allah ﷺ forbade me to wear a ring on the forefinger and middle finger." ***(Sunan Nasaai, Vol. 4, p. 194, Hadith: 5286)***

2) Hazrat Anas (ra) narrates that the ring of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was made of silver, and it had a silver gemstone on it as well. ***(Musnad Ahmad, vol. 3, page 266, Hadith: 13868)***

3) Hazrat Abu Rehana (ra) reported that the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ prohibited wearing a ring for anyone other than a ruler. ***(Sharh Ma'ani al-Athar, Vol. 4, page 265, Hadith: 6798)***

4) Abdullah (ra) narrated that the Prophet ﷺ had a ring made for himself. When he ﷺwore it, he ﷺ used to turn its stone toward the palm of his hand. ***(Sahih Bukhari, Book of Clothing, vol. 2, page 873, Hadith: 5876)***

5) Hazrat Abdullah (ra) reported that the Prophet ﷺ got a silver ring made. ***(Bukhari, Book of Clothing, Vol. 2, page 871, Hadith: 5865)***

6) Hazrat Ali (ra) reported that the Prophet ﷺ used to wear a ring on his blessed right hand. ***(Sahih Ibn Hibban, Vol. 12, Page 31, Hadith: 550)***

7) Hazrat Anas (ra) narrates that when Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) was appointed as the Caliph, he sent him to Bahrain and wrote a letter for him, and stamped it with the Ring of the Prophet ﷺ. Three lines were engraved on the ring, (the word) 'Muhammad' was in one line, 'Apostle' was in another line, and 'Allah' was in the third. ***(Sahih Bukhari, Vol. 2, page 13, Hadith: 3106)***

Sunnah Related to the Finger Ring

1. **Wearing a ring on the right hand.** ***(Sahih Ibn Hibban, vol. 12, page 311, Hadith: 550)***
2. **Not wearing a ring on the index finger or the middle finger.** ***(Sunan Nasaai, Vol. 4, p. 194, Hadith: 5286)***
3. **Not wearing a ring without any reason.** ***(Sharh Ma'ani Al-Athar, Hadith: 2798)***
4. **Keeping the gem of the ring towards the palm).** ***(Sahih Bukhari, Hadith: 5876)***
5. **For men, wearing only a silver ring weighing around 4 Masha (approximately less than 4 grams).** ***(Sahih Bukhari, Hadith: 5825)***

Ahadith Related to Wearing Shoes and Sandals

1) The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said: "Verily, Allah is beautiful and loves beauty." ***(Sahih Muslim, Book of Faith, 1:65 Hadith: 265)***

2) Abdullah ibn Umar (ra) said, "I saw Allah's Messenger ﷺ wearing the sandals on which there was no hair, and he ﷺ performed wudu in them, so I love to wear them!" ***(ShamaailTirmizi, page 8, Hadith: 77)***

3) Allah's Apostle ﷺ said, "Make a general practice of wearing sandals, for a man is riding as it were when he wears sandals." ***(Sahih Muslim, Book of Clothing and Adornment, 2:197, Hadith: 2096)***

4) The Prophet ﷺ said: "He is not one of us who resembles other than us." ***(Tirmizi, Chapters on Etiquette and Manners, 2/ 99, Hadith 2695)***

5) Huzaifa Sahmi (ra) handed over the letter of the Prophet ﷺ to the governor of Bahrain. The governor of Bahrain handed it over to Khosrow, and when he read the letter, he tore it into pieces. Allah's Apostle invoked (Allah) to tear Khosrow and his companions into pieces. ***(Sahih Bukhari, Book of Military Expeditions, 2:137, Hadith: 4424.)***

6) Abdullah ibn Abbas (ra) said: "Allah's Messenger ﷺ cursed men who imitate women and women who imitate men." ***(Bukhari, Book of Clothing, Vol. 2, page 784, Hadith 5885)***

7) The Prophet ﷺ said: "Allah is pure and loves purity. He is clean and loves cleanliness." ***(Sunan Tirmizi, Book of Manners, 2: 107, Hadith: 2799)***

8) Hazrat Anas (ra) reported that we were sitting with the Prophet ﷺ when he said, "A person will now enter upon you, who will be from the people of Paradise." Then, a Companion came in, with water dripping from his beard due to performing ablution, and he held both of

his shoes in his left hand. ***(Musnad Ahmad, Anas bin Malik, 2:124, Hadith: 12697)***

9) Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said: "Wear both shoes or remove both of them." ***(Sahih Muslim, Book of Clothing and Adornment, 2:197, Hadith: 2097)***

10) The Prophet ﷺ said, "When anyone of you goes to bed, he ﷺ should dust off his bed with the inside of his waist sheet. ***(Bukhari, Book of Supplications, 2:935, Hadith: 6320)***

11) Hazrat Anas (ra) narrated: "The Messenger of Allah ﷺ prohibited that a man should put on sandals while he is standing." ***(Tirmizi, Book of Clothing, 1:307, Hadith: 1775)***

12) He ﷺ said, "When one of you puts on sandals, he should first put in the right foot, and when he takes off, he should take off the left one first." ***(Sahih Muslim, Book of Clothing and Adornment, 2:197, Hadith: 2097)***

Sunnah Related to Wearing Shoes and Sandals

1. **Wearing similar shoes on both feet.** ***(Muslim, Hadith: 275)***
2. **Not wearing overly expensive shoes that are beyond one's means.** ***(Uswa Rasoole Akram, page 141)***
3. **Wearing sandals with the intention of following the Sunnah.** ***(ShamaailTirmizi: 78, Hadith: 76)***
4. **Walking as much as possible with shoes on, i.e. not unnecessarily walking barefoot when shoes can be worn.** ***(Muslim, Hadith: 2096)***
5. **Avoiding shoes that resemble those worn by polytheists, arrogant people, or hooligans.** ***(Tirmizi, Hadith: 2695)***

6. **Not wearing shoes that have the names of Allah and His Messenger ﷺ on them as it is disrespectful and could lead to destruction, as happened in the incident of Khosrow (Kisra).** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 4424)***
7. **Men should not wear shoes that women traditionally wear, and women should not wear shoes that men traditionally wear.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 5885)***
8. **Keeping shoes clean.** ***(Tirmizi, Hadith: 2799)***
9. **Taking off shoes with the left hand.** ***(Musnad Ahmad, Hadith: 12697)***
10. **Wearing both shoes while walking, i.e. not walking with only one shoe on.** ***(Muslim, Hadith: 2097)***
11. **Cleaning shoes before wearing them so that no harmful object or animal causes pain or discomfort. Similar to the practice of making the bed before sleeping.** ***(Bukhari. Hadith: 632)***
12. **Sitting down while wearing shoes.** ***(Tirmizi, Hadith: 1775)***
13. **Beginning with the right foot while wearing and the left foot while taking them off.** ***(Muslim, Hadith: 2097)***

Ahadith Related to Walking

1) Allah says, "Do not walk on the earth arrogantly; surely, you cannot penetrate the earth, nor can you reach the mountains in height." ***(Surah Bani Israel: 37)***

2) When Ali (ra) described the Prophet ﷺ, he said: 'When he ﷺ walked, he ﷺ moved as if he ﷺ were descending a slope.' ***(ShamaailTirmizi, Chapter on the Walking of the Messenger of Allah, Hadith 123)***

3) Hazrat Abu Hurairah (ra) said, "I have never seen anyone walk swiftly than the Messenger of Allah ﷺ." ***(Shamaail Tirmizi, Chapter on the Walking of the Messenger of Allah, Hadith 122)***

4) Hazrat Fuzalah bin Ubaid (ra) said, "The Prophet ﷺ would sometimes command us to walk barefoot." ***(Abu Dawood, Book on Walking, Hadith: 416)***

5) The Prophet ﷺ used to walk without looking back (repeatedly). ***(Sahih Al-Jami: 4870)***

6) Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said: "Wear both shoes or remove both of them, unless there is a valid reason" ***(Sahih Muslim, Book of Clothing and Adornment, 2:197, Hadith: 2097)***

7) The Prophet ﷺ said, "It is not appropriate for women to walk in the middle of the road." ***(Shoabul Iman, Book on Modesty, 10: 241, Hadith: 7438)***

Sunnah Related to Walking

1. **Walk humbly, do not walk in arrogance.** ***(Bani Israel: 37)***
2. **Do not show ostentatious humility while walking.** ***(Mausooatul AdabulIslamiyyah, page 782)***
3. **Try to make your walking style similar to the walking style of Prophet Muhammad, i.e., walk with a moderate pace, lower your gaze, and step with firmness.** ***(ShamaailTirmizi, Chapter on the Walking of the Prophet, Hadith: 122-123)***
4. **Sometimes walk barefoot.** ***(Abu Dawood, Book on Walking, Hadith: 416)***
5. **Walk with firmness.** ***(Shamaail Tirmizi, Chapter on the Walking of the Prophet, p. 92, Hadith: 123)***

6. **Do not turn back repeatedly while walking.** ***(Sahih Al-Jami, 4870)***
7. **Do not walk wearing only one sandal or shoe.** ***(Sahih Muslim, Book of Clothing and Adornment, 2:197, Hadith: 2097)***
8. **Women should not walk in the middle of the road.** ***(Shoabul Iman, Book on Modesty, 10: 241, Hadith: 7438)***

Ahadith Related to the Path

(1) The Companions (ra) of the Prophet ﷺ asked: "What is the right of the road?" Allah's Messenger ﷺ replied: "To respond to the greeting." ***(Sahih Bukhari, Book of Oppressions, 1:333, Hadith: 2465)***

(2) The Companions (ra) asked: "What is the right of the road?" He ﷺ replied: "To lower the gaze." ***(Sahih Bukhari, Book of Oppressions, 1:333, Hadith: 2465)***

(3) He ﷺ said: "If you want to sit on the road, then give directions to the one who is on the route." ***(Tirmizi, Chapters on Manners, 01:2, Hadith: 2726)***

(4) The Companions (ra) asked: "What is the right of the road?" He ﷺ replied: "To enjoin what is good." ***(Sahih Bukhari, Book of Oppressions, 1:333, Hadith: 2465)***

(5) The Companions (ra) asked: "What is the right of the road?" He ﷺ replied: "To forbid evil." ***(Sahih Bukhari, Book of Oppressions, 1:333, Hadith: 2465)***

(6) He ﷺ said: "If He ﷺ want to sit on the road, then help the oppressed." ***(Sahih Bukhari, Book of Oppressions, 1:333, Hadith: 2465)***

(7) The Companions (ra) asked: "What is the right of the road?" He ﷺ replied: "To save people from trouble." ***(Sahih Bukhari, Book of Oppressions, 1:333, Hadith: 2465)***

(8) The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: Faith has over seventy branches, the most excellent of which is the declaration that there is no god but Allah, and the humblest of which is the removal of what is injurious from the path. ***(Muslim, Book of Faith, 1:37, Hadith 35)***

(9) The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: "Beware of the two things that provoke curses. (One of them is) the one who relieves himself in the street where people pass, or in places where they seek shade." ***(Sahih Muslim, Book of Purification, 1:132, Hadith: 618)***

Sunnah Related to the Path

1. **Protecting one's gaze from non-Mahram women.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 2465)***
2. **Greeting and responding to greetings.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 2465)***
3. **Guiding lost travellers.** ***(Tirmizi, Hadith: 2726)***
4. **Commanding good.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 2465)***
5. **Prohibiting evil.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 2465)***
6. **Helping the oppressed.** ***(Tirmizi, Hadith: 2726)***
7. **Not causing harm to anyone on the way.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 2465)***
8. **Abiding by the government's laws regarding the road.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 7142)***

9. **Removing harmful objects from the road.** ***(Muslim, Hadith: 35)***
10. **Not relieving oneself on the road or throwing trash on it.** ***(Muslim, Hadith: 269)***

Ahadith Related to Answering the Call of Nature

1) Abdullah bin Jafar (ra) reported: The Messenger of Allah ﷺ liked the concealment provided by a lofty place or cluster of dates (while answering the call of nature). ***(Sahih Muslim, Book of Menstruation, 1:155, Hadith: 342)***

2) The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: Be on your guard against three things that provoke cursing: easing in the watering places, on the thoroughfares, and in the shade (of the tree). ***(Abu Dawood, Book of Purification, 1:5, Hadith: 26)***

3) Hazrat Anas(ra) narrated that whenever the Prophet ﷺ went to answer the call of nature, he ﷺ used to say,

اَللّٰهُمَّ إِنِّيْ أَعُوْذُبِكَ مِنَ الْخُبُثِ وَالْخَبَائِثِ

<u>Translation</u>: "O Allah, I seek refuge in You from male and female devils." ***(Bukhari, Book of Ablution, 1:26, Hadith: 142)***

4) Hazrat Habib bin Salih(ra) reported that the Prophet ﷺ used to wear his shoes and cover his head when he ﷺ went to the toilet. ***(Sunan Kubra of Baihaqi, Book of Gathering of Virtuous Actions, 1:155, Hadith: 456)***

5) The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: "None of you should urinate in his wash area for most of the insinuating thoughts come from that." ***(Sunan Ibn Maja, Chapters on Purification and Its Sunnah, Hadith 304)***

6) Narrated Anas ibn Malik (ra): When the Prophet ﷺ entered the lavatory, he ﷺ removed his ring. ***(Abu Dawood, Book of Purification, 1:4, Hadith 19)***

7) Narrated Abdullah ibn Umar (ra): When the Prophet ﷺ wanted to relieve himself, he would not raise his garment until he lowered himself near the ground. ***(Abu Dawood, Book of Purification, 1:3, Hadith 14)***

8) Allah's Messenger ﷺ said, "If anyone of you goes to answer the call of nature, he should neither face nor turn his back towards the Qiblah; he should either face the east or the west." ***(Bukhari, Book of Ablution, 1:26, Hadith: 144)***

9) Hazrat Aisha (ra) said: "Whoever narrated to you that the Prophet ﷺ would urinate while standing, then do not believe him. He ﷺ would not urinate except while squatting." ***(Tirmizi, Book of Purification, 1:9, Hadith 16)***

10) Jabir bin Abdullah (ra) narrated: "A man passed by the Prophet ﷺ while he was urinating, and greeted him by the Salam. The Messenger of Allah ﷺ told him: "If you see me in this situation, do not greet me with the Salam. ***(Sunan Ibn Maja, Book of Purification and its Sunnah, Hadith 352)***

11) The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: "No two people should converse while relieving themselves, each of them looking at the private parts of the other, for Allah, the Mighty and Sublime, hates that." ***(Sunan Ibn Maja, Book of Purification and its Sunnah, Hadith 342)***

12) Allah's Messenger ﷺ said, "Whenever anyone of you goes to a lavatory, he should neither touch nor clean his private parts with his right hand." ***(Sahih Bukhari, Book of Ablution, 1:27, Hadith: 153)***

13) Abu Hurairah (ra) narrated that the Prophet ﷺ said: "The Verse: 'In it are men that love to purify themselves...' (Surah Tauba: 108) was revealed concerning the people of *Quba'*. They used to purify themselves with water (after answering the call of nature). So this Verse was revealed concerning them. ***(Abu Dawood, Book of Purification, 1:7, Hadith: 44)***

14) Allah's Messenger ﷺ said, do not perform istinja with a bone or dung. ***(Tirmizi, Chapter of Purification, Hadith 1:11 Hadith: 18)***

15) Allah's Messenger ﷺ said that whoever cleanse his private parts with stones should do it with the odd Hadith: of stones. ***(Sahih Bukhari, Book of Wudu, 1:28, Hadith: 162)***

16) Hazrat Aisha (ra) narrated: When the Prophet ﷺ came out of the lavatory, he ﷺ used to say:

غُفْرَانَكَ، اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِيْ أَذْهَبَ عَنِّيْ الْأَذٰى وَعَافَانِيْ

(Abu Dawood, Book of Purification, Hadith 1:5, Hadith: 30)

17) Anas bin Malik (ra) said: "Whenever the Prophet ﷺ exited the toilet, he ﷺ would say: (Praise is to Allah Who has relieved me of impurity and given me good health).' ***(Sunan Ibn Maja, Book of Purification and its Sunnah, Hadith: 300)***

18) Abu Hurairah (ra) narrated: "When the Prophet ﷺ would go to the area where he ﷺ would relieve himself, I would bring him water in a pot, or (sometimes) a leather container, for Istinja, then he ﷺ would wipe his hand on the ground. ***(Abu Dawood, Book of Purification, 1:7, Hadith: 45)***

Sunnah Related to Answering the Call of Nature

1. **Concealing oneself in a place while relieving oneself.** ***(Muslim, Hadith: 342)***
2. **Not relieving oneself in prohibited places such as in the middle of the road, shady places, walls of the mosque, and holes of insects.** ***(Abu Dawood, Hadith: 26)***
3. **Entering with the left foot and leaving with the right foot.** ***(Fatawa Hadeesiyah, pg. 61)***
4. **Reciting this dua before entering the toilet:**

   اَللّٰهُمَّ إِنِّيْ أَعُوْذُبِكَ مِنَ الْخُبُثِ وَالْخَبَائِثِ

   (Bukhari, Hadith: 142)
5. **Covering the head while entering.** ***(Sunan Kubra ofBaihaqi, 1:155, Hadith: 456)***
6. **Wearing shoes or slippers while entering.** ***(Sunan KubraofBaihaqi, 1:155,Hadith: 456)***
7. **Not urinating in the bathroom.** ***(Ibn Maja, Hadith: 304)***
8. **Not taking religious texts into the toilet.** ***(Abu Dawood, 1:4, Hadith: 19)***
9. **Uncovering when needed and as much as needed while relieving oneself.** ***(Abu Dawood, Hadith: 13)***
10. **Neither facing nor turning back towards the Qiblah while relieving oneself.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 144)***
11. **Sitting on the left foot.** ***(Alamgiri, 1:50)***
12. **Sitting with both feet spread apart.** ***(Alamgiri, 1:50)***
13. **Not urinating while standing.** ***(Tirmizi, Hadith: 12)***
14. **Not looking at urine or stool.** ***(Alamgiri, 1:50)***

15. **Not urinating in the place of ablution** ***(Alamgiri, 1:50)***
16. **Not mentioning Allah Almighty's name (with the tongue) in the toilet.** ***(Ibn Maja, Hadith: 352)***
17. **Not talking to anyone while in the toilet.** ***(Ibn Maja, Hadith: 342)***
18. **Not touching the private parts with the right hand.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 154)***
19. **Saying "Alhamdulillah" in the heart if one sneezes.** ***(Alamgiri, 1:50)***
20. **Not cleaning with the right hand.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 154)***
21. **Using water and pebbles/stones for cleaning oneself.** ***(Abu Dawood, Hadith: 44)***
22. **Not sitting unnecessarily in the toilet.** ***(Alamgiri, 1:50)***
23. **Not using forbidden things such as bones and dung to clean.** ***(Tirmizi, Hadith: 18)***
24. **Using the odd Hadith: of pebbles/stones for cleaning private parts.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 162)***
25. **Being certain about the completion of urination. (i.e., checking for drops)** ***(Noorul Eezah: 138)***
26. **Exiting the lavatory with the right foot first.** ***(Alamgiri, 1:50)***
27. **Reciting this supplication after leaving the toilet:**

غُفْرَانَكَ، اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِیْ أَذْهَبَ عَنِّیَ الْأَذٰی وَعَافَانِیْ

(Abu Dawood, Hadith:30)

28. **Considering answering the call of nature as a favour and kindness from Allah Almighty.** ***(Ibn Maja, Hadith:300).***
29. **Washing hands with soap or clay after using the toilet.** ***(Abu Dawood, Hadith:45)***

Ahadith Related to Entering the House

1) Imam Ahmad (rh) said, "When a person enters a house, it is appropriate for him to make a sound with his throat or move his shoes. (Tafsir Ibn Kathir under the Almighty's saying: Until you ask forgiveness and greet its people)

2) Someone knocked loudly and continuously at Imam Ahmad's door. When he opened the door, he said, "This is like the way the police knock." ***(Adabul Islam, page. 17)***

3) Hazrat Aisha (ra) said, "The Prophet ﷺ used to start everything from the right side (for good things) whenever it was possible in all his affairs." ***(Sahih Bukhari, Book of Prayer, 1:61, Hadith: 426)***

4) The Prophet ﷺ said: When a man goes into his house, he should say:

اَللّٰهُمَّ إِنِّيْ أَسْئَلُكَ خَيْرَ الْمَوْلَجِ وَ خَيْرَ الْمَخْرَجِ بِسْمِ اللهِ وَلَجْنَا وَبِسْمِ اللهِ خَرَجْنَا ،وَعَلَى اللهِ رَبِّنَا تَوَكَّلْنَا

<u>Translation</u>: "O Allah, I seek the best entry and the best exit. In the name of Allah, we enter, and in the name of Allah we leave, and upon our Lord we trust." He should then salam his family. ***(Sunan Abu Dawood, Book of Manners, 2:695, Hadith: 5096)***

5) The Prophet ﷺ said, "When a person enters his home, let him greet the people of his home." ***(Sunan Abu Dawood, Book of Manners, 2:695, Hadith: 5096)***

6) Hazrat Aisha (ra) reported: "When the Prophet ﷺ entered the house, he would first use the miswak (tooth-

stick)." ***(Muslim, Book of Purification, Chapter of Siwak, Hadith 128:1, Hadith: 253)***

7) Allah's Messenger ﷺ said, "When you enter the house, offer a two-rak'ah prayer, for this will prevent you from evil while entering the house." ***(Musnad Bazzar, 1:357, Hadith: 746)***

Sunnah Related to Entering the House

1. **To make a noise with the throat or shoes to inform the people inside about the arrival.** ***(Tafsir Ibn Kathir under the verse "until you become satisfied and greet its inhabitants.")***
2. **To knock at the door gently.** ***(Adabul Islam, page. 17)***
3. **To enter the house with the right foot first.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith:426)***
4. **To recite this dua upon entering the house:**

اَللّٰهُمَّ إِنِّيْ أَسْعَلُكَ خَيْرَ الْمَوْلَجِ وَخَيْرَ الْمَخْرَجِ بِسْمِ اللهِ وَلَجْنَا وَبِسْمِ اللهِ خَرَجْنَا، وَعَلَى اللهِ رَبِّنَا تَوَكَّلْنَا

(Abu Dawood, Hadith: 5096)

5. **To greet the people with Salam inside the house.** ***(Abu Dawood, Hadith: 5096)***
6. **To use miswak (tooth stick) upon entering the house.** ***(Muslim, Hadith: 253)***
7. **To pray two rak'ah (units) of optional prayer upon entering the house.** ***(Bazzar, vol. 1, p. 357, Hadith: 746)***

Ahadith Related to Leaving Home

1) Umme Salamah (ra) narrated that when the Prophet ﷺ would leave his house, he ﷺ would say:

بِسْمِ اللهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللهِ إِنَّا نَعُوْذُبِكَ مِنْ أَنْ نَزِلَّ أَوْ نَضِلَّ أَوْ نَظْلِمَ أَوْ نُظْلَمَ أَوْ نَجْهَلَ أَوْ يُجْهَلَ عَلَيْنَا

<u>Translation</u>: "In the Name of Allah, I place my trust in Allah. O Allah! We seek refuge in You from slipping unintentionally or becoming misguided or committing oppression or being oppressed or acting ignorantly or being treated ignorantly. ***(Tirmizi, Book of Supplications, 3:181, Hadith 3427)***

2) The Prophet ﷺ said: "Before you leave your house, perform the two rak'ah of prayer. These two rak'ah will protect you from unpleasantness while leaving the house." ***(Musnad Bazzar, 1:357, Hadith: 746)***

3) The Prophet ﷺ said: "When you enter your home, greet your family with Salam (peace), and when you leave, say Salam to them and depart." ***(Shoabul Iman of Baihaqi, Chapter on approaching the people of faith and giving Salam, 11:231, Hadith 8359)***

4) Hazrat Umme Salamah (ra) narrated that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ never went out of my house without raising his eye to the sky and saying:

اَللّٰهُمَّ إِنِّيْ أَعُوْذُبِكَ أَنْ أَضِلَّ أَوْ أُضَلَّ أَوْ أَزِلَّ أَوْ أُزَلَّ أَوْ أَظْلِمَ أَوْ أُظْلَمَ أَوْ أَجْهَلَ أَوْ أُجْهَلَ عَلَيَّ

Translation: "O Allah, I seek refuge with You from going astray, or being led astray, from slipping, or being caused to slip, from wronging others or being wronged, and from behaving or being treated in an ignorant manner." ***(Abu Dawood, Book of Manners, 2:695, Hadith: 5094)***

Sunnah Related to Leaving Home

1. **When leaving the house, recite the following dua:**

بِسْمِ اللهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللهِ إِنَّا نَعُوْذُبِكَ مِنْ أَنْ نَزِلَّ أَوْ نَضِلَّ أَوْ نَظْلِمَ أَوْ نُظْلَمَ أَوْ نَجْهَلَ أَوْ يُجْهَلَ عَلَيْنَا

(Tirmizi, Hadith: 3427)

2. **If possible, offer two rak'ah of prayer before leaving the house.** ***(Musnad Bazzar, 1:357, Hadith: 746)***
3. **Say Salam while leaving the house.** ***(Shoabul Iman, Hadith: 8359)***
4. **While looking towards the sky after leaving the house, recite the following dua:**

اَللّٰهُمَّ إِنِّيْ أَعُوْذُبِكَ أَنْ أَضِلَّ أَوْ أُضَلَّ أَوْ أَزِلَّ أَوْ أُزَلَّ أَوْ أَظْلِمَ أَوْ أُظْلَمَ أَوْ أَجْهَلَ أَوْ أُجْهَلَ عَلَيَّ

(Abu Dawood, Hadith: 5094)

Ahadith Related to Eating

1) The Messenger of Allah ﷺforbade two kinds of eating: Sitting at a table where *Khamr* (liquor) is being drunk and eating when lying on one's stomach." ***(Abu Dawood, Book of Food, 2:530, Hadith: 3774)***

2) Allah says: O Messengers, eat from the lawful things and act righteously. ***(Surah Mu'minoon: 51)***

3) Allah says: Eat and drink, but do not waste. ***(Surah A'raf: 31)***

4) The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: Take dinner, even if it is just with a handful of something to fill. For indeed

avoiding dinner is from senility. ***(Tirmizi, Book of Meals, 2:7, Hadith: 1856)***

5) Allah's Messenger ﷺ said: Do not drink in silver or golden vessels and do not eat in plates of such metals. ***(Sahih Bukhari, Book of Foods, 2:816, Hadith: 5426)***

6) Narrated Sahl bin Saad (ra): We used to have a midday nap and take our meals after the Friday (prayer). ***(Bukhari, Book of Asking Permission, 2:929, Hadith: 6279)***

7) The Prophet ﷺ said: Whoever eats garlic or onion should keep away from our mosque or remain in his house. ***(Bukhari, Book of Azan, 1:118, Hadith: 855)***

8) The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: Eating in the marketplace is a lack of modesty and a sign of vulgarity. ***(Majma' al-Zawaid, Book of Food, 5:25, Hadith: 7920)***

9) He ﷺ said: If you gather together at your food and mention Allah's name, you will be blessed in it. ***(Abu Dawood, Book of Food, 2:528, Hadith: 3764)***

10) The Prophet ﷺ said: Washing hands before eating and washing hands after eating brings blessings to the food. ***(ShamaailTirmizi, p.129, Hadith:191)***

11) Hazrat Qatada (ra) was asked, "Over what did he (Allah's Messenger ﷺ) use to take his meals?" Qatada said, "On leather dining sheet (dastarkhwan)." ***(Bukhari, Book of Foods, 2:881, Hadith: 5415)***

12) Narrated Jabir ibn Abdullah: The Messenger of Allah ﷺ came out from a mountain valley where he had relieved himself. There were some dried dates on a shield before us. We called him, and he ﷺ ate with us.

He ﷺ did not touch the water. ***(Abu Dawood, Book of Foods, 2:528, Hadith: 3762)***

13) There were many things placed on the dining mat before the noble Prophet ﷺ. So he ﷺ said to his companions: "When you find such things, and you extend your hands towards them, then say: بسم الله وعلى بركة الله(In the name of Allah, with the blessings of Allah)." ***(Moajamul Ausat of Tabarani, Bab Man Ismuhu Ahmad, 2:365, Hadith: 4247)***

14) The Prophet ﷺ said: "I eat as a slave eats, and I sit as a slave sits." ***(Musnad Abu Ya'la, Musnad Aisha, 318:8, Hadith: 3920)***

15) The Prophet ﷺsaid: "Do not smell your food like a wild animal." ***(Kanzul Ummal, 15:261, Hadith: 40873)***

16) Hazrat Abu Hurairah (ra) reported that the Prophet ﷺ never found fault with any food. ***(Sahih Bukhari, Book of Virtue, 1:503, Hadith:3563)***

17) The Prophet ﷺ said: "When you eat food, take off your shoes, for it is more comfortable for your feet." ***(Majma al-Zawaid, Bookof Food, 5:23, Hadith: 7912)***

Ahadith Related to Etiquette While Eating

1. **Umar bin Abi Salama (ra) narrated that the Prophet ﷺ said: "O boy, mention the Name of Allah and eat with your right hand."** ***(Bukhari, 5376)***

2. **Hazrat Kaab bin Malik (ra) said: "Allah's Messenger ﷺ used to eat with three fingers."** ***(Muslim, 2032)***

3. **The Prophet ﷺ said: "Eat from what is in front of you."** ***(Bukhari, 5376)***
4. **The Prophet ﷺ said: "Blessings descend in the middle of the food, so eat from around the sides and not from the middle."** ***(Tirmizi, 1805)***
5. **The Prophet ﷺ said: "When one of you forgets to mention Allah's name at the beginning of the meal, he should say: بِسْمِ اللهِ أَوَّلَهُ وَآخِرَهُ(In the Name of Allah at the beginning and at the end)."** ***(Abu Dawood, 3767)***
6. **The Prophet ﷺ said: "Food that is not too hot is more blessed."** ***(Musnad Ahmad, 26958)***
7. **The Prophet ﷺ said: "Three things are disliked: blowing during prostration, blowing into a drink, and blowing into the food."** ***(Kanzul Ummal, 22227)***
8. **The Prophet ﷺ said: "When any one of you drops a morsel, he should remove anything filthy from it and then eat it and should not leave it for Satan."** ***(Muslim, 2034)***
9. **The Prophet ﷺ said: "If a fly falls into your drink, dip it in and take it out, for one of its wings has a disease, and the other has the cure."** ***(Bukhari, 3320)***
10. **The Prophet ﷺ said: "I do not take my meals while leaning (against something)."** ***(Bukhari, 5398)***

Ahadith Related to After Eating

1) Hazrat Anas (ra) narrated that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ commanded us that we should wipe clean the dish. ***(Muslim, Book of Drinks, 2:76, Hadith: 2034)***

2) Abu Hurairah (ra) reported Allah's Messenger ﷺ as saying: When any one of you eats food, he should lick his fingers. ***(Muslim, Book of Drinks, 2:76, Hadith: 2035)***

3) Hazrat Anas (ra) said: "The Prophet of Allah ﷺ used to lick his fingers thrice after eating." ***(ShamaailTirmizi, Chapter on the Description of the Eating of the Messenger of Allah, Hadith: 142)***

4) Hazrat Kaab bin Ajrah (ra) said: "I saw that the Prophet ﷺ used to eat with three fingers - the thumb, the index finger and the middle finger. Then, before wiping them, he would clean them (in a specific order) by cleaning the middle finger first, then the index finger, and then the thumb." ***(Moajamul Ausat of Tabarani, 2:180, Hadith: 1649)***

5) Allah Almighty said: O you who believe, eat of the good things We have provided for you, and be grateful to Allah if you truly worship Him alone. ***(Surah Baqarah:172)***

6) Abu Saeed Khudri (ra)` said: When Allah's Messenger ﷺ finished his meal, he ﷺ would say: 'Praise be to Allah, who has fed us and quenched our thirst, and has made us Muslims! ***(Shamaail Tirmizi, Chapter on what Rasoolullah Said Before and After Eating, Hadith:190)***

7) The Prophet ﷺ said: "When a meal is served, a man should not stand up until it is removed." ***(Sunan Ibn Maja, Book of Food, Hadith 3295)***

(8) The Prophet ﷺ said: If anyone spends the night with grease on his hand which he has not washed away, he can blame only himself if some trouble comes to him. ***(Sunan Abu Dawood, Book of Food, 2:538, Hadith 3852)***

(9) Suwaid bin Noman (ra) said: "During the journey to Khaibar, we ate, and then Allah's Messenger ﷺ stood up for the prayer. He ﷺ rinsed his mouth with water, and we, too, rinsed our mouths." ***(Sahih Bukhari, Book of Food, 2:820, Hadith: 5454)***

(10) The Prophet ﷺ said: "Gargle and rinse after eating." ***(Kanzul Ummal, Chapter on the manners of eating, 15:355, Hadith 40836)***

Ahadith Related to Others While Eating

1) Allah Almighty says: If at the time of distribution [other] relatives, orphans, and the needy are present, give them something too. (Surah Nisa: 8)

2) The Prophet ﷺ said: "When your servant brings your meals to you, then if you do not let him sit and share the meals, then you should at least give him a mouthful or two mouthfuls of that meal or a meal or two meals, as he has prepared it." ***(Bukhari, Book of Emancipation, 10:347, Hadith: 2557)***

3) Allah's Messenger ﷺ said: When one of you goes to his Muslim brother and eats at his place, do not ask anything about it, and if there is any drink, do not ask anything about it. ***(Shoabul Iman of Baihaqi, Chapter 3 on the goodness of food and clothing, 7:1526 Hadith: 19 54)***

4) Allah Almighty says: And they give them preference over themselves even though they may be in dire need. ***(Surah Hashr: 9)***

5) He ﷺ said: A (perfect) Muslim is one from whose tongue and hands people are safe. ***(Bukhari, Book of Faith, 1:6 Hadith: 10)***

6) Abdullah ibn Umar ﷺ narrated, "The Messenger of Allah ﷺ prohibited taking two dates at a time until seeking permission from one's companion." ***(Tirmizi, Book of Foods, 2:3 Hadith: 1814)***

7) The Prophet ﷺ said: "When a meal is served, a man should not stand up until it is removed, and he should not take his hand away, even if he is full until the people have finished. And let him continue eating. For a man may make his companion shy, causing him to withhold his hand, and perhaps he has a need for the food" ***(Sunan Ibn Maja, Book of Food, Hadith: 3295)***

8) Jabir bin Abdullah (ra) narrates: Abu Haisam prepared some food for the Prophet ﷺ and invited him and his Companions. When they had finished eating, the Prophet ﷺ said: "Reward your brother." They said: "O Messenger of Allah ﷺ, what is his reward? He ﷺ said: When you enter someone's house, and he feeds you and gives you water to drink, then you pray for him, this is his reward." ***(Abu Dawood, Book of Foods, 2:538, Hadith: 3853)***

9) When the Prophet ﷺ would visit the home of one of his companions for a meal, upon finishing the meal, he ﷺ would recite the following dua:

أَكَلَ طَعَامَكُمُ الْأَبْرَارُ وَصَلَّتْ عَلَيْكُمُ الْمَلَائِكَةُ وَأَفْطَرَ عِنْدَكُمُ الصَّائِمُونَ

<u>Translation</u>: "May the righteous people among you partake of your food, may the angels send blessings

upon you, and may the fasting people break their fast in your home."

He ﷺ would also recite the following dua:

اَللّٰهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَهُمْ فِيْمَا رَزَقْتَهُمْ فَاغْفِرْ لَهُمْ فَارْحَمْهُمْ

Translation: "O Allah, bless them, provide for them, forgive them, and have mercy on them." ***(Abu Dawood, Book of Foods, 2:538, Hadith: 3854)***

10) Allah says: "When you have eaten, then disperse." ***(Surah Ahzab, 33:53)***

11) The Prophet ﷺ said: You will get a reward for whatever you spend for Allah's sake, even for a morsel of food you put in your wife's mouth.' ***(Bukhari, Book of Funerals, 1:173, Hadith: 1295)***

Sunnah Related to Eating

1. **Recite *Bismillah* before eating.** ***(Sunan Tirmizi, Hadith: 1858)***
2. **Do not eat when your stomach is full.** ***(Abu Dawood, Hadith: 3774)***
3. **Do not overeat.** ***(Siyar A'lam An Nubala, 10:36)***
4. **Eat Halal food.** ***(Surah Mu'minoon: 51)***
5. **Do not be extravagant in eating and drinking.** ***(Surah A'raf: 31)***
6. **Eat to gain strength for worship and to follow the command of Allah.** ***(Surah Mu'minoon:51)***
7. **Do not skip dinner.** ***(Tirmizi, Hadith: 1856)***

8. **Do not eat in vessels made of gold and silver.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 5426)***
9. **Eat and nap after Friday's prayer.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 6279)***
10. **Do not eat raw onions, garlic, and other strong-smelling stuff before prayer.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 855)***
11. **Do not eat on the road.** ***(Majma al-Zawa'id, Hadith: 7920)***
12. **Eat together.** ***(Abu Dawood, Hadith: 3764)***
13. **Wash hands before eating.** ***(ShamaailTirmizi, Hadith: 191)***
14. **Use a dining sheet/mat. (*Dastarkhwan*) to eat** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 5386)***
15. **No harm in not washing hands before a light breakfast.** ***(Abu Dawood, Hadith: 3713)***
16. **Recite** بِسْمِ اللهِ وَعَلٰى بَرَكَةِ اللهِ ***(Moajamul Ausat, Hadith: 4247)***
17. **Eat with modesty and adopt a humble sitting.** ***(Abu Ya'la, 318:8, Hadith: 3920)***
18. **Do not sniff food.** ***(Kanzul Ummal, Hadith: 40873)***
19. **Do not find fault with food.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith:3563)***
20. **Take off your shoes and eat.** ***(Majma al-Zawa'id, Hadith: 7912)***

Sunnah Related to Etiquette While Eating

1. **Eat with your right hand.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 5376)***
2. **Eat with three fingers.** ***(Muslim, Hadith: 2032)***
3. **Take small bites.** ***(Adab fid Deen, p. 57)***

4. **Eat from the side of the dish that is in front of you.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 5376)***
5. **Do not eat from the middle of the dish; eat from around the sides.** ***(Tirmizi, Hadith: 1805)***
6. **Chew your food properly.** ***(Al-Adab fid Deen, p. 55)***
7. **If you forget to say *Bismillah* at the beginning, then say بِسْمِ اللهِ أَوَّلَهُ وَآخِرَهُ.** ***(Abu Dawood, Hadith: 3767)***
8. **Engage in pleasant conversation during the meal.** ***(Ihya ul Uloom, Vol. 2, p. 7)***
9. **Do not eat very hot food.** ***(Musnad Ahmad, Hadith: 22958)***
10. **Do not blow on your food or drink.** ***(Kanzul Ummal, Hadith: 22227)***
11. **If food falls on the tablecloth/dining sheet, pick it up and eat it.** ***(Muslim, Hadith: 2034)***
12. **If a fly falls into your food (whether hot or cold), dip it completely, remove it, and eat the food.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 3320)***
13. **Do not eat while reclining.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 5398)***

Sunnah Related to After Eating

1. **Clean the vessel.** ***(Muslim, Hadith 2034)***
2. **Lick clean the fingers.** ***(Muslim, Hadith 2034)***
3. **Lick clean the fingers three times.** ***(ShamaailTirmizi, Hadith 142)***
4. **Clean the middle finger first, then the index finger, then the thumb.** ***(Moajamul Ausat by Tabarani, Hadith 1649)***
5. **Give thanks to Allah after eating.** ***(Qur'an 2:172)***

6. **Recite this dua after eating:**

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِیْ أَطْعَمَنَا وَسَقَانَا وَجَعَلَنَا مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِیْنَ۔ اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِیْ أَطْعَمَ وَسَقٰی وَسَوَّغَهٗ وَجَعَلَ لَهٗ مَخْرَجًا

(Shamaail Tirmizi, Hadith 190)

7. **First, pick up the dining sheet/cloth and then get up yourself.** ***(Ibn Maja, Hadith 3295)***
8. **Wash hands after eating.** ***(Abu Dawood, Hadith 3852)***
9. **Rinse after eating.** ***(Sahih Bukhari, Hadith 5454)***
10. **Clean the teeth with a toothpick after eating.** ***(Kanzul Ummal, Hadith 40836)***

Sunnah Related to Others While Eating

1. **Invite the people present for food.** ***(Surah Nisa: 8)***
2. **Feed the servant with you or at least give him some food.** ***(Sahih Bukhari, Hadith: 2557)***
3. **Do not unnecessarily investigate the legality or illegality of the meal.** ***(Shoabul Iman of Baihaqi, Hadith: 5419)***
4. **When the quantity of food is small, give preference to each other.** ***(Surah Hashr: 9)***
5. **Eat while considering the mood of your companions (i.e. do not do anything during eating that might be unpleasant for others).** ***(Sahih Bukhari, Hadith: 10)***
6. **Do not mention death or any unpleasant thing during eating so that the attendees do not feel disgusted.** ***(Adab fid Din: 56)***
7. **Do not eat more than one date (or other such things like grapes, etc.) together without the permission of the host.** ***(Tirmizi, Hadith: 1814)***

8. **Do not keep looking at other people sharing the meal.** *(Adab fid Din: 55)*
9. **When eating together, do not leave until everyone has finished.** *(Ibn Maja, Hadith: 3295)*
10. **After eating at someone else's place, pray for their well-being and blessings.** *(Abu Dawood, Hadith: 3853)*
11. **Say this dua to the host:**

أَكَلَ طَعَامَكُمُ الْأَبْرَارُ وَصَلَّتْ عَلَيْكُمُ الْمَلَائِكَةُ وَأَفْطَرَ عِنْدَكُمُ الصَّائِمُوْنَ

Another dua is:

اَللّٰهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَهُمْ فِيْمَا رَزَقْتَهُمْ فَاغْفِرْ لَهُمْ فَارْحَمْهُمْ

(Abu Dawood, Hadith: 3854)

12. **After being invited for a meal, do not sit for too long without any reason.** *(Surah Ahzab: 53)*

Ahadith Related to Etiquette While Drinking

1) Hazrat Naufal bin Muawiya (ra) said: "I saw the Messenger of Allah ﷺ drinking water in three breaths (sips) and reciting *Bismillah* in the beginning." *(Moajamul Ausatof Tabarani, Book of Knowledge, 2:294, Hadith: 6452)*

2) Allah's Messenger ﷺ said: None of you should drink while standing, and if anyone forgets, he must vomit. *(Muslim, Book of Drinks, 2:73, Hadith: 2026)*

3) Allah's Messenger ﷺ said: When a person drinks, he should drink with his right hand, for Satan eats and drinks with his left hand. *(Muslim, Book of Drinks, 2:72, Hadith: 2020)*

4) Allah's Messenger ﷺ said: When one of you drinks, let him not breathe into the vessel. *(Bukhari, Book of Drinks, 2:841, Hadith: 5630)*

5) Abu Saeed Khudri (ra) said that Allah's Prophet ﷺ has forbidden drinking from the broken edges of a vessel." ***(Abu Dawood, Book of Drinks, 2:523, Hadith: 3722)***

6) Narrated Abu Hurairah (ra): The Prophet ﷺ forbade drinking water directly from the mouth of a water skin. ***(Bukhari, Book of Drinks, 12: 821, Hadith: 5628)***

7) Abu Saeed Khudri (ra) said that the Prophet ﷺ prohibited blowing into the drink. ***(Tirmizi, Book of Drinks, 2:11, Hadith: 1887)***

8) He ﷺsaid: "Then remove the cup away from your mouth (then breathe)." ***(Tirmizi, Book of Drinks, 2:11, Hadith: 1887)***

9) Allah's Messenger ﷺ said: Allah is pleased with His servant who says: *Alhamdulillah* while taking a morsel of food and while drinking. ***(Muslim, Kitab al-Dhikr wa al-Du'a, 2:352, Hadith: 2734)***

(10) Hazrat Aisha (ra) said: "The Prophet ﷺ loved to drink cold and sweet drinks." ***(ShamaailTirmizi, Bab Maja fi Sifat Sharab Rasulullah, Hadith: 208)***

(11) The Prophet ﷺ said: "If a fly falls into your drink, dip it in and take it out, for one of its wings has a disease, and the other has the cure." ***(Bukhari, Book of creation, 1:467, Hadith: 3320)***

(12) Hazrat Abu Jafar (ra) narrates that when Allah's Messenger ﷺ drank water, he ﷺ would recite this supplication:

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِیْ سَقَانَا عَذْبًا فُرَاتًا بِرَحْمَتِهٖ، وَلَمْ یَجْعَلْهُ مِلْحًا أُجَاجًا بِذُنُوْبِنَا

Translation: All praises are for Allah, Who has given us sweet and plentiful water to drink and has not made it bitter or salty because of our sins. ***(Kanzul Ummal, 7; 111, Hadith: 18226)***

13) The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: 'Whoever Allah feeds some food, then let him say:

اَللّٰهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَنَا فِيْهِ وَأَطْعِمْنَا خَيْرًا مِنْهُ

Translation: O Allah, bless it for us, and feed us better than it.And whomsoever Allah gives milk to drink, then let him say:

اَللّٰهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَنَا فِيْهِ وَزِدْنَا مِنْهُ

Translation: O Allah bless it for us, and grant us increase in it. ***(Tirmizi, Chapter on Supplication, 2:183, Hadith: 3455)***

14) The Prophet ﷺ said: 'Rinse your mouths after drinking milk for there is some greasiness in it. ***(Ibn Maja, Book of Purification and Its Sunnah, Hadith: 498)***

15) Narrated Anas bin Malik (ra): I saw Allah's Messenger ﷺ drinking milk. He came to my house, and I milked a sheep and then mixed the milk with water from the well for Allah's Messenger ﷺ. He took the bowl and drank. Abu Bakr (ra) was sitting on his left, and a Bedouin on his right. He ﷺ then gave the remaining milk to the Bedouin and said, 'The right! The right (first).' ***(Bukhari, Book of Drinks, 2: 839, Hadith: 5612)***

16) Narrated Sahl bin Saad (ra): Allah's Messenger ﷺ was offered something to drink. He ﷺ drank it while a boy was on his right and some senior companions were

on his left. He ﷺ said to the boy, "May I give these (elderly) people first?" The boy said, "By Allah, O Allah's Messenger ﷺ! I will not give up my share from you to somebody else." On that, Allah's Messenger ﷺ placed the cup in that boy's hand. ***(Bukhari, Book of Drinks, 2:840, Hadith: 5620)***

17) The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: The one who serves the people is the last among them to drink. ***(Muslim, Book of Mosques, 10:238, Hadith: 681)***

Sunnah Related to Etiquette While Drinking

1. **Reciting *Bismillah* before drinking.** ***(Moajamul Ausat of Tabarani, 6452)***
2. **Drinking after looking into the vessel.** ***(Matali' al-Budoor wa Manazil as Suroor, 1:176)***
3. **Sitting while drinking.** ***(Muslim, 2026)***
4. **Drinking with the right hand.** ***(Muslim, 2020)***
5. **Drinking in three sips.** ***(Moajamul Ausat of Tabarani, 6452)***
6. **Not breathing/sighing into the cup/glass while drinking.** ***(Bukhari, 5630)***
7. **Not drinking from the broken side of the cup/glass.** ***(Abu Dawood, 3721)***
8. **Not drinking directly from the mouth of water skin (or the bottle).** ***(Bukhari, 5628)***
9. **Not blowing into the cup/glass.** ***(Tirmizi, 1887)***
10. **Keeping the cup/glass away from the mouth while taking a breath.** ***(Tirmizi, 1887)***

11. **Praising Allah after drinking.** ***(Muslim, 2734)***
12. **Drinking cold and sweet water.** ***(ShamaailTirmizi, 208)***
13. **If a fly falls into your drink, dip it in, take it out, and then drink.** ***(Bukhari, 3320)***
14. **Reciting this dua after drinking water:**

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِیْ سَقَانَا عَذْبًا فُرَاتًا بِرَحْمَتِهٖ وَلَمْ یَجْعَلْهُ مِلْحًا أُجَاجًا بِذُنُوْبِنَا

(Kanzul Ummal, 18226)

15. **Reciting this dua while drinking milk (or any milk-based drink):**

اَللّٰهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَنَا فِيْهِ وَزِدْنَا مِنْهُ

(Tirmizi, 3455)

16. **Rinsing your mouth after drinking milk (or any oily/greasy substance).** ***(Ibn Maja, Hadith 3322)***
17. **Giving the drink to the person on your right when serving multiple people.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith 5612)***
18. **Taking permission from the person sitting on the right if you have to offer a drink to someone else first.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith 5620)***
19. **The person who serves the drink should be the last to drink.** ***(Muslim, Hadith 681)***

Ahadith Related to Etiquette of Salam (Greeting)

1) Narrated Bara bin Azib (ra): Allah's Messenger ﷺ ordered us to do seven (things): (one of them is) to propagate Salam (greeting). ***(Bukhari, Book of Etiquette of Greetings, Hadith 6235)***

2) The Prophet ﷺ said, "Allah created Adam in His image, sixty cubits (about 30 meters) in height. When He created him, He said (to him), "Go and greet that group of angels sitting there, and listen to what they will say in reply to you, for that will be your greeting and the greeting of your offspring." Adam (went and) said, *Assalamu Alaikum* (Peace be upon you). They replied, *Assalamu Alaikum wa Rahmatullah* (Peace and Allah's Mercy be on you). So they increased *Wa Rahmatullah*. ***(Bukhari, Book of Etiquette of Greetings, Hadith 6227)***

3) Narrated Imran ibn Husain (ra): A man came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: As Salamu Alaikum (Peace be upon you). He ﷺ responded to his salutation. He then sat down. The Prophet ﷺ said: *Ten* (rewards). Another man came and said: As Salamu Alaikum wa Rahmatullah (Peace and Allah's mercy be upon you). He ﷺ responded to his salutation when he sat down. He ﷺ said: *Twenty* (rewards). Another man came and said: As Salamu Alaikum wa Rahmatullahi Wa Barakatuh (Peace and Allah's mercy and blessings be upon you). When he sat down, the Prophet ﷺ responded to him and said:*Thirty* (rewards). ***(Abu Dawood, Book of Etiquette, 2:706, Hadith 5195)***

4) The Prophet ﷺ was asked: 'O Messenger of Allah ﷺ! When two men meet, which of them should initiate the Salam?' He ﷺ said: 'The nearest of them to Allah.' ***(Tirmizi, Book of Etiquette and Manners, 2:99, Hadith: 2694)***

5) The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: "The Salam is before talking. ***(Tirmizi, Chapters on Etiquette and Manners, 2:9 Hadith: 2699)***

6) Narrated Anas (ra): Whenever Allah's Messenger ﷺ greeted somebody, he ﷺ used to greet him three times. ***(Bukhari, Book of Greetings, 2:923, Hadith: 6244)***

7) Narrated Abu Hurairah (ra): Allah's Messenger ﷺ said, "The younger person should greet the older one, and the walking person should greet the sitting one, and the small number of persons should greet the large number of persons." ***(Bukhari, Book of Greetings, 2:921, Hadith: 6234)***

8) Sabit Al Banani (rh) narrated that Anas bin Malik (ra) passed by a group of boys and greeted them, and then said, "The Prophet ﷺ used to do so." ***(Bukhari, Book of Greetings, 2:923, Hadith: 624)***

9) Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: Do not say *Alaikas Salam* (On you be peace), for *Alaikas Salam*, is a greeting for the dead." ***(Abu Dawood, Book of Clothing, 2:564, Hadith: 4084)***

10) The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: "He is not one of us who resembles other than us, nor who resembles the Jews nor the Christians. For indeed greeting of the Jews is pointing the finger, and the greeting of the Christians is waving with the hand." ***(Tirmizi, Chapters on Etiquette and Manners, 2:99, Hadith: 2695)***

11) The Prophet ﷺ said: "Do not initiate the greeting (Salam) with Jews and Christians." ***(Muslim, Book of Peace, 2:214, Hadith: 2167)***

12) The Prophet ﷺ said: "When the people of the Book (Jews and Christians) greet you, say, 'Wa Alaikum (and upon you)." ***(Bukhari, Book of Etiquette, 2:925, Hadith: 6258)***

13) The Prophet ﷺ said: "When two Muslims meet, and there is a barrier (such as a tree, stone or building) between them, and then they come together (after crossing the barrier), they should greet each other again." ***(Shoabul Iman, 11:237, Hadith: 8471)***

14) The Prophet ﷺ said: "There are five rights of one Muslim upon another Muslim: (one of them is) to respond to his greeting (Salam)." ***(Bukhari, Book of Funerals, 1:166, Hadith: 1240)***

15) Narrated Asma bint Yazid (ra): The Messenger of Allah ﷺ passed through the Masjid one day, and a group of women were sitting, so he ﷺ motioned his hand with the Salam. ***(Tirmizi, Chapters on Etiquette and Manners, 2:99, Hadith: 2297)***

16) Hazrat Miqdad (ra) said: "(It was the habit) of the Prophet ﷺ to come during the night and greet (the people present there) in a manner that would not wake up one in sleep but make one who was awake hear it." ***(Muslim, Book of Drinks, 2:184, Hadith: 2055)***

17) The Prophet ﷺ said: When one of you comes to an assembly, he should give a salutation (salam), and if he feels inclined to get up, he should give a salutation (salam), for the former is not more of a duty than the latter." ***(Abu Dawood, Book of Manners, 2:695, Hadith: 5208)***

18) The Prophet ﷺ said, "When a person enters his house, he should recite this supplication:

اَللّٰهُمَّ إِنِّيْ أَسْأَلُكَ خَيْرَ الْمَوْلِجِ وَخَيْرَ الْمَخْرَجِ بِسْمِ اللهِ وَلَجْنَا وَبِسْمِ اللهِ خَرَجْنَا وَعَلَى اللهِ رَبِّنَا تَوَكَّلْنَا

Then he should greet his family members with Salam." ***(Abu Dawood, Book of Manners, 2:695, Hadith: 5096)***

19) If the house is empty, then greet in this manner:

اَلسَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلٰى عِبَادِاللهِ الصَّالِحِيْنَ

(Shami, 413)

20) Allah Almighty said: When you are given a greeting (salam), respond with a better greeting or (at least) return the same. ***(Surah Nisa:86)***

21) The Prophet ﷺ said to Aisha (ra), "Jibril (AS) conveys Salamto you." ***(Bukhari, Book of Etiquette, 2:924, Hadith: 6253)***

22) A Companion (ra) came to the Prophet ﷺ and said, My father sends you a greeting (salam). He ﷺ said: ***Alaika Wa Ala Abikassalam*** **(Upon you and your father be peace).** ***(Abu Dawood, Book of Manners, 2:710, Hadith: 5231)***

23) Hazrat Usama bin Zaid (ra) narrates that the Prophet ﷺ passed by a gathering in which Muslims, idolaters and Jewswere present, and he ﷺ greeted them with Salam. ***(Bukhari, Book of Etiquette, 2:924, Hadith: 6254)***

Sunnah Related to Etiquette of Salam (Greeting)

1. **To make *Salam* common.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 6235)***
2. **To say *Salam* using Islamic wordings.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 6227)***
3. **To say complete *Salam* means, "Assalamu Alaikum Wa Rahmatullahi Wa Barakatuh."** ***(Abu Dawood, Hadith: 5195).***

4. **To take the initiative in *Salam*.** ***(Tirmizi, Hadith: 2694)***
5. **To say *Salam* before starting a conversation** ***(Tirmizi, Hadith: 2699)***
6. **If the response to *Salam* is not received, then repeat the *Salam* three times.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 6244)***
7. **Younger ones should say *Salam* to older ones, passersby to seated ones and the smaller group to the larger group.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 6334)***
8. **To greet children with *Salam*.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 6247)***
9. **Do not start *Salam* with the wordings of the deceased (instead of "Assalamu Alaikum," do not say "Alaikumus Salam")** ***(Abu Dawood, Hadith: 4084)***
10. **Do not imitate non-Muslims in their way of greeting** ***(Tirmizi, Hadith: 2695)***
11. **Do not initiate *Salam* to the People of the Book and polytheists.** ***(Muslim, Hadith: 2167)***
12. **In response to the *Salam* of a non-Muslim, only say "Wa Alaikum"** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 6258)***
13. **After a short separation, if you come face to face again, then *Salam* again.** ***(Shoabul Iman, Hadith: 8471)***
14. **Respond to *Salam*** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 1240)***
15. **Greet mahram women with *Salam*.** ***(Tirmizi, Hadith: 2698)***
16. **In the presence of sleeping people, give *Salam* in a moderate tone.** ***(Muslim, Hadith: 2055)***
17. **Give *Salam* when leaving a gathering.** ***(Abu Dawood, Hadith: 5208)***
18. **Suppose several people are present in a gathering, and someone enters the gathering and greet someone**

with *Salam* by name. In that case, only that person is obligated to respond. ***(Alamgiri 5:325)***

19. When entering a house, greet the people inside with Salam. ***(Abu Dawood, Hadith: 5096)***

20. If a house is empty, greet with *Salam* in this way:

اَلسَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلٰى عِبَادِاللّٰهِ الصّٰلِحِيْنَ

(Shami 413)

21. The one greeted with *Salam* should respond in better words or at least with the same words. ***(Al-Nisa 86)***

22. To give *Salam* to absentees. ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 6253)***

23. Respond to absentees' *Salam* in these words,

عَلَيْكَ وَعَلَيْكَ السَّلَامُ

(Abu Dawood, Hadith: 5231)

24. There is no harm in greeting in a joint gathering of Muslims and non-Muslims with Salam. ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 6254)***

Ahadith Related to Etiquette of Sleeping

1) Allah's Messenger ﷺ said: Close the door. ***(Muslim, Book of Drinks, 2: 170, Hadith: 4014.)***

2) Allah's Messenger ﷺ said: "When you go to sleep, extinguish your lamp." ***(Abu Dawood, Book of Manners, 2:712, Hadith: 5247)***

3) The Prophet ﷺ said: If anyone spends the night with grease on his hand which he has not washed away, he

can blame only himself if some trouble comes to him. ***(Sunan Abu Dawood, Book of Food, 2:538, Hadith 3852)***

4) The Prophet ﷺ said, "When anyone of you goes to bed, he ﷺ should dust off his bed with the inside of his waist sheet. ***(Bukhari, Book of Supplications, 2:935, Hadith: 6320)***

5) Narrated Abu Barza (ra): Allah's Messenger ﷺ disliked sleeping before and talking after the Isha prayer. (Bukhari, Book of Prayer Times, 1:80, Hadith: 568)

6) Allah's Messenger ﷺ said: "When you go to your bed, perform wudu (ablution) like the one for the prayer." (Bukhari, Book of Ablution, 2:712, Hadith: 5247)

7) Abdullah bin Abbas (ra) said that Allah's Prophet ﷺused to apply *Ithmid* Kohl to his eyes before sleeping. (ShamaailTirmizi, Chapter on What is Mentioned about the Prophet's Kohl, p. 2.)

8) The Prophet ﷺ said: "Whoever goes to his bed and says:

أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللهَ الَّذِيْ لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّوْمُ وَأَتُوْبُ إِلَيْهِ

three times, Allah shall forgive him his sins if they were like the foam of the sea, even if they were the Hadith: of leaves of the trees, even if they were the Hadith: of sand particles, even if they were the Hadith: of the days of the world." ***(Tirmizi, Chapter on What is Mentioned about the Dua When Going to Bed, Hadith: 3397)***

9) When Satan came to Hazrat Abu Hurairah (ra), he said, "When you go to sleep, recite *Ayatal Kursi* (Allahu

La Ilaha Illahu....). Through its blessings, Allah will appoint a guard to protect you until morning, and no Satan will come near you until morning." When Hazrat Abu Hurairah (ra) informed the Prophet ﷺ of it, he ﷺ said: "He really spoke the truth, although he is an absolute liar." ***(Sahih Bukhari, Business by Proxy, 10:310, Hadith:231)***

10) Allah's Messenger ﷺ said: "If a person lies down on his bed and he intended to get up for worship, but sleep overtakes him until morning, then he will have recorded that which he intended, and his sleep is a charity given to him by his Lord, the Mighty and Sublime." ***(Sunan Nasaai, Book of Prayer, 1:199, Hadith: 1788)***

بِاسْمِكَ رَبِّي وَضَعْتُ جَنبِي وَبِكَ أَرْفَعُهُ، فَإِنْ أَمْسَكْتَ نَفسِي فَارْحَمْهَا ،وَإِنْ أَرْسَلْتَهَا فَاحْفَظْهَا بِمَا تَحْفَظُ بِهِ عِبَادَكَ الصَّالِحِيْنَ. (بخاری،۱:۱۲۶۱)

اَللّٰهُمَّ رَبَّ السَّمٰوٰاتِ وَرَبَّ الْاَرْضِ، وَرَبَّ الْعَرْشِ الْعَظِيْمِ رَبَّنَا وَرَبَّ كُلِّ شَیْءٍ ،فَالِقَ الْحَبِّ وَ النَّوٰی، وَمُنْزِلَ التَّوْرٰةِ وَ الإِنْجِيْلِ وَ الْفُرْقَانِ، أَعُوْذُبِكَ مِنْ شَرِّ كُلِّ شَیْءٍ أَنْتَ اٰخِذُبِنَاصِيَتِه، اَللّٰهُمَّ أَنْتَ الْأَوَّلُ فَلَيْسَ قَبْلَكَ شَیْءٌ وَأَنْتَ الْاٰخِرُ فَلَيْسَ بَعْدَكَ شَیْءٌ، وَ أَنْتَ الظَّاهِرُ ،فَلَيْسَ فَوْقَكَ شَیْءٌ، وَ أَنْتَ الْبَاطِنُ فَلَيْسَ دُوْنَكَ شَیْءٌ ،اِقْضِ عَنَّا الدَّيْنَ وَ أَغْنِنَا مِنَ الْفَقْرِ ۔(مسلم ، کتاب الذکر ،الدعاء عند النوم ،۲:۳۴۸، رقم:۲۷۱۳)

اَللّٰهُمَّ أَنْتَ خَلَقْتَ نَفْسِي وَأَنْتَ تَوَفَّاهَا ،لَكَ مَمَاتُهَا وَمَحْيَاهَا ،إِنْ أَحْيَيْتَهَا فَاحْفَظْهَا (بِمَا تَحْفَظُ بِهِ عِبَادَكَ الصَّالِحِيْنَ) وَإِنْ أَمَتَّهَا فَاغْفِرْ لَهَا (وَارْحَمْهَا)، اَللّٰهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ الْعَافِيَةَ ۔(مسلم ۲۰۸۳:۴)

بِاسْمِكَ اللّٰهُمَّ أَمُوْتُ وَأَحْيَا ۔(بخاری ۱۱۳۱:۱)

11) Jabir (ra) said: "The Prophet ﷺ would not sleep until he recited Surah As-Sajdah and Mulk." ***(Tirmizi, Book of Supplications, 2:177, Hadith: 3404)***

12) The Prophet ﷺ said, "Then lay down on your right side." ***(Bukhari, Book of Ablution, 1:38, Hadith: 247)***

13 Hafsa (ra) reported that when Allah's Messenger ﷺ intended to sleep, he ﷺwould place his right hand under his cheek and supplicate three times:

اَللّٰهُمَّ قِنِيْ عَذَابَكَ يَوْمَ تَبْعَثُ عِبَادَكَ

(O Allah, protect me from Your punishment on the day You resurrect Your servants.) ***(Abu Dawood, Book of Manners, 2:188, Hadith: 5045)***

14) Allah's Messenger ﷺ said, "It is sufficient for one to recite the last two Verses of Surah *Baqarah* at night." ***(Bukhari, Book of Military Expeditions, 2:572, Hadith: 4008)***

15) The Prophet ﷺ said, "Whoever recites Surah *Kafirun* is as if he has recited one-quarter of the Qur'an, and Satan flees from him, and he is saved from associating partners with Allah, and he will have ease and comfort when sleeping." He ﷺ also advised: 'Instruct your children to recite it before sleeping to protect them from harm.' ***(Majmu' Fih Ashrah Ajza Hadisiyaof Ibnus Simak, Al-Khalidi, 1:76, Hadith #357)***

16) Aisha (ra) narrated: Whenever Allah's Messenger ﷺ went to bed, he ﷺ used to recite Surah *Ikhlas*, Surah *Falaq* and Surah *Naas* and then blow on his palms and pass them over his face and those parts of his body that his hands could reach. ***(Bukhari, Book of Medicine, 2:855, Hadith: 5748)***

17) Hazrat (ra) Aisha said that when the Prophet ﷺ would wake up anxiously in the middle of the night, he ﷺ would recite the following supplication:

لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللهُ الْوَاحِدُ الْقَهَّارُ، رَبُّ السَّمٰوٰتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا الْعَزِيْزُ الْغَفَّارُ

(Mustadrak Hakim, Book of Supplication, 1:724, Hadith: 198)

18) Abu Hurairah (ra) narrated: The Messenger of Allah ﷺ saw a man lying on his stomach, so he ﷺ said: "Indeed such laying is not loved by Allah." ***(Tirmizi, Book of Manners, 2:105, Hadith: 2768)***

19) Hazrat Jabir reported that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ prohibited that a man raises one of his feet atop the other while reclining on his back." ***(Tirmizi, Book of Manners, 2:105, Hadith: 2766)***

20) Allah says: "Those who remember Allah while standing, sitting, and lying on their sides." ***(Qur'an 3:191)***

21) Aisha (ra) narrated: Whenever the Prophet ﷺ intended to sleep while he was *Junub* (sexual impurity), he ﷺ used to wash his private parts and perform wudu (ablution) like that for the prayer. ***(Bukhari, Book of Bathing, 1:43, Hadith: 288)***

22) Allah's Messenger ﷺ said: A man is not to be alone with a man under one garment, and a woman is not to be alone with a woman under one garment."' ***(Tirmizi, Book on Manners, 2:107, Hadith: 2793)***

23) Allah's Messenger ﷺ said: "Take *Qailoolah* (a nap at noon), for Satan does not do it." ***(Majma al-Zawa'id, Book on Manners, 8:109, Hadith: 13256)***

24) Jabir ibn Abdullah (ra) reported that the Prophet ﷺ forbade people from sleeping between people and on public pathways. ***(Majma al-Zawa'id, Book on Manners, Hadith: 13186)***

25) The Prophet ﷺ said: If anyone spends the night on the roof of a house that has no walls (around the roof), is no longer under the protection of Allah." ***(Abu Dawood, Book on Manners, 2:687, Hadith: 5041)***

Sunnah Related to Etiquette of Sleeping

1. **Close the doors of the house and recite Bismillah.** ***(Muslim, Hadith: 4014)***
2. **Put out the lamp (or lantern).** ***(Abu Dawood, Hadith: 5247)***
3. **Wash hands if they are greasy before sleeping.** ***(Abu Dawood, Hadith: 3852)***
4. **Dust off the bed before sleeping.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 632)***
5. **Sleep early at night (except if there is any necessary religious or worldly work).** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 568)***
6. **Sleep with ablution.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 5247)***
7. **Apply surma (antimony, kohl) in the eyes.** ***(ShamaailTirmizi, pg. 4)***
8. **Repent before sleeping.** ***(Tirmizi, Hadith: 3397)***
9. **Recite *Ayatal Kursi* before sleeping.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 2311)***
10. **Make an intention to pray Tahajjud (night prayer).** ***(Nasaai, Hadith: 1788)***

11. **Read the supplications mentioned in the authentic Ahadith before sleeping.** ***(Bukhari 1:1261, Muslim 4:2083, Bukhari 1:1131, Muslim, 2:348, Hadith: 2713)***

12. **Recite Surah *As-Sajdah, Mulk, Bani Israel*, and *Zumar* before sleeping. (Tirmizi, Hadith: 3404)**

13. **Sleep on the right side. (Bukhari, Hadith: 247)**

14. **Place the right hand under the cheek while sleeping and recite this dua three times:**

اَللّٰهُمَّ قِنِيْ عَذَابَكَ يَوْمَ تَبْعَثُ عِبَادَكَ

(Abu Dawood, Hadith: 5045)

15. **Recite the last two verses of Surah *Baqarah* before sleeping.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 2008)***

16. **Recite Surah *Kafirun* before sleeping.** ***(Majmoo Fihi Asharah Ajza' Hadithiyyah, 76:1, Hadith: 357)***

17. **Recite Surah *Ikhlas*, Surah *Falaq* and Surah *Naas* and then blow on the palms and pass them over the entire body.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 5748)***

18. **When you wake up anxiously in the middle of the night, recite this dua:**

لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللهُ الْوَاحِدُ الْقَهَّارُ، رَبُّ السَّمٰوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا الْعَزِيْزُ الْغَفَّارُ

(Mustadrak Hakim, Hadith: 198)

19. **Do not sleep on your stomach.** ***(Tirmizi, Hadith: 2768)***

20. **Do not place one foot over the other when lying down to sleep.** ***(Tirmizi, Hadith: 2766)***

21. **Remember Allah until you fall asleep.** ***(Al-Imran: 191)***

22. **Perform ablution (Wudu) before sleeping in a state of Janabah (sexual impurity).** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 288)***

23. **Two men should not share one garment or one-bed sheet, nor should two women.** *(Tirmizi, Hadith: 2793)*
24. **Taking a nap after lunch is recommended.** *(Majma' al-Zawa'id, Vol. 9, Hadith: 13256)*
25. **Do not sleep in the middle of a gathering.** *(Majma' al-Zawa'id, Vol. 10, Hadith: 13186)*
26. **Do not sleep on a rooftop without a wall (around the roof).** *(Abu Dawood, Hadith: 5041)*
27. **Do not sleep in the middle of a public pathway.** *(Majma' al-Zawa'id, Vol. 10, Hadith: 13186)*

Ahadith Related to Waking Up

1) Narrated Ashas (ra): The Prophet ﷺ used to get up for the prayer on hearing the crowing of a cock. *(Bukhari, Book of Tahajjud, 1:152, Hadith: 1121)*

2) Hazrat Huzaifa bin Yaman (ra) said: "After the Prophet of Allah ﷺ would wake up, he ﷺ would recite the following supplication:

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِيْ أَحْيَانَا بَعْدَ مَا أَمَاتَنَا وَإِلَيْهِ النُّشُوْرُ

'All praise is due to Allah who gave us life after causing us to die, and to Him is the resurrection.'" *(Bukhari, Book of Invocations, 2:934, Hadith: 6312)*

3) Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas (ra) recounted the incident of spending a night at his aunt Hazrat Maimoona's (Prophet's ﷺ wife) house. He said: "When the Prophet of Allah ﷺ woke up, he ﷺ rubbed the traces of sleep off his face. *(Bukhari, Book of Tafsir, 2:657, Hadith: 4570)*

4) Hazrat Ibn Abbas (ra) said: "When the Prophet of Allah ﷺ woke up, he would wipe his face with his hands to dispel sleep, then recite the last ten verses of Surah Ale Imran." ***(ShamaailTirmizi, P. 176, Hadith 265)***

5) Hazrat Ibn Umar (ra) said: "When the Prophet of Allah ﷺ woke up, he ﷺ would first use the Miswak (tooth stick)." ***(Musnad Ahmad, Musnad Abdullah bin Umar, 10:187. Hadith 5979)***

6) Allah's Messenger ﷺ said: "When one of you wakes up from sleep, do not put your hand in the vessel until you have washed it three times, for you do not know where your hand spent the night." ***(Muslim, Book of Purification, 10:136, Hadith 162)***

7) Allah's Messenger ﷺ said: If anyone of you rouses from sleep and performs the ablution, he should wash his nose by putting water in it and then blowing it out thrice, because Satan has stayed in the upper part of his nose all the night."***(Bukhari, Beginning of Creation, 1:465, Hadith 3295)***

8) The Prophet ﷺ said: When a man wakes at night and awakens his wife, and they pray two rakah together, they will be written among those men and women who remember Allah frequently. ***(Abu Dawood, Book of Prayer, 1: 205, Hadith: 1451)***

Sunnah Related to Waking Up

1. **Waking up early.** ***(Bukhari, Hadith: 1121)***
2. **Reciting dua while expressing gratitude for Allah's**

blessings upon waking up. ***(Bukhari, 2:934, Hadith: 1263)***

3. **Rubbing the eyes to remove sleep.** ***(Bukhari, 2:257, Hadith: 4570)***
4. **Reciting the last ruku of Surah Ale Imran.** ***(ShamaailTirmizi, page 176, Hadith: 265)***
5. **Brushing teeth with a miswak.** ***(Musnad Ahmad, 10: 187, Hadith: 5979)***
6. **Washing both hands up to the elbows three times.** ***(Muslim, 1:136, Hadith: 162)***
7. **Performing wudu and cleaning the nose three times during it.** ***(Bukhari, 1:465, Hadith: 3295)***
8. **Waking up household members.** ***(Abu Dawood, 1: 205, Hadith: 1451)***

Ahadith Related to Good Dreams

1) The Prophet ﷺ said, "If anyone of you sees a dream that he likes, then it is from Allah, and he should thank Allah for it. ***(Bukhari, Book of Interpretations, 2:1034, Hadith 6985)***

2) The Prophet ﷺ said, "If one sees a good vision, one should feel pleased but should not disclose it to anyone but whom one loves. ***(Muslim, Book of Dreams, 3:241, Hadith 2261)***

3) Allah's Messenger ﷺ said: When one of you sees a good dream, interpret it well and report it. ***(Silsila As Sahih: 1340)***

A) When you see a good dream, express gratitude and praise Allah (SWT). ***(Bukhari, Book of Interpretation of Dreams, 2:1034, Hadith: 6985)***

B) Do not share your dream with anyone other than

someone who has your best interests at heart. ***(Muslim, Book of Dreams, 3:241, Hadith: 2261)***

C) Interpret the dream in a positive manner. ***(Silsila As-Sahiha, Hadith: 1340)***

Ahadith Related to Bad Dreams

1) Allah's Messenger ﷺ said: If anyone sees a dream he does not like, he should spittle on his left side three times and say three times, أَعُوْذُ بِاللهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيْمِ and let him turn over from the side on which he was sleeping. ***(Sahih Muslim, Book of Dreams, 2: 241, Hadith 2262.)***

2) Allah's Messenger ﷺ said: "A good dream is from Allah, and a bad or evil dream is from Satan; so if anyone of you has a bad dream of which he gets afraid, he should spittle on his left side and should seek Refuge with Allah from its evil, for then it will not harm him." ***(Bukhari, Book of the Beginning of Creation, 1:465, Hadith: 3292)***

3) Allah's Messenger ﷺ said: When any of you sees a bad dream, they should stand up and offer prayer and should not narrate that dream to anyone. ***(Muslim, Book of Dreams, 2:241, Hadith: 2263)***

Sunnah Related to Bad Dreams

1. **To spittle on your left side three times.** ***(Muslim, Book of Dreams, 2:241, Hadith 2262)***
2. **Recite أَعُوْذُ بِاللهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيْمِ three times.** ***(Muslim, Book of Dreams, 2:241, Hadith 2262)***

3. **Change your sleeping position.** ***(Muslim, Book of Dreams, 2:241, Hadith 2262)***
4. **Ask Allah for the goodness of that dream and seek refuge in Him from its evil.** ***(Bukhari, Book of Creation, 1:465, Hadith 3292)***
5. **Offer two Rak'ah of prayer.** ***(Muslim, Book of Dreams, 2:241, Hadith 2263)***
6. **Do not tell anyone about the dream.** ***(Muslim, Book of Dreams, 2:241, Hadith 2263)***

Part 4

Islamic Manners of Living In the Light of the Qur'an and Sunnah

Islamic Etiquette of Living (In the Light of Messenger of Allah's ﷺ Biography)

Islamic etiquette of living, i.e., the Sunnah (the Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ teachings and actions), are mentioned below in a very concise and easily understandable list so that they are easy to follow, such as:

Islamic Etiquette of Eating

1. **Washing hands and rinsing the mouth before eating.**
2. **Reciting this dua before eating: بِسْمِ اللهِ وَعَلٰى بَرَكَةِ اللهِ**
3. **Starting to eat after reciting بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ**
4. **Using the right hand to eat and to serve food to someone else.**
5. **Using a dining sheet/mat (*Dastarkhwan*).**
6. **Sitting while eating.**
7. **Eating in a group since the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said that the more the hands gather while eating, the more blessings will increase.**

8. **Using the right hand to eat and starting eating with the most senior or oldest person in the gathering.**
9. **Eating from what is in front of the dish.**
10. **Not eating while leaning on something.**
11. **Removing shoes before eating.**
12. **Eating with a closed mouth to avoid making noise.**
13. **Not eating very hot food.**
14. **If one type of food is served, eating it in front of oneself, not eating in the middle of the plate, nor in front of someone else's hand.**
15. **Not pointing out any flaw in the food.**
16. **If your companion is eating, give them company so that they may eat to their fill, or if there is a necessity, present your excuse.**
17. **Inviting anyone who arrives during the meal to join.**
18. **Cleaning the dish, bowl, and plate after eating.**
19. **Washing hands and rinsing the mouth after eating.**
20. **If any morsel falls, pick it up and clean it before eating.**
21. **Picking up the dining sheet first and then getting up.**
22. **Reading the dua after the dining sheet is removed:**

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ حَمْدًا كَثِيْرًا طَيِّبًا مُبَارَكًا فِيْهِ غَيْرَ مَكْفِيٍّ وَلَا مُوَدَّعٍ وَلَا مُسْتَغْنًى عَنْهُ رَبَّنَا

23) If you forget to say *Bismillah* at the beginning, then say

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ أَوَّلَهُ وَآخِرَهُ

24) After finishing your meal, recite this supplication:

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِیْٓ اَطْعَمَنَا وَسَقَانَا وَجَعَلَنَا مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِیْنَ

25) When eating at someone else's home, supplicate for the host with these words,

اَللّٰهُمَّ اَطْعِمْ مَّنْ اَطْعَمَنِیْ وَاسْقِ مَنْ سَقَانِیْ

Islamic Etiquette of Any Drink

1. **Recite بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ before drinking water.**
2. **Sit down and drink water.**
3. **Hold the drinking vessel with your right hand.**
4. **Drink water in three sips and remove the cup from your mouth while taking a breath.**
5. **Do not drink from the broken edge of the vessel.**
6. **Do not drink water directly from a water skin (or pipe/tap that you cannot see the water from and that could cause harm).**
7. **Say Alhamdulillah after drinking.**
8. **Recite this dua after drinking:**

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِیْ سَقَانَا عَذْبًا فُرَاتًا بِرَحْمَتِهٖ وَلَمْ یَجْعَلْهُ مِلْحًا اُجَاجًا بِذُنُوْبِنَا

9. **If you have to give water to others after drinking, offer the cup to the person on your right first and then pass it to others in order.**
10. **Do not eat or drink in utensils made of gold or silver.**
11. **The person who serves the drink should be the last to drink.**

12. Drink Zam Zam water while standing (but do not consider it obligatory).

13. Drink the remaining water of wudu while standing.

14. After drinking milk, recite this dua:

اَللّٰهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَنَا فِيْهِ وَزِدْنَا مِنْهُ

15. After drinking any beverage, recite this dua:

اَللّٰهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَنَا فِيهِ وَاَطْعِمْنَا خَيْرًا مِّنْهُ

Islamic Etiquette about the Guest

1) It is narrated by Hazrat Shuraih bin Hani (ra) that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ said, "Whoever believes in Allah and the Last Day should honour his guest, treat him with kindness for a day and a night, and hospitality extends for three days. Whatever is offered after that is a gift (or charity). And it is not permissible for the guest to stay with his host (after three days) to the extent that he causes him hardship."

In another hadith, the Prophet ﷺ said, "Whoever believes in Allah and the Last Day should honour his guest, and whoever believes in Allah and the Last Day should not harm his neighbour, and whoever believes in Allah and the Last Day should speak good or remain silent." ***(Bukhari and Muslim)***

(One of the etiquette of hospitality is to offer whatever food and drink is available to the guest as soon

as they arrive, and if the host has the means, they can arrange for further hospitality later on.)

2) Hazrat Ibn Abbas (ra) narrates that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: "Goodness comes more quickly to a house where food is eaten (by the guests) than a knife to a camel's hump." ***(Ibn Maja)***

3) Hazrat Malik bin Fuzala (ra) said: "I asked the Messenger of Allah ﷺ, 'If I visit someone's house as a guest, and he does not treat me well or fulfil my right of hospitality. Should I pay him back in the same coin when he visits me as a guest?' The Prophet ﷺ said: 'No, rather treat him hospitably.' ***(Tirmizi)***

4) The guest should greet first.

5) It is part of the etiquette of a guest to accept whatever is presented to him, and if it is harmful, then to politely excuse himself. It is also a Sunnah to make this supplication for the host when he presents something:

اَللّٰهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَهُمْ فِيْمَا رَزَقْتَهُمْ وَاغْفِرْ لَهُمْ وَارْحَمْهُمْ

(Muslim)

6) It is Sunnah to accompany the guest to the door when he leaves.

7) It is Sunnah for the host to ask the good and righteous guest for supplication, and the guest should supplicate for the host. ***(Mazahir-e-Haq)***

Islamic Etiquette of Waking Up

1. **After waking up, rub both hands over the face and eyes to remove the traces of sleep.**

2. **Recite the following dua upon waking up:**

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِیْ اَحْیَانَا بَعْدَ مَا اَمَاتَنَا وَاِلَیْهِ النُّشُوْرُ

3. **Brush the teeth with a Miswak.**
4. **Wash hands three times before placing them in any vessel.**

Islamic Etiquette of Sleeping

1. **Dust off the bed before lying down.**
2. **Recite *Bismillahir Rahmanir Raheem* and close the doors of the house.**
3. **Cover the utensils containing food and drink after reciting *Bismillah*.**
4. **Extinguish any fire in the house before going to bed.**
5. **Turn off any lights that could cause fire before sleeping.**
6. **Sit on the bed reciting *Bismillah*.**
7. **Advise and remind the spouse and children of good deeds.**
8. **Sleep on leather or animal skin, mats, sacks, cloth beds, or the ground.**
9. **Perform ablution before sleeping at night.**
10. **Brush teeth with miswak before sleeping.**
11. **Before sleeping, recite *Bismillahir Rahmanir Raheem*and then *Qul huwallahu Ahad*, then recite *Bismillahir Rahmanir Raheem*and *Qul Aoozu bi Rabbil Falaq*, and then recite *Bismillahir Rahmanir Raheem* and *Qul Aoozu***

***bi Rabbin Naas*. Then put both hands together, blow over them, and rub over your body, starting from your head and moving downwards to your feet. Start from the front, then move towards the back of your body, and repeat this process three times,**

12. **Recite all four *Qul* three times each.**
13. **Apply Surma (kohl).**
14. **Apply Surma (kohl) in both eyes, starting with the right eye and then the left eye.**
15. **Recite *Tasbih Fatima* (33 times Subhan Allah, 33 times Alhamdu lillah, 33 times Allahu Akbar).**
16. **Sleep on your right side.**
17. **Place your right hand under your right cheek.**
18. **Do not sleep on your stomach.**
19. **Before sleeping, recite the following dua:**

اَللّٰهُمَّ بِاسْمِكَ اَمُوْتُ وَاَحْيٰى

20. **While sleeping in the mosque, make intention for i'tikaf and recite the following dua:**

بِسْمِ اللهِ دَخَلْتُ وَعَلَيْهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ وَنَوَيْتُ سُنَّةَ الاِعْتِكَافِ

21. **Once the children reach the age of ten, brothers and sisters should sleep in separate beds.**
22. **If it is obligatory to take a bath (ghusl), it is better to do so. But if it is not possible, then perform wudu and sleep. If it is impossible to perform wudu, do *istinja* and sleep. If it is also not possible, then perform tayammum and sleep.**

23. **In anycase, do not delay taking a bath after the dawn breaks. In any case, try to perform the ghusl before the Fajr prayer.**

Islamic Etiquette of Sneezing and Yawning

1. **When you sneeze, say "Alhamdulillah".**
2. **The listener should say "Yarhamu kallah".**
3. **If someone says "Yarhamu kallah" in response to "Alhamdulillah," the sneezer should say "Yahdi kumullahu wa yuslih balakum".**
4. **When you sneeze, cover your mouth with your hand or cloth and keep the sound low.**
5. **Respond to a Muslim brother's sneeze three times.**
6. **When yawning, cover your mouth with your hand.**

Islamic Etiquette of Wearing a Cloth

1. **If wearing a lower garment (such as a tahband, pants), it should be worn above the ankles.**
2. **Wear clothing such as a Kurta or similar ones that cover the entire arm and the buttocks.**
3. **Wear a rounded cap or any cap that does not resemble the headgear of non-Muslims.**
4. **Wear a lower garment like a *shalwar* or pants that are not excessively wide or tight-fitting.**
5. **Do not wear clothing that gives off an air of arrogance or self-importance.**

6. **The turban should be worn over the cap.**
7. **While wearing a turban, leave at least one span of its *shimlah* (loose end of a turban) hanging.**
8. **While undressing, remove the left arm from the sleeve first, then the right arm. Similarly, when taking off shalwar, pyjamas or pants, remove the left leg and then the right.**
9. **Say *Bismillah* before taking off clothes.**
10. **Recite this supplication when wearing new clothes.**

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِیْ كَسَانِیْ مَآ اُوَارِیْ بِهٖ عَوْرَتِیْ وَاَتَجَمَّلُ بِهٖ فِیْ حَیَاتِیْ

Islamic Etiquette of Wearing a Kurta

1. **Recite *Bismillah* before wearing.**
2. **Start with the right hand first in the right sleeve.**
3. **Then wear it in the left hand.**
4. **Then place it on the head and straighten it.**
5. **Recite this dua;**

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِیْ كَسَانِیْ هٰذَا مِنْ غَیْرِ حَوْلٍ مِّنِّیْ وَلَا قُوَّةٍ

Islamic Etiquette of Wearing Pyjamas

1. **Recite *Bismillah* before wearing.**
2. **Start with the right leg first.**
3. **Then wear it on the left leg and stand up to tie it.**
4. **It means put on the shalwar, pyjamas or pants on the right leg first, then the left leg.**

***Note**: This is the recommended way of wearing anything on the body.*

Islamic Etiquette of Wearing Shoes

1. **Wear the shoes first on the right foot and then on the left.**
2. **When taking off shoes, first take off the left foot, then the right.**
3. **When wearing new shoes, recite this dua;**

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّیۡۤ اَسۡـَٔلُكَ مِنۡ خَیۡرِهٖ وَخَیۡرِ مَا هُوَ لَهٗ وَاَعُوۡذُبِكَ مِنۡ شَرِّهٖ وَشَرِّ مَا هُوَ لَهٗ

Islamic Etiquette of Hair

1. **You can keep وَفۡرًا *Wafra* (i.e. shaving from the back above the ear and parting straight).**
2. **You can keep لَمَّا *Lamma* (i.e. shaving below the ear)**
3. **You can keep جُمَّا *Jumma* (i.e. trimming from the beginning of the neck).**
4. **Shave your underarm after cutting your hair.**
5. **It is recommended to shave or trim pubic hair every week or every 40 days.**
6. **It is better to trim moustache (but you can also keep it)**
7. **Wash and oil your hair and comb it.**
8. **Apply oil to your head, starting from the forehead towards the back of the head.**
9. **Start combing your hair from the right side.**
10. **When looking in the mirror, recite this dua:**

اَللّٰهُمَّ اَنْتَ حَسَّنْتَ خَلْقِيْ فَحَسِّنْ خُلُقِيْ

Islamic Etiquette of Cutting Nails

1. **Start with the right hand's index finger and end with the small one.**
2. **Then start with the left hand's small finger and end with the right hand's thumb.**
3. **Then start with the right foot's small toe and end with the big toe.**
4. **Then start with the left foot's big toe and end with the small toe.**

Islamic Etiquette of Wearing Ring

1. **Do not wear a silver ring of more than four *Masha*, and do not wear a brass or iron ring.**
2. **Wear the ring on the right hand.**
3. **Keep the gemstone facing downwards.**

Islamic Etiquette of Entering the Mosque

1. **Begin with reciting *Bismillahir Rahmanir Raheem*.**
2. **Then enter with the right foot first.**
3. **Recite the dua for entering the mosque,**

اَللّٰهُمَّ افْتَحْ لِيْ اَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ

4. **Then quietly say *Assalamu Alaikum* even if no one is in the mosque.**
5. **Make the intention for Itikaf.**
6. **Exit the mosque with the left foot first.**
7. **Take out your left foot and place it on the shoe or slipper. Then wear the shoe or slipper on your right foot and then wear it on your left foot.**
8. **After leaving the mosque, recite the dua,**

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّیۡۤ اَسۡئَلُكَ مِنۡ فَضۡلِكَ

Islamic Etiquette of Using the Toilet

1. **Place your left foot inside the toilet first.**
2. **Then step in with your right foot and place it on the footrest of the toilet seat. When leaving, put your left foot outside first.**
3. **If there is a Qur'anic verse on a ring, remove the ring and leave it outside before entering.**
4. **Get down as low as possible when you take off your clothes.**
5. **Cover your head and wear shoes or sandals when entering the restroom.**
6. **Recite the Dua for entering the toilet:**

بِسۡمِ اللّٰهِ اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّیۡۤ اَعُوۡذُبِكَ مِنَ الۡخُبُثِ وَ الۡخَبَآئِثِ

7. **Sit down by weighing a little bit on the left foot.**
8. **Find a place to sit where you can cover up**
9. **Do not face the Qiblah or turn your back towards it.**
10. **Clean the private parts with three clods of clay.**

11. **Purify with clean water.**
12. **Do not talk unnecessarily or mention Allah's name inside the toilet.**
13. **When cleaning, use your left hand instead of the right hand.**
14. **Urinate while sitting and on a soft (absorbent) surface.**
15. **Relieve in a secluded place or go far enough so no one can see you.**
16. **Do not urinate or defecate on the path or in a shaded area.**
17. **After finishing, recite this dua:**

غُفْرَانَكَ اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِیْٓ اَذْهَبَ عَنِّی الْاَذٰی وَعَافَانِی

Islamic Etiquette of Urinating

1. **Respect the Qiblah (i.e., avoid facing the Qiblah) while urinating.**
2. **Do not urinate while sitting in a high place.**
3. **Be cautious of urine droplets and splashes.**
4. **Urinate while sitting.**
5. **Cover your head while urinating.**
6. **Do not urinate on the pathway or under the shaded area people benefit from.**

Islamic Etiquette of Entering and Exiting the House

1. **Put your right foot first when entering the house.**

2. **Say *Bismillahir Rahmanir Raheem* and enter the house.**
3. **When entering the house, recite this dua:**

اَللّٰهُمَّ إِنِّيْ أَسْئَلُكَ خَيْرَ الْمَوْلَجِ وَ خَيْرَ الْمَخْرَجِ، بِسْمِ اللهِ وَلَجْنَا وَبِسْمِ اللهِ خَرَجْنَا، وَ عَلَى اللهِ رَبِّنَا تَوَكَّلْنَا

4. **Greet the people in the house.**
5. **Make the people in the house aware of your arrival with the sound of the latch or your footsteps.**
6. **Accompany the guest to the door when they leave.**
7. **When leaving the house, recite this dua:**

بِسْمِ اللهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللهِ لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللهِ

Islamic Etiquette of Going to the Market

1. **It is better to buy stuffs of your own needs and help others in their work too.**
2. **Upon reaching the market, recite the fourth Kalima in abundance.**
3. **Conduct business transactions with honesty and transparency.**
4. **Conduct transactions with fairness in weight and measurement.**
5. **Reveal any flaws in the goods being sold.**
6. **Do not deceive anyone.**
7. **Do not take false oaths and promises.**

8. **Notify others if you come across counterfeit coins.**
9. **Read this dua when going to the market;**

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّیۡۤ اَعُوۡذُبِكَ مِنۡ فِتۡنَةِ النِّسَاءِ وَعَذَابِ الۡقَبۡرِ

Islamic Etiquette of Beard, Moustache and Hair

1. **After a fistful of growth, trim the beard to an even length on both sides.**
2. **Keep the beard at least the size of a fist or larger and trim moustaches.**
3. **Keep the hair on the head and beard clean and well-groomed.**
4. **Comb the hair and beard and apply oil to them.**
5. **Keep the hair on the head and beard as per the Sunnah.**
6. **Apply henna to the beard.**

Islamic Etiquette for the Newborn Baby

1. **Pronounce the Azan in the baby's right ear and the Iqamah (Takbeer) in the left ear.**
2. **Choose a good and meaningful name for the baby.**
3. **Perform the *Aqiqah* on the seventh day after naming the baby.**
4. **Make any pious person chew dried dates and place them in the baby's mouth and supplicate for the baby.**

Islamic Etiquette of Ghusl (Bathing)

1. **Keep the water in a clean place to avoid impurities.**
2. **Wash both hands up to the wrists three times.**
3. **Perform *istinja* (cleansing of the private parts).**
4. **Wash the lower part of the body first, making sure to remove any impurities.**
5. **If the clothes being worn are impure, wash them before proceeding with the Ghusl.**
6. **Wet the whole cloth completely.**
7. **Then perform wudu (ablution) as usual, but take care of two things. Rinse by filling your mouth and sniff the water and let it reach the soft bone of the nose and clean the nose with the little finger of the left hand. Do not gargle if you are fasting.**
8. **After this, pour water on the head, then on the right shoulder, then on the left shoulder, and then rub the body with your hands. This is done once. Then pour water again, first on the head, then on the right shoulder, then on the left shoulder (where there is a concern about the body being dry, try to pour water and rub with your hands.), then pour water again from head to feet in the same way for the third time.**
9. **Then pour water in such a way that no part of the body, equal to the size of a hair strand, remains dry.**

Islamic Etiquette of Wudu (Ablution)

1. **Make the intention (niyyah) for prayer.**

2. **Sit on a high place.**
3. **Recite *Bismillahir Rahmanir Raheem*.**
4. **Face the Qiblah.**
5. **Wash both hands up to the wrists.**
6. **Rinse the mouth.**
7. **Brush the teeth with a Miswak.**
8. **Put water into the nostrils with the right hand and clean the nose with the small finger of the left hand three times.**
9. **Wash every part thrice.**
10. **Wash continuously without any breaks in between.**
11. **Avoid wastage of water.**
12. **Wipe the entire head.**
13. **Along with the fingers of hands and feet, do *Khilal* (run fingers through it) of the beard too.**
14. **Recite the Kalima Shahadah after wudu:**

اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لَّآ اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ وَحْدَهٗ لَا شَرِيْكَ لَهٗ وَاَشْهَدُ اَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهٗ وَرَسُوْلُهٗ

15. **Then recite this dua:**

اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِيْ مِنَ التَّوَّابِيْنَ وَاجْعَلْنِيْ مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِيْنَ

16. **Finally, look towards the sky and recite Surah Qadr.**

Islamic Etiquette of Miswak (Tooth-stick)

1. **The Miswak should be one span long.**
2. **Use Miswak before reciting the Qur'an.**

3. **Use Miswak to eliminate bad breath.**
4. **Use it before reading or teaching Hadith.**
5. **Use it before entering the Kaba or the *Hateem*.**
6. **Use it after entering the house.**
7. **Use it when feeling hungry or thirsty.**
8. **Use it before attending any gathering of goodness.**
9. **Use it before *Zikr* (Remembrance of Allah).**
10. **Use it while studying religious knowledge.**
11. **Use it before having intercourse with one's spouse.**
12. **Use it during the time of Sehar.**
13. **Use it when signs of death appear.**
14. **Use it before performing Wudu (ablution).**
15. **Use it before sleeping.**
16. **Use it before eating.**
17. **Use it before travelling.**
18. **Use it upon returning from travel.**
19. **Use it upon waking up from sleep.**

Note: It is recommended to use Miswak at all times and in all situations.

Islamic Etiquette of Azan and Muezzin

1. **The Muezzin (caller to prayer) should be male.**
2. **The Muezzin should be sane.**
3. **The Muezzin should be knowledgeable about important issues.**

4. **The Muezzin should be pious and abstain from sin.**
5. **The Muezzin should be aware of the people's circumstances.**
6. **The Muezzin should have a loud voice.**
7. **The Azan (call to prayer) should be said from a high place (i.e. loudly).**
8. **The Azan should be said in a standing position.**
9. **The words of the Azan should be pronounced clearly and distinctly.**
10. **The Muezzin should close his earsduring the Azan.**
11. **While saying *Hayya 'alas-salah*, turn the face to the right, and *Hayya 'alal-falah*, turn the face to the left.**
12. **The Azan and Iqamah should be said facing the Qiblah.**
13. **The Azan should be said in a state of purity.**
14. **The words of the Azan and Iqamah should be said in the exact order.**
15. **During the Azan and Iqamah, one should not engage in any other speech, even in response to a salam.**
16. **When hearing the Azan, one should stop recitation, remembrance, and glorification and repeat the words of the Azan. When the Muezzin says *Hayya 'alas-salah*and *Hayya 'alal-falah*one should say *La haula wa la quwwata illa billah* (There is no power or strength except by Allah).**
17. **In response to the phrase *As-salatu khairum min an-naum*in the Fajr Azan, one should say;صدقت و بررت**

18. **The response to the Iqamah is similar to the Azan, but when saying "Qad qamatissalah", one should say;** أَقَامَهَا اللهُ وَأَدَامَهَا

19. **After the Azan has ended, one should recite the Durood and then the following dua;**

أَللّٰهُمَّ رَبَّ هٰذِهِ الدَّعْوَةِ التَّامَّةِ، وَالصَّلَاةِ الْقَائِمَةِ، آتِ مُحَمَّداً الْوَسِيلَةَ وَالْفَضِيلَةَ، وَابْعَثْهُ مَقَاماً مَحْمُوداً الَّذِي وَعَدْتَهُ، إِنَّكَ لَا تُخْلِفُ الْمِيعَادَ

Islamic Etiquette of Qiyam in Namaz

1. **Keep the toes of the feet facing the Qiblah.**
2. **Maintain a distance of at least four to six fingers (as per the body's requirement).**
3. **Raise both hands up to the ears.**
4. **Keep both hands towards the Qiblah.**
5. **Place the hands below the navel.**
6. **Place the wrist of the right hand over the left.**
7. **Form a ring with the thumb and the small finger of the right hand.**
8. **Place the right hand's three middle fingers on the left hand's wrist.**
9. **Keep the gaze fixed on the place of prostration.**
10. **Stand shoulder to shoulder when praying in congregation.**
11. **Distribute the weight evenly on both feet.**
12. **Keep the rows straight.**

13. **Recite** أَعُوذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ اَلرَّجِيمِ and بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

14. Recite Sana (Subhana kallahumma……).

15. After reciting Surah Fatiha, say Aameen in low volume.

Namaz of Females

1. **Raise the hands up to the shoulders.**
2. **Turn the palms towards the direction of the Kaba.**
3. **Place the hands on the chest.**
4. **Place the right hand over the left hand on the wrist.**
5. **Place the right hand's three middle fingers on the left hand's wrist.**
6. **Keep the gaze fixed on the place of prostration.**
7. **Recite** أَعُوذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ اَلرَّجِيمِ and بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ
8. **Recite Sana (Subhana kallahumma……).**
9. **After reciting Surah Fatiha, say Aameen in low volume.**

Islamic Etiquette of Ruku (Bowing)

1. **Keep the head and back straight and level.**
2. **Keep the hands and feet straight.**
3. **Clasp the knees firmly with the fingers spread out.**
4. **Keep the gaze fixed on the toes.**
5. **Recite the Tasbih of Ruku.**
6. **Recite them in oddnumbers.**

Islamic Etiquette of Sajdah (Prostration)

1. **Place both knees on the ground first.**
2. **Then, place the nose and forehead on the ground.**
3. **Keep the stomach away from the thighs and the arms away from the sides.**
4. **Keep the elbows away from the ground.**
5. **Keep the gaze fixed on the thumbs.**
6. **Keep the toes erect on the ground.**
7. **Recite the Tasbih of Sajdah.**
8. **Rise up first by lifting the nose, then the hands, and then the knees.**

For Females

1. **Keep the stomach close to the thighs and the sides with the arms.**
2. **Place the elbows on the ground.**
3. **Keep the gaze fixed on the thumbs.**
4. **Sit with both feet spread and placed to the right side.**

Islamic Etiquette of Qa'dah

1. **Place the right foot upright and sit on the left foot.**
2. **Point the fingers of both hands towards the Qiblah.**
3. **Keep both hands on the thighs.**

4. **Raise the index finger at *Ash hadu Al-La ilaha* in Tashahhud (At-tahiyyat) and drop at the phrase *illallah*.**
5. **Recite Durood in the final sitting.**
6. **Read the recommended Dua (supplications) after Durood, as mentioned in Ahadith.**
7. **Turn the head to the right and left to give salam to both sides.**
8. **Start the salam from the right side.**
9. **The Imam should have the intention of the Muqtadi (followers), angels, and righteous Jinns while giving salam.**
10. **The Muqtadi should have the intention of the Imam, angels, righteous Jinns and those sitting on the right and left while giving salam.**
11. **While praying alone, have the intention only for the angels.**
12. **The Muqtadi should say salam along with the Imam.**
13. **Keep the volume of the second salam lower than the first.**
14. **Keep the fingers of the hands spread in Ruku and joined in Sajdah.**

Common Etiquette of Prayer for Everyone

These are the common etiquette for everyone: Look at the place of Sajdah while standing, on the feet while bowing, on the nose while prostrating, and on the shoulders while saying salam.If yawning occurs, try to

suppress it; if it does not, try to stop it with the back of the right hand.

Similarly, if you feel the urge to cough, try to suppress it. In *Sirri* prayers (where the recitation is done silently), reciting in a voice so loud that only you can hear. After finishing the Namaz with salam, say *Allahu Akbar* once, then say *Astagh firullah* three times.

Etiquette of Raising Hands During Supplication (Dua)

1. **Keep your hands in front of your shoulders.**
2. **Keep your hands and fingers wide.**
3. **Have faith in the acceptance of your supplication.**
4. **Begin and end your supplication with Durood.**
5. **Praise and glorify Allah, and seek forgiveness for your sins and disobedience.**
6. **Say "Ameen" after the Imam's supplication.**
7. **Sit in a kneeling position.**
8. **Show humility and humbleness during the supplication.**
9. **Wipe your hands on your face after completing the supplication.**

Etiquette of Friday Prayer

1. **Take a bath; and clean your hair and the body thoroughly.**
2. **Use a Miswak (tooth stick).**
3. **Wear clean clothes, use perfume, and trim your nails.**

4. **Arrive early at the Grand (Jama) mosque.**
5. **Walk to the mosque for the Friday prayer.**
6. **Recite Durood in abundance.**
7. **The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ emphasized the great virtue of the recitation of Surah *Kahf* before or after the Friday prayer, so it is recommended to recite this Surah regularly.**

Advice and Manners for the Imam

1. **In the Fajr prayer on Friday, the Imam should recite Surah *Alif Lam Meem Sajdah* in the first rak'ah and Surah *Ghashiyah* in the second Rak'ah, but it should not be considered necessary.**
2. **The Imam should be in a state of purity.**
3. **The Imam should stand up to deliver the Khutbah (sermon).**
4. **The Imam should face the audience while delivering the Khutbah.**
5. **Before starting the Khutbah, the Imam should quietly say Bismillah.**
6. **The Imam should deliver the Khutbah in a loud voice for the audience to hear.**
7. **The Khutbah should not be excessively long, and it should be shorter than the regular prayer.**
8. **The Imam should sit between the two Khutbah long enough to say *Subhanallah* at least thrice.**
9. **In the first Rak'ah of the Friday prayer, the Imam should recite Surah *Jum'ah*, and in the second**

Rak'ah, Surah Munafiqun. Or recite Surah A'la in the first Rak'ah and Surah Ghashiyah in the second Rak'ah. Still, it should not be considered necessary.

Islamic Etiquette of Ramadan

1. **Have your sehri as late as possible.**
2. **Even if you take a couple of bites or two sips of water in sehri.**
3. **Open your fast immediately after sunset.**
4. **Break your fast with fresh or dried dates.**
5. **If someone breaks their fast for any reason, they should not eat or drink anything else for the rest of the day.**
6. **Perform Tarawih in sets of two rak'ah during Ramadan and try to complete the recitation of the Qur'an.**
7. **To be safer, finish eating sehri ten minutes before its end time.**
8. **Recite the Kalima Tayyibah frequently during Ramadan.**
9. **Make dua to enter Jannah frequently.**
10. **Make dua to be saved from Jahannam frequently.**
11. **Recite the Qur'an and Durood frequently.**

Islamic Etiquette of Eid Al Fitr

1. **Wake up early in the morning.**
2. **Adorn yourself according to your capability.**

3. **Use a miswak.**
4. **Take a bath.**
5. **Wear your best clothes.**
6. **Use perfume.**
7. **Eat something sweet before going to the Eid prayer.**
8. **Try to go to the Eid prayer early.**
9. **Pay your Zakat al-Fitr before going to the Eid prayer.**
10. **Pray the Eid prayer at the Eidgah, except for the one with valid excuses.**
11. **It is recommended to take different routes to and from the Eid prayer.**
12. **Walk to the Eid prayer if possible.**
13. **On the way to the Eidgah, recite it softly,**

اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ، اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ لَآ اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ وَاللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ، وَلِلّٰهِ الْحَمْدُ

14. **Do not offer any voluntary prayer before the Eid prayer.**
15. **Listen to both Khutbah (sermons) after the Eid prayer, even if you cannot hear them clearly.**

Islamic Etiquette of Eid Al Azha

The same rulings of Eid alFitr apply to Eid al Azhawith a few *differences*, such as:

1. **Sacrifice an animal on the day of Eid al Azha.**
2. **Say Takbeer aloud when going to offer Eid prayer.**
3. **Do not eat anything before the Eid prayer.**

Method of Eid Prayer

First, make the intention that "I pray two rak'ah of Wajib prayer on Eid al-Fitr or Eid al-Azha with six additional takbeer." Then, say takbeer (Allahu Akbar) and fold your hands and recite "*Subhanaka Allahumma*" (Sana). Then say Takbeer two times while raising the hands upto the ears each time and then lowering them. Then say Takbeer the third time, fold your hands and listen to the recitation of Imam silently.

In the second rak'ah, after the recitation is complete, say the Takbeer three times, raising the hands upto the ears each time and then lowering them. Then, say the fourth Takbeer and go to the Ruku (the bowing position).

Islamic Etiquette of Travel

1. **It is better to travel with a companion.**
2. **Before mounting an animal or vehicle, say, *Bismillahir Rahmanir Raheem*.**
3. Once settled on the vehicle, say *Allahu Akbar* three times, then recite the following dua:

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ سُبْحَانَ الَّذِیْ سَخَّرَ لَنَا هٰذَا وَمَا كُنَّا لَهٗ مُقْرِنِیْنَ وَاِنَّآ اِلٰى رَبِّنَا لَمُنْقَلِبُوْنَ

4. **Then recite the following dua:**

اَللّٰهُمَّ هَوِّنْ عَلَيْنَا هٰذَا السَّفَرَ وَاطْوِ عَنَّا بُعْدَهٗ اَللّٰهُمَّ اَنْتَ الصَّاحِبُ فِي السَّفَرِ وَالْخَلِيفَةُ فِي الْاَهْلِ اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّيْٓ اَعُوْذُبِكَ مِنْ وَّعْثَآءِ السَّفَرِ وَكَاٰبَةِ الْمَنْظَرِ وَسُوْٓءِ الْمُنْقَلَبِ فِي الْمَالِ وَالْاَهْلِ وَالْوَلَدِ

5. **If there is a need to stop on the way, one should move away from the main path and not cause any inconvenience to others.**
6. **When ascending to a high place, say *Allahu Akbar* three times.**
7. **In the city or village you intend to go to, when you see it from a distance, say this dua three times,**

اَللّٰهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَنَا فِيْهِ

8. **When entering a city or village, recite this dua:**

اَللّٰهُمَّ ارْزُقْنَا جَنَاهَا وَحَبِّبْنَآ اِلٰى اَهْلِهَا وَحَبِّبْ صَالِحِيْ اَهْلِهَآ اِلَيْنَا

9. **The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said that when the need for travel is fulfilled, one should return home and not stay outside unnecessarily.**
10. **If you've been away on a long journey and are returning after a considerable period, it's advisable not to enter your home abruptly. Instead, let your family know about your arrival and wait for some time before going home. It's better to return in the morning, but if your family is waiting for you, go home immediately and avoid any unnecessary delay.**
11. **Do not keep dogs or bears with you during the journey.**
12. **It is advisable to offer two Rak'ah (units) of prayer in the mosque before entering the house upon returning from a journey.**
13. **Recite this dua upon returning from the journey:**

اٰئِبُوْنَ تَآئِبُوْنَ عَابِدُوْنَ لِرَبِّنَا حَامِدُوْنَ

Note:

1) Start every good deed from the right side and every bad deed from the left side, such as entering the mosque with the right foot and exiting with the left foot. Similarly, start with the right side when wearing clothes and with the left while taking off. Remember this Sunnah in every action.

2) Remember Allah frequently. Read Tasbih Fatima (33 times *SubhanAllah*, 33 times *Alhamdulillah*, 34 times *Allahu Akbar*) immediately after prayers that do not have Sunnah. And read at least one Tasbih of Kalimah Tayyibah, one Tasbih of Durood, and one Tasbih of Astaghfar during the day with the intention that the love of Allah will increase and the love of *Ghairullah* (other than Allah) will decrease.

3) At various times, recite *SubhanAllah, Alhamdulillah,* and *Allahu Akbar*, whether together or separately but keep remembering Allah. It is better to recite Allahu Akbar when ascending, SubhanAllah when descending, and La ilaha illallah when walking on level ground.

4) The Prophet ﷺ has forbidden taking bad omens, such as if someone sneezes while walking, do not assume that the work will not be successful or a crow caws or an owl hoots, assuming that it will bring calamity. All these are complete ignorance, baseless and misguidance. Similarly, do not consider any name or day as unlucky.

Islamic Etiquette of Salam

1. **It is recommended to salam everyone, whether you know them or not.**

2. **Children should also be greeted with salam.**
3. **The proper way of greeting is to say "Assalamu Alaikum" (Peace be upon you) verbally. Responding with the gesture of hand, head, or finger is against the sunnah.**
4. **As a common practice, people do not clearly pronounce the Arabic letter *hamza* and *meem* (like Sala Walaikum), which is wrong. Instead, say it like this, "Assalamu Alaikum wa Rahmatullahi wa Barakatuh".**
5. **It is permissible for Muslim men to shake hands with each other after the salam, and women may also shake hands with other women.**
6. **If a Muslim comes to a gathering and there are no seats available, it is recommended to make room for others.**
7. **In a group of three, excluding one person from the conversation or discussion is inappropriate.**

Islamic Etiquette of Nikah

1. **To conduct a simple and low-cost marriage.**
2. **To perform the marriage ceremony in the mosque on Friday.**
3. **To announce the marriage and distribute fresh or dry dates after the nikah ceremony.**
4. **To wear appropriate attire according to one's ability and financial status.**
5. **To agree and promptly pay the Mahr (dower) according to her wishes.**

6. **To read the Khutbah Nikah (marriage sermon).**
7. **To supplicate for the couple.**
8. **On the first night, the groom should place his hand on the bride's forehead and recite this dua;**

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّیۡۤ اَسۡئَلُكَ مِنۡ خَیۡرِهَا وَ خَیۡرِ مَا جَبَلۡتَهَا عَلَیۡهِ وَاَعُوۡذُبِكَ مِنۡ شَرِّهَا وَشَرِّ مَا جَبَلۡتَهَا عَلَیۡهِ

9. **When intending to have intercourse with one's wife, recite this dua:**

بِسۡمِ اللّٰهِ اَللّٰهُمَّ جَنِّبۡنَا الشَّیۡطٰنَ وَجَنِّبِ الشَّیۡطٰنَ مَا رَزَقۡتَنَا

10. **To organize Dawat-e-Walima.**
11. **Men are allowed to wear appropriate Islamic attire, and women may adorn themselves within the limits set by Shariah, such as applying henna.**

Islamic Etiquette of Visiting the Graveyard

1. **Visit the graveyard to benefit the deceased and take a lesson.**
2. **Visit the graveyard to benefit the deceased and to make dua for their forgiveness.**
3. **Remember one's own death as well.**
4. **Greet the deceased by saying**
5. **Return to prepare for the afterlife, i.e., focusing on doing good deeds.**
6. **Be cautious not to place your feet on graves while walking in the graveyard, and avoid sitting there.**

Islamic Etiquette of Bathing the Deceased

1. **Clean the table on which the deceased will be bathed.**
2. **Make complete arrangements for covering the Satar of the deceased.**
3. **Do istinja for the deceased with three, five or seven clay clods wearing gloves.**
4. **Press the deceased's stomach gently after placing them on the table with your hands.**
5. **Perform wudu (ablution) for the deceased.**
6. **Clean the lower part of the body thoroughly.**
7. **Pour water over the right side of the body three times.**
8. **Then do it for the left side three times.**
9. **Finally, pour water over the whole body three times.**
10. **Use soap or *Multani* soil for washing the body.**
11. **Clean the body properly.**
12. **Boil the berry leaves and bathe the deceased with this water.**
13. **Dry the body with a cloth and shroud it.**

Islamic Etiquette of Shrouding

For males, three pieces and females, five pieces of cloth are used for shrouding.

1. **A large sheet 1.5 yards long and 1.75 yards wide is spread out first on a cot or table.**

2. **Then, a sheet the size of the body from head to toe is placed over it.**
3. **Finally, place a *Kafni* (Qamees) that will be unfolded from the head and extend down to below the knees.**
4. **For females, a *Sinaband* (chest band) and,**
5. **Another piece of cloth called an Orni (scarf), should be available.**

Note: All the sheets should be spread out in layers. Roll up the front half of the top sheet, i.e., Qamees or Kurta (shirt), towards the head. The deceased, covered with a sheet (satar) after bath, is lifted and laid on its back on this top sheet (Qamees).

This sheet is then unrolled over the front of the body, and once the body is covered, remove the satar covering sheet.

Then, before wrapping the lower sheet, apply camphor on the nose, hands, and feet, and then apply an attar on the beard and forehead. Then the edge of the next sheet (the smaller of the remaining two) is folded over the deceased left side, then the other edge over his right side.

Then the last and the longest sheet should be folded the same way. These sheets should be fastened with a piece of cloth (tie ropes), one above the head, another under the feet, and two around the body. Then it should be covered with a sheet of any colour. It does not have to be new or white.

Five Pieces of a Female Shroud

Like a male's shroud, all three sheets should be spread out in layers and *Sinaband* (chest band) over them. Then place the dead body and take out Sinaband from the sides and wrap it. Then spread the shroud, divide the hair into two parts, wrap them in a scarf, and place them on the chest. Then apply perfume, wrap both shrouds around, tie them, and cover them with any sheet.

Islamic Etiquette of Burial

1. **After offering the funeral prayer, place the bier west of the grave.**
2. **Then wrap the upper sheet (like a rope) and place it under the waist; it should be perpendicular to the waist.**
3. **Then place the deceased in the grave, but pull the above sheet out from one side before placing it.**
4. **If the deceased is a female, screen it with another sheet.**
5. **If the deceased is a female, only mahram should be present while lowering the deceased into the grave. Non-mahram should move away from there.**
6. **Place the deceased in the grave on its right side by leaning the body towards the eastern wall.**
7. **Untie the knots of the cloth strips that are tied around the shroud.**

8. **Recite the following dua while lowering the deceased into the grave:** بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ وَعَلٰى مِلَّةِ رَسُوْلِ اللّٰهِ

9. **Start pouring soil from the head side and recite *Bismillahir Rahmanir Raheem*.**

Islamic Etiquette of Death and Afterwards

1. **When you hear the news of someone's death, recite this dua,** إِنَّا لِلّٰهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُوْنَ

2. **When it becomes known that death is approaching, turn the person's face towards the Qiblah.**

3. **When death is imminent, recite this dua:**

اَللّٰهُمَّ اغْفِرْلِيْ وَارْحَمْنِيْ وَاَلْحِقْنِيْ بِالرَّفِيْقِ الْاَعْلٰى

4. **When the signs of the soul departing are felt, recite this dua:**

اَللّٰهُمَّ اَعِنِّيْ عَلٰى غَمَرٰتِ الْمَوْتِ وَسَكَرٰتِ الْمَوْتِ

5. **After the soul has departed, close the eyes and mouth of the deceased or tie them with a cloth so that the mouth remains closed.**

6. **The person placing the deceased on a wooden plank or bier should say Bismillah when lifting the body.**

7. **Make an effort to bury the deceased as soon as possible.** ***(Sunan AbuDawood)***

8. **Place the deceased on their right side in the grave so that the face is towards the Qiblah and the back is against the grave's wall.**

9. **Recite the dua when placing the deceased in the grave;** بِسْمِ اللهِ وَعَلَى مِلَّةِ رَسُولِ اللهِ
10. **Do not make the grave too high or plaster it.** ***(Abu Dawood, Hakim, Baihaqi)***
11. **When Prophet Muhammad ﷺ finished burying the deceased, he ﷺ would ask Allah for forgiveness for his brother and pray for him to remain steadfast. He ﷺ would ask others to do so. Therefore, it is recommended to pray for the deceased at that time.**

Part 5
Mention of Actions Against the Sunnah of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ

Mention of Actions Against the Sunnah

Entering the Mosque Against the Sunnah

1. **Not reciting *Bismillahir Rahmanir Raheem* is against the Sunnah.**
2. **Entering with the left foot first is against the Sunnah.**
3. **Not reciting the entrance dua is against the Sunnah.**
4. **Not saying *Assalamu Alaikum* is against the Sunnah.**
5. **Not remembering Allah is against the Sunnah.**
6. **Talking about worldly matters in the mosque is against the Sunnah.**

Actions Against the Sunnah In Wudu

1. **Not reciting *Bismillahir Rahmanir Raheem* before performing ablution (Wudu) is against the Sunnah.**
2. **Wasting water during ablution is against the Sunnah.**
3. **Cleaning the nostrils with the right hand is against the Sunnah.**
4. **Washing any body part more than three times without any necessity is against the Sunnah.**

5. **Washing a body part in such a way that the previously washed part becomes dry before washing the next part is against the Sunnah.**
6. **Talking about worldly matters is against the Sunnah.**

Actions Against the Sunnah in Qiyam

1. **Standing with slanted feet is against the Sunnah.**
2. **Standing with both feet too wide is against the Sunnah.**
3. **Putting excessive weight on one foot is against the Sunnah.**
4. **Placing hands above the navel is against the Sunnah.**
5. **Not looking at the place of prostration is against the Sunnah.**
6. **Not straightening the row (in the congregation) is against the Sunnah.**

Actions Against the Sunnah in Ruku

1. **Having the head higher than the waist (i.e., not straightening the back) is against the Sunnah.**
2. **Having the hands or feet bent is against the Sunnah.**
3. **Looking at the place of prostration is against the Sunnah.**
4. **Reciting Tasbih of Ruku (*Subhana Rabbiyal Azeem*) in even numbers, like 4/8/20 times, is against the Sunnah.**

Actions Against the Sunnah in Qaumah

Going into Sajdah before standing up straight after Ruku is not only against the Sunnah but also leaving the Namaz's *wajib* (obligatory) action. Sajdah Sahw (prostration of forgetfulness) will be required in this case, and if someone forgets to do Sajdah Sahw, it is obligatory to repeat the prayer.

Actions Against the Sunnah During Sajdah

1. **Putting hands on the ground before the knees when going to the sajdah is against Sunnah.**
7. **Lifting the nose off the ground is against the Sunnah.**
8. **Raising the feet off the ground is against the Sunnah.**
9. **Keeping the feet lying on the ground is against the Sunnah.**

Actions Against the Sunnah In Jalsah (Sitting)

1. **Sitting with both feet erect is against the Sunnah.**
2. **Sitting with both feet out on either side is against the Sunnah.**
3. **Placing the gaze on the place of prostration instead of the lap is against the Sunnah.**

4. **Going into the second Sajdah before the body is stable is against Sunnah.**

Actions Against the Sunnah in the Last Qa'dah

1. **Keeping both feet erect is against the Sunnah.**
2. **Keeping both feet flat is against the Sunnah.**
3. **Placing the gaze on the place of prostration is against the Sunnah.**
4. **Keeping fingers spread out is against the Sunnah.**
5. **Not raising the index finger is against the Sunnah.**
6. **Keeping the hands on the thighs and not bending the fingers is against the Sunnah.**
7. **Saying salam without reciting Durood and other supplications is against the Sunnah.**

Actions Against the Sunnah in Dua

1. **Joining both hands and covering the face is against the Sunnah.**
2. **Keeping hands joined is against the Sunnah.**
3. **Cracking fingers is against the Sunnah.**
4. **Having a distracted heart or doubt in acceptance by Allah is against the Sunnah.**
5. **Not being mindful of Allah's mercy and not remembering own disobedience is against the Sunnah.**

6. **Lack of humility and submission is against the Sunnah.**

Actions Against the Sunnah in Friday Prayer

1. **Reciting poetry in excessive singing or rhythmic style along with the Khutbah is against the Sunnah.**
2. **Offering any prayer or conversing with others during the Khutbah is against the Sunnah.**
3. **Eating, drinking, walking around, and even reciting Tasbih or Qur'anic verses during the Khutbah are against the Sunnah.**
4. **Performing any action that may cause disturbance or inconvenience during the Khutbah is against the Sunnah.**
5. **Saying salam or responding to salam, even informing someone about a religious matter during the Khutbah, is against the Sunnah.**
6. **Raising hands and supplicating during the break between two Khutbah is against the Sunnah.**
7. **Although it is permissible to read the articles of farewell and parting in the last Friday Khutbah of Ramadan. But it is not narrated from the Holy Prophet ﷺ, and his companions, and nowhere in the books of jurisprudence is its trace found. But some people are very committed to it. If someone does not read it, they consider him wrong and assume it a Sunnah, so considering it necessary is against the Sunnah.**

Actions Against the Sunnah on Eidain (Two Eids)

1. **Praying Eid prayer in a mosque without a legal excuse is against the Sunnah.**
2. **Going to Eid prayer on a ride is also against the Sunnah.**
3. **Not eating before the Eid al-Fitr prayer is against the Sunnah.**
4. **Eating before the Eid al Azha prayer is also against the Sunnah.**
5. **Reciting Takbeer of Eid al Fitr loudly is against the Sunnah.**
6. **Reciting Takbeer of Eid al-Azha softly is against the Sunnah.**

Actions Against the Sunnah While Entering the House

1. **Putting the left foot inside is against the Sunnah.**
2. **Not reciting Bismillah is against the Sunnah.**
3. **Not greeting is against the Sunnah.**
4. **Not respecting elders is against the Sunnah.**

Actions Against the Sunnah While Eating

1. **Washing only the fingertips instead of hands is against the Sunnah.**
2. **Starting without reciting Bismillah is against the Sunnah.**

3. **Not reciting dua before eating is against the Sunnah.**
4. **Eating with a bare head is against the Sunnah.**
5. **Eating while sitting cross-legged without an excuse is against the Sunnah.**
6. **Making a smacking sound with the mouth while eating is against the Sunnah.**
7. **Not licking fingers is against the Sunnah.**
8. **Not cleaning the utensil is against the Sunnah.**

Actions Against the Sunnah In Drinking Water

1. **Drinking without reciting *Bismillah* is against the Sunnah.**
2. **Drinking while standing is against the Sunnah.**
3. **Drinking in one breath is against the Sunnah.**
4. **Making a gulping sound while drinking is against the Sunnah.**
5. **Not removing the utensil while taking a breath is against the Sunnah.**
6. **Not saying *Alhamdulillah* and not reciting dua is against the Sunnah.**

Actions Against the Sunnah In Wearing Clothes

1. **Not reciting *Bismillahir Rahmanir Raheem* before wearing clothes is against the Sunnah.**
2. **Wearing clothes from the left side first is against the Sunnah.**

3. **Standing and wearing a pyjama is against the Sunnah.**
4. **Offering prayer while wearing tight pants and a shirt that exposes the *Satar* is forbidden.**
5. **Not reciting dua is against the Sunnah.**
6. **Considering wearing patched clothes as inferior is against the Sunnah.**

Actions Against the Sunnah In Clothing

1. **Wearing only underwear, boxers, etc., is not just against the Sunnah but also forbidden as it exposes the *Satar*, which must be covered. Not covering them is a cause for the curse of angels.**
2. **Pants, trousers, or similar items of clothing that are tight and show the shape of the buttocks are against the Sunnah.**
3. **Any shirt or clothing not covering the buttocks is against the Sunnah.**
4. **For women, wearing a revealing dress like a *lehenga* or any fine clothing that displays the body is against the Sunnah.**

Actions Against the Sunnah in Hairdressing

1. **Keeping long hair all over the head is against the Sunnah.**

2. **Keeping hair like women is against the Sunnah for men.**
3. **Neglecting the underarm hair is against the Sunnah.**
4. **Neglecting the pubic hair is against the Sunnah**
5. **Neglecting to trim the fingernails and toenails is against the Sunnah.**
6. **Keeping a slanted or crooked parting is against the Sunnah.**

Actions Against the Sunnah in Istinja

(Istinja: Purifying oneself after responding to the call of nature.)

1. **Placing the right foot inside while entering the toilet for Istinja is against the Sunnah.**
2. **Not reciting the dua is against the Sunnah.**
3. **Looking at falling impurities is against the Sunnah.**
4. **Facing the Qiblah while relieving oneself is against the Sunnah.**
5. **Facing the blowing wind while relieving oneself is against the Sunnah.**
6. **Sitting with pressure on the right foot is against the Sunnah.**
7. **Relieving oneself without any screening or something to hide is against the Sunnah.**
8. **Cleaning oneself only with pebbles (without using water) is against the Sunnah.**
9. **Stepping out with the left foot is against the Sunnah.**

10. **Not reciting the dua after Istinja is against the Sunnah.**

Actions Against the Sunnah in the Market

1. **Refusing to bring groceries and other articles for others is against the Sunnah.**
2. **Lying in buying and selling is against the Sunnah**
3. **Reduction in measurement and weight is against the Sunnah.**
4. **Deceiving customers is against the Sunnah.**
5. **Making false oaths and using counterfeit currency is against the Sunnah.**

Actions Against the Sunnah While Going to the Graveyard

1. **Going to the graveyard in the state of being impure is against the Sunnah.**
2. **Urinating or defecating in the graveyard is against the Sunnah.**
3. **Talking about worldly matters in the graveyard is against the Sunnah.**
4. **Depriving the deceased of rewards is against the Sunnah.**
5. **Not remembering one's own death is against the Sunnah.**
6. **Not having faith in the hereafter is against the Sunnah.**

7. **Living in heedlessness and disobedience is against the Sunnah.**
8. **Not having faith in Allah's justice is against the Sunnah.**
9. **Not greeting the occupants of the graveyard upon arrival is against the Sunnah.**
10. **Making the grave overly decorated or excessively tall is against the Sunnah.**

Actions Against the Sunnah in Shroud And Shrouding

1. **Giving a pyjama and turban (safa, topi, etc.) with a male shroud is against the Sunnah.**
2. **Using a red sheet (*chadar*), bangles, vermilion, etc., in a female's shroud is against the Sunnah.**
3. **Using a Keora water, rose water, etc., in the grave is against the Sunnah.**
4. **Taking cereals, money, etc., with the deceased to distribute in the graveyard is against the Sunnah.**
5. **Uncovering the face of a male deceased in the grave is against the Sunnah, and uncovering the face of a female deceased is forbidden.**

Actions Against the Sunnah in Nikah

1. **Wearing a *sehra* (ornamental veil) or *makna* (face cover) on the head is against the Sunnah.**

2. **Applying *henna* (mehndi) on hands and feet is against the Sunnah.**
3. **It is against the Sunnah to play the *dhol* (drum) in the wedding procession by women.**
4. **Sitting on *manjha* (haldi ceremony) or similar ceremony is against the Sunnah.**
5. **Firing guns or bursting fireworks is against the Sunnah.**
6. **Playing music or dancing is prohibited (Haram) in Islam.**
7. **Fixing excessive *Mahr* (dower) and not caring about paying it off is against the Sunnah.**
8. **Arranging a wedding feast to show off or out of pride is against the Sunnah.**

Actions Against the Sunnah in Urinating

1. **Not paying attention to the Qiblah while urinating is against the Sunnah.**
2. **Sitting and urinating in a manner that urine splashes towards oneself is against the Sunnah.**
3. **Being careless about urine droplets is against the Sunnah.**
4. **Urinating on the road is against the Sunnah.**
5. **Standing and urinating is against the Sunnah.**
6. **Urinating bare head or naked is against the Sunnah.**

7. **Urinating in wells or holes is against the Sunnah.**
8. **Urinating in places where people benefit, such as trees, is against the Sunnah.**
9. **Not cleaning oneself with water or clod of soil after urinating is against the Sunnah.**

Part 6
Etiquette of Dua And Specific Duas

Etiquette of Dua (Supplication)

1. **Supplicating with sincerity and focus.**
2. **Avoiding haram in food, drink, and clothing.**
3. **Supplicating in a state of wudu.**
4. **Expressing gratitude and praise to Allah before and after making dua.**
5. **Reciting Durood.**
6. **Demonstrating humility and submission.**
7. **Persistently and repeatedly begging for what is desired.**
8. **Making dua with desire and enthusiasm.**
9. **Facing the Qiblah.**
10. **Making dua with the names and attributes of Allah. (Ibn Hibban and Mustadrak).**

Times When Dua is More Likely to be Accepted

1. **The entire month of Ramadan.**
2. **The entire day of *Arafah* (the 9th of Zul Hijjah).**
3. **The night of Jum'ah (i.e. the night between Thursday and Friday).**
4. **The entire day of Jum'ah, especially from Asr until Maghrib.**
5. **At the time of Sehri (pre-dawn meal during Ramadan).**
6. **In the Night of Power (Lailatul Qadr) during the last 10 nights of Ramadan.**
7. **After performing the obligatory five daily prayers.**

People Whose Supplications Are Quickly Accepted

1. **The supplication of the distressed and helpless.** ***(Bukhari, Muslim)***
2. **Father's supplication for his children.** ***(Abu Dawood)***
3. **The supplication of a traveller.** ***(Abu Dawood)***
4. **The supplication of the child who serves his parents.** ***(Muslim)***
5. **The supplication of one Muslim for another.** ***(Abu Dawood)***
6. **The supplication of the oppressed.** ***(Sihah Sitta)***

Dua to Recite At Night

1. **Before sleeping, recite Surah *Ikhlas*, Surah *Falaq*, and Surah *Nas* three times each, blow on your hands, and then wipe your entire body.** ***(Bukhari, Muslim)***
2. **Before sleeping, recite the following dua:**

اَللّٰهُمَّ بِاسْمِكَ اَمُوْتُ وَاَحْيٰى

Dua after Waking Up

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِيْ اَحْيَانَا بَعْدَ مَا اَمَاتَنَا وَاِلَيْهِ النُّشُوْرُ

<u>Translation</u>: "All praise is for Allah, Who has given us life after He has caused us to die, and to Him is the return."

Dua before Entering the Toilet

When going to the toilet, before entering and if in the field, before sitting down, say *Bismillah* and recite this dua:

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّیْٓ اَعُوْذُبِكَ مِنَ الْخُبُثِ وَالْخَبَآئِثِ

Translation: "In the name of Allah, O Allah, I seek refuge in You from male and female unclean spirits." (Ibn Abi Shaiba and Tirmizi)

Dua after Leaving the Toilet

Translation: "O Allah, I seek Your غُفْرَانَكَ **forgiveness."** ***(Ibn Hibban, Tirmizi, and Abu Dawood)***

After that, recite this dua

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِیْٓ اَذْهَبَ عَنِّی الْاَذٰی وَعَافَانِیْ

Translation: "All praise is due to Allah who has removed the harm from me and granted me well-being." ***(Nasaai)***

Dua for Entering and Leaving the House

When entering the house, recite this dua and say Salam (greeting) regardless of whether anyone is home.

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّیْٓ اَسْئَلُكَ خَیْرَ الْمَوْلَجِ وَخَیْرَ الْمَخْرَجِ بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ وَلَجْنَا وَبِسْمِ اللّٰهِ
خَرَجْنَا وَعَلَی اللّٰهِ رَبِّنَا تَوَكَّلْنَا

Translation: "O Allah, I seek the best entry and the best exit. In the name of Allah, we enter, and in the name of Allah we leave, and upon our Lord we trust." He should then greet his family. ***(Sunan Abu Dawood)***

When Leaving the House, Recite This Dua

بِسْمِ اللهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللهِ، وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللهِ

Translation: "I am leaving with the name of Allah. I have put my trust in Allah. To be saved from sins and to have the power to do good deeds is from Allah alone." ***(Tirmizi)***

Afterwards, Raise Your Head towards the Sky and Recite This Dua

اَللّٰهُمَّ إِنِّيْ أَعُوْذُبِكَ أَنْ أَضِلَّ أَوْ أُضَلَّ أَوْ أَزِلَّ أَوْ أُزَلَّ أَوْ أَظْلِمَ أَوْ أُظْلَمَ أَوْ أَجْهَلَ أَوْ أُجْهَلَ عَلَيَّ

Translation: "O Allah, I seek refuge with You from going astray, or being led astray, from slipping, or being caused to slip, from wronging others or being wronged, and from behaving or being treated in an ignorant manner." ***(Abu Dawood)***

When Sitting Down to Eat, Recite This Dua

When sitting down to eat, recite this dua after washing your hands: بِسْمِ اللهِ وَعَلٰى بَرَكَةِ اللهِ

Translation: "I have begun to eat with the name of Allah and the blessings of Allah." ***(Mustadrak)***

If You Forget to Recite the Dua at the Beginning, Recite This Dua

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ اَوَّلَهٗ وَاٰخِرَهٗ

Translation: "I mentioned the name of Allah at the beginning and at the end." ***(Mishkat)***

When Finishing the Meal, Recite This Dua

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِیْٓ اَطْعَمَنَا وَسَقَانَا وَجَعَلَنَا مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِیْنَ

Translation: "All praise is due to Allah, who fed us and gave us drink, and made us Muslims." ***(Tirmizi)***

When the Dining Sheet Is Being Removed, Recite This Dua

اَللّٰهُمَّ إِنِّیْٓ أَعُوْذُبِكَ أَنْ أَضِلَّ أَوْ أُضَلَّ أَوْ أَزِلَّ أَوْ أُزَلَّ أَوْ أَظْلِمَ أَوْ أُظْلَمَ أَوْ أَجْهَلَ أَوْ أُجْهَلَ عَلَیَّ

Translation: "All praise is to Allah, abundant, good and blessed praise, a never-ending praise, a praise that we will never bid farewell to and an indispensable praise, He is our Lord." ***(Bukhari)***

When Eating At Someone's Place, Recite This Dua

اَللّٰهُمَّ اَطْعِمْ مَّنْ اَطْعَمَنِیْ وَاسْقِ مَنْ سَقَانِیْ

Translation: "O Allah, feed those who have fed me, and give drink to those who have given me drink."

When Leaving the Host's Place, Recite This Dua

اَللّٰهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَهُمْ فِیْمَا رَزَقْتَهُمْ وَاغْفِرْ لَهُمْ وَارْحَمْهُمْ

Translation: "O Allah, bless them in what you have provided for them, forgive them, and have mercy on them." ***(Muslim)***

Dua for Drinking Water

When intending to drink water, do not drink it in one gulp like a camel, but drink it in three breaths, taking the cup away from the mouth each time. Do not blow into the vessel. When beginning to drink, recite *Bismillahir Rahmanir Raheem*; when finished, say *Alhamdulillah*." *(Mishkat)*

Dua for Drinking Zam Zam Water

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّیْ اَسْئَلُكَ عِلْمًا نَّافِعًا وَّرِزْقًا وَّاسِعًا وَّشِفَآءً مِّنْ كُلِّ دَاءٍ

Translation: "O Allah, I ask You for beneficial knowledge, abundant provision, and healing from every disease.

Dua for Breaking the Fast

اَللّٰهُمَّ لَكَ صُمْتُ وَعَلٰى رِزْقِكَ اَفْطَرْتُ

Translation: "O Allah! I fasted for You, and I am now breaking my fast with the sustenance You have provided me." ***(Abu Dawood)***

After this, recite this dua

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّيْ أَسْأَلُكَ بِرَحْمَتِكَ الَّتِيْ وَسِعَتْ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ اَنْ تَغْفِرَلِيْ ذُنُوْبِيْ

Translation: "O Allah! I ask You by Your mercy which envelops everything, that You forgive me my sins." ***(Ibn Maja and Hakim)***

After Breaking the Fast, Recite This Dua

ذَهَبَ الظَّمَأُ وَابْتَلَّتِ الْعُرُوْقُ وَثَبَتَ الْاَجْرُ اِنْ شَآءَ اللّٰهُ تَعَالٰى

Translation: "Thirst is gone, veins are moistened, and the reward is assured if Allah wills." ***(Abu Dawood)***

When Breaking the Fast at Someone's Place, Recite This Dua

اَفْطَرَ عِنْدَ كُمُ الصَّآئِمُوْنَ وَاَكَلَ طَعَامَكُمُ الْاَبْرَارُ وَصَلَّتْ عَلَيْكُمُ الْمَلٰئِكَةُ

Translation: "May the righteous people among you partake of your food, may the angels send blessings upon you." ***(Ibn Maja)***

When Going On a Journey, Recite This Dua

اَللّٰهُمَّ بِكَ أَصُوْلُ وَبِكَ اَحُوْلُ وَبِكَ اَسِيْرُ

Translation: "O Allah! I attack (the enemy) with Your help, and plan their repulsion with Your help, and I proceed with Your help." ***(Ahmad)***

When mounting a ride or placing a foot in the stirrupor footboard, say *Bismillah*, and when sitting on the animal's back or seat, say *Alhamdulillah*. Afterwards, recite this dua:

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ سُبْحَانَ الَّذِیْ سَخَّرَ لَنَا هٰذَا وَمَا كُنَّا لَهُ مُقْرِنِیْنَ وَاِنَّآ اِلٰى رَبِّنَا لَمُنْقَلِبُوْنَ

Translation: "Praise be to Allah. Glory be to Him who has made this subservient to us, and we were not capable of doing so, and undoubtedly, to Him, we shall return."

Then recite

***Alhamdulillah* three times, *Allahu Akbar* three times, and *La ilaha illallah* once.**

Afterwards, recite this dua

سُبْحَانَكَ اِنِّیْ ظَلَمْتُ نَفْسِیْ فَاغْفِرْ لِیْ فَاِنَّهٗ لَا یَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوْبَ اِلَّآ اَنْتَ

Translation: "Glory be to You, I have wronged myself, so forgive me, for no one forgives sins except You." ***(Abu Dawood, Tirmizi)***

After this, recite the following dua

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنَّا نَسْئَلُكَ فِيْ سَفَرِنَا هٰذَا الْبِرَّ وَالتَّقْوٰى وَمِنَ الْعَمَلِ مَا تَرْضٰى - اَللّٰهُمَّ هَوِّنْ عَلَيْنَا سَفَرَنَا هٰذَا، وَاطْوِ عَنَّا بُعْدَهُ - اَللّٰهُمَّ اَنْتَ الصَّاحِبُ فِى السَّفَرِ وَالْخَلِيْفَةُ فِيْ الْأَهْلِ - اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّيْ اَعُوْذُبِكَ مِنْ وَّعْثَاءِ السَّفَرِ وَكَآبَةِ الْمَنْظَرِ وَسُوْءِ الْمُنْقَلَبِ فِي الْمَالِ وَالْاَهْلِ وَالْوَلَدِ۔

<u>Translation</u>: "O Allah! We seek goodness and abstinence from sins from You during our journey, and we request the deeds that please You. O Allah! Make our journey easy and cover its distance for us. O Allah! You are our companion on this journey and the caretaker of our household. Protect our home and belongings, O Allah! I seek refuge in You from the hardships and painful sights of traveling, and from the difficulties of returning to wife, children, wealth, and possessions." ***(Muslim, Abu Dawood, Tirmizi)***

When You Return To Your Hometown, Recite This Dua

اٰئِبُوْنَ تَآئِبُوْنَ عَابِدُوْنَ لِرَبِّنَا حَامِدُوْنَ

<u>Translation:</u> "We are returning, repentant, worshipping, and praising our Lord." ***(Muslim)***

When entering your home, recite this dua

اَوْبًا اَوْبًا لِرَبِّنَا تَوْبًا لَا يُغَادِرُ عَلَيْنَا حَوْبًا

Translation: "I return, I return, with such repentance before my Lord that no sin is left upon me."

If Embarking On a River or Sea Journey, Recite the Following Dua

(1) بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ مَجْرٖىهَا وَمُرْسٰىهَا اِنَّ رَبِّىْ لَغَفُوْرٌ رَّحِيْمٌ

Translation: "In the name of Allah it sails and anchors. My Lord is All-Forgiving, Most Merciful." ***(Surah Hood: 41)***

(2) وَمَا قَدَرُوا اللّٰهَ حَقَّ قَدْرِهٖ ۖ وَالْاَرْضُ جَمِيْعًا قَبْضَتُهٗ يَوْمَ الْقِيٰمَةِ وَالسَّمٰوٰتُ مَطْوِيّٰتٌۢ بِيَمِيْنِهٖ ؕ سُبْحٰنَهٗ وَتَعٰلٰى عَمَّا يُشْرِكُوْنَ

Translation: "They did not revere Allah His true reverence. On the Day of Resurrection, the whole earth will be in His Grip, and the heavens will be rolled up in His Right Hand. Glorified and exalted is He above all what they associate with Him!" ***(Surah Zumar:67)***

When Seeing Off Someone, Recite This Dua

When someone is setting out on a journey, the one seeing them off should shake hands with them and say this dua,

اَسْتَوْدِعُ اللّٰهَ دِيْنَكَ وَأَمَانَتَكَ وَخَوَاتِيْمَ عَمَلِكَ

Translation: "I entrust Allah with your religion, your worldly affairs, and the end of your deeds." ***(Nasaai, Abu Dawood, Tirmizi)***

Dua for Visiting a Sick Person

لَا بَأْسَ عَلَيْكَ طَهُوْرٌ اِنْ شَاءَ اللّٰهُ

Translation: "Do not worry; it will be a purification (for you), Allah willing." ***(Bukhari, Muslim)***

Dua for the Recovery of a Sick Person

أَذْهِبِ الْبَاسَ رَبَّ النَّاسِ وَاشْفِ أَنْتَ الشَّافِي لَا شِفَاءَ إِلَّا شِفَاؤُكَ
شِفَاءً لَا يُغَادِرُ سَقَمًا

Translation: "Remove the disease, O Lord of all people. And heal, you are the healer. There is no healing but your healing. Give such healing that leaves no disease behind." ***(Muslim:5700)***

Dua at the Time of Dying

اَللّٰهُمَّ اَعِنِّيْ عَلٰى غَمَرَاتِ الْمَوْتِ وَسَكَرَاتِ الْمَوْتِ

Translation: "O Allah, help me at this (time) of the severity of death."

Dua After the Departure of the Soul

After the departure of the soul, while closing the eyes of the deceased, recite this dua, replacing "fulan" with the name of the deceased:

اَللّٰهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِفُلَانٍ وَارْفَعْ دَرَجَتَهُ فِي الْمَهْدِيِّيْنَ وَاخْلُفْهُ فِي عَقِبِهٖ فِي
الْغَابِرِيْنَ وَاغْفِرْ لَنَا وَلَهٗ يَا رَبَّ الْعَالَمِيْنَ وَأَفْسِحْ لَهٗ فِي قَبْرِهٖ وَنَوِّرْ لَهٗ فِيْهِ

Translation: "O Allah, forgive (name of the dead person). Make him among the guided ones, raise his status and be his deputy among the grieving. O Lord of the two worlds, forgive him and us and make his grave wide and full of light." ***(Muslim)***

Dua for Placing the Deceased in the Grave

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ وَعَلٰى مِلَّةِ رَسُوْلِ اللّٰهِ

Translation: "In the name of Allah, and according to the way of the Messenger of Allah, (I place the deceased in the grave)."

Dua of Sacrifice

After turning the sacrificial animal towards the Qiblah, recite the following dua:

اِنِّيْ وَجَّهْتُ وَجْهِيَ لِلَّذِيْ فَطَرَ السَّمٰوٰتِ وَالْاَرْضَ حَنِيْفًا وَّمَا اَنَا مِنَ
الْمُشْرِكِيْنَ۔ اِنَّ صَلَوٰتِيْ وَنُسُكِيْ وَمَحْيَايَ وَمَمَاتِيْ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِيْنَ۔ لَا
شَرِيْكَ لَهٗ وَبِذٰلِكَ اُمِرْتُ وَاَنَا اَوَّلُ الْمُسْلِمِيْنَ

After sacrificing the animal, recite the following dua:

اَللّٰهُمَّ تَقَبَّلْهُ مِنِّيْ كَمَا تَقَبَّلْتَ مِنْ حَبِيْبِكَ مُحَمَّدٍ وَّخَلِيْلِكَ اِبْرَاهِيْمَ
عَلَيْهِمَا الصَّلٰوةُ وَالسَّلَامُ

If sacrificing on behalf of someone else, replace "مِنِّیْ" with "مِنْ فلاں" i.e., the person's name in the dua. If multiple people are sharing in the sacrifice, say, مِنِّیْ وَمِنْ فُلَانٍ وَفُلَانٍ

Dua of Aqiqah

Recite this dua before slaughtering the animal,

اِنِّیْ وَجَّهْتُ وَجْهِیَ لِلَّذِیْ فَطَرَ السَّمٰوٰتِ وَالْاَرْضَ حَنِیْفًا وَّمَا اَنَا مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِیْنَ - اِنَّ صَلٰوتِیْ وَنُسُكِیْ وَمَحْیَایَ وَمَمَاتِیْ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِیْنَ. لَا شَرِیْكَ لَهٗ وَبِذٰلِكَ اُمِرْتُ وَاَنَا اَوَّلُ الْمُسْلِمِیْنَ.

After slaughtering, recite this dua,

اَللّٰهُمَّ هٰذِهٖ عَقِیْقَةُ ابْنِیْ تَقَبَّلْهُ كَمَا تَقَبَّلْتَ مِنْ حَبِیْبِكَ مُحَمَّدٍ وَّخَلِیْلِكَ اِبْرَاهِیْمَ عَلَیْهِمَا الصَّلٰوةُ وَالسَّلَامُ دَمُهَا بِدَمِهٖ لَحْمُهَا بِلَحْمِهٖ، شَعْرُهَا بِشَعْرِهٖ، عَظْمُهَا بِعَظْمِهٖ

Note: If the Aqiqah is for a *boy*, say "بِدَمِهٖ". If it is for a *girl*, say "بِدَمِهَا" instead of "بِدَمِهٖ" and say "بنت" instead of "ابن". If the sacrificer is not the father, but someone else, then the name of the father of the boy or girl should also be mentioned.

Qunoot-e-Nazilah

During times of general calamity or fear, such as natural disasters, attacks by enemies, or other such situations, this dua (Qunoot-e-Nazilah) is recited in the final rak'ah of the Fajr prayer after rising from the

bowing position. If the Imam recites it, the followers should say *Ameen* softly while the Imam pauses.

اَللّٰهُمَّ اهْدِنِيْ فِيْ مَنْ هَدَيْتَ وَعَافِنِيْ فِيْ مَنْ عَافَيْتَ وَتَوَلَّنِيْ فِيْ مَنْ تَوَلَّيْتَ وَبَارِكْ لِيْ فِيْ مَا اَعْطَيْتَ وَقِنِيْ شَرَّ مَا قَضَيْتَ فَاِنَّكَ تَقْضِيْ وَلَا يُقْضٰى عَلَيْكَ وَاِنَّهٗ لَا يَذِلُّ مَنْ وَّالَيْتَ وَلَا يَعِزُّ مَنْ عَادَيْتَ تَبَارَكْتَ رَبَّنَا وَتَعَالَيْتَ نَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَنَتُوْبُ اِلَيْكَ وَصَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ الْكَرِيْمِ ۔ اَللّٰهُمَّ اغْفِرْلَنَا وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِيْنَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ وَالْمُسْلِمِيْنَ وَالْمُسْلِمَاتِ وَاَلِّفْ بَيْنَ قُلُوْبِهِمْ وَاَصْلِحْ ذَاتَ بَيْنِهِمْ وَانْصُرْهُمْ عَلٰى عَدُوِّكَ وَعَدُوِّهِمْ ۔ اَللّٰهُمَّ الْعَنِ الْكَفَرَةَ الَّذِيْنَ يَصُدُّوْنَ عَنْ سَبِيْلِكَ وَيُكَذِّبُوْنَ رُسُلَكَ وَيُقَاتِلُوْنَ اَوْلِيَآئَكَ ۔ اَللّٰهُمَّ خَالِفْ بَيْنَ كَلِمَتِهِمْ وَزَلْزِلْ اَقْدَامَهُمْ وَاَنْزِلْ بِهِمْ بَأْسَكَ الَّذِيْ لَا تَرُدُّهٗ عَنِ الْقَوْمِ الْمُجْرِمِيْنَ وَاجْعَلْ عَلَيْهِمْ رِجْزَكَ وَّعَذَابَكَ اِلٰهَ الْحَقِّ آمِيْن ۔ اَللّٰهُمَّ مُنْزِلَ الْكِتَابِ وَّمُجْرِيَ السَّحَابِ وَهَازِمَ الْاَحْزَابِ اِهْزِمْهُمُ الْاَحْزَابَ وَانْصُرْنَا عَلَيْهِمْ اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنَّا نَجْعَلُكَ فِيْ نُحُوْرِهِمْ وَنَعُوْذُبِكَ مِنْ شُرُوْرِهِمْ ۔

<u>Translation</u>: O Allah, guide me among those whom You have guided, pardon me among those You have pardoned, turn to me in friendship among those on whom You have turned in friendship, and bless me in what You have bestowed, and save me from the evil of what You have decreed. For Surely, You command and are not commanded; and he is not humiliated whom You have befriended. Blessed are You, O Lord, and Exalted. We seek forgiveness from You, turn to You in repentance, and seek Allah's mercy upon His beloved Prophet ﷺ.

O Allah! Forgive us and all believing men and women, and grant love for one another in their hearts,

reconcile between them, and help them against their enemies and ours, and send curses upon those disbelievers who block Your path and deny Your prophets and fight against Your friends. O Allah! Make their footsteps unstable. Disperse their gathering and destroy their territories, and send down upon them such punishment that does not turn away from an ungrateful people, and impose upon them Your severity and punishment. O, true God! Accept (our prayer). O Allah! The one who revealed the Book, the one who drives the clouds, the one who defeats the armies, defeat them and help us against them. O Allah! we place you against them and seek refuge from their evil." (Tirmizi, Nasaai)

Dua-e-Istikhara

If you are uncertain about something or seeking good, then pray two rak'ah Nafl and recite this dua, replacing 'hazal amr' with the name of your need.

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّیْ اَسْتَخِیْرُكَ بِعِلْمِكَ وَاَسْتَقْدِرُكَ بِقُدْرَتِكَ وَاَسْئَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ الْعَظِیْمِ۔ فَاِنَّكَ تَقْدِرُ وَلَا اَقْدِرُ وَتَعْلَمُ وَلَا اَعْلَمُ وَاَنْتَ عَلَّامُ الْغُیُوْبِ۔ اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنْ كُنْتَ تَعْلَمُ اَنَّ هٰذَا الْاَمْرَ خَیْرٌ لِّیْ فِیْ دِیْنِیْ وَمَعَاشِیْ وَعَاقِبَةِ اَمْرِیْ (اَوْقَالَ) فِیْ عَاجِلِ اَمْرِیْ وَآجِلِهٖ فَاقْدِرْهُ لِیْ وَیَسِّرْهُ لِیْ ثُمَّ بَارِكْ لِیْ فِیْهِ وَاِنْ كُنْتَ تَعْلَمُ اَنَّ هٰذَاالْاَمْرَ شَرٌّ لِیْ فِیْ دِیْنِیْ وَمَعَاشِیْ وَعَاقِبَةِ اَمْرِیْ (اَوْ) عَاجِلِ اَمْرِیْ وَآجِلِهٖ فَاصْرِفْهُ عَنِّیْ وَاصْرِفْنِیْ عَنْهُ وَاقْدِرْلِیَ الْخَیْرَ حَیْثُ كَانَ ثُمَّ اَرْضِنِیْ بِهٖ۔

<u>Translation</u>: O Allah! I ask guidance from Your knowledge, And Power from Your Might, and I ask for

Your great blessings. You are capable, and I am not. You know, and I do not, and You know the unseen. O Allah! If You know that this job (name the job) is good for my religion and my subsistence and in my Hereafter, then You ordain it for me and make it easy for me to get, And then bless me in it, and if You know that this job is harmful to me in my religion and subsistence and in the Hereafter, then keep it away from me and let me be away from it. And ordain for me whatever is good for me, And make me satisfied with it).

Seeker of supplications
Muhammad Sarwar Farooqui Nadwi
Darul Uloom Nadwatul Ulama, Lucknow

Books Written by Mufti Sarwar Farooqui Nadwi

Hindi Books

1 Qur'an ka Paigham (Qur'an ka Asan Hindi Tarjuma) 20x30x8
2 Qur'an ka Paigham (Qur'an ka Asan Hindi Tarjuma) 20x30x16
3 Qur'an ka Paigham (Qur'an ka Asan Hindi Tarjuma) 20x30x32
4 Tafsir-E-Farooqui (7 Jild me)
5 Qur'an ka Paigham (Teeswe Pare Ki Hindi Tafsir)
6 Asbaab-E-Nuzool Aur Qur'ani Ayat (Hissa Awwal)
7 Qur'an Aur Science Ki Roshni Me Sharab, Juwa, Suwar Aur Wuzu
8 Surah Fatiha Ki Tafsir
9 Pawitr Qur'an Ka Sandesh (Insani Duniya Ke Nam)
10 Tauheed Ki Haqeeqat
11 Kufr Aur Shirk Ki Haqeeqat
12 Islam Kya Hai
13 Islam Dharm Kya Hai
14 Islam Ki Buniyadi Maloomat (Sawal-Jawab Ki Roshni Me)
15 Azan Kya Hai
16 Aao Namaz Ki Oar
17 Kursi Par Namaz Padhne Ka Tareeqa
18 Roza Ka Hukm Aur Iske Masaail (Qur'an Aur Sunnat Ki Roshni Me)
19 Zakaat Ka Hukm Aur Iske Masaail (Qur'an Aur Sunnat Ki Roshni Me)
20 Hajj Aur Umrah Ka Asan Tareeqa (Qur'an Aur Sunnat Ki Roshni Me)
21 Umrah Ka Asan Tareeqa
22 Islami Viraasat Ki Taqseem Ek Nazar Me
23 Nabiyon Ki Dawat Aur Tabligh
(Muntakhab Qur'ani Ayat Wa Ahadith Ki Roshni Me)
24 Hazrat Muhammad Ki 400 Naseehate
25 Jannat Ke Halat Aur Jannati
26 Jahannam Ke Halat Aur Jahannami
27 Jahannam Aur Jahannami Ke Darmiyan Batcheet
28 Aapke Sawalo Ka Asan Hal
29 Jhaad-Phoonk, Jadu, Tona Aur Taweez-Gande
30 Mobile Aur Internet Se Sambandhit Masaail
31 Biwi-Shauhar Ki Zimmedariya
32 Muharram Ki Haqeeqat
33 Rasoolullah ﷺ Ka Huliya Mubaarak Aur Aapki Sunnate
34 Rasoolullah ﷺ Ki Seerat (Sawal-Jawab Ki Roshni Me)
35 Rasoolullah ﷺ Ki Pakeezah Zindagi

36 Allah Ke Pyari Nabi ﷺ Ek Nazar Me
37 Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ Ki Baate
38 Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ Ka Pariwar Aur Aapka Aacharan
39 Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ Ki Jeewani
40 Sahaba Ka Islam Aur Iske Bad
41 Islam Dharm Talwar Se Phaila Ya Sadachar Se
42 Qubool-E-Islam Aur Uske Bad Ke Masaail
43 Islami Raj Ki Shaasan Vyavastha
44 Jihad Atankwad Aur Islam
45 Ghair Muslimo Se Talluqaat Aur Mazhabi Azadi
46 Antim Sandeshta Kab, Kahan Aur Kaun
47 Praakratik Niyam Aur Parmeshwar Se Insan Ka Sambandh
48 Eeshduto Ka Dharm Aur Parlok Vishwas
49 Manav Kalyan Sambandhi Updesh
50 Manav Kalyan Aur Shanti Sandesh
51 Srishti Ka Srishta Kaun
52 Hindi Patrkaarita Aur Media Lekhan
53 Aadhunik Hindi Vyakaran Aur Sahitya Ki Vidhaaye
54 La Ilaha Illallah Ki Gawaahi

Urdu Books

55 Ma'ani Al Qur'an Al Kareem
(Lafzi Rawa Tarjuma Aur Mukhtasar Tafsir)
56 Ma'ani Al Qur'an Al Kareem
(Lafzi Tarteeb Ke Etbaar Se Rawa Tarjuma)
57 Tashreeh Lughatul Qur'an Al Kareem (Para 1 Se 5 Tak)
58 Tashreeh Lughatul Qur'an Al Kareem (Para 1)
59 Ma'ani Al Qur'an Al Kareem
(Lafzi Tarteeb Ke Etbaar Se Rawa Tarjuma Para 1)
60 Ghair Arabi Rasmul Khat (Font) Me Qur'an Ki Isha'at
(Shariat Ki Roshni Me)
61 Hindustan Me Qur'an Ke Tarjume Aur Tafasir Ka
Mukhtasar Tarruf
62 Tafsir Ka Buniyadi Maakhaz Aur Mufassir Ki Khusoosiyat
63 Qur'an Ki Nasheehate Aur Tassur
64 Qur'an Ke Misali Namoone Aur La Zawaal Moajze
65 Qur'an Me Insaan Ka Maqam Aur Uska Aala Maqsad
66 Kalima Tayyiba Ki Haqeeqat Aur Uske Taqaze

67 Allah Ta'ala Ka Tarruf Aur Kalima Shahadat Ke Fazaail
68 Kainat Ke Ajaibat Aur Insan Ka Allah Se Talluq
69 Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ Aur Jazira Arab
70 Rasoolullah ﷺ Ki Seerat Ke Anmol Moti
71 Rasoolullah ﷺ Ki Sifaat Ahadith Ki Roshni Me
72 Rasoolullah ﷺ Ke Karimana Akhlaq Aur Aap ﷺ Ki Seerat
73 Rasoolullah ﷺ Ki Mukhtasar Seerat Mustanad Kutub Ki Roshni Me
74 Rasool-E-Kareem ﷺ Ki Azwaz-E-Mutahharat
75 Rasool-E-Kareem ﷺ Ke Bete Aur Betiya
76 Rasool-E-Kareem ﷺ Ke Rishte Ki Aham Sahabiyat
77 Wafaat Se Pahle Rasool-E-Kareem ﷺ Ki Ummat Ko Naseehate
78 Rasool-E-Kareem ﷺ Ki Hayat Ke Aham Waqyat, San-e-Eeswi Ke Etbar Se
79 Rasool-E-Kareem ﷺ Ka Makki Aur Madani Daur (Dawati Pase Manzar Me)
80 Rasool-E-Kareem ﷺ Ka Huliya Mubaarak Aur Aapki Sunnate
81 Rasool-E-Kareem ﷺ Ki 365 naseehate
82 Mustanad Masnoon Duaen
83 Dua ki qubooliyat ke auqat wa adab aur mangne ka tareeqa
84 Rasool-E-Kareem ﷺ Ke Hajj Karne Ka Mukammal Tareeqa
85 Hajj wa Umrah Ka Asan Tareeqa (Urdu Pocket Size)
86 Umrah Ka Asan Tareeqa
87 Zakaat Aur Masaarife Zakaat
88 Jannat Ke Halat Aur Jannat Ki Nemato Ka Zikr
89 Jahannam Ke Halat Aur Jahannami
90 Amal-E-Saliha (Huqooqullah) Hissa Awwal
91 Amal-E-Saliha (Huqooqullah) Hissa Doam
92 Musafir Aur Safar Ke Masaail Qur'an O Sunnat Ki Roshni Me
93 Dadhi Ki Ahmiyat Shariat Ki Roshni Me
94 Roza, Tarwih, Sadqa Aur Etikaaf Ke Masaail
95 Islami Qanoone Viraasat Aur Miraas Ki Taqseem
96 Haram, Halal Aur Mubah Chizon Ka Zikr Qur'an O Sunnat Ki Roshni Me
97 Sadqa Fitr Aur Aqeeqa Se Mutalliq Masaail
98 Eid Aur Qurbani Ki Haqeeqat Aur Isse Mutalliq Masaail
99 Islami Quiz (Sawal-Jawab Ki Roshni Me)
100 Talaq Ka Islami Tareeqa Qur'an O Sunnat Ki Roshni Me
101 Mayyat Se Mutalliq Masaail
102 Nisf Shaban Ki Haqeeqat Shariat Ki Roshni Me
103 Muharram Ki Haqeeqat Aur Ashura Ke Waqyat, Islami Jantri Aur Amal

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