

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Question:

Is there any authenticity the virtue of the first Jumu'ah of Ramaḍān, that one who recites the *kalimah* forty times on the first Jumu'ah of Ramaḍān will be gain the reward equal to a complete Ḥajj, and one who tells another will be rewarded equally to that of two complete Ḥajjs?

Answer:

This has been circulated on social media and networking sites. However, the message has only been written in the English language; no Arabic text was provided. Nothing of its like can be found in the major books of Ḥadīth, nor in later compilations like *Mishkāt al-Maṣābīh*.

There are significant similarities between Ḥajj and the month of Ramaḍān, as Shaykh Abū 'l-Ḥasan 'Alī al-Nadwī رحمه الله has listed in his *Ta'ammulāt fī al-Qur'ān al-Karīm*.⁽¹⁾ For example, both are connected to the two days of 'Īd. Interestingly, Imām Ibn Ḥibbān رحمه الله and others have narrated a ḥadīth, with a *ṣaḥīḥ* chain, on the authority of Abū Hurayrah رضي الله عنه that the Prophet ﷺ said:

« لا تصوموا يوم الجمعة ، فإنه يوم عيد ، إلا أن تصلوه بأيام » .

“Do not fast on the day of Jumu'ah, for it is a day of 'Īd, unless you combine it with [other] days.”⁽²⁾

In this ḥadīth, the day of Jumu'ah, too, has been called an 'Īd. There is another ḥadīth reported by Imām Ibn Mājah رحمه الله in his *Sunan*, with a *ḥasan* chain, on the authority of Abū Lubābah Ibn 'Abd al-Mundhir رضي الله عنه that the Prophet ﷺ said:

« إن يوم الجمعة سيد الأيام ، وأعظمها عند الله ، وهو أعظم عند الله من يوم الأضحى ويوم الفطر » .

“The day of Jumu'ah is the leader of days, and the greatest [day] according to Allāh. It is even greater, according to Allāh, than the day of Aḍḥā and the day of Fiṭr.”⁽³⁾

Another link between Ramaḍān and the day of Jumu'ah is found in another ḥadīth reported by Imām Muslim رحمه الله in his *Ṣaḥīḥ*, on the authority of Abū Hurayrah رضي الله عنه that the Prophet ﷺ said:

(1) Dār al-Qalam edition, pp. 27-29.

(2) Ibn Ḥibbān (3610).

(3) Ibn Mājah (1084).

« الصلوات الخمس ، والجمعة إلى الجمعة ، ورمضان إلى رمضان ، مكفّرات ما بينهما إذا
اجتنب الكبائر » .

*“The five prayers, one Jumu‘ah to the next, and one Ramaḍān to the next, are [all]
atonements for [the sins] in between them, when [one] refrains from the major sins.”⁽⁴⁾*

However, while there are commonalities between Jumu‘ah, Ramaḍān and Ḥajj, there appears to be not a single narration to support the virtue stated in the question. Therefore, one ought to refrain from circulating such a message. Since many fabricated narrations entail promise of reward and virtue, the ‘Ulamā’ advise precaution in forwarding messages of such nature.

There are, nevertheless, virtues of the month of Ramaḍān and the day of Jumu‘ah individually. All of the major books entail separate chapters dedicated to the virtues of fasting, and others to the day of Jumu‘ah. Many of such authentic narrations can be read in *Riyāḍ al-Ṣāliḥīn*.

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⁽⁴⁾ Muslim (233).