

Halal earnings

The hadith of the dust-covered traveller. How unlawful income harms the heart and becomes an obstacle to accepted dua.

CENTREPIECE Sahih Muslim 1015

FIRST KHUTBAH

1. The traveller whose food, drink, and clothing are all haram

The Prophet (peace be upon him) described a man with dishevelled hair, stretching his hands to the sky and pleading 'O Lord, O Lord', but his food, his drink, his clothing, and what he was nourished on were all haram. The Prophet (peace be upon him) asked: how can his du'a be answered (Muslim 1015)?

2. Allah accepts only pure

The Prophet (peace be upon him) began the hadith by saying that Allah is pure and accepts only what is pure (Muslim 1015). Lawful earning is therefore not a separate financial concern. It shapes the food in the home, the worship we bring, and the duas we ask Allah to accept.

3. If you cannot leave the job today

First establish which part of the work or income is actually unlawful. Do not make a serious ruling from a slogan. Seek qualified advice, avoid taking on new prohibited work, and build a realistic route toward lawful earnings while protecting the basic needs of those who depend on you.

SECOND KHUTBAH

Return to the centrepiece and gather the message around one honest change connected to halal earnings.

Suggested closing: Allahumma akfini bi-halalika 'an haramik, O Allah, suffice me with what You have made permissible.

PREPARATION NOTES

1. Read every cited verse or hadith in full before using it.
2. Add one example your own congregation will recognise.
3. Check questions of fiqh and recognised disagreement with a qualified local scholar.

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