

10 - MISCONCEPTIONS AGAINST ISLAM

1) AMAN

2) SCIENTIFICALLY PROVING ALLAH (swt)

3) MUHAMMAD saws

AAKHIRAT

4) INTEREST

5) EDUCATION

6) OUR COUNTRY

7) ALCOHOL

8) SLAUGHTER

PORK

9) HIJAAB

10) DAAWAH - 1 MIN

AMAN

Related Points:

- 1) Nadiad Lecture
- 2) Breast Feeding
- 3) Blood Donation

JIHAAD – DEFINITION

قال ابن القيم رحمه الله فجهاد النفس أربع مراتب أيضاً

إحداها: أن يجاهدها على تعلم الهدى ودين الحق الذى لا فلاح لها ولا سعادة فى معاشها ومعادها إلا به ومتى فاتها عمله شقيت فى الدارين

الثانية: أن يجاهدها على العمل به بعد علمه، وإلا فمجرد العلم بلا عمل إن لم يضرها لم ينفعها

الثالثة: أن يجاهدها على الدعوة إليه وتعليمه من لا يعلمه وإلا كان من الذين يكتبون ما أنزل الله من الهدى والبيئات ولا ينفعه علمه ولا ينجييه من عذاب الله

الرابعة: أن يجاهدها على الصبر على مشاق الدعوة إلى الله وأذى الخلق ويتحمل ذلك كله لله

QURAN 31:15

وَإِنْ جَاهَدَاكَ عَلَىٰ أَنْ تُشْرِكَ بِي مَا لَيْسَ لَكَ بِهِ عِلْمٌ فَلَا تُطِعْهُمَا ۚ وَصَاحِبُهَا فِي الدُّنْيَا مَعْرُوفٌ ۚ وَاتَّبِعْ سَبِيلَ مَنْ أَنَابَ إِلَى اللَّهِ ثُمَّ إِلَىٰ
مَرْجِعِكُمْ فَأُنَبِّئُكُمْ بِمَا كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ

IMPORTANCE OF ONE HUMAN LIFE

QURAN 5:32

مَنْ أَجْلٍ ذَلِكَ كَتَبْنَا عَلَىٰ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ أَنَّهُ مَنْ قَتَلَ نَفْسًا بِغَيْرِ نَفْسٍ أَوْ فَسَادٍ فِي الْأَرْضِ فَكَأَنَّمَا قَتَلَ النَّاسَ جَمِيعًا وَمَنْ أَحْيَاهَا فَكَأَنَّمَا
أَحْيَا النَّاسَ جَمِيعًا وَلَقَدْ جَاءَهُمْ رَسُولٌ مِنْهُمْ رُسُلَنَا بِالْبَيِّنَاتِ ثُمَّ إِنَّا كَثِيرًا مِمَّنْهُمْ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ فِي الْأَرْضِ لَمُسْرِفُونَ

عَنْ عَلِيٍّ قَالَ مَا مِنْ رَجُلٍ يَعُودُ مَرَّةً يَضًا مُسِيًّا إِلَّا خَرَجَ مَعَهُ سَبْعُونَ أَلْفَ مَلَكٍ يَسْتَغْفِرُونَ لَهُ حَتَّىٰ يُصْبِحَ وَكَانَ لَهُ خَرِيفٌ فِي الْجَنَّةِ وَمَنْ
أَتَاهُ مُصْبِحًا خَرَجَ مَعَهُ سَبْعُونَ أَلْفَ مَلَكٍ يَسْتَغْفِرُونَ لَهُ حَتَّىٰ يُمْسِيَ وَكَانَ لَهُ خَرِيفٌ فِي الْجَنَّةِ.

(SUNAN ABU DAWUD Vol #3, Hadith #3098)

MESSENGER OF PEACE

QURAN 21:107

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ إِلَّا رَحْمَةً لِّلْعَالَمِينَ

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، قَالَ قِيلَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ اذْعُ عَلَى الْمَشْرِكِينَ قَالَ "إِنِّي لَمْ أُبْعَثْ لِعَانًا وَإِنَّمَا بُعِثْتُ رَحْمَةً".

(SAHIH MUSLIM Vol #6, Hadith #6613)

FOLLOWING TREATY – PROTECTING RIGHTS OF OTHERS

QURAN 5:1

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا أَوْفُوا بِالْعُقُودِ

عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو. رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا. عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ "مَنْ قَتَلَ مُعَاهِدًا لَمْ يَرِحْ رَائِحَةَ الْجَنَّةِ. وَإِنَّ رِيحَهَا تُوْجَدُ مِنْ مَسِيرَةِ أَرْبَعِينَ عَامًا".

(SAHIH BUKHARI Vol #4, Hadith #3166)

ASKING ALLAH FOR PEACE – DAILY 15 TIMES (3 X 5 = 15)

عَنْ أَبِي أَسْمَاءَ، عَنْ ثَوْبَانَ، قَالَ كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِذَا انْصَرَفَ مِنْ صَلَاتِهِ اسْتَغْفَرَ ثَلَاثًا وَقَالَ "اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ السَّلَامُ وَمِنْكَ السَّلَامُ تَبَارَكْتَ ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ".

(SAHIH MUSLIM Vol #2, Hadith #1334)

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. "مَا مِنْ دَعْوَةٍ يَدْعُ بِهَا الْعَبْدُ أَفْضَلَ مِنْ -اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ الْمَعَاذَةَ فِي الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ".

(SUNAN IBN MAJAH Vol #5, Hadith #3851)

CANNOT ENTER PARADISE UNTIL WE SPREAD PEACE

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ "لَا تَدْخُلُونَ الْجَنَّةَ حَتَّى تُؤْمِنُوا وَلَا تُؤْمِنُوا حَتَّى تَحَابُّوا. أَوْلَا أَدْلُكُمْ عَلَى شَيْءٍ إِذَا فَعَلْتُمْهُ تَحَابَبْتُمْ أَفْشُوا السَّلَامَ بَيْنَكُمْ".

(SAHIH MUSLIM Vol #1, Hadith #194)

ALLAH: SCIENTIFICALLY PROVING / LOGICALLY PROVING (TAWHEED)

SCIENTIFICALLY PROVING

{ CONCEPT OF INFERENCE – NEWTON }

1) PROPHET MUHAMMAD (ﷺ) – UMMI

QURAN 62:2

هُوَ الَّذِي بَعَثَ فِي الْأُمِّيِّينَ رَسُولًا مِنْهُمْ يَتْلُو عَلَيْهِمْ آيَاتِهِ وَيُزَكِّيهِمْ وَيُعَلِّمُهُمُ الْكِتَابَ وَالْحِكْمَةَ وَإِنْ كَانُوا مِنْ قَبْلُ لَفِي ضَلَالٍ مُّبِينٍ

2) SCIENTIFIC FACTS

The Big Bang Theory

QURAN 21:30

أَوَلَمْ يَرَ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا أَنَّ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ كَانَتَا رَتْقًا فَفَتَقْنَاهُمَا

Every Living Creature Created From Water (DNA)

QURAN 21:30

وَجَعَلْنَا مِنَ الْمَاءِ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ حَيٍّ

Stages – Womb of Mother (Embryology)

QURAN 23:12-14

وَلَقَدْ خَلَقْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ سُلَالَةٍ مِنْ طِينٍ ﴿١٢﴾ ثُمَّ جَعَلْنَاهُ نُطْفَةً فِي قَرَارٍ مَكِينٍ ﴿١٣﴾ ثُمَّ خَلَقْنَا النُّطْفَةَ عَلَقَةً فَخَلَقْنَا الْعَلَقَةَ مُضْغَةً فَخَلَقْنَا الْمُضْغَةَ عِظَامًا فَكَسَوْنَا الْعِظَامَ لَحْمًا ثُمَّ أَنْشَأْنَاهُ خَلْقًا آخَرَ فَتَبَارَكَ اللَّهُ أَحْسَنُ الْخَالِقِينَ ﴿١٤﴾

3) QURAN – ARABIC LANGUAGE (CHALLENGE)

QURAN 2:23

وَإِنْ كُنْتُمْ فِي رَيْبٍ مِمَّا نَزَّلْنَا عَلَىٰ عَبْدِنَا فَأْتُوا بِسُورَةٍ مِثْلِهِ وَادْعُوا شُهَدَاءَكُمْ مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ

4) QURAN – FULFILLED PROPHECIES

QURAN 30:1-5

الم ﴿٣٠﴾ غُلِبَتِ الرُّومُ ﴿٣١﴾ فِي أَدْنَى الْأَرْضِ وَهُمْ مِنْ بَعْدِ غَلَبِهِمْ سَيَغْلِبُونَ ﴿٣٢﴾ فِي بَضْعِ سِنِينَ لِلَّهِ الْأَمْرُ مِنْ قَبْلُ وَمِنْ بَعْدِ وَيَوْمَئِذٍ
يَفْرَحُ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ ﴿٣٣﴾ بِنَصْرِ اللَّهِ يَنْصُرُ مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَهُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الرَّحِيمُ ﴿٣٤﴾

QURAN 111:1-5

تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ ﴿١﴾ مَا أَغْنَىٰ عَنْهُ مَالُهُ وَمَا كَسَبَ ﴿٢﴾ سَيَصْلَىٰ نَارًا إِذْ أَتَىٰ لَهَبٌ ﴿٣﴾ وَأَمْرًا تُهَمُّالَةَ الْحَطَبِ ﴿٤﴾ فِي جِيدِهَا حَبْلٌ
مِّن مَّسَدٍ ﴿٥﴾

LOGICALLY PROVING

QURAN 6:82

الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَلَمْ يَلْبِسُوا إِيمَانَهُمْ بِظُلْمٍ أُولَٰئِكَ لَهُمُ الْأَمْنُ وَهُمْ مُّهْتَدُونَ

QURAN 12:39

يَا صَاحِبِي السِّجْنِ أَأَرْبَابٌ مُّتَفَرِّقُونَ خَيْرٌ أَمِ اللَّهُ الْوَاحِدُ الْقَهَّارُ

QURAN 21:22

لَوْ كَانَ فِيهِمَا آلِهَةٌ إِلَّا اللَّهُ لَفَسَدَتَا فَسُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَرْشِ عَمَّا يَصِفُونَ

QURAN 39:29

ضَرَبَ اللَّهُ مَثَلًا رَّجُلًا فِيهِ شُرَكَاءُ مُتَشَاكِسُونَ وَرَجُلًا سَلَمًا لِّرَجُلٍ هَلْ يَسْتَوِيَانِ مَثَلًا الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ بَلْ أَكْثَرُهُمْ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ

QURAN 31:16

يَا بُعَيْتَ إِنَّمَا إِنْ تَكُ مِثْقَالَ حَبَّةٍ مِّنْ خَرْدَلٍ فَتَكُنْ فِي صَخْرَةٍ أَوْ فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ أَوْ فِي الْأَرْضِ يَأْتِ بِهَا اللَّهُ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَطِيفٌ خَبِيرٌ

PROPHET MUHAMMAD (saws)

1) MOVIES & CARTOONS

2) RISAALAT

3) TREATMENT WITH ENEMIES (6 Points)

1) MOVIES & CARTOONS

Movies against Prophet (saws)

1) Fitna (2008) - 17 Minutes

2) Innocence of Muslims

Two Trailers

Trailer 1 - 1 Jul 2012 (13:03) - 480p Format

Trailer 2 - 2 Jul 2012 (13:51) - 1080p (HD) Format

Both - Similar Content

Written & produced by Nakoula Basseley Nakoula

(an Egyptian-born Coptic Christian, a U.S. resident)

Cartoons against Prophet (saws)

1) Danish Newspaper - Jyllands-Posten

30 Sept 2005 - 12 Cartoons

Cartoonist - Kurt Westergaard

2) Charlie Hebdo - French Weekly Magazine

9 Feb 2006 - Published - New Cartoons + Old Danish Cartoons

Again Published - 3 Nov 2011

Again Published Sept 2012

7 Jan 2015 - Attack

2) RISAALAT

QURAN 7:157

الَّذِينَ يَتَّبِعُونَ الرَّسُولَ النَّبِيَّ الْأُمِّيَّ الَّذِي يَجِدُونَهُ مَكْتُوبًا عِنْدَهُمْ فِي التَّوْرَةِ وَالْإِنْجِيلِ يَأْمُرُهُمْ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَيَنْهَاهُمْ عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ وَيُحِلُّ لَهُمُ الطَّيِّبَاتِ وَيُحَرِّمُ عَلَيْهِمُ الْخَبَائِثَ وَيَضَعُ عَنْهُمْ إِصْرَهُمْ وَالْأَغْلَالَ الَّتِي كَانَتْ عَلَيْهِمْ فَاَلَّذِينَ آمَنُوا بِهِ وَعَزَّرُوهُ وَنَصَرُوهُ وَاتَّبَعُوا التَّوْرَ الَّذِي أَنْزَلَ مَعَهُ أُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ ﴿١٥٧﴾

QURAN 21:107

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ إِلَّا رَحْمَةً لِّلْعَالَمِينَ

QURAN 33:21

لَقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ لِّمَن كَانَ يَرْجُو اللَّهَ وَالْيَوْمَ الْآخِرَ وَذَكَرَ اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا

3) TREATMENT WITH ENEMIES (6 Points)

QURAN 41:34

وَلَا تَسْتَوِي الْحَسَنَةُ وَلَا السَّيِّئَةُ ادْفَعْ بِالَّتِي هِيَ أَحْسَنُ فَإِذَا الَّذِي بَيْنَكَ وَبَيْنَهُ عَدَاوَةٌ كَلِمَةٌ وَلِيَ الْحَمِيمِ

1) BEFORE PROPHETHOOD - KHADIJAH

قَالَتْ لَهُ خَدِيجَةُ كَلَّا أَبْشِرْ فَوَاللَّهِ لَا يُجْزِيكَ اللَّهُ أَبَدًا وَاللَّهِ إِنَّكَ لَتَتَّصِلُ الرَّحْمَ وَتَصْدُقُ الْحَدِيثَ وَتَحْمِلُ الْكَلَّ وَتَكْسِبُ الْمَعْدُومَ وَتَقْرِي الضَّيْفَ وَتُعِينُ عَلَى نَوَائِبِ الْحَقِّ.

(SAHIH MUSLIM Vol #1, Hadith #403)

2) TAIF

أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا رَوَى النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ حَدَّثَتْهُ أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ لِلنَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ هَلْ آتَى عَلَيْكَ يَوْمٌ كَانَ أَشَدَّ مِنْ يَوْمِ أُحُدٍ قَالَ " لَقَدْ لَقِيتُ مِنْ قَوْمِكَ مَا لَقِيتُ مِنْهُمْ يَوْمَ الْعَقَبَةِ إِذْ عَرَضْتُ نَفْسِي عَلَى ابْنِ عَبْدِ يَالِيلِ بْنِ عَبْدِ كَلَالٍ فَلَمْ يُجِبْنِي إِلَى مَا أَرَدْتُ، فَأَنْطَلَقْتُ وَأَنَا مَهْمُومٌ عَلَى وَجْهِهِ، فَلَمْ أَسْتَفِقْ إِلَّا وَأَنَا بِقَرْنِ الثَّعَالِبِ، فَرَفَعْتُ رَأْسِي، فَإِذَا أَنَا بِسَحَابَةٍ قَدْ أَظَلَّتْنِي، فَنَظَرْتُ فَإِذَا فِيهَا جَبْرَيْلُ فَنَادَانِي فَقَالَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ قَدْ سَمِعَ قَوْلَ قَوْمِكَ لَكَ وَمَا رَدُّوا عَلَيْكَ، وَقَدْ بَعَثَ إِلَيْكَ مَلَكَ الْجِبَالِ لِتَأْمُرَهُ بِمَا شِئْتُ فِيهِمْ، فَنَادَانِي مَلَكَ الْجِبَالِ، فَسَلَّمَ عَلَيَّ ثُمَّ قَالَ يَا مُحَمَّدُ، فَقَالَ ذَلِكَ فِيمَا شِئْتُ، إِنْ شِئْتَ أَنْ أَطِيقَ عَلَيْهِمُ الْأَحْشَابِينَ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ بَلْ أَرْجُو أَنْ يُخْرِجَ اللَّهُ مِنْ أَصْلَابِهِمْ مَنْ يَعْبُدُ اللَّهَ وَحْدَهُ لَا يُشْرِكُ بِهِ شَيْئًا ".

(SAHIH BUKHARI Vol #4, Hadith #3231)

3) UHUD

عَنْ أَنَسٍ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ كَسِرَتْ رَبَاعِيَّتُهُ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ وَشَجَّ فِي رَأْسِهِ فَجَعَلَ يَسْلُكُ الدَّمَ عَنْهُ وَيَقُولُ " كَيْفَ يُفْلِحُ قَوْمٌ شَجُّوا نَبِيَّهُمْ وَكَسَرُوا رَبَاعِيَّتَهُ وَهُوَ يَدْعُوهُمْ إِلَى اللَّهِ " . فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ { لَيْسَ لَكَ مِنَ الْأَمْرِ شَيْءٌ }

(SAHIH MUSLIM Vol #5, Hadith #4645)

عَنْ شَقِيبِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، قَالَ كَلَّمَنِي إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَخِي نَبِيًّا مِنْ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ ضَرَبَهُ قَوْمُهُ وَهُوَ يَمْسَحُ الدَّمَ عَنْ وَجْهِهِ وَيَقُولُ " رَبِّ اغْفِرْ لِقَوْمِي فَإِنَّهُمْ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ " .

(SAHIH MUSLIM Vol #5, Hadith #4646)

4) KHABILEY DAUS

أَنَّ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ، قَالَ قَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ، رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَدِمَ طُفَيْلُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو وَالدَّوْسِيُّ وَأَصْحَابُهُ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَقَالُوا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ إِنَّ دَوْسًا عَصَتْ وَأَبَتْ، فَادْعُ اللَّهَ عَلَيْهَا، فَقِيلَ هَلَكَتْ دَوْسٌ. قَالَ "اللَّهُمَّ اهْدِ دَوْسًا وَأَنْتِ بِهِمْ".

(SAHIH BUKHARI Vol #4, Hadith #2937)

4) SULAH HUDAIBIAH

عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ، رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ، قَالَ كُنَّا يَوْمَ الْحُدَيْبِيَّةِ أَرْبَعَ عَشْرَةَ مِائَةً، وَالْحُدَيْبِيَّةُ بئرٌ فَتَزَحْنَاهَا حَتَّى لَمْ نَتْرُكْ فِيهَا قَطْرَةً، فَجَلَسَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ عَلَى شَفِيرِ الْبئرِ، فَدَعَا بِمَاءٍ فَمَضَبَضَ وَجَّحَ فِي الْبئرِ، فَمَكَّنْتُنَا غَيْرَ بَعِيدٍ ثُمَّ اسْتَقَيْنَا حَتَّى رَوِينَا وَرَوْتِ، أَوْ صَدَرَتْ، رَكَابُنَا.

(SAHIH BUKHARI Vol #4, Hadith #3577)

عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ، رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ، قَالَ تَعُدُّونَ أَنْتُمْ الْفَتْحَ فَتَحَ مَكَّةَ، وَقَدْ كَانَ فَتْحُ مَكَّةَ فَتْحًا، وَنَحْنُ نَعُدُّ الْفَتْحَ بَيْعَةَ الرُّضْوَانِ يَوْمَ الْحُدَيْبِيَّةِ. كُنَّا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ أَرْبَعَ عَشْرَةَ مِائَةً، وَالْحُدَيْبِيَّةُ بئرٌ فَتَزَحْنَاهَا، فَلَمْ نَتْرُكْ فِيهَا قَطْرَةً، فَبَلَغَ ذَلِكَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَأَتَاهَا، فَجَلَسَ عَلَى شَفِيرِهَا، ثُمَّ دَعَا بِإِنَاءٍ مِنْ مَاءٍ فَتَوَضَّأَ ثُمَّ مَضَبَضَ وَدَعَا، ثُمَّ صَبَّهُ فِيهَا فَتَزَحْنَاهَا غَيْرَ بَعِيدٍ ثُمَّ إِتْمَاهَا أَصَدَرْتُنَا مَا شِئْنَا نَحْنُ وَرَكَابُنَا.

(SAHIH BUKHARI Vol #5, Hadith #4150)

عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ، {إِنَّا فَتَحْنَا لَكَ فَتْحًا مُبِينًا} قَالَ الْحُدَيْبِيَّةُ. قَالَ أَصْحَابُهُ هَدَيْتَنَا مَرِيئًا فَمَا لَنَا فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ {لِيَدْخُلَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ جَنَّاتٍ} قَالَ شُعْبَةُ فَقَدِمْتُ الْكُوفَةَ فَحَدَّثْتُ بِهَذَا كُلِّهِ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ ثُمَّ رَجَعْتُ فَذَكَرْتُ لَهُ فَقَالَ أَمَّا {إِنَّا فَتَحْنَا لَكَ} فَعَنْ أَنَسٍ، وَأَمَّا هَدَيْتَنَا مَرِيئًا فَعَنْ عِكْرَمَةَ.

(SAHIH BUKHARI Vol #5, Hadith #4172)

وَجِئْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَسَلَّمْتُ عَلَيْهِ فَقَالَ "لَقَدْ أَنْزَلْتُ عَلَى اللَّيْلَةِ سُورَةً لَهَا أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ مِمَّا طَلَعَتْ عَلَيْهِ الشَّمْسُ، ثُمَّ قَرَأَ {إِنَّا فَتَحْنَا لَكَ فَتْحًا مُبِينًا}."

(SAHIH BUKHARI Vol #5, Hadith #4177)

عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ الْبَرَاءَ بْنَ عَازِبٍ، يَقُولُ كَتَبَ عَلِيُّ بْنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ الصُّلْحَ بَيْنَ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَبَيْنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ يَوْمَ الْحُدَيْبِيَّةِ فَكَتَبَ " هَذَا مَا كَاتَبَ عَلَيْهِ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ". فَقَالُوا لَا تَكْتُبْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ فَلَوْ نَعْلَمُ أَنَّكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ لَمْ نُقَاتِلَكَ. فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ لِعَلِيٍّ " افْحَهُ ". فَقَالَ مَا أَنَا بِالَّذِي أَفْحَاهُ. فَمَحَاهُ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ بِيَدِهِ قَالَ وَكَانَ فِيهَا اشْتَرَطُوا أَنْ يَدْخُلُوا مَكَّةَ فَيُقِيمُوا بِهَا ثَلَاثًا وَلَا يَدْخُلَهَا بِسِلَاحٍ إِلَّا الْجُلْبَانَ السِّلَاحَ. قُلْتُ لِأَبِي إِسْحَاقَ وَمَا جُلْبَانُ السِّلَاحِ قَالَ الْقِرَابُ وَمَا فِيهِ

(SAHIH MUSLIM Vol #5, Hadith #4629)

عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ، قَالَ لَمَّا أَحْصَرَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ عِنْدَ الْبَيْتِ صَاحِبَهُ أَهْلَ مَكَّةَ عَلَى أَنْ يَدْخُلَهَا فَيُقِيمَ بِهَا ثَلَاثًا وَلَا يَدْخُلَهَا إِلَّا بِالْجُلْبَانِ السِّلَاحِ وَالسَّيْفِ وَقِرَابِهِ. وَلَا يُخْرَجُ بِأَحَدٍ مَعَهُ مِنْ أَهْلِهَا وَلَا يَمْتَنِعُ أَحَدًا يَمْكُتُ بِهَا مِنْ كَانَ مَعَهُ. قَالَ لِعَلِيٍّ " اكْتُبِ الشَّرْطَ بَيْنَنَا بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ هَذَا مَا قَاضَى عَلَيْهِ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ". فَقَالَ لَهُ الْمُشْرِكُونَ لَوْ نَعْلَمُ أَنَّكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ تَابِعْنَاكَ وَلَكِنْ اكْتُبْ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ. فَأَمَرَ عَلِيًّا أَنْ يَمَحَاهَا فَقَالَ عَلِيٌّ لَا وَاللَّهِ لَا أَفْحَاهَا. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ " أَرِنِي مَكَاتَهَا ". فَأَرَاهُ مَكَاتَهَا فَمَحَاهَا وَكَتَبَ " ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ". فَأَقَامَ بِهَا ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ فَلَمَّا أَنْ كَانَ يَوْمَ الثَّالِثِ قَالُوا لِعَلِيٍّ هَذَا آخِرُ يَوْمٍ مِنْ شَرْطِ صَاحِبِكَ فَأَمْرُهُ فَلْيَخْرُجْ. فَأَخْبَرَهُ بِذَلِكَ فَقَالَ " نَعَمْ ". فَخَرَجَ. وَقَالَ ابْنُ جَنَابٍ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ مَكَانَ تَابِعْنَاكَ بَابِعْنَاكَ.

(SAHIH MUSLIM Vol #5, Hadith #4631)

عَنْ أَنَسِ، أَنَّ قُرَيْشًا، صَاحَبُوا النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فِيهِمْ سُهَيْلُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ لِعَلِيٍّ " اكْتُبْ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ". قَالَ سُهَيْلٌ أَمَا بِاسْمِ اللَّهِ فَمَا نَدْرِي مَا بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ وَلَكِنْ اكْتُبْ مَا نَعْرِفُ بِاسْمِكَ اللَّهُمَّ فَقَالَ " اكْتُبْ مِنْ مُحَمَّدٍ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ". قَالُوا لَوْ عَلِمْنَا أَنَّكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ لَتَابِعْنَاكَ وَلَكِنْ اكْتُبِ اسْمَكَ وَاسْمَ أَبِيكَ. فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ " اكْتُبْ مِنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ". فَاشْتَرَطُوا عَلَى النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ أَنْ مَنْ جَاءَ مِنْكُمْ لَمْ نَرُدَّهُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَمَنْ جَاءَكُمْ مِنْنا رَدَدْتُمُوهُ عَلَيْنَا فَقَالُوا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ أَنْكُتُبُ هَذَا قَالَ " نَعَمْ إِنَّهُ مَنْ ذَهَبَ مِنْنا إِلَيْهِمْ فَأَبْعَدَهُ اللَّهُ وَمَنْ جَاءَنا مِنْهُمْ سَيَجْعَلُ اللَّهُ لَهُ فَرْجًا وَخُرْجًا ".

(SAHIH MUSLIM Vol #5, Hadith #4632)

عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ، قَالَ قَامَ سَهْلُ بْنُ حُنَيْفٍ يَوْمَ صِفِّينَ فَقَالَ أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ انْتَفِسُوا أَنْفُسَكُمْ لَقَدْ كُنَّا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَوْمَ الْحُدَيْبِيَّةِ وَلَوْ نَرَى قِتَالًا لَقَاتَلْنَا وَذَلِكَ فِي الصُّلْحِ الَّذِي كَانَ بَيْنَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَبَيْنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ فَجَاءَ عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ

فَأْتَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَقَالَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ أَلَسْنَا عَلَى حَقٍّ وَهُمْ عَلَى بَاطِلٍ قَالَ "بَلَى" . قَالَ أَلَيْسَ قَتْلَانَا فِي الْجَنَّةِ وَقَتْلَاهُمْ فِي النَّارِ قَالَ "بَلَى" . قَالَ فَفِيمَ نُعْطَى الدِّينِيَّةَ فِي دِينِنَا وَنَرْجِعُ وَلَهَا يَحْكُمُ اللَّهُ بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَهُمْ فَقَالَ "يَا ابْنَ الْخَطَّابِ إِنِّي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ وَلَنْ يُضَيِّعَنِي اللَّهُ أَبَدًا" . قَالَ فَانْطَلَقَ عُمَرُ فَلَمْ يَصْبِرْ مُتَعَيِّظًا فَأَتَى أَبَا بَكْرٍ فَقَالَ يَا أَبَا بَكْرٍ أَلَسْنَا عَلَى حَقٍّ وَهُمْ عَلَى بَاطِلٍ قَالَ بَلَى . قَالَ أَلَيْسَ قَتْلَانَا فِي الْجَنَّةِ وَقَتْلَاهُمْ فِي النَّارِ قَالَ بَلَى . قَالَ فَعَلَا مَا نُعْطَى الدِّينِيَّةَ فِي دِينِنَا وَنَرْجِعُ وَلَهَا يَحْكُمُ اللَّهُ بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَهُمْ فَقَالَ يَا ابْنَ الْخَطَّابِ إِنَّهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ وَلَنْ يُضَيِّعَهُ اللَّهُ أَبَدًا . قَالَ فَانزَلَ الْقُرْآنُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ بِالْفَتْحِ فَأَرْسَلَ إِلَى عُمَرَ فَأَقْرَأَهُ آيَاتِهِ فَقَالَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ أَوْفَتْحُ هُوَ قَالَ "نَعَمْ" . فَطَابَتْ نَفْسُهُ وَرَجَعَ .

(SAHIH MUSLIM Vol #5, Hadith #4633)

عَنْ شَقِيقٍ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ سَهْلَ بْنَ حَنْبَلٍ يَقُولُ بِصِفِّينَ أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اتَّهَمُوا رَأْيَكُمْ وَاللَّهِ لَقَدَّرَ أَيَّتَنِي يَوْمَ أَبِي جَنْدَلٍ وَلَوْ أَنِّي أَسْتَطِيعُ أَنْ أُرَدَّ أَمْرَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ لَرَدَدْتُهُ وَاللَّهِ مَا وَضَعْنَا سُيُوفَنَا عَلَى عَوَاتِقِنَا إِلَى أَمْرٍ قَطُّ إِلَّا أَسْهَلَنَ بِنَا إِلَى أَمْرٍ نَعْرِفُهُ إِلَّا أَمْرَكُمْ هَذَا . لَمْ يَذْكُرِ ابْنُ مُبَيْرٍ إِلَى أَمْرٍ قَطُّ .

(SAHIH MUSLIM Vol #5, Hadith #4634-4635)

عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ سَهْلَ بْنَ حَنْبَلٍ بِصِفِّينَ يَقُولُ اتَّهَمُوا رَأْيَكُمْ عَلَى دِينِكُمْ فَلَقَدَّرَ أَيَّتَنِي يَوْمَ أَبِي جَنْدَلٍ وَلَوْ أَسْتَطِيعُ أَنْ أُرَدَّ أَمْرَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ - مَا فَتَحْنَا مِنْهُ فِي خُصْمٍ إِلَّا أَنْفَجَرْنَا عَلَيْهِ مِنْهُ خُصْمٌ .

(SAHIH MUSLIM Vol #5, Hadith #4636)

أَنَّ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ حَدَّثَهُمْ قَالَ لَبَا نَزَلَتْ { إِنَّا فَتَحْنَا لَكَ فَتْحًا مُبِينًا * لِيَغْفِرَ لَكَ اللَّهُ } إِلَى قَوْلِهِ { فَوْزًا عَظِيمًا } مَرَّجَعَهُ مِنَ الْحُدَيْبِيَّةِ وَهُمْ يُجَالِطُهُمُ الْحُزْنُ وَالْكَلْبَةُ وَقَدْ نَحَرَ الْهَدْيَ بِالْحُدَيْبِيَّةِ فَقَالَ "لَقَدْ أَنْزَلَتْ عَلَيَّ آيَةٌ هِيَ أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ مِنَ الدُّنْيَا جَمِيعًا" .

(SAHIH MUSLIM Vol #5, Hadith #4637-38)

6) FATHE MAKKAH

AAKHIRAT

QURAN 99:6-8

يَوْمَئِذٍ يَصُدُّ النَّاسُ أَشْتَاتًا لِيُرَوْا أَعْمَالَهُمْ ﴿٦﴾ فَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ خَيْرًا يَرَهُ ﴿٧﴾ وَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ شَرًّا يَرَهُ ﴿٨﴾

QURAN 101:6-11

فَأَمَّا مَنْ ثَقُلَتْ مَوَازِينُهُ ﴿٦﴾ فَهُوَ فِي عِيشَةٍ رَاضِيَةٍ ﴿٧﴾ وَأَمَّا مَنْ خَفَّتْ مَوَازِينُهُ ﴿٨﴾ فَأُمُّهُ هَاوِيَةٌ ﴿٩﴾ وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا هِيَ ﴿١٠﴾ نَارٌ حَامِيَةٌ ﴿١١﴾

QURAN 102:8

لَتُسْأَلُنَّ يَوْمَئِذٍ عَنِ النَّعِيمِ ﴿٨﴾

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ " لَتُسْأَلُنَّ الْحُقُوقَ إِلَى أَهْلِهَا يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ حَتَّى يُقَادَ لِلشَّاةِ الْجُلْحَاءِ مِنَ الشَّاةِ الْقُرْنَاةِ " .

(SAHIH MUSLIM Vol #6, Hadith #6580)

INTEREST

QURAN 2:275,276,278,279,280

QURAN 3:130

QURAN 4:161

QURAN 30:39

QURAN 2:275

الَّذِينَ يَأْكُلُونَ الرِّبَا لَا يَقُومُونَ إِلَّا كَمَا يَقُومُ الَّذِي يَتَخَبَّطُهُ الشَّيْطَانُ مِنَ الْمَسِّ ذَلِكَ بِأَنَّهُمْ قَالُوا إِنَّمَا الْبَيْعُ مِثْلُ الرِّبَا وَأَحَلَّ اللَّهُ الْبَيْعَ وَحَرَّمَ الرِّبَا فَمَنْ جَاءَهُ مَوْعِظَةٌ مِنْ رَبِّهِ فَانْتَهَى فَلَهُ مَا سَلَفَ وَأَمْرُهُ إِلَى اللَّهِ وَمَنْ عَادَ فَأُولَئِكَ أَصْحَابُ النَّارِ هُمْ فِيهَا خَالِدُونَ

QURAN 2:276

يَمْحَقُ اللَّهُ الرِّبَا وَيُزِيلُ الصَّدَقَاتِ وَاللَّهُ لَا يُحِبُّ كُلَّ كَفَّارٍ أَثِيمٍ

QURAN 2:278

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَذَرُوا مَا بَقِيَ مِنَ الرِّبَا إِن كُنْتُمْ مُؤْمِنِينَ

QURAN 2:279

فَإِن لَّمْ تَفْعَلُوا فَأْذَنُوا بِحَرْبٍ مِنَ اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ وَإِن تُبْتُمْ فَلَكُمْ رُءُوسُ أَمْوَالِكُمْ لَا تَظْلِمُونَ وَلَا تُظْلَمُونَ

QURAN 2:280

وَإِن كَانَ دُو عُسْرٍ فَمُنْظَرَةٌ إِلَىٰ مَيْسَرَةٍ وَأَن تَصَدَّقُوا خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ إِن كُنْتُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ

QURAN 3:130

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَا تَأْكُلُوا الرِّبَا أَضْعَافًا مُّضَاعَفَةً وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ

QURAN 4:161

وَأَخَذَهُمُ الرِّبَا وَقَدْ نُهُوا عَنْهُ وَأَكْلِهِمْ أَمْوَالِ النَّاسِ بِالْبَاطِلِ وَأَعْتَدْنَا لِلْكَافِرِينَ مِنْهُمْ عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا

QURAN 30:39

وَمَا آتَيْتُم مِّن رِّبَا لِّيَرْبُوَ فِي أَمْوَالِ النَّاسِ فَلَا يَرْبُوَ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ وَمَا آتَيْتُم مِّن زَكَاةٍ تُرِيدُونَ وَجْهَ اللَّهِ فَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْبُضْعِفُونَ

INTEREST – HADITHS

► PROPHET MUHAMMAD (ﷺ) said:

I had seen (a dream) last night that two men came to me, caught hold of my hands, and took me to the Sacred Land (Jerusalem).

There, I saw a river of blood and a man was in it, and another man was standing at its bank with stones in front of him, facing the man standing in the river. Whenever the man in the river wanted to come out, the other one threw a stone in his mouth and caused him to retreat to his original position; and so whenever he wanted to come out the other would throw a stone in his mouth, and he would retreat to his original position.

I said to them (i.e. my two companions), 'You have made me ramble all the night. Tell me all about that I have seen.' They said, 'Yes

those you saw in the river of blood were those dealing in Riba (usury).

(SAHIH BUKHARI Vol #2, Hadith #1386)

► PROPHET MUHAMMAD (ﷺ) said:

الرِّبَا سَبْعُونَ حَوْبًا أَيْسَرُهَا أَنْ يَنْكِحَ الرَّجُلُ أُمَّهُ

(SUNAN IBN MAJAH Vol #3, Hadith #2274)

► PROPHET MUHAMMAD (ﷺ) said:

درهم رباً يأكله الرجل وهو يعلم أشد عند الله من ستة وثلاثين زنية

A dirham which a man consumes as riba knowingly is worse before Allah than thirty-six acts of zina.

(SAHIH AL JAMI Hadith #3375)

*** (MUSNAD AHMAD Hadith #21450)

*** Plz cross check

(For More References :

<http://dorar.net/enc/hadith&skeys=%D8%AF%D8%B1%D9%87%D9%85%20%D8%B1%D8%A8%D8%A7%20%D9%8A%D8%A3%D9%83%D9%84%D9%87%20%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B1%D8%AC%D9%84%20%D9%88%D9%87%D9%88%20%D9%8A%D8%B9%D9%84%D9%85%20%D8%A3%D8%B4%D8%AF%20%D8%B9%D9%86%D8%AF%20%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%84%D9%87%20%D9%85%D9%86%20%D8%B3%D8%AA%D8%A9%20%D9%88%D8%AB%D9%84%D8%A7%D8%AB%D9%8A%D9%86%20%D8%B2%D9%86%D9%8A%D8%A9&page=0>)

► PROPHET MUHAMMAD (ﷺ) said:

لَعَنَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ أَكِلَ الرَّبَا وَمُوكِلَهُ وَكَاتِبَهُ وَشَاهِدَيْهِ وَقَالَ هُمْ سَوَاءٌ

cursed the one who consumes interest and the one who pays it, the one who writes it down and the one who witness it. They are all the same.

(SAHIH MUSLIM Vol #4, Hadith #4092,4093) (SUNAN TIRMIDHI Vol #3, Hadith #1206) (SUNAN IBN MAJAH Vol #3, Hadith #2277)

(SUNAN ABU DAWUD Vol #4, Hadith #3333) (SUNAN NASAI Vol #6, Hadith #5105-5108) (SUNAN NASAI Vol #4, Hadith #3445)

► PROPHET MUHAMMAD (ﷺ) said:

مَا أَحَدٌ أَكْتَرَمِنَ الرَّبَا إِلَّا كَانَ عَاقِبَتُهُ أَمْرٌ إِلَى قَلْبَةٍ

There is no one who deals in interest a great deal (to increase his wealth) but he will end up with little (i.e., his wealth will be decreased).

(SUNAN IBN MAJAH Vol #3, Hadith #2279)

EDUCATION

LITERACY RATES (UNESCO) – 2015	Male	Female	Total
GLOBAL	90.0%	82.7%	86.3%
INDIA	82.9%	62.8%	72.1%
SAUDI ARABIA	97.0%	91.1%	94.7 %

ILM - 805 times

QURAN 27:16

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ عَلِّمْنَا مَنْطِقَ الطَّيْرِ وَأَوْتِينَا مِنْ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ

QURAN 21:80

وَعَلِّمْنَا هَٰ صُنْعَةَ لُبِّوِس لَكُمْ لِتُحْصِنَكُمْ مِّنْ بَأْسِكُمْ فَهَلْ أَنْتُمْ شَاكِرُونَ

عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ (ﷺ) " طَلَبُ الْعِلْمِ فَرِيضَةٌ عَلَى كُلِّ مُسْلِمٍ "

(SUNAN IBN MAJAH Vol #1, Hadith #224)

عَنْ مَوْلَى لَأَمْرٍ سَلِمَةَ عَنْ أَمْرٍ سَلِمَةَ، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ كَانَ يَقُولُ إِذَا صَلَّى الصُّبْحَ حِينَ يُسَلِّمُ " اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ عِلْمًا نَافِعًا وَرِزْقًا طَيِّبًا وَعَمَلًا مَّتَقَبَلًا "

(SUNAN IBN MAJAH Vol #2, Hadith #925)

عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَرْقَمٍ قَالَ لَا أَقُولُ لَكُمْ إِلَّا كَمَا كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ كَانَ يَقُولُ " اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْعَجْزِ وَالْكَسَلِ وَالْجُبْنِ وَالْبُخْلِ وَالْهَرَمِ وَعَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ اللَّهُمَّ آتِ نَفْسِي تَقْوَاهَا وَزَكَّاهَا أَنْتَ خَيْرُ مَنْ زَكَّاهَا أَنْتَ وَلِيِّهَا وَمَوْلَاهَا اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ عِلْمٍ لَا يَنْفَعُ وَمِنْ قَلْبٍ لَا يَخْشَعُ وَمِنْ نَفْسٍ لَا تَشْبَعُ وَمِنْ دَعْوَةٍ لَا يُسْتَجَابُ لَهَا "

(SAHIH MUSLIM Vol #7, Hadith #6906)

OUR COUNTRY

QURAN 5:1

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا أَوْفُوا بِالْعُقُوبِ

فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ "لَيْسَ مِنَّا مَنْ غَشَّ".

(SUNAN ABU DAWUD Vol #4, Hadith #3452)

عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ "لَا يُؤْمِنُ عَبْدٌ حَتَّى يُؤْمِنَ بِالْقَدْرِ خَيْرِهِ وَشَرِّهِ حَتَّى يَعْلَمَ أَنَّ مَا أَصَابَهُ لَمْ يَكُنْ لِيُخْطِئَهُ وَأَنَّ مَا أَخْطَأَهُ لَمْ يَكُنْ لِيُصِيبَهُ"

(SUNAN TIRMIDHI Vol #4, Hadith #2144)

ALCOHOL

QURAN 5:90-91

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِنَّمَا الْخَمْرُ وَالْمَيْسِرُ وَالْأَنْصَابُ وَالْأَزْلامُ رِجْسٌ مِّنْ عَمَلِ الشَّيْطَانِ فَاجْتَنِبُوا لَعَلَّكُمْ تَفْلِحُونَ ﴿٩٠﴾ إِنَّمَا يَرِيدُ الشَّيْطَانُ أَنْ يُوقِعَ بَيْنَكُمْ الْعَدَاوَةَ وَالْبَغْضَاءَ فِي الْخَمْرِ وَالْمَيْسِرِ وَيَصُدَّكُمْ عَن ذِكْرِ اللَّهِ وَعَنِ الصَّلَاةِ فَهَلْ أَنْتُمْ مُنْتَهُونَ ﴿٩١﴾

عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ عُمَرَ، رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ، عَلَى مَنبَرِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ أَمَّا بَعْدُ أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّهُ نَزَلَ تَحْرِيمُ الْخَمْرِ وَهِيَ مِنْ نَجَسَةٍ، مِنَ الْعَنَبِ وَالشُّبْرِ وَالْعَسَلِ وَالْحِنْطَةِ وَالشَّعِيرِ، وَالْخَمْرُ مَا حَامَرَ الْعَقْلَ.

(SAHIH BUKHARI Vol #6, Hadith #4619)

عَنْ أُمِّ الدَّرْدَاءِ، عَنْ أَبِي الدَّرْدَاءِ، قَالَ أَوْصَانِي خَلِيلِي، صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ، "لَا تَشْرَبِ الْخَمْرَ فَإِنَّهَا مُفْتَاخُ كُلِّ شَرٍّ".

(SUNAN IBN MAJAH Vol #4, Hadith #3371)

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ، صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ، "مُدُّ مِنَ الْخَمْرِ كَعَابِدٍ وَثَنٍ".

(SUNAN IBN MAJAH Vol #4, Hadith #3375)

عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْغَافِقِيِّ، وَأَبِي طُعْبَةَ مَوْلَاهُمَا أَنَّهُمَا سَمِعَا ابْنَ عُمَرَ، يَقُولُ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ، صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ، "لُعِنَتِ الْخَمْرُ عَلَى عَشْرَةِ أَوْجُهٍ بَعَيْنِهَا وَعَاصِرِهَا وَمُعْتَصِرِهَا وَبَائِعِهَا وَمُبْتَاعِهَا وَحَامِلِهَا وَالْمَحْمُولَةَ إِلَيْهِ وَآكِلِ ثَمَرِهَا وَشَارِبِهَا وَسَاقِيهَا".

(SUNAN IBN MAJAH Vol #4, Hadith #3380)

عَنْ جَابِرٍ، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ "مَنْ كَانَ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ فَلَا يَدْخُلُ الْحَمَامَ بِغَيْرِ إِزَارٍ وَمَنْ كَانَ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ فَلَا يَدْخُلُ حَلِيلَتَهُ الْحَمَامَ وَمَنْ كَانَ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ فَلَا يَجْلِسُ عَلَى مَائِدَةٍ يُدَارُ عَلَيْهَا بِالْخَمْرِ".

(SUNAN TIRMIDHI Vol #5, Hadith #2801)

عَنْ أَبِي أُمَامَةَ الْبَاهِلِيِّ، قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ، صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ، "لَا تَذْهَبِ اللَّيَالِي وَالْأَيَّامُ حَتَّى تَشْرَبَ طَائِفَةً مِّنْ أُمَّتِي الْخَمْرَ يُسْمَوْنَ بِهَا بِغَيْرِ اسْمِهَا".

(SUNAN IBN MAJAH Vol #4, Hadith #3384)

عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ، قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ، صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ، "كُلُّ مُسْكِرٍ حَرَامٌ وَمَا أَسْكَرَ كَثِيرُهُ فَقَلِيلُهُ حَرَامٌ".

(SUNAN IBN MAJAH Vol #4, Hadith #3392)

قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ، أَنَّ أَبَاهُ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ عُثْمَانَ، يَقُولُ اجْتَنِبُوا الْخَمْرَ فَإِنَّهَا أُمُّ الْحَبَائِثِ فَإِنَّهُ كَانَ رَجُلٌ مَسَّنْ خَلَا قَبْلَكُمْ يَتَعَبَّدُ وَيَعْتَزِلُ النَّاسَ فَذَكَرَ مِثْلَهُ قَالَ فَاجْتَنِبُوا الْخَمْرَ فَإِنَّهُ وَاللَّهِ لَا يَجْتَمِعُ وَالْإِيمَانُ أَبَدًا إِلَّا يُوْشِكُ أَحَدُهُمَا أَنْ يُخْرِجَ صَاحِبَهُ.

(SUNAN NASAI Vol #6, Hadith #5670)

WHO: GLOBAL STATUS REPORT ON ALCOHOL AND HEALTH (2012)

(SOURCE: http://www.who.int/substance_abuse/publications/global_alcohol_report/msbgsruprofiles.pdf)

The harmful use of alcohol results in approximately **2.5 million** deaths each year, Alcohol consumption is the **world's third largest risk factor** for disease and disability; Alcohol is a causal factor in 60 types of diseases and injuries and a component cause in **200 other diseases**. Almost **4% of all deaths** worldwide are attributed to alcohol, **greater than deaths caused by HIV/AIDS, violence or tuberculosis**. **It is the leading risk factor for death in males ages 15–59, mainly due to injuries, violence and cardiovascular diseases.**

Major disease and injury categories causally linked to alcohol

- 1) BRAIN - Stroke, Epilepsy / Siezures (FITS)
- 2) GIT - Liver cirrhosis, Pancreatitis
- 3) CANCER - Colorectum, Female breast, Larynx, Liver, Oesophagus, Oral cavity and Pharynx.
- 4) HEART - Hypertension (High BP)
- 5) DIABETES

PAGE NO 27

The fact that there are least alcohol-attributable deaths in countries with predominantly Muslim populations is not surprising because of the high number of abstainers due to religious reasons.

USA

6 Americans Die Daily from Alcohol Poisoning

(PUBLISHED: CNN 7TH JAN 2015)

<http://edition.cnn.com/2015/01/07/health/alcohol-poisoning-deaths>

(MAIN SOURCE: CDC – Centre For Disease Control)

<http://www.cdc.gov/media/dpk/2015/dpk-vs-alcohol-poisoning.html>

CDC – Centre For Disease Control

1) There are more than 2,200 alcohol poisoning deaths in the U.S. each year – an average of 6 alcohol poisoning deaths every day.

<http://www.cdc.gov/media/dpk/2015/dpk-vs-alcohol-poisoning.html>

2) Three in four alcohol poisoning deaths involve adults ages 35-64, and most deaths occur among men.

<http://www.cdc.gov/media/dpk/2015/dpk-vs-alcohol-poisoning.html>

3) US: Excessive Drinking Costs U.S. \$223.5 Billion

<http://www.cdc.gov/features/alcoholconsumption/>

INDIA

17TH MAY 2015 (Times of India)

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Indians-drinking-alcohol-up-55-in-20-years/articleshow/47313965.cms>

1) Indians drinking alcohol up 55% in 20 years.

2) Among a list of 40 nations, India got the third position, only after Russian Federation and Estonia, for shooting alcohol intake between 1992 and 2012.

TIMES OF INDIA : 17th MAY 2015

TOO MUCH BOOZE CONSUMPTION CAN KILL

THE REPORT Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has published a report examining economic and public health implications of alcohol use and shift in trends in its 32 member and a few non-member states who had signed the UN Convention in 2010. India is not a member state but was one of the signatories

Main findings

- > Average alcohol consumption is the equivalent of over 9 litres of pure alcohol per year
- > Homemade/illegally traded alcohol pushes overall average drinking to over 100 bottles of wine, or 200 litres of beer, a year
- > Alcohol consumption in India up by 55% between 1992 and 2012 and it is third in terms of increase in intake only to Russian Federation and Estonia
- > Heavy drinking alarmingly on the rise among youth and women in many countries



The health impact

- > Heavy drinking for years can lead to scarring of liver tissues, inflammation of liver or its irreversible damage
- > Alcoholism is increasingly being linked to cancers of the mouth, oropharynx, liver and oesophagus
- > Even moderate drinking can increase chances of breast cancer
- > Excessive alcohol consumption can lead to hypertension and more chances of heart failure/stroke

mid-day

Made in Mumbai

Jagran september 12, 2015, saturday, 48 pages ₹4, mumbai, twitter @mid_day, web www.mid-day.com | phone : 7122 1450 | fax : 2411 2009

Woman murdered, raped by alcoholic son

Police say the accused told them he murdered and then raped her; but as there are no strangulation marks or bruises on the body, they are uncertain of the way the murder took place

- The 60-year-old woman stayed with the accused, her younger son
- Her elder son and his wife had moved out, fed up of the accused's harassment when drunk
- Cops aren't sure whether she was raped first and then murdered, or the other way round

CHAITRALY DESHMUKH
mailbag@mid-day.com

Thursday night in Wakad in Pune.

A 60-YEAR-OLD woman, Malan Jadhav, was allegedly murdered and then raped by her son who was under the influence of liquor, on

The police have arrested the 38-year-old, Sandeep Jadhav, under relevant sections of the Indian Penal Code comprising 376 (rape) and 302 (murder). The incident came to light

when the deceased's elder son, went home on Thursday night and then approached the police. Police said he found his mother lying motionless and called a doctor who said she might have been raped. His brother was not there.

Inspector Ajay Bhosale of Wakad police station, who is investigating the case, said, "The incident took place on Thursday evening around 8.30, when the accused went home and was under the influence of liquor. He found his mother asleep. He claimed he verbally abused her, beat her and then raped her. The elder

son, Pravin Jadhav (43), a driver, found her."

He added, "Since the past three months, the complainant (Pravin) stays with his wife in another house, which is near his mother's house. They stay separately because of the constant harassment by Sandeep when he was drunk. During investigation, it has been revealed that Sandeep had demanded sex with his mother in the past and had even forced her to remove her clothes, but she had threatened to approach the police. However, no such complaint reached us."

Inspector N J Shaikh, in-charge of Wakad police station, said, "We have arrested the accused but the execution of murder is not clear. There is no mark of strangulation or any bruises on the deceased's body.

Due to this, we are uncertain about the way the murder took place. The doctor claims she might have died due to the shock of her son raping her or due to suffocation."

He added, "After the post-mortem report, we will also be able to know whether the deceased was murdered first and then raped or the other way round. The accused claims he had murdered his mother and then raped her. He is unmarried. He has studied upto HSC and works for daily

wages at construction sites. He is always under the influence of liquor."

Speaking to mid-day, Pravin said, "Our mother had undergone many hardships to bring us up after our father died. Initially we all used to live together. My brother is an alcoholic. Due to the daily nuisance and ruckus that he created after he got drunk, I shifted to another house with my wife. I feel guilty that I left my mother to stay in another house."

“After the post mortem report, we will also be able to know whether the deceased was murdered first and then raped or the other way round. The accused claims he had murdered his mother and then raped her.

— N J Shaikh, Inspector, Wakad police station, Pune

SLAUGHTER

This is a question-answer session with a medical practitioner on the benefits of the Islamic method of slaughtering animals.

- Question: Dr. John, if the veins that are in the front part of the neck of the animal are cut, what would happen to that animal?
- Dr. John: Scientifically speaking, when an animal or human has his veins that are found in the front part of the neck cut, he will faint immediately.
To clarify, he said that if someone was strangled, he would suffer extreme dizziness and lack of concentration because it is difficult for the blood to reach the brain, and if the duration of strangling was longer, he will lose sensation and faint.
- Question: So, cutting the veins that are in the front part of the neck of the slaughtered animal and letting the blood flow outside its body leads to unconsciousness?
- Dr. John: Yes, definitely.
- Question: Does the slaughtered animal feel any pain immediately after having its neck cut?
- Dr. John: Of course not, as it is totally unconscious.
- Question: Then, why does the animal do such spasmodic movements that give the feeling that it is in pain?
- Dr. John: This is because when the veins are cut without breaking the bones of the slaughtered animal's neck, which is exactly the case in the Islamic way of slaughtering, the brain does not receive blood while the cerebrum is still alive and the neurological system that is at the back part of the neck is still linked to all the systems of the body. Thus, the neurological system sends signals to the heart, the muscles, the intestines and all the cells of the body to send blood to the cerebrum. This makes all the cells, intestines and muscles of the body make spasmodic movements to push the blood to the heart which sends the blood to the brain. However, the blood leaves the animal's body instead of going to the brain because the veins of the neck are already cut. The neurological system continues to send signals and blood leaves the animal's body until all the blood flows out. The widespread idea that animals suffer from pain when slaughtered by this method was scientifically proven to be wrong as animals faint and totally lose sensation as soon as the veins are cut.
- Question: Medically speaking, is it better to leave the blood inside the body of the animal or let the blood flow out of the body?
- Dr. John: Blood is one of the most fertile environments where germs grow and it also carries substances that are harmful for the human body. So, if the blood remained in the meat directly after the death of the animal, it will be a fertile environment for germs, in addition to the harmful substances that are present in it.
- Question: What do you think of the other ways of slaughtering animals especially the way that is used in most European countries which is hitting the animal on its head so that it would faint, then slaughtering it afterwards?

- Dr. John: This method has dangerous ramifications on the health of humans. This is because the animal dies slowly when it is hit in this method and this causes the membrane that lines the large intestines to lose its ability to retain the bacteria that is in the large intestines. Therefore, the bacteria penetrates the body of the animal, finds the blood and swims in it while interacting with it until it spreads throughout the entire body of the animal. The safest way of eating meat that is free from blood and bacteria is by getting rid of the blood of the animal and letting it flow out.
Praise be to Allah for the blessing of Islam!

The *Hadeeth* (narration):

عَنْ شَدَّادِ بْنِ أَوْسٍ، قَالَ ثِنْتَانِ حَفِظْتُهُمَا عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ " إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَتَبَ الْإِحْسَانَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ فَإِذَا قَتَلْتُمْ فَأَحْسِنُوا الْقِتْلَةَ وَإِذَا ذَبَحْتُمْ فَأَحْسِنُوا الذَّبْحَ وَلِيَجِدَّ أَحَدُكُمْ شَفْرَتَهُ فَلْيُرِحْ ذَبِيحَتَهُ " .

(SAHIH MUSLIM Vol #5, Hadith #5055)

For more benefit, I would like to quote a research that was conducted at Hanover College in Germany by a non-Muslim German professor and a Muslim Egyptian doctor. They reached the exact same results that are cited here. The details of this research were published on way2Allah website three years ago:

Al Shaddad bin Aws has quoted this tradition of the Holy Prophet ﷺ: "Allaah calls for mercy in everything, so be merciful when you kill and when you slaughter, sharpen your blade to relieve its pain."

Many allegations have been made that Islamic slaughter is not humane to animals. However, Professor Schultz and his colleague, Dr. Hazim, of the Hanover University, Germany, proved through an experiment, using an electroencephalograph (EEG) and electrocardiogram (ECG) that 'Islamic slaughter is the most humane method of slaughter' and captive bolt stunning that is commonly, practiced in by the Western method, causes severe pain to the animal.

The results surprised many.

Experimental Details:

1. Several electrodes were surgically implanted at various points of the skull of all animals, touching the surface of the brain.
2. The animals were allowed to recover for several weeks.
3. Some animals were slaughtered by making a swift, deep incision with a sharp knife on the neck cutting the jugular veins and carotid arteries of both sides; as well as the trachea and esophagus: *Halal* method.
4. Some animals were stunned using a captive bolt pistol that is considered a humane method of slaughter by the Western standard method..
5. During the experiment, EEG and ECG were recorded on all animals to record the condition of the brain and heart during the course of slaughter and stunning.

Results and Discussion:

I - *Halal* method

1. The first three seconds from the time of Islamic slaughter as recorded on the EEG did not show any change from the graph before slaughter. This indicates that the animal did not feel any pain during or immediately after the incision.
2. For the following 3 seconds, the EEG recorded a condition of deep sleep - unconsciousness. This is due to a large quantity of blood gushing out from the body.
3. After the above- mentioned 6 seconds, the EEG recorded zero level, showing no feeling of pain at all.
4. As the brain message (EEG) dropped to zero level, the heart was still pounding and the body was convulsing vigorously (a reflex action of the spinal cord) driving the maximum amount of blood from the body: resulting in hygienic meat for the consumer.

II -Western method performed by C.B.P. Stunning

1. The animals were apparently unconscious soon after being stunned.
2. EEG showed severe pain immediately after stunning.
3. The hearts of the animal that was stunned by C.B.P. stopped beating earlier as compared to the animals slaughtered according to the *Halal* method resulting in the retention of more blood in the meat. This in turn is unhygienic for the consumer.

PIG – PORK

QURAN 2:173, 5:3, 6:145

إِنَّمَا حَرَّمَ عَلَيْكُمُ الْمَيْتَةَ وَاللَّهُمَّ وَالْحَمَّ الْخِنْزِيرَ وَمَا أُهْلَ بِهِ لِغَيْرِ اللَّهِ فَمَنْ اضْطُرَّ غَيْرَ بَاغٍ وَلَا عَادٍ فَلَا إِثْمَ عَلَيْهِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ

Scientific Evidences that Pig meat (PORK) is prohibited for human health

http://www.askislampedia.com/en/wiki/-/wiki/English_wiki/Prohibition+of+Pork

Among all animal meats pork is the filthiest diet to consume by human beings. Pig is the cradle of harmful germs. Scientific evidences prove that pig meat is least healthy having different harmful agents like Cholesterol and Fatty Acids, Bacteria and Toxins and a number of parasites. The pig meat is high in fat and cholesterol that causes the cardiovascular diseases, obesity, the incidence of large intestine cancer. Bacteria and Toxins associated with pigs spread many diseases like salmonellosis, which leads to the acute gastroenteritis and diarrhea. Many other diseases like, Tuberculosis, Yersiniosis, Listeriosis, Leptospirosis, Brucellosis, Small Pox, Influenza, Anthrax, Balantidial dysentery, Foot rot, Cholera and Erysipeloid are attributed to pork consumption. Parasitic Diseases Ascaris, Ancylostomiasis, Toxoplasmosis, Trichinellosis, Cysticercosis showing signs of mental disorders, pneumonia, bleeding of the lungs (haemoptysis), which may lead to death or madness. The patient may become blind and deaf. Nitrates used in pork and pork products as additives are converted into nitrosamines which cause hepatic cell tumors. Flesh of the pork is hard to digest and may lead to chronic digestive disturbances. Pimples, boils, cysts are common in pork eaters. The pig excretory [system](#) secretes 2 percent of its uric acid that is injurious for the human health. Pork consumption seriously affects human health and adversely injurious one's moral values. A person gets pig like characteristics by eating pork, Indecency, obscenity and vanished honour of women.

Scientific Papers, Animal Science, Series D, vol. LV [\[3\]](#)[\[4\]](#)

Scientific and medical research has also proven that the pig, among all other animals, is regarded as a carrier of germs that are harmful to the human body. It can cause parasitical diseases, bacterial diseases, viruses and so on.

Pork is regarded as one of the kinds of meat that contain the most cholesterol, an increase of which in the bloodstream leads to an increased likelihood of blocked arteries. The fatty acids in pork are also of an unusual formation, when compared with the fatty acids in other types of food, which makes them more easily absorbed by the body, thus increasing cholesterol levels.

Pork meat and pork fat contribute to the spread of cancers of the colon, rectum, prostate and blood.

Pork meat and pork fat contribute to obesity and related diseases that are difficult to treat.

Eating pork leads to scabies, allergies and stomach ulcers.

Eating pork causes lung infections which result from tapeworms, lungworms and microbial infections of the lungs.

Eating pork that is not thoroughly cooked may also lead to trichinosis (infestation with a hair like nematode worm). [\[5\]](#) [\[6\]](#)

HIJAAB

QURAN 17:32

وَلَا تَقْرَبُوا الرِّكَائِيَ اللَّهِ كَانَ فَاحِشَةً وَسَاءَ سَبِيلًا

QURAN 24:30-31

قُلْ لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ يَغُضُّوا مِنْ أَبْصَارِهِمْ وَيَحْفَظُوا فُرُوجَهُمْ ذَلِكَ أَزْكَى لَهُمْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ خَبِيرٌ بِمَا يَصْنَعُونَ

وَقُلْ لِلْمُؤْمِنَاتِ يَغْضُضْنَ مِنْ أَبْصَارِهِنَّ وَيَحْفَظْنَ فُرُوجَهُنَّ وَلَا يُبْدِينَ زِينَتَهُنَّ إِلَّا مَا ظَهَرَ مِنْهَا وَلْيَضْرِبْنَ بِخُمُرِهِنَّ عَلَى جُيُوبِهِنَّ وَلَا يُبْدِينَ زِينَتَهُنَّ إِلَّا لِبُعُولَتِهِنَّ أَوْ آبَائِهِنَّ أَوْ أَبْنَائِهِنَّ أَوْ بُعُولَتِهِنَّ أَوْ إِخْوَانِهِنَّ أَوْ بَنِي إِخْوَانِهِنَّ أَوْ نِسَائِهِنَّ أَوْ مَا مَلَكَتْ أَيْمَانُهُنَّ أَوِ التَّابِعِينَ غَيْرِ أُولِي الْإِرْبَةِ مِنَ الرِّجَالِ أَوِ الطِّفْلِ الَّذِينَ لَمْ يَظْهَرُوا عَلَى عَوْرَاتِ النِّسَاءِ وَلَا يَضْرِبْنَ بِأَرْجُلِهِنَّ لِيُعْلَمَ مَا يُخْفِينَ مِنْ زِينَتِهِنَّ وَتُوبُوا إِلَى اللَّهِ جَمِيعًا أَيُّهَ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ

QURAN 33:32

يَا نِسَاءَ النَّبِيِّ لَسْتُنَّ كَأَحَدٍ مِنَ النِّسَاءِ إِنِ اتَّقَيْتُنَّ فَلَا تَخْضَعْنَ بِالْقَوْلِ فَيَطْمَعَ الَّذِي فِي قَلْبِهِ مَرَضٌ وَقُلْنَ قَوْلًا مَعْرُوفًا

QURAN 33:59

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ قُلْ لَأَرْوَاكِ وَبَنَاتِكَ وَنِسَاءِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ يُدْنِينَ عَلَيْهِنَّ مِنْ جَلَابِيبِهِنَّ ذَلِكَ أَدْنَى أَنْ يُعْرَفْنَ فَلَا يُؤْذَيْنَ، وَكَانَ اللَّهُ غَفُورًا رَحِيمًا

عَنِ ابْنِ بَرِيْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ لِعَلِيٍّ " يَا عَلِيُّ لَا تُتَّبِعِ النَّظْرَةَ النَّظْرَةَ فَإِنَّ لَكَ الْأُولَى وَلَيْسَتْ لَكَ الْآخِرَةُ "

(SUNAN ABU DAWUD Vol #2, Hadith #2149)

عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا، أَنَّ سَمِعَ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ " لَا يَجْلُونَ رَجُلٌ بِأَمْرَةٍ، وَلَا تُسَافِرُنَّ أَمْرَةً إِلَّا وَمَعَهَا حُرْمٌ ". فَقَامَ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، اكْتَتَبْتُ فِي عَزْوَةٍ كَذَا وَكَذَا، وَخَرَجْتُ أَمْرًا تِي حَاجَّةً. قَالَ " اذْهَبْ فَحَجَّ مَعَ أَمْرَاتِكَ ".

(SAHIH BUKHARI Vol #4, Hadith #3006)

الزَّانِيَةُ وَالزَّانِي فَاجْلِدُوا كُلَّ وَاحِدٍ مِّنْهُمَا مِائَةَ جَلْدَةٍ وَلَا تَأْخُذْكُمْ بِهِمَا رَأْفَةٌ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ تُؤْمِنُونَ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَلَيْشَهِدَ
عَدَاؤُهُمَا طَائِفَةٌ مِّنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ ﴿٢﴾ الزَّانِي لَا يَنْكِحُ إِلَّا زَانِيَةً أَوْ مُشْرِكَةً وَالزَّانِيَةُ لَا يَنْكِحُهَا إِلَّا زَانٍ أَوْ مُشْرِكٌ وَحُرِّمَ ذَلِكَ عَلَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ
﴿٣﴾ وَالَّذِينَ يَزْمُونَ الْمُحْصَنَاتِ ثُمَّ يَأْتُوا بِأَرْبَعَةِ شُهَدَاءَ فَاجْلِدُوهُمْ ثَمَانِينَ جَلْدَةً وَلَا تَقْبَلُوا لَهُمْ شَهَادَةً أَبَدًا وَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ
الْفَاسِقُونَ ﴿٤﴾ إِلَّا الَّذِينَ تَابُوا مِن بَعْدِ ذَلِكَ وَأَصْلَحُوا فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ ﴿٥﴾ وَالَّذِينَ يَزْمُونَ أَرْوَاجَهُمْ وَلَمْ يَكُن لَّهُمْ شُهَدَاءُ إِلَّا
أَنْفُسُهُمْ فَشَهَادَةُ أَحَدِهِمْ أَرْبَعُ شَهَادَاتٍ بِاللَّهِ إِنَّهُ لَمِنَ الصَّادِقِينَ ﴿٦﴾

عَنْ عَبْدِ بَنِ الصَّامِتِ، قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ " خُذُوا عَنِّي خُذُوا عَنِّي قَدْ جَعَلَ اللَّهُ لَهُنَّ سَبِيلًا الْبُكْرُ بِالْبُكْرِ جَلْدُ
مِائَةٍ وَتَفَى سَنَةٌ وَالثَّيْبُ بِالثَّيْبِ جَلْدُ مِائَةٍ وَالرَّجْمُ " .

(SAHIH MUSLIM Vol #4, Hadith #4414)

NIRBHAYA

The victims, a 23-year-old woman and her friend, were returning home on the night of 16 December 2012 after watching the film Life of Pi in Saket, South Delhi. 6 people raped her in bus. After the woman's death on 29 December 2012, protests were staged all over India. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 is an Indian legislation passed by the Lok Sabha on 19 March 2013, and by the Rajya Sabha on 21 March 2013, which provides for amendment of Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act, and Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 on laws related to sexual offences. The Bill received Presidential assent on 2 April 2013 and deemed to come into force from 3 February 2013. It was originally an Ordinance promulgated by the President of India, Pranab Mukherjee, on 3 February 2013, in light of the protests in the 2012 Delhi gang rape case.



RAINN: The nation's largest anti-sexual assault organization. One of "America's 100 Best Charities" — Worth magazine

Join Us

Get Help

Get Info

Get Involved

Donate

News Room

About Us

Policy

[Home](#)

Statistics

[Like](#) [8k](#) [Tweet](#) [Share](#) [488](#)




About Victims

Learn more about victim statistics

44% of victims are under age 18

80% are under age 30



Sexual Assault Statistics

Learn more about sexual assault statistics

Every 107 seconds, another American is sexually assaulted.

Each year, there are about 293,000 victims of sexual assault.



Reporting

Learn more about reporting statistics

68% of sexual assaults are not reported to police.

98% of rapists will never spend a day in jail or prison.



About Offenders

Learn more about offenders

Approximately 4/5 of assaults are committed by someone known to the victim

47% of rapists are a friend or acquaintance

RAINN's Top Picks



Get Help

Seek help via the National Sexual Assault Hotlines.



Get Information

Learn more about sexual assault.



Support RAINN

Get information on ways you can donate.

Our Supporters



One rape every 30 minutes in India

Himanshi Dhawan | TNN Jul 28, 2014, 12.18 AM IST



A-

A+

Personal Loan Calculator

Instant Online Approval in minutes. Calculate EMI/Lakh. Check Now!

bajajfinserv.in/Personal-Loan

English Speaking Online

Register Today for a Free Trial & Improve your Spoken English Skills.

www.eagetutor.com/Speak_English

Ads by Google



NEW DELHI: Even as an increasing number of violent crimes against women, especially rape, continue to be reported across the country, a 13-year analysis of crime data reveals that a little more than 57 rapes were reported every day. This averages over two rapes every hour, every day during the last 13 years. A total of

2,72,844 cases were reported across 28 states and seven UTs in this period.

DAAWAH – 1 MINUTE

QURAN 3:19

إِنَّ الدِّينَ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ الْإِسْلَامُ وَمَا اخْتَلَفَ الَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْكِتَابَ إِلَّا مِنْ بَعْدِ مَا جَاءَهُمُ الْعِلْمُ بَغْيًا بَيْنَهُمْ وَمَنْ يَكْفُرْ بِآيَاتِ اللَّهِ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ
سَرِيعُ الْحِسَابِ

QURAN 3:85

وَمَنْ يَبْتَغِ غَيْرَ الْإِسْلَامِ دِينًا فَلَنْ يُقْبَلَ مِنْهُ وَهُوَ فِي الْآخِرَةِ مِنَ الْخَاسِرِينَ

QURAN 3:85

كُنْتُمْ خَيْرَ أُمَّةٍ أُخْرِجَتْ لِلنَّاسِ تَأْمُرُونَ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَتَنْهَوْنَ عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ وَتُؤْمِنُونَ بِاللَّهِ وَلَوْ آمَنَ أَهْلُ الْكِتَابِ لَكَانَ خَيْرًا لَهُمْ مِمَّنْهُمْ
الْمُؤْمِنُونَ وَأَكْثَرُهُمُ الْفَاسِقُونَ

QURAN 3:64

قُلْ يَا أَهْلَ الْكِتَابِ تَعَالَوْا إِلَى كَلِمَةٍ سَوَاءٍ بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَكُمْ أَلَّا نَعْبُدَ إِلَّا اللَّهَ وَلَا نُشْرِكَ بِهِ شَيْئًا وَلَا يَتَّخِذَ بَعْضُنَا بَعْضًا أَرْبَابًا مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ
فَإِنْ تَوَلَّوْا فَقُولُوا اشْهَدُوا بِأَنَّا مُسْلِمُونَ