

The National Amīr/ President
Jamā‘at Aḥmadiyya,

.....

Dear Brother,

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

Summary of the Friday Sermon delivered by Ḥaḍrat Khalīfatul-Masīḥ V (May Allāh be his Helper) on 24th October 2025 at Mubārak Mosque Islāmabād, Tilford, UK

Today, I will narrate further details about the events of the Battle of Tabūk. One incident concerns a man named Jadd bin Qais. He was among the hypocrites and was regarded as one of their prominent leaders, second only to ‘Abdullah bin Ubayy. He was the same person who had refused to pledge allegiance on the occasion of the Treaty of Ḥudaibiyyah. He had presented himself before the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) and offered an excuse for not taking part in the battle.

It is recorded that during the preparations for the Battle of Tabūk, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) addressed Jadd bin Qais, who was the chief of the Banu Salamah tribe, and said, “O Jadd, will you go for the Jihād against the Banu Aṣfar (the Romans) this year?” He replied, “O Messenger of Allāh, grant me exemption and do not place me in temptation. By Allāh, my people know well that no one has a stronger inclination towards women than I, and I fear that if I see the women of the Romans, I shall not be able to restrain myself.” Upon hearing such an indecent reply, the Messenger of Allāh turned away and said, “Very well, you are excused.”

His son, Ḥaḍrat ‘Abdullah bin Jadd (May Allāh be pleased with him), who was a Ṣaḥābī of Badr and known for his sincerity, approached him and asked why he had declined the invitation of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him). Jadd offered further excuses and claimed that to fight a great power such as Rome was not wise. His son became upset and declared, “No, by Allāh! It is hypocrisy that prevents you from going forth. And by Allāh, a verse will surely be revealed regarding you.” According to one narration, the following Quranic verse was revealed about him:

وَمِنْهُمْ مَّنْ يَقُولُ ائْذَنْ لِّي وَلَا تَفْتِنِّي

“And among them is he who says, Permit me to stay behind and put me not to trial.” (9:49)

It is said that later in life, Jadd repented sincerely and passed away during the Khilāfat of Ḥaḍrat ‘Uthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him).

In Madinah, the hypocrites and the Jews spread false rumours to weaken the resolve of the Muslims and to prevent them from participating in the expedition. They had even established a centre for their schemes, and the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) ordered its demolition. Although the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him), due to his mercy and compassion, would often overlook their conduct, when a conspiracy arose that threatened the security of the Islāmic system, he took firm and decisive action. It should be remembered as a fundamental principle that when the system faces a threat, strictness becomes necessary and leniency does not apply. Thus, decisive action was taken. Yet, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him), in his mercy, neither ordered the arrest of any individual nor imposed further punishment. Only the centre of the conspiracy was destroyed.

During the preparations for Tabūk, everyone was occupied with arrangements. Financial sacrifices continued so that the expenses of the journey could be met. Wealthier Ṣaḥāba offered mounts to those who had none, as travel without a mount was not possible. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) had clearly said that only those should accompany him who were strong, capable of enduring the hardship of the journey, and possessed a mount and provisions.

Some Ṣaḥāba came to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) in tears and requested mounts. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) replied, “I have no mount that I can provide you.” They returned with tears flowing from their eyes, grieving that they had nothing to spend in the way of Allāh.

The Holy Qur'ān says of them:

لَا عَلَى الَّذِينَ إِذَا مَا أَتَوْكَ لِتَحْمِلَهُمْ قُلْتَ لَا أَجِدُ مَا أَحْمِلُكُمْ عَلَيْهِمْ تَوَلَّوْا وَأَعْيُنُهُمْ تَفِيضُ مِنَ الدَّمْعِ حَرْبًا لَا يَجِدُوا مَا يُنْفِقُونَ ﴿٩٢﴾

“Nor against those to whom, when they came to thee that thou shouldst mount them, thou didst say, ‘I cannot find whereon I can mount you;’ they turned back, their eyes overflowing with tears, out of grief that they could not find what they might spend.” (9:92)

However, arrangements were made for them later, and they departed with the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him).

The people from Ḥaḍrat Abu Musā Ash‘ari’s tribe also sought mounts. They were six in number and sent a representative to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him). The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) told them that he had nothing. They returned in tears. Soon afterwards, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) purchased camels from Ḥaḍrat Sa‘d bin ‘Ubādah (May Allāh be pleased with him), called Ḥaḍrat Abu Musā and said, “Take these camels and distribute them among yourself and your companions.”

As for the appointment of a deputy in Madinah, various narrations mention Ḥaḍrat Muḥammad bin Maslamah, Ḥaḍrat Sibā‘ bin ‘Urfuṭah, Ḥaḍrat ‘Ali, and Ḥaḍrat ‘Abdullah bin Umm Maktūm (May Allāh be pleased with them). These narrations can be reconciled in this way: All four were appointed with distinct duties.

Due to the long journey, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) instructed Ḥaḍrat ‘Ali to remain in Madinah to care for his household. The hypocrites mocked and suggested that Ḥaḍrat ‘Ali was a burden. Ḥaḍrat ‘Ali, disturbed by this, came to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) at Jurf, three kilometres from Madinah. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) comforted him and honoured him with the famous words: “O ‘Ali, are you not pleased that you are to me as Aaron was to Moses, except that you shall not be a prophet after me?”

Regarding the size of the army, after completing all preparations, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) turned to prayer and supplicated from the beginning of the preparations until departure: “O Allāh, if this small group is destroyed, then there will be none left on the earth to worship You.” The same supplication is mentioned during the Battle of Badr as well as during this final expedition.

Despite intense heat, the long distance, difficulties, and hostile propaganda, an army of twenty-three thousand was mustered, including ten thousand cavalry. It was the largest army assembled for any battle during the life of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him). The largest flag was entrusted to Ḥaḍrat Abu Bakr (May Allāh be pleased with him), and other flags were given to Ḥaḍrat Zubair, Ḥaḍrat Usaid bin Huḍair, Ḥaḍrat Abu Dujanah, and Ḥaḍrat Hubbāb bin Mundhir (May Allāh be pleased with them). For guidance along the route, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) appointed Ḥaḍrat ‘Alqamah bin Faghwa’ (May Allāh be pleased with him) and his father, as they knew the routes well. Ḥaḍrat Ka‘b bin Mālik (May Allāh be pleased with him) relates that the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) set out on a Thursday, for he preferred to travel on Thursdays.

At the end of the sermon, Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) spoke about the following recently deceased members of the Jamā‘at and announced to lead their funeral prayer in absentia after the Friday prayer. Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) also prayed for their lofty station in Jannah:

- **Ghulām Muḥayyuddīn Sulaimān Ṣāhib**, a missionary in Indonesia, passed away at the age of sixty-seven. His grandfather pledged Bai‘at in 1932. After early education, he travelled to Rabwah and entered Jāmi‘a Aḥmadiyya’s special course. He completed his studies in July 1985 and served for about forty years in Jakarta and other regions. He leaves behind two sons and a daughter. One son, Muṣliḥuddīn Ṣāhib, is a missionary serving in Indonesia.
- **Dr Muḥammad Shafiq Sehgal Ṣāhib**, former Amīr of Multān district and later Nā‘ib Wakīlūt Taṣnīf in Taḥrīk-i-Jadīd, Rabwah, passed away recently. He was a Mūṣī and leaves behind three sons. His father accepted Aḥmadiyyat during the time of Ḥaḍrat Khalīfatul Masīḥ II (May Allāh be pleased

with him). He offered his life for service after matriculation, and Ḥaḍrat Muṣleḥ Mau‘ūd (May Allāh be pleased with him) guided him to pursue education. He completed an MSc in Chemistry and then a PhD in the United Kingdom under a Nobel Prize-winning professor. He served Jamā‘at in various capacities, including fourteen to fifteen years as Amīr of Multan. He also served in the Furqān Force. May Allāh grant him mercy and forgiveness.

- **Bushra Parvez Minhās Ṣāḥiba**, the wife of Parvez Minhās of the USA, passed away recently. She was the daughter of Chaudhry Fazl Aḥmad Ṣāḥib. She served actively in Lajna in Hyderabad and Rawalpindi, and then in the USA as a vice president of her local Majlis. She was devout in fasting and prayer, devoted to Tahajjud, reliant upon Allāh, and deeply attached to Khilāfat. She was hospitable, kind, charitable, sincere, and compassionate. Although she had no children, she treated the children of others with great warmth and affection.

Wassalām,

Abdul Majid Tahir
Additional Wakīlut Tabshīr
ISLĀMABAD (UK)
Dated: 28 October 2025