

Chapter: 4

صَادِقٌ أَمِينٌ

As a matter of fact, every true person deserves to be called "صَادِقٌ" (True) and every trustworthy person justifies to be called "أَمِينٌ" (Honest) . But, Muslims have these titles reserved for our **Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)** because this truth and trustworthiness was confirmed for him by an entire nation.

Actually, in the early days of Muhammad (PBUH), he helped in the trade of his uncle Abu Talib. On this juncture, he showed his high grade of honesty and sincere dealings in various deeds that the whole society was compelled to address him as **“As-Sadiq”** and **“Al-Amin”**. Inspired by his fair dealings, straightforwardness and honesty, the rich people started entrusting their businesses to Muhammad (PBUH) by offering their capital. In that period, Hazrat Syedah Khadijah was also involved in large trade. She was considered as a wealthy woman. When she came to know about the merits and successes of Muhammad (PBUH) she also handed over her business affairs to him. There was even a time when she expressed her desire through Sayyidina Abu Bakr Siddique to have a marriage relationship with the Holy Prophet.

The greatest identity of the Noble Prophet (PBUH) in the life of Makkah was his cleanliness and purity. Every resident of Makkah was convinced of his nobility and high

morals. In 606 AD, the Ka'bah was severely damaged by the floods and the Quraish had rebuilt it. But when the matter of installing "حجر اسود" (Holy Black Stone) at its place, a quarrel started among the tribes. It was the wish of every tribe to have the honor of fixing it. On the proposal of Muhammad (PBUH) it was decided between the tribes that whoever enters first through the door of the Masjid al-Haram tomorrow he will settle the dispute. The next day Muhammad (PBUH) was the first to arrive. When the Quraish chiefs and elders saw this young Hashmi reaching first, they all said with one voice that:

هَذَا مُحَمَّدٌ الْأَمِينُ رَضِينَا هَذَا مُحَمَّدٌ الْأَمِينُ

{He is Muhammad, he is a trustworthy person,
we are happy with him, he is Muhammad, the honorable one}

To resolve this dispute, Muhammad (PBUH) suggested that all should work together. All of them gladly accepted this wise decision and thus the situation was saved from a bloody war. So, according to the agreed method, the Black Stone was first placed over a sheet and all the tribal chiefs were asked to hold the corners of that sheet and lift it. They all picked up the sheet and brought it where it was to be placed. Muhammad (PBUH) then placed the stone on the wall of the Ka'bah with his blessed hands.

When the first revelation (وحي) was descended to the Noble Prophet (PBUH), he was stunned and terrified. When he reached home, he mentioned the whole happening to Umm al-Mu'minin Khadijah and said, "Cover me with a blanket." It is narrated that at that time Hazrat Khadijah consoled him and she said:

"Don't worry. You are honest. You always tell the truth.

You pay due attention to your relatives.

You help the poor and orphans. You entertain the travelers.

And for the sake of justice, you help people in trouble."

After the beginning of the Revelation, until three years, the process of invitation and preaching continued secretly. But when the Prophet (PBUH) was ordered by Allah for the proclamation of Prophethood, then he went to Mount of Safa and called people over there. The people responded to his call. When people gathered he told them: "O People! Suppose I tell you that a cavalry has been assembled in the valley who are intending to attack you. Will you believe me?" The response from the crowd was:

نَعَمْ! مَا جَرَّئْنَا عَلَيْكَ إِلَّا صِدْقًا

{Yes! We found in you nothing but truth and truthfulness}

He then said, "People! I call you to worship One God and I want to save you from idol worship. If you do not leave worshipping idols and disbelieving Allah I am a warner to you for a terrific punishment."

(Sahih al-Bukhari: Hadith 4430, Narrator: Ibn Abbas)

On this occasion, the people of Quraish did not immediately believe in him, yet all the people openly confessed about his **honesty** and **trustworthiness**. Those who did not believe in his call to Islam, yet they did not stop believing in him as **true** and **honest** person. Despite this, they used to keep their deposits for safety with the Noble Prophet. Because they were satisfied that their deposits are secured as compared to any other trustee. This attribute of truthfulness and trustworthiness in the Prophet was an unseen training for him from the Almighty God, as in future, he was supposed to hold the high position of the Prophet and Allah's Messenger. And he was to be made a Great Leader for the whole world and also to present the life of the Prophet as an example for the Ummah.

The attributes of truthfulness and trustworthiness are not needy of any religion or creed, but are associated with human dignity. But Islam has endowed for these attributes with the support of Sharia. And for the trustworthy person, worldly and heavenly happiness and success have been promised. The Noble Prophet considers truth and honesty to be an important part of faith. There are some hadiths about this:

- Truth is the satisfaction of heart, and lie is uncertainty and anxiety. Leave what makes you in doubt and adopt what does not make you in uncertainty and anxiety. (Tirmizi)
- It is narrated by Hazrat Anas that the Noble Prophet (PBUH) said: “There is no faith in a person who does not have trustworthiness.” (Musnad Ahmad)
- Indeed, truth leads to goodness and goodness leads to heaven. (Agreed upon)
- The faithful and upright trader will be raised on the Day of Resurrection with the righteous and the martyrs. (Tirmizi: Hadith 1209)