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فرمانِ رسول ﷺ
نبی کریم ﷺ نے (فرمایا کہ) اللہ تعالیٰ چھینک کو پسند کرتا ہے اور جمائی کو ناپسند کرتا ہے۔ اس لیے جب تم میں سے کوئی شخص چھینکے اور الحمدللہ کہے تو ہر مسلمان پر جو اسے سنے، حق ہے کہ اس کا جواب یرحمک اللہ سے دے۔ لیکن جمائی شیطان کی طرف سے ہوتی ہے، پس اس لیے جہاں تک ہو سکے اسے روکے کیونکہ جب وہ منہ کھول کر ہنستا ہے تو شیطان اس پر ہنستا ہے۔ (صحیح بخاری، حدیث نمبر 6223)
Barkat Rice Mills (Pvt) Limited



Mohsin Naqvi, Chinese Vice Minister discuss joint security measures

Interior Minister Mohsin Naqvi met Chinese Vice Minister of Public Security Gao Qi, discussing Pakistan-China relations, joint anti-terrorism and anti-narcotics measures, and internal security cooperation. Both sides agreed to enhance collaboration in police training, technology exchange, and modern law enforcement systems, while reviewing coordination on shared security challenges.



Govt Weighs Rangers Deployment Ahead of PTI Long March

The federal government is finalizing Rangers deployment to boost Islamabad's security ahead of PTI's planned long march. The Interior Ministry has prepared a summary for the deployment, with Islamabad Police requesting 3,000 Rangers personnel. The Chief Commissioner's Office has sought their deployment from September 20 to October 5, 2026, citing comprehensive security arrangements.

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Rabi ul-Awal: A Season of Love for the Beloved ﷺ

Rabi ul-Awal, the third month of the Islamic lunar calendar, holds profound spiritual significance for Muslims worldwide. This sacred month marks the birth of Prophet Muhammad, the most beloved figure in Islam, whose life and teachings continue to inspire billions of adherents across centuries and continents. The celebration of Rabi ul-Awal transcends mere commemoration; it represents a season of profound love, reflection, and spiritual renewal for the Muslim ummah. The month invites believers to reconnect with the essential teachings of the Prophet, to emulate his exemplary character, and to strengthen their commitment to Islamic principles.



The birth of Prophet Muhammad, known as Mawlid al-Nabi, occurred on the twelfth of Rabi ul- Awal in the year 571 CE in Mecca. This date marks not merely a personal anniversary but a pivotal moment in human history when, according to Islamic belief, Allah sent His final messenger to guide humanity toward righteousness and salvation. The Prophet's birth is celebrated across the Muslim world during Rabi ul-Awal, transforming the entire month into a period of spiritual heightened awareness and devotional practice. Many Islamic scholars emphasize that the significance of Rabi ul-Awal extends beyond the biographical details of the Prophet's birth to encompass the broader message of divine guidance that he brought to mankind. The month serves as an annual reminder of the Prophet's mission to establish justice as the foundations of human society.

The Prophet Muhammad's (P. B. U. H) life was marked by extraordinary challenges and remarkable achievements. Born into the Quraysh tribe of Mecca, he received his first revelation at the age of forty from the Angel Gabriel in the cave of Hira. Throughout his twenty-three-year prophetic mission, he faced fierce opposition from the ruling elite of Mecca, endured personal hardships, lost beloved family members, and yet maintained unwavering commitment to his divine calling. The Prophet's (P. B. U. H) perseverance, compassion, and wisdom became the model for Islamic conduct and ethics. His teachings addressed not only religious matters but also social justice, family relations, commerce, governance, and environmental stewardship. Rabi ul-Awal, therefore, becomes an opportunity for Muslims to reflect upon these comprehensive teachings and to consider how they can incorporate Prophetic wisdom into their contemporary lives.

In Islamic tradition, love for the Prophet (P. B. U. H) occupies a central place in religious faith and spiritual development. The Quran itself instructs believers to follow the Prophet and emphasizes his role as the final messenger and seal of all prophets. The concept of loving the Prophet is not merely emotional but foundational to Islamic belief; it represents a commitment to follow his Sunnah, or practiced example, and to embody the values he exemplified. During Rabi ul- Awal, this theological principle transforms into lived practice as Muslims worldwide engage in various forms of commemoration and spiritual activities.

The expression of love for the Prophet (P. B. U. H) takes numerous forms across Muslim communities. In many regions, believers gather in masjids and community centers to listen to

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scholarly lectures about the Prophet's (P. B. U. H) life, virtues, and teachings. Islamic devotional songs, praising the Prophet's (P. B. U. H) character and mission are composed and performed. Families organize study circles to read and discuss the Sirah, the biography of the Prophet(P. B. U. H), thereby introducing younger generations to his example. These practices serve multiple purposes: they educate believers about Islamic history, strengthen community bonds, and provide structured opportunities for spiritual reflection and emotional connection to the Prophet's (P. B. U. H) legacy.

The veneration expressed during Rabi ul-Awal must be understood within the Islamic framework of Tawhid, the oneness of God. Islamic scholars emphasize that love for the Prophet is inseparable from obedience to God's commands and does not constitute a form of worship that would compromise Islamic monotheism. Rather, the Prophet serves as the supreme model through which Muslims understand and practice ALLAH's will. This distinction is crucial in understanding the proper expression of devotion during Rabi ul-Awal, as it differentiates

Islamic commemoration from practices that might elevate the Prophet to a status incompatible with Islamic theology.

Rabi ul-Awal is observed with considerable variation across different Muslim communities worldwide, reflecting cultural diversity while maintaining spiritual consistency. In many Muslim majority nations, the month is marked by public holidays, festive decorations, and official celebrations. Masjids are illuminated with special lighting, and streets in Muslim neighborhoods are adorned with banners celebrating the Prophet's (P. B. U. H) birth. In countries such as Egypt, Jordan, Malaysia, and Pakistan, Rabi ul-Awal celebrations often include public processions, cultural performances and religious gatherings that attract thousands of participants.

The practice of reading and reflecting upon the Quran takes on special significance during Rabi ul-Awal. Many Muslims increase their Quranic recitation during this month, recognizing that the Quran is the Prophet's (P. B. U. H) greatest legacy and the ultimate source of guidance he brought to humanity. Islamic study groups focus on Quranic verses that specifically mention the Prophet or describe his virtues and mission. This emphasis on Quranic engagement grounds the celebration firmly within Islamic orthodoxy, ensuring that devotion to the Prophet remains connected to the fundamental Islamic source of authority and guidance.

Charitable activities and social service initiatives also characterize Rabi ul-Awal observances. Many Muslim organizations interpret the Prophet's (P. B. U. H) teachings about mercy, compassion, and social responsibility as particularly relevant during this commemorative season. Feeding the poor, providing medical services to underserved communities, supporting educational initiatives, and engaging in environmental conservation projects become ways in which believers embody the Prophet's (P. B. U. H) values and extend their love for him through practical action. This approach transforms personal devotion into communal benefit and social advancement, consistent with the Prophet's (P. B. U. H) emphasis on practical righteousness and community welfare.

The Prophet's (P. B. U. H) character, known in Islamic tradition as his Akhlaq, represents the practical application of Quranic principles. The Quran itself praises the Prophet's character, stating that he was sent as a mercy to the worlds. During Rabi ul-Awal, Islamic educators and spiritual guides often focus on specific Prophetic (P. B. U. H) virtues and encourage believers to cultivate these characteristics in their own lives. Whether it is the Prophet's (P. B. U. H) dedication to family responsibilities, his just treatment of employees and servants, his integrity in business dealings, or his patience in adversity, each aspect of his life becomes a subject of study and aspiration for devoted Muslims.

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