

## THE CONQURS OF SINAN BIN SALAMA (Ashab Baba): An Analysis

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**Abstract.** *Islam, being a universal code of life was revealed by Almighty Allah on his last messenger and beloved prophet (S.A.W) for the guidance of the entire humanity after presenting the Holy religion, a very sacred group complying with it was given the prestige of a Sahaba. The word Sahabi with its plural Sahaba or Ashab is an Arabic word literally meaning “a companion of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W). The sacred group stood by the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) in every thick and thin besides rendering heavy sacrifices and migration. Some of them migrated within the perimeter of the Arabs while some migrated to Non-Arab areas. This was actually in consonance with the message of the last sermon emphasizing upon the present to communicate to the absent. Among whom was one, Sinan bin Salama along with other companions during the caliphate of Hazrat Maawiya(R.A) in the year 44<sup>th</sup> Hira after conquering makran, entered into Peshawar through routes of D.I Khan, Bannu and Kohat and resultantly got martyred there. The tomb of whom still lie at Peshawar Chugharmati by the name Ashab Baba. The article focuses on the biography of Sinan bin Salama.*

**Keywords:** Muhammad , Sinan bin Salama ,Companion,Ashab BaBa.

### Introduction:

**Name and kunniyat:** Real name is Sinan with Kunniyat Abu Abdur Rahim as most popular. Muhammad bin Ismail Al Bukhari(194-256 Hijra) in his book collection “AlTareekul Kabir” describes him to “Sinan bin Salama bin Al Muhabbaq Al Huzali(i). Allama Ibne Ather Aljazari in Usdulghaba fi Maarifate-e-Sahaba also agrees with his Kuniyyat and claim him to be Abu & Usur or Abu Jubair (ii).His pedigree table links to the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) at 16<sup>th</sup> link by the name of Mudrika bin Ilyas(iii). The title “AlMuhabbaq referring to the real name Sahar bin Ubaid or Sahar bin Utba or Sahar bin Rabiya, is also controversial with regard to its pronunciation, broadly two divergent groups viz 1. Muhadiseen 2. Linguists (Ahle-Lughat).The former group, among whom is Hafiz Ibne Hajar al Asqalani . The most prominent Scholar is of the opinion to pronounce it with fatha(Zabar). This view is based on with the pronunciation of word Muhammad (iv). Allama Ibne Duraid being the Imam of Lughat too agrees to the opinion of Muhaddeesen (v). But the other imams of Lughat such as Feroz abadi says: And Salama bin Al Muhabbiq is pronounced like muhaddis. He is a sahabi . It is uttered with the kasra(Zair) of Ba, But the Scholar of Hadith differ to Utter with Fatha (Vii). Allama Abul Fath Nasirud Din describes: The accurate pronunciation is with Qaaf and the Kasra of Ba (viii). However the most popular scholar of

Hadith Allama Hafiz Ibne Hajar expresses his acceptance with these words. Amar bin Sheba rejected to pronounce it with Fathe and has preferred kasra (ix). After evaluating the word Al Muhabbiq and searching out it in various primary and secondary sources of Hadith and Lughat, I reached to the conclusion that the word Al-Muhabbiq (with kasra of ba) is more relevant and preferable with respect to its structural meaning and comprehension. In the other words the opinion of Ahle-Lughat seems to be more authentic and considerable.

**Meaning of the word Al-Muhabbiq:** The word Al-Muhabbiq is an Arabic word which indicates a person who is so brave that his enemies after seeing him forced to release the found air, as has discussed by Hafiz Ibne Hajar (x)

**Birth of Sinan Bin Salama(R.A):** Sinan Bin Salama (R.A) was born on the day of conquest of Makkah, which occurred on 8<sup>th</sup> Hijra in the month of Ramazan . That is the opinion of Allama Safadi: But Hafiz Ibne Hajar has no noted that his birth took place at the event of war of Hunain (xii) .Comparing both the viewpoints the opinion of the later scholar is preferable as has been favoured by many other scholars too.

**Good News of Child's Birth:** His father Salama heard the good news of his child's birth at the time when he was making preparation to leave for the war of Hunain. Hearing such a extraordinarily joyful news, he was compelled to put off his intention and expedition to participate in the war. But despite all these he expressed and left behind these unforgettable words that will always be remembered in the transparent and shining history of the Umma.“The Sinan (a tool of war) which I will use in the path of Allah is dearer to me than my son” (xiii).

It highlights his devotion and sincerity to his sacred cause and mission and shows his utmost confidence and trust in his creator and his fair love towards the beloved prophet of Allah(S.A.W) which has motivated him to an unsurpassing level. In fact he defeated his emotions and sincere fellow of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W).

**The pray of Holy Prophet for Sinan:**

It has been noted in the book of Hadith “Musannaf Ibne Abi Shaiba” that the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) prayed for Sinan when he was taken to him. He as usual put his Sliva( Lughab) in his mouth. He also touched his face with blessing hands. He named him Sinan with subject to his father's words (xiv)

**Love of Umer Bin Khitab to Sinan:**

The great scholar of Seerat Muhammad Ibne Saad has mentioned in his book Al Tabaqat ul Kubra that when Hazrat Sinan was a child he was habitual to collect the scattered dates in the garden. The day he was busy to collect the dates alongwith other children, the Caliph Hazrat Umar happened to come there. The children went away within no time but Sinan remained still at that place and did not moved to go. The Caliph came near and inquired of him but he responded in a manner which moved the Caliph to love and help him to reach home safe and sound (xv).

**Companionship of Sinan:**

As was discussed before that Sinan was born at the event of Conquest of Makkah or Ghazava Hunain which appears that his age was hardly two years and few months at the time of prophet's death. Now this has been controversial among the scholars of Hadith whether he is a sahabi or Tabaee(Successor) what the prestige would be given to him. Like this Sahabi some other persons have too the same position for example Ubaid Ullah bin Haris bin Nofal, Abdullah bni Abi Talha Ansari, Muhammad bin Abi Bakar Siddque etc. Here are two opinions

- For being a Sahabi it is necessary to meet the prophet (S.A.W) at matured age stage of life. According to this definition Sinan bin Salama will be considered Tabeie (Successor)(xvi)
- Any person who meet the prophet (S.A.W) and embraced Islam at any age will be given the title of a Sahabi, as discussed by the great scholar jalal-ud-Din Sayutti (R.A) (xvii). As long as the matter of Hazrat Sinan's of jamhur(majority), He is counted in the list of Sahaba (xviii) Opinions of the scholars of Hadith
- Allama Hayaee Says that it is essential to have faith on the prophet at the age of descrition.(xviv)

- The Imam of Hadith Yahya bin maeen, Abu Zuhra, Ibne abi Haithma and Imam Abu Dawood all have the same suggestion(xix)
- The great scholar of hadith Hafiz Ibne Hajar says “someone asked Abzuraa Al-Razi whether Sinan is a Sahabi or Tabaee. He answered that he was born in a blessed age (xx). Iman Muhammad bin Saad says: That Sinan bin Salama was Tabaee(Successor) and belonged to Basra (xxi). But contrary to that some other Muhaddiseen proves his Sahabiat with reference to many arguments.

The great Iman of Hadith Ibne Abdul Bar, Allama Ibne Aseer and Hafiz Ibne Hajar have mentioned his name in the list of Sahaba. The great Hanafi Muheddis Allama Abdul Hayy Al Lakhnavi says: The person who was given Tehneek by the Holy Prophet includes in the list of Sahaba. He says:(xxiii) It is preferable that those children who became matured after the death of the Holy prophet (S.A.W) will be given the prestige of Sahaba though their description will be counted as Mursal, not ordinary Mursal but accepted one. Maulana Abdul Salam Nadvi introduces the sahabi as a person who was given Tehneek by the prophet (S.A.W) as was the blessing habit of the prophet to give such thing as Tabreek to the new born baby. The person who was named by the prophet and found the prestigious age of the Holy Prophet (xxiv).

**Conclusion:** It discloses the fact that Hazrat Sinan is a Sahabi companion of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) not a Tabaee (Successor). Sinan Bin Salama as Conqueror and his major expeditions. Sinan bin Salama passed his whole life in numerous expeditions and the Holy wars for the sake of Allah Almighty and for maintaining and spreading over the message of the Holy Prophet by word and deed. He was nominated as other governor of Sindh in the region of Hazrat Ameer Muawiya (R.A) by Ziyad bin Abi Sufyan. Hazrat Sinan bin Salama was a devoted ,God fearing person who practiced efforts for the uplift and prosperity of humanity (xxv). He was the first leader who took an oath from his Soldier on fighting till the last moment. His dedication to his cause and prompt struggle towards his destination always rewarded his with success. This great Hero of Islam entered the valley of Sindh from where he continued his proceedings towards Makran after conquering the Makran area he made necessary positive reforms which left an everlasting effect on the minds of public. In the year 42 Hijra, Hazrat Abdullah bin Sawar abdi got martyred in the battle of Qalat, alongwith other heroes of Islam, Hazrat Ziyad was appointed as the governor of Khurasan. He deputed Hazrat Sinan(R.A) to complete the mission initiated by Hazrat Abdullah bin Sawar abdi, Hazrat Sinan succeeded in bringing up under his control the territory of Qalat. He took his way to Waziristan and Dera Ismail Khan afterwards. Conquering Kohat, Bunu he entered the valley of Peshawar. He fought a bloody war against a powerful force of Budh. In this war Hazrat Sinan was martyred with several sincere fellow men. This great event Sinan was buried with his companions in Peshawar known as Ashab Baba (xxvi).

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