



An episode from the book Call to Righteousness written by Ameer Ahl al-Sunnah نامند أبدالية العالية

HOW TO CALL TOWARDS



Calling toward goodness in gentle fashion

When an alcoholic changed his ways **Empty satchel**

Not preventing evil leads to severe consequences

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نیکی دعوت کیسے دیں ،

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ٱلْحَمْدُلِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعُلَمِيْنَ وَالصَّلُوةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى حاتَمِ النَّبِيِّن اَمَّابَعْدُ فَاَعُوْذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطُنِ الرَّجِيْمِ بِسُمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

Supplication for reading this book

R ecite the following before you read a religious book or begin an Islamic lesson; you will remember whatever you study ان شَاءَالله.

ٱللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ عَلَيْنَا حِكْمَتَكَ وَانْشُرْ عَلَيْنَا رَحْمَتَكَ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَام

O Allah! Open the doors of knowledge and wisdom for us and have mercy on us! O He Who is the Most Glorious and Honourable! (*Al-Mustațraf, vol. 1, p. 40*)

Note:

Recite *ṣalāt* upon the beloved Prophet ²⁶⁸ once before and after.

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How To Call Towards Goodness

Attar's prayer: O Lord of the Prophet! Whoever reads or listens to the – page booklet How To Call Towards Goodness; make them soft-hearted, well-spoken, and forgive them without accountability along with their parents!

امِيْنُ بِجَالِاحاتَم النَّبِين صلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَالِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

The excellences of sending salāt upon the Prophet

Allah's final Prophet, our master Muhammad صَلَّى الله عَتَيْهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَّم declared, "Whoever sends a hundred ṣalāt upon me has freedom from hypocrisy and Hellfire written between their eyes by Allah. On the Day of Judgement, Allah shall keep them with martyrs."¹

Whoever does not enjoin good does not follow the Prophet's way

The Companion 'Abdullah ibn 'Abbās تَعْنَاللْمُعَنْهُمَا explains how the Messenger of Allah مَنَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ مَنْ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَيْ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَيْعُونُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَيْوَاللَّهُ وَاللَيْوَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَيْوَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَيْعُولُولُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَالْ

¹ Majma' al-Zawā'id, vol. 10, p. 253, hadith 17298

كَيْسَ مِنَّا مَنْ لَمْ يَرْحَمْ صَغِيْرَنَا وَيُوَقِّرْ كَبِيْرَنَا وَيَا مُرْبِالْمَعْرُوْفِ وَيَنْهَ عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ

Those who do not display mercy to our young or honour our elders, nor enjoin good or forbid evil; they are not from us.¹

Scholars and the public alike must call towards

goodness

Commenting on "nor enjoin good or forbid evil", Mufti Aḥmad Yār Khān رَحْهَةُ اللَّهِمَانَيَهِ writes:

> Every person must cultivate the practice of Islamic rulings amongst people as per their capability and knowledge. This is obligatory not only for scholars, but everybody. A ruler must physically prevent evils and a scholar must fulfil this obligation by preaching. This is ignored in the present age to a very large extent.²

> > صَلُّواعَلَى الْحَبِيْبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّد

The Prophetic way of calling towards goodness

The Companion Anas رَضِىَاللَّهُ عَنْهُ explains:

We were once in the masjid with Allah's Messenger

¹ Sunan Tirmidhī, vol. 3, p. 370, hadith 1928

² Mir'āt al-Manājīḥ, vol. 6, p. 416

مَنَّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَلِيم وَسَلَّم. A Bedouin then came and began urinating whilst standing inside. The Companions محمى الله عنهم shouted, "Wait! Stop!" The Messenger of Allah مَنَّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَلِيمَ مَنَّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَلَيْهِ مَعْلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَلَيْهِ مَعْلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَلَيْهِ مَعْلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَلَيْهُ مَعْلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَلَيْهُ مَعْلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَلَيْهِ مَعْلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَلَيْهُ مَعْلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ مَعْلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ مَعْلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ وَلَيْهِ مَعْلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ مَعْلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ وَلَيْهِ مَعْلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَلَيْهِ مَعْلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ مَعْلَى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ وَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ وَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ وَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ وَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ وَلَيْ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ وَلَيْ عَلَيْنَ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ وَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ وَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ وَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ وَلَيْسَلَيْنَ عَلَيْنَ وَلَيْهِ وَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهُ وَلَيْهِ وَلَيْهِ وَلَيْهِ وَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ وَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ وَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ وَلَيْعَالِيْهُ عَلَيْهُ وَلَيْهُ مَعْلَيْهِ وَلَيْهِ وَلَيْ

They fell silent until the Bedouin finished. Allah's Messenger مَنَّ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاسَمَّ then called him and said (in a kind and gentle manner), 'These masjids are not for urine and filth. They are only for the dhikr of Allah, salah, and recitation of the Quran."

He then ordered for somebody to bring water. A bucket of water was brought and poured 'over the area urinated upon by the Bedouin'.¹

Calling toward goodness in gentle fashion

Mufti Aḥmad Yār Khān تَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ writes in commentary of this hadith:

Do bear in mind: although the 'impure' ground becomes pure upon drying (provided the effects of impurity are removed), washing it is greatly more advantageous. This quickly removes the colour and smell of impurity besides rendering *tayammum* permissible with it.

¹ Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim, p. 164, hadith 285

This hadith does not mean an impure section of ground cannot become pure without washing. Along with being kept pure, masjids should also be cleaned, and both purity and cleanliness is attained via washing.

This 'hadith' also clarifies how a preacher should go about preaching; with good character, soft-heartedness, and gentleness.¹

Medical problems caused by suddenly stopping urination

Dear Islamic brothers! When someone is urinating, one should not startle or scare them, such that they stop. To stop urinating abruptly due to fear or other reason may cause immense physiological harms, which sometimes can even outweigh the harm caused by a snake's venom.

Stopping urination suddenly may cause episodes of insanity, phases of unconsciousness, and fatal kidney-related diseases.

Urinating whilst standing is not Sunna

Dear Islamic brothers! The above-mentioned narration mentions urinating when standing. It is not Sunna to do this.

Umm al-Mu'minīn, Lady ʿĀisha Ṣiddīqah صفى الله عنه said, "If any

¹ Mir at al-Manājīh, vol. 1, p. 326

of you says the Prophet مَنَّى اللَّمَتَنَيِّهِ وَالمِهِ وَسَنَّهُ would relieve himself whilst standing, then do not consider them truthful. The Prophet مَنَّى اللَّمُ عَلَيْهِ وَالمِهِ وَسَنَّهُ always sat for this."¹

Problems caused by urinating whilst standing

Sadly, standing to urinate has become commonplace nowadays. Certain places, especially airports, have special arrangements for urinating in a standing position. Urination in this way not only causes one to miss a Sunna, but also leads to medical problems. Medical research explains how urinating in a standing position may cause the gland of the bladder to swell and to expand, which can result in pain during urination, difficulty passing urine easily, passing urine in small drop-by-drop quantities, or even being unable to pass urine at all.

Some of those urinating in a standing position button up or zip up their trousers without washing or cleaning the urinary organ, causing the drops of urine to fall over their thighs etc. Those making their body impure in this way without a valid reason become sinners and risk medical complications.

Dr. Jaunt Milen was a European doctor who said:

Some patients come to me with complaints about allergies upon their buttocks and surrounding areas,

¹ Sunan Tirmidhī, vol. 1, p. 90, hadith 12; Bahār-i-Sharīat, part 1, p. 407

rashes upon their thighs, skin falling away from below their navels, and wounds appearing upon their private parts. Most of them catch these diseases by not protecting their bodies from urine.

Punishment for not protecting one's body from urine

The Companion Abī Bakra رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ explained:

I was walking with the Messenger of Allah مَنَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَلابِهِ وَسَلَّم as he held my hand. On his left side was another individual. We then came across two graves. Allah's Messenger مَنَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهِ وَسَلَّم said, "These two are being punished and not due to a substantial matter. Which of you can bring me a small branch?"

We rushed to get ahead of one another. I came ahead, took hold of a small branch, and brought it back. The Prophet صَّىًا سَنْتُ عَنَيْهِ وَاللهِ وَعَنَّى split it in two, placed one branch on each grave, and said, "As long as these remain fresh their punishment shall be lessened, and it is backbiting and not protecting themselves from urine that led to them being punished."¹

The Prophet's knowledge of the unseen

Dear Islamic brothers! You can see how backbiting or not saving

¹ Musnad Imam Ahmad, vol. 7, p. 304, hadith 20395

ourselves from droplets of urine coming upon our bodies can cause punishment in the grave. We cannot bear being pricked by a thorn, nor can we withstand the heat of a hot day or a slight fever. How then can we possibly withstand being severely punished in our graves?

O Allah! We repent from not protecting ourselves from urine properly, and we repent from backbiting, taletelling, and all other forms of sin. We ask You to be eternally pleased with us and to forgive us without accountability!

امِينُ بِجَابِ حَاتَم النَّبِين صلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَالِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

This hadith also shows how Allah's Messenger صَنَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهِ مَعَنَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَ سَلَّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَ اللهُ مَعَنَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَ اللهُ as knowledge of the unseen, given to him by Allah. Due to this, he could see the two people being punished in their graves.

Imam Aḥmad Razā Khān تَعَدَّاللَهِ penned a couplet about this subject in his poetry, the summary of which is as follows, "O Messenger of Allah! You see from the 'Arsh and what is past it, to the earth and what lays beneath. There is nothing in the Universe except it was made visible to you."

صَلُّوْاعَلَى الْحَبِيْبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَبَّد

When an alcoholic changed his ways

Dear Islamic brothers! Gentleness can do what harshness cannot. In terms of preachers and callers to Islam, they must be

softer than silk and cooler in temperament than ice. It is extremely difficult to reform somebody with rebuke or insult.

In *Iḥyā' al-ʿUlūm*, Imam Ghazālī تَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْه narrates how Muhammad b. Zakariyya رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْه has stated:

I once went to meet Shaykh 'Abdullah b. Muhammad b. ' \bar{A} isha. After maghrib salah he headed home, and on the way, he saw a young Qurayshī man heavily intoxicated and holding onto a woman. She began to scream, causing people to rush to her rescue and begin attacking the young man.

He recognized who the young man was, freed him from the people's clutches, hugged him, took him to his home, and ensured he fell asleep. Upon awakening he was no longer drunk, yet memories of his drunken wrongdoings and the hatred shown to him by people flooded back to him, causing him to cry.

The shaykh stopped him as he began to depart, and with great gentleness, called the youngster to mend his ways. "Son!", he exclaimed, "You belong to the Qurayshī family! Your household is honourable! I kindly ask you to contemplate regarding sacred personality you descend from. I ask you to fear Allah and repent from both drinking and other sins."

Full of remorse and regret, the young man was inspired by this affection. He tearfully repented of his sins and vowed to never drink or draw near to any other sin. The shaykh kissed his forehead sympathetically and encouraged him greatly. Highly impressed, the young man began spending his time with the shaykh and was eventually assigned the honour of writing hadith.¹

صَلُّواعَلَى الْحَبِيْبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَبَّد

An intention of murder

Dear Islamic brothers! A way to rid ourselves of sin, develop the mindset of offering salah regularly, act upon the Sunna of the Prophet متدنا الله عليه وتله وسرة, grow our love for him in our hearts, attain a home in Jannat al-Firdaws, and protect ourselves from the fire of Hell, is to always stay in Dawat-e-Islami's Islamic environment.

Make a routine of travelling with Sunna-inspired Madani Qafilahs and act upon the Pious Deeds booklet throughout the day. Here is a story to help encourage the reader regarding this.

During a Madani Qafilah, a Dawat-e-Islami preacher was privileged to deliver a Sunna-inspired speech in a masjid before

¹ Ihyā' al-ʿUlūm, vol. 2, p. 411

Jumu'ah salah. Upon concluding, he encouraged the Islamic brothers there to seek spiritual cures for their problems.

At as time, a person came to him and began explaining his sad story. Just a while ago, this person went abroad for work and indulged in a host of illegal activities. In his absence, somebody levelled false accusations at his wife, which resulted in her committing suicide. He lost his mind upon hearing this and immediately came home. Provoked by Satan and his *nafs*, he had decided to kill the person who accused his wife and commit suicide.

Despite being fully prepared for this, he came to the masjid for Jumu'ah and managed to hear the preacher's speech. He expressed how listening to the latter talk about contacting Dawat-e-Islami's Spiritual Cures department for solutions to one's problems, had encouraged and comforted him greatly. This is why he approached the preacher; to discuss a calm, rational, and effective way of solving his problem, instead of murder and suicide.

The preacher explained how this initially caused him panic, but keeping Allah and His Messenger in mind, he took guidance from three written speeches published by Maktabat al-Madinah. These were named: Cure for Anger, Excellence in Forgiving and Tolerance, and Suicide Is Not The Answer. This discussion with the person lasted around an hour

This left indelible impression upon the person, who proceeded

to change his intention, saving two people from losing their lives. He repented tearfully and became a murid of Shaykh 'Abd al-Qadir al-Jilānī دَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَنَيَه, along with his young children. He also acquired amulets for the protection of his home and blessing in his business. When encouraged him to travel with a Madani Qafilah, he said with a shaking voice and with tears in his eyes, "الانتشارية I will now spend my entire life performing the Islamic activities of Dawat-e-Islami."



Preachers should deliver speech on Jumu^cah

Dear Islamic brothers! This highlights how blessed the Sunnainspired speech of Jumuʿah is! All responsible Islamic brothers of Dawat-e-Islami should arrange for different preachers to deliver Sunna-inspiring speeches on Jumuʿah, wherever possible. On occasion, many brothers come to offer Jumuʿah salah who do not usually attend any type of Islamic gathering. By virtue of these speeches, Dawat-e-Islami's positive Islamic message can reach them. Many will feel the impact of this on their hearts, and many will repent of their sins and begin offering salah "juti".

With loving effort and kindness, they will then travel in Madani Qafilahs and become epitomes of the Sunna. A heedless person with no care for his own life was inspired to repent and not take

the life of his fellow Muslim, simply due to one of these speeches.

Three suicides in every two minutes

Regretfully, suicide is very widespread these days. One of its biggest causes is not having Islamic knowledge. There is a growing amount of this occurring in young men and women especially.

Having said this, you perhaps have never heard of a student of Islamic knowledge committing suicide. The same applies for scholars of Islam or pious people who follow Islamic law. In the book *Discourses of Attar*, the following can be found:

Sadly, suicide rates are constantly growing in our beloved country of Pakistan, due to abundance of sins and a lack of knowledge regarding the Hereafter. Newspaper reports explain how 68 suicides occurred in Pakistan in August 2004, with Karachi at the top of the list in terms of cities, followed by Multan. The same research explains how one suicide is committed every forty seconds in the world.¹

Does suicide resolve the problem?

Those who commit suicide perhaps assume they will get rid of

¹ Discourses of Attar, vol. 2, pp. 404-406

their troubles by doing so. In fact, if Allah is displeased with such a person, then the person shall be engulfed by unimaginable torment. By Allah, nobody can bear the punishment that comes with suicide.

Punishment in fire

A hadith declares, "Whoever commits suicide with something shall be punished in Hellfire with the very same thing."¹

Punishment with the very same weapon

The Companion Thābit b. Daḥḥāk ترضى الله عنه narrates of how the Messenger of Allah ترضى الله عَلَيْهِ وَاللهِ وَسَلَّم said, "He who committed suicide with an iron weapon shall be punished in Hellfire with it."²

Punishment of strangling

The Companion Abū Hurayra تعنائل narrates; the Messenger of Allah عنّ الله عَلَيْهِ وَالله وَسَنَّ declared, "He who commits selfstrangulation shall continue to strangle himself in Hellfire, and he who strikes a spear into himself shall continue to do so in Hellfire."³

¹ Ṣaḥīḥ Bukhārī, vol. 4, p. 289, hadith 6652

² Ibid, vol. 1, p. 459, hadith 1363

³ Ibid, p. 460, hadith 1365

صَلَّوْاعَلَى الْحَبِيْبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّد

Empty satchel

The fourth Caliph of Islam, ʿAlī b. Abī Ṭālib رَضِى اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said: "The heart that does not consider good as good and evil as evil; its uppermost part shall be turned upside down, the way a satchel is turned over. When this happens, everything inside the satchel is scattered."¹

Blindness and turning over of the heart

Dear Islamic brothers! If the heart of a person denies good to be good and evil to be evil, then this may cause devastation for him. We should always refrain from sins and beg Allah for *qalb salīm* (a rightly guided and upright heart). Otherwise, you have just heard a quote Sayyiduna 'Alī regarding the ruin of the heart. Remember: due to sins, the heart first turns blind and then upside down, which is extremely detrimental to one's Hereafter.

In Malfūzāt-i-Ālā Hazrat:

There are three different things: the nafs, soul, and heart. The soul is like a king, while the nafs and heart are its two advisors. The nafs inclinces to evil, whereas the heart calls towards good for as long as it is pure.

¹ Muşannaf Ibn Abī Shayba, vol. 8, p. 667, number 124

The heart is "blinded" by abundant sin, especially those involving misleading innovations. It is then no longer capable to observe, comprehend, contemplate the truth. Yet, it can still listen to it. متعاذات It is eventually "overturned" and becomes incapable of either listening to or observing the truth. It is then left empty and deserted.

"Qalb" (heart) does not actually imply an organ of the human body, in this context. In fact, it is a (لَطِيْفَةُ غَيْبِيَّهُ) that has its origin in the heart at the left side of the chest. The abode of the nafs is below the navel. This is why followers of the Shāfiʿī school fold their hands upon on their chests (in salah), so the evil thoughts of the nafs do not reach their hearts, whilst Ḥanafīs fold theirs under their navels.

صَلُّوْاعَلَى الْحَبِيْبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّد

No forgiveness

The Companion Abū Dardā' رَضِىَاللهُ عَنْهُ ' narrates:

Continue to enjoin good and prevent people from evil. Otherwise, a cruel king will be made to rule over you, who will not be kind to your younger ones. Then, your righteous shall make dua, yet it will not accepted. They

will seek forgiveness, but it will not be granted.¹

Not preventing evil leads to severe consequences

The first Caliph of Islam, Abū Bakr al-Ṣiddīq تغنى المشتنة once said, "O people! Do you recite this verse?"

يَاَيُّهَا الَّذِيْنَ أَمَنُوا عَلَيْكُمْ أَنْفُسَكُمْ ۚ لَا يَضُرُّكُمْ مَّنْ ضَلَّ إِذَا اهْتَدَا يُتُمْ

O you who believe! Be vigilant concerning your lives. The misguided one will do you no harm when you are upon guidance.²

(You may have assumed the deviation of deviants is not harmful to you, and you do not need to prevent them from this as you are rightly guided) I have heard the Prophet مَنْ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهِ "If people see evil and do not change it, then Allah shall soon inflict them with his punishment."³

In commentary of this hadith and in discussion of the previously mentioned verse, Mufti Aḥmad Yār Khān writes:

Some had assumed there is no need to fulfil the obligation of (أَمُرُبِالْمَعْرُوْفَ وَنَجُى عَنِ الْمُنْكَرَ) - enjoining good and preventing evil. They thought one should only work for their own reformation, as the sins and

¹ Ihyā' al-ʿUlūm, vol. 2, p. 383

² Al-Quran, part 7, Al-Mā'ida, verse 105; translation from Kanz al-irfan

³ Sunan Ibn Māja, vol. 4, p. 359, hadith 4005

wrongdoings of others will not harm them. Removing this misconception, Sayyiduna Abū Bakr made the following point as clear as day via hadith: people will be punished if they see something evil but do nothing to change it.

Another narration shows that changing (or preventing) evil is linked with capability. In other words, if people do not change the evil despite being capable enough to do, they too will be punished.¹

Commenting on this verse, Sayyid Muhammad Naʿīm al-Dīn Murādābadī رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ

Muslims used to be sad at the deprivation of the disbelievers. They would feel grief over the fact disbelievers, due to their hatred, were deprived of the wealth of Islam. Allah reassured the Muslims by explaining how the disbelief of the non-Muslims will cause Muslims no harm, as the latter were released from their responsibility upon fulfilling the obligation of (آمَرٌ بِالْبَعْرُوْفَ وَ نَجْعٌ عَنِ الْبُنْكَرِ) (i.e. enjoining good and preventing evil).

The saint 'Abdullah b. Mubārak ترخمة الله عنيه said: "This verse greatly stresses this obligation. Being careful about one's own

¹ Mir at al-Manājīh, vol. 6, p. 507

reform implies that you should enquire after each other, persuade one another to do good deeds, and prevent evil."













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