

## Keteladanan Para Sahabat Nabi Muhammad *shallaLlahu 'alaihi wa sallam*

(Manusia-Manusia Istimewa seri 115, Khulafa'ur Rasyidin Seri 21)

### **Hadhrat 'Umar bin al-Khatthab *radhiyAllahu ta'alaa anhu***

Ringkasan Khotbah Jumat Sayyidina Amirul Mu'minin, Hadhrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad, Khalifatul Masih al-Khaamis (*ayyadahullaahu Ta'alaa binashrihil 'aziiz*) pada 11 Juni 2021 (Ihsan 1400 Hijriyah Syamsiyah/30 Syawal 1442 Hijriyah Qamariyah) di Masjid Mubarak, Tilford, UK (United Kingdom of Britain/Britania Raya).

Pembahasan mengenai salah seorang Khulafa'ur Rasyidin (Para Khalifah yang Dibimbang dengan Benar) yaitu Hadhrat 'Umar bin al-Khatthab (**عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ**) *radhiyAllahu ta'alaa anhu*.

Pengingkaran Janji pihak Quraisy atas Perjanjian Hudaibiyah dan partisipasi Hadhrat 'Umar (ra) dalam Penaklukan Makkah.

Hadhrat 'Umar (ra) Diberikan Bendera Selama Pertempuran Khaibar

Kedermawanan Hadhrat Abu Bakr (ra) dan Hadhrat 'Umar (ra) dalam pengorbanan demi perang Tabuk  
Sikap Hadhrat 'Umar (ra) atas Wafatnya Nabi (saw)

Para Sahabat (ra) melakukan Ikrar Kesetiaan kepada Hadhrat Abu Bakr (ra)

Kompilasi Al-Qur'an Dimulai

Pembahasan kejadian-kejadian dari kehidupan Hadhrat 'Umar (ra) insya Allah dilanjutkan di Jumat-Jumat mendatang.

Assalamu 'alaikum wa rahmatullah

أَشْهُدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ ، وَأَشْهُدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ.

أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ .

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ \* الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ \* الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ \* مَالِكُ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ \* إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ \* اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ \* صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرُ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ . (آمين)

Hudhr ayyadahullaahu *Ta'alaa* menyampaikan bahwa suatu ketika suku Banu Bakr, suku afiliasi (sekutu) kaum Quraisy menyerang Bani Khuza'ah, suku afiliasi umat Muslim, yang bertentangan dengan Perjanjian Hudaibiyah. Kemudian, Abu Sufyan pemimpin Makkah pergi ke Madinah untuk menegosiasikan kembali ketentuan Perjanjian Hudaibiyah, tetapi Nabi Muhammad *shallaLlahu 'alaihi wa sallam* menolak. Kemudian dia pergi ke Hadhrat 'Umar (ra) dan memintanya untuk bersyafaat (meminta keringanan) atas namanya. Sebagai tanggapan, Hadhrat 'Umar (ra) mengatakan bahwa bahkan jika beliau hanya memiliki sebatang ranting, beliau akan menggunakan untuk melawan kaum Quraisy.

Hudhr ayyadahullaahu *Ta'alaa* menyampaikan tentang Penaklukan Makkah bahwa ketika Nabi yang mulia (saw) mendekati Makkah, Abu Sufyan menjadi khawatir. Hadhrat Abbas (ra) pergi menemui Abu Sufyan dan mengatakan kepadanya bahwa dia akan membawanya ke Nabi (saw) sehingga dia bisa mencari perlindungan. Ketika mereka sampai di Nabi yang mulia (saw), Hadhrat 'Umar (ra)

meminta izin Nabi (saw) untuk membunuh Abu Sufyan, tetapi Nabi (saw) akhirnya menyuruh Hadhrat Abbas (ra) untuk membawa Abu Sufyan pergi dan memberikannya dengan perlindungan.

### **Hadhrat 'Umar (ra) Diberikan Bendera Selama Pertempuran Khaibar**

Pada kesempatan Pertempuran Khaibar, Nabi (saw) memberikan bendera Islam kepada Hadhrat Abu Bakr (ra) dan kemudian memberikan bendera yang sama kepada Hadhrat 'Umar (ra). Kemudian, pada hari kedua, Nabi (saw) berkata bahwa beliau akan memberikan bendera itu kepada orang yang di tangannya kemenangan akan diraih dan memberikan bendera itu kepada Hadhrat Ali (ra).

Suatu ketika Hadhrat Hatib (ra) telah memberikan sebuah surat kepada seorang wanita yang ditujukan kepada orang Quraisy yang memberitahukan mereka tentang beberapa rencana Nabi yang mulia (saw), yang kemudian dicegat oleh Hadhrat Ali (ra). Nabi (saw) bertanya kepada Hadhrat Hatib (ra) tentang hal ini, dan kemudian memaafkannya.

Hadhrat 'Umar (ra) meminta Nabi (saw) untuk membunuhnya. Nabi (saw) menanggapinya dan mengatakan bahwa Hadhrat Hatib (ra) telah berpartisipasi dalam Perang Badr, dan Tuhan telah mengampuni mereka yang berpartisipasi dalam pertempuran ini.

Dalam perjalanan kembali dari Pertempuran Hunain, Hadhrat 'Umar (ra) bertanya kepada Nabi (saw) tentang sumpah yang beliau buat selama Era Kebodohan (zaman jahiliyah) sebelum beliau menerima Islam. Nabi (saw) menyarankan agar beliau menghormatinya, sambil tetap berada dalam batas-batas Islam.

### **Kedermawanan Hadhrat Abu Bakr (ra) dan Hadhrat 'Umar (ra) dalam pengorbanan demi perang Tabuk**

Pada kesempatan Pertempuran Tabuk, Nabi (saw) mengajukan permohonan untuk kontribusi keuangan. Atas hal ini, Hadhrat 'Umar (ra) berharap untuk menggunakan kesempatan ini dan mengalahkan Hadhrat Abu Bakr (ra) dalam hal jumlah pengorbanan. Oleh karena itu, beliau mengambil setengah dari kekayaannya dan menyerahkannya kepada Nabi (saw). Nabi (saw) bertanya kepadanya apa yang beliau tinggalkan untuk keluarganya, dan beliau menjawab bahwa beliau telah meninggalkan setengahnya untuk keluarganya. Namun kemudian, Hadhrat Abu Bakr (ra) pergi ke Nabi (saw) dan menyerahkan semua kekayaannya kepadanya.

Hadhrat Masih Mau'ud (as) telah menyatakan sehubungan dengan kejadian ini, bahwa ini adalah saat ketika orang-orang siap dan rela memberikan semua yang mereka miliki demi Islam.

### **Sikap Hadhrat 'Umar (ra) atas Wafatnya Nabi (saw)**

Saat kematian Nabi (saw) semakin dekat, Nabi (saw) mengatakan bahwa beliau ingin menulis sesuatu yang dengan mengikutinya tidak ada seorang pun akan tersesat. Hadhrat 'Umar (ra) berpendapat bahwa karena Nabi (saw) sedang lemah dan sakit, mereka (para Sahabat) seharusnya tidak membuat beliau (saw) kesulitan karena mereka telah memiliki Al-Qur'an. Sahabat yang lain berpendapat bahwa pena dan kertas harus dibawa kepada Nabi (saw). Kedua belah pihak berdebat satu sama lain, di mana Nabi (saw) meminta mereka untuk pergi.

Hadhrat 'Umar (ra) memahami bahwa Tuhan sendiri telah menyatakan bahwa Al-Qur'an adalah lengkap dan tidak ada yang tertinggal darinya. Oleh karena itu, setelah mendengar Hadhrat 'Umar (ra)

mengatakan bahwa mereka memiliki Al-Qur'an, Nabi (saw) berpandangan tidak perlu menulis apa pun dan meminta semua orang untuk pergi.

Ketika Nabi (saw) meninggal, Hadhrat 'Umar (ra) mengatakan bahwa Nabi (saw) tidak meninggal, dan beliau (saw) pasti akan kembali, karena Hadhrat 'Umar (ra) tidak siap untuk menerima fakta ini. Hadhrat Abu Bakr (ra) menjelaskan kepada Hadhrat 'Umar (ra) bahwa Nabi (saw) telah meninggal dunia, dan mengutip Al-Qur'an untuk membantunya memahami bahwa kematian tidak dapat dihindari, dan hal ini juga terjadi pada Nabi (saw). Misalnya, beliau mengutip ayat, **وَمَا مُحَمَّدٌ إِلَّا رَسُولٌ قَدْ خَلَتْ مِنْ قَبْلِهِ الرُّسُلُ أَفَإِنْ مَاتَ أَوْ قُتِلَ انْقَبَتْ عَلَى عَقَابِكُمْ وَمَنْ يَنْقِلِبْ عَلَى عَقِبَيْهِ فَنَّ يَصْرَرُ اللَّهُ شَيْئًا وَسَيَجْزِي اللَّهُ الشَّاكِرِينَ** 'Dan Muhammad hanyalah seorang Rasul (Utusan). Sesungguhnya semua Rasul telah berlalu sebelumnya. Jika kemudian ia mati atau dibunuh, apakah kalian akan berbalik murtad? Dan barang siapa berbalik maka tidak akan merugikan Allah sama sekali. Dan Allah pasti akan memberi balasan kepada orang-orang yang bersyukur.'(Al-Qur'an, Surah Ali Imran, 3:145)

Setelah mendengar ayat ini, semua orang mulai menangis deras, seolah-olah mereka baru pertama kali mendengar ayat ini. Mendengar ini membantu semua orang memahami fakta bahwa Nabi yang mulia (saw) telah meninggal.

Hudhray ayyadahullaahu Ta'ala mengutip Hadhrat Masih Mau'ud (as) yang menyampaikan bahwa meskipun Hadhrat 'Umar (ra) mengatakan bahwa beliau akan membunuh siapa pun yang mengatakan bahwa Nabi yang mulia (saw) telah mati karena syok yang disebabkannya, beliau melakukan pengkhidmatan besar dengan memahami arti sebenarnya dari ayat yang disampaikan dan mengetahui bahwa itu berarti tidak ada nabi yang bisa tetap hidup dan masuk surga, melainkan semua harus meninggal. Jadi, dengan memahami hal ini dan mengubah pendiriannya, ia menghindari munculnya kesalahpahaman dan kekacauan. Demikian pula, semua Sahabat (ra) yang mengetahui dan memahami Al-Qur'an, semua mengerti bahwa Al-Qur'an menyatakan semua nabi telah meninggal, dan tidak ada yang bisa tetap hidup.

### Para Sahabat (ra) melakukan Ikrar Kesetiaan kepada Hadhrat Abu Bakr (ra)

Ketika tiba saatnya untuk memilih seorang Khalifah, ada beberapa yang menyarankan agar Hadhrat 'Umar (ra) menjadi Khalifah. Namun, Hadhrat 'Umar (ra) membantah ini dan mengatakan bahwa beliau akan berjanji setia kepada Hadhrat Abu Bakr (ra) sebagai Khalifah. Beliau kemudian mengambil tangan Hadhrat Abu Bakr (ra) untuk berjanji setia kepadanya dan yang lainnya mengikuti. Setelah wafatnya Nabi (saw), beberapa gangguan muncul. Setelah meminta Hadhrat Abu Bakr (ra), Hadhrat 'Umar (ra) akan berangkat untuk memerangi mereka yang menimbulkan kekacauan.

### Kompilasi Al-Qur'an Dimulai

Selama kekhalifahan Hadhrat Abu Bakr (ra), ada banyak huffaz [mereka yang telah menghafal Al-Qur'an] yang mati syahid. Hadhrat 'Umar (ra) menyarankan kepada Hadhrat Abu Bakr (ra) agar Al-Qur'an dikompilasi menjadi sebuah buku untuk menjaganya. Usulan Hadhrat 'Umar (ra) ini disetujui oleh Hadhrat Abu Bakr (ra). Khalifah Abu Bakr (ra) menugaskan Hadhrat Zaid bin Tsabit (ra) untuk memulai tugas menyusun teks Al-Qur'an yang telah ditulis di berbagai tempat ketika diturunkan. Oleh karena itu, berbagai ayat akan ditemukan tertulis pada daun, cabang, tulang dan kulit binatang. Misalnya, ayat berikut ditemukan ditulis pada selembar kulit: **لَقَدْ جَاءَكُمْ رَسُولٌ مِنْ أَنفُسِكُمْ عَرِيزٌ عَلَيْهِ مَا عَنِتُّمْ حَرِيصٌ عَلَيْكُمْ بِالْمُؤْمِنِينَ رَعُوفٌ رَّحِيمٌ** 'Sesungguhnya telah datang kepadamu seorang Rasul dari

kalangan kamu sendiri; menyediakan baginya adalah bahwa Anda harus jatuh ke dalam kesulitan; dia sangat menginginkan kesejahteraan Anda; dan kepada orang-orang mukmin dia penyayang lagi penyayang." (Al-Qur'an, at-Taubah, 9:128)

Naskah asli dari Al-Qur'an tetap dengan Hadhrat Abu Bakr (ra). Setelah kewafatannya, naskah itu tetap dalam kepemilikan Hadhrat Hafshah putri Hadhrat 'Umar (ra) dan kemudian diberikan kepada Hadhrat 'Utsman (ra).

Hudhray ayyadahullaahu Ta'ala mengatakan bahwa beliau akan terus menyoroti kehidupan Hadhrat 'Umar (ra) dalam khotbah-khotbah mendatang.

## Khotbah II

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ تَحْمِدُهُ وَكَسْتَعِينُهُ وَكَسْتَغْفِرُهُ وَنُؤْمِنُ بِهِ وَنَتَوَكَّلُ عَلَيْهِ وَنَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنْ شُرُورِ أَنْفُسِنَا وَمِنْ سَيِّئَاتِ أَعْمَالِنَا  
مَنْ يَهْدِ اللَّهُ فَلَا مُضِلٌّ لَهُ وَمَنْ يُضْلِلُ اللَّهُ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَنَشَهُدُ أَنَّ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَنَشَهُدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّداً عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ.  
عِبَادَ اللَّهِ! رَحْمَمُ اللَّهُ!  
إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُ بِالْعَدْلِ وَالْإِحْسَانِ وَإِيتَاءِ ذِي الْقُرْبَى وَيَنْهَا عَنِ الْفَحْشَاءِ وَالْمُنْكَرِ وَالْبَغْيِ يَعِظُكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَذَكَّرُونَ -  
أَذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ يَذْكُرُكُمْ وَادْعُوهُ يَسْتَجِبْ لَكُمْ وَلَذِكْرُ اللَّهِ أَكْبَرُ

Penerjemah: Dildaar Ahmad Dartono. Sumber: Ringkasan disiapkan oleh Redaksi The Review of Religions dan ditampilkan dalam website resmi Jemaat alislam.org

His Holiness<sup>(aba)</sup> said that once the tribe of Banu Bakr, an affiliate tribe of the Quraish attacked Banu Khuza'ah, an affiliate tribe of the Muslims, which was in contradiction of the Treaty of Hudaibiyah. Later, Abu Sufyan went to Madinah to renegotiate the terms of the Treaty of Hudaibiyah, but the Holy Prophet<sup>(sa)</sup> refused. Then he went to Hazrat Umar<sup>(ra)</sup> and asked him to intercede on his behalf. In response, Hazrat Umar<sup>(ra)</sup> said that even if he only had a piece of straw, he would use it to fight against the Quraish.

His Holiness<sup>(aba)</sup> said regarding the Conquest of Makkah that as the Holy Prophet<sup>(sa)</sup> was nearing Makkah, Abu Sufyan was getting worried. Hazrat Abbas<sup>(ra)</sup> went to Abu Sufyan and told him that he would take him to the Holy Prophet<sup>(sa)</sup> so he could seek protection. When they reached the Holy Prophet<sup>(sa)</sup>, Hazrat Umar<sup>(ra)</sup> asked the Holy Prophet<sup>(sa)</sup> for permission to kill Abu Sufyan, but the Holy Prophet<sup>(sa)</sup> eventually told Hazrat Abbas<sup>(ra)</sup> to take Abu Sufyan away and granted him protection.

## **Hazrat Umar<sup>(ra)</sup> Granted the Flag During the Battle of Khaibar**

His Holiness<sup>(aba)</sup> said on the occasion of the Battle of Khaibar, the Holy Prophet<sup>(sa)</sup> gave the flag of Islam to Hazrat Abu Bakr<sup>(ra)</sup> and then later gave the same flag to Hazrat Umar<sup>(ra)</sup>. Then, on the second day, the Holy Prophet<sup>(sa)</sup> said that he would give the flag to the one at whose hands victory would be achieved and gave the flag to Hazrat Ali<sup>(ra)</sup>.

His Holiness<sup>(aba)</sup> said that once Hazrat Hatib<sup>(ra)</sup> had given a letter to a woman addressed to the Quraish informing them of some of the Holy Prophet's (sa) plans, which was later intercepted by Hazrat Ali<sup>(ra)</sup>. The Holy Prophet<sup>(sa)</sup> asked Hazrat Hatib<sup>(ra)</sup> about this, and later forgave him. Hazrat Umar<sup>(ra)</sup> asked the Holy Prophet<sup>(sa)</sup> to kill him. The Holy Prophet<sup>(sa)</sup> responded to him and said that Hazrat Hatib<sup>(ra)</sup> had participated in the Battle of Badr, and God has already forgiven those who participated in this battle.

His Holiness<sup>(aba)</sup> said that on the way back from the Battle of Hunain, Hazrat Umar<sup>(ra)</sup> asked the Holy Prophet<sup>(sa)</sup> about an oath which he had made during the Era of Ignorance before his acceptance of Islam. The Holy Prophet<sup>(sa)</sup> advised that he should honour it, whilst remaining within the boundaries of Islam.

### **Generosity of Hazrat Abu Bakr<sup>(ra)</sup> and Hazrat Umar<sup>(ra)</sup>**

His Holiness<sup>(aba)</sup> said that on the occasion of the Battle of Tabuk, the Holy Prophet<sup>(sa)</sup> made an appeal for financial contributions. Upon this, Hazrat Umar<sup>(ra)</sup> hoped to use this opportunity and outdo Hazrat Abu Bakr<sup>(ra)</sup>. Hence he took half of his wealth and presented it to the Holy Prophet<sup>(sa)</sup>. The Holy Prophet<sup>(sa)</sup> asked him what he had left behind for his family, and he replied that he had left half for his family. However later, Hazrat Abu Bakr<sup>(ra)</sup> went to the Holy Prophet<sup>(sa)</sup> and presented all of his wealth to him. The Promised Messiah<sup>(as)</sup> has stated with reference to this incident, that this was a time when people were ready and willing to give all that they had for the sake of Islam.

### **Hazrat Umar<sup>(ra)</sup> Impassioned at the Demise of the Holy Prophet<sup>(sa)</sup>**

His Holiness<sup>(aba)</sup> said that as the demise of the Holy Prophet<sup>(sa)</sup> was drawing near, the Holy Prophet<sup>(sa)</sup> said that he would like to write down something by following which no one would go astray. Hazrat Umar<sup>(ra)</sup> was of the opinion that since the Holy Prophet<sup>(sa)</sup> was weak and ill, they should not cause him any hardship as they already had the Holy Qur'an. Others were of the opinion that pen and paper should be brought to the Holy Prophet<sup>(sa)</sup>. The two sides argued amongst each other, upon which the Holy Prophet<sup>(sa)</sup> asked them to leave.

His Holiness<sup>(aba)</sup> explained that Hazrat Umar<sup>(ra)</sup> understood that God Himself has stated that the Holy Qur'an is complete and nothing has been left out of it. Hence, upon hearing Hazrat Umar<sup>(ra)</sup> say that they had the Holy Qur'an, the Holy Prophet<sup>(sa)</sup> saw no need to write anything else down and so asked everyone to leave.

His Holiness<sup>(aba)</sup> said that when the Holy Prophet<sup>(sa)</sup> passed away, Hazrat Umar<sup>(ra)</sup> said that the Holy Prophet<sup>(sa)</sup> had not passed away, and he would surely be brought back, as he was not ready to accept this fact. Hazrat Abu Bakr<sup>(ra)</sup> explained to Hazrat Umar<sup>(ra)</sup> that the Holy Prophet<sup>(sa)</sup> had passed away, and quoted the Holy Qur'an to help him understand that demise is inevitable, and this was also the case for the Holy Prophet<sup>(sa)</sup>. For example, he cited the verse:

'And Muhammad is only a Messenger. Verily, *all* Messengers have passed away before him. If then he die or be slain, will you turn back on your heels? And he who turns back on his heels shall not harm Allah at all. And Allah will certainly reward the grateful.' (The Holy Qur'an, 3:145)

Upon hearing this verse, everyone began crying profusely, as if they were hearing this verse for the first time. Hearing this helped everyone understand the fact that the Holy Prophet<sup>(sa)</sup> had passed away.

His Holiness<sup>(aba)</sup> quoted the Promised Messiah<sup>(as)</sup> who said that although Hazrat Umar<sup>(ra)</sup> said that he would kill anyone who said that the Holy Prophet<sup>(sa)</sup> was dead owing to the shock it had caused him, he did a great service by understanding the true meaning of the verse which was presented and knowing that it meant no prophet can remain alive and go to heaven, rather all must pass away. Thus, by understanding this and changing his stance, he avoided the rise of a misunderstanding and disorder. Similarly, all the Companions<sup>(ra)</sup> who knew and understood the Holy Qur'an, all understood that the Qur'an states that all prophets have passed away, and none can remain alive.

### **Companions<sup>(ra)</sup> Pledge Allegiance to Hazrat Abu Bakr<sup>(ra)</sup>**

His Holiness<sup>(aba)</sup> said that when it came time to elect a successor, there were some who suggested that Hazrat Umar<sup>(ra)</sup> should be the Caliph. However, Hazrat Umar<sup>(ra)</sup> refuted this and said that he would pledge allegiance to Hazrat Abu Bakr<sup>(ra)</sup> as the Caliph. He then took Hazrat Abu Bakr's<sup>(ra)</sup> hand to pledge allegiance to him and all else followed.

His Holiness<sup>(aba)</sup> said that after the demise of the Holy Prophet<sup>(sa)</sup>, some disorders arose. After requesting Hazrat Abu Bakr<sup>(ra)</sup>, Hazrat Umar<sup>(ra)</sup> would set out to fight against those who raised disorders.

### **Compilation of the Holy Qur'an Begins**

His Holiness<sup>(aba)</sup> said that during the Caliphate of Hazrat Abu Bakr<sup>(ra)</sup>, there were many *huffaz* [those who have memorised the Holy Qur'an] were martyred. Hazrat Umar<sup>(ra)</sup> suggested to Hazrat Abu Bakr<sup>(ra)</sup> that the Holy Qur'an be compiled into a physical book in order to safeguard it. Hence, Hazrat Umar<sup>(ra)</sup> began the task of compiling the text of the Holy Qur'an which had been written in various places when it would be revealed. Hence, various verses would be found written on leaves, branches, bones and leather. For example the following verse was found to be written on a piece of leather:

'Surely, a Messenger has come unto you from among yourselves; grievous to him is that you should fall into trouble; he is ardently desirous of your welfare; and to the believers he is compassionate, merciful.' (The Holy Qur'an, 9:128)

His Holiness<sup>(aba)</sup> said that the original inscriptions of the Holy Qur'an remained with Hazrat Abu Bakr<sup>(ra)</sup>. After his demise, they remained in the possession of Hazrat Hafsah<sup>(ra)</sup> and then were later given to Hazrat Uthman<sup>(ra)</sup>.

His Holiness<sup>(aba)</sup> said that he would continue highlighting the life of Hazrat Umar<sup>(ra)</sup> in future sermons.