

Beliefs of a True Muslim

Learning the True Beliefs of Islam
in a Simple Way

written by

Islamic Life and Education

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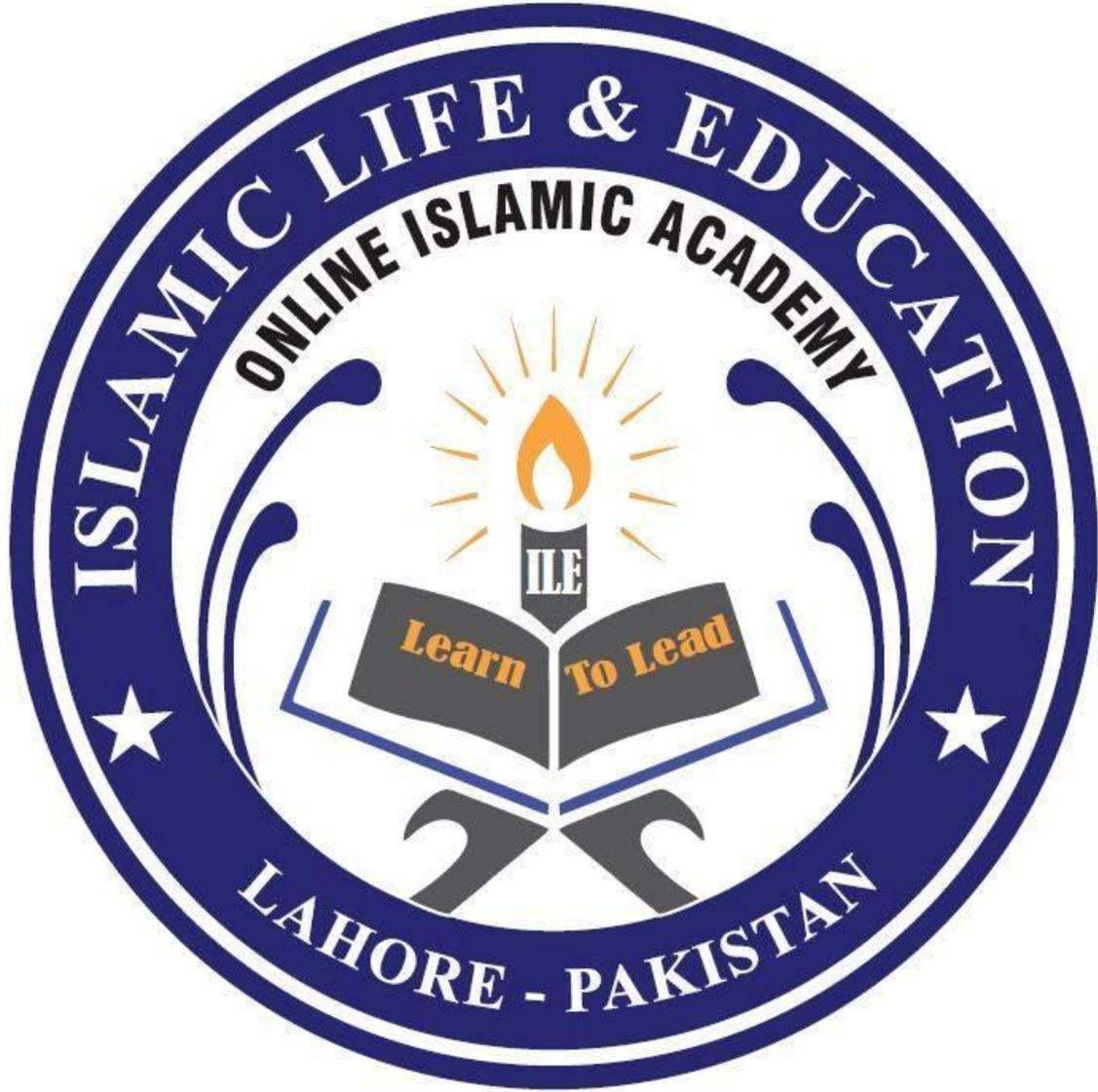
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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



Five Major Sections of Islam

Meaning of Islam

- The word “**Islam**” comes from the Arabic word “**Salaam**”, which means **peace and safety**.
- Islam teaches us to live **peacefully** with ourselves and with others.
- When we **follow Allah’s commands**, Allah blesses us with **peace in this world and in the Hereafter**.

Islam = Peace through Obeying Allah.

Definition of Islam

- Islam means **listening to Allah** and **obeying Him with love and trust**.
- A Muslim doesn’t obey because of fear, but because of **faith and love for Allah**.
- Islam guides us to live a **good and happy life** by doing what **pleases Allah**.

Remember:

A true Muslim always says, “I hear and I obey.”

Main Divisions of Islam

Islam’s teachings cover **every part of our life** — from our beliefs to our manners. To make it easier to understand, we can divide Islam into **five main parts**:

1. **Beliefs (Faith)**
2. **Worship (Ibadat - عبادات)**
3. **Financial Matters (Mu‘amalat - معاملات)**
4. **Ethics (Akhlq - اخلاقيات)**
5. **Social Life (Mu‘asharat - معاشرت)**

1. Beliefs (Faith - Imaan)

Belief means **trusting and accepting something as true**, even if we cannot see it. We believe in what **Allah and His Prophet ﷺ** have told us.

There are **six main beliefs** in Islam:

1. **Belief in Allah** – He is One, our Creator.
2. **Belief in Angels** – Allah’s helpers who carry out His commands.
3. **Belief in Prophets** – Messengers sent to guide people.

4. **Belief in Divine Books** – Books like the Qur'an, Torah, and Bible.
5. **Belief in the Day of Judgment** – A day when all actions will be judged.
6. **Belief in Qadar (Destiny)** – Everything happens by Allah's plan.

Two things make faith complete:

- Believing with your **heart**,
- Saying it with your **tongue**.

2. Worship (Ibadah - عبادت)

Meaning:

Worship means **showing love and obedience to Allah** through our words and actions.

Types of Worship:

- **Required (Fard):** Praying, fasting, giving zakat, Hajj.
- **Extra (Nafl):** Nafl prayers, extra fasting, giving sadaqah.
- **Heart Worship:** Faith, sincerity, trust, and love for Allah.

Example:

When we pray, we talk to Allah. When we help others, Allah is pleased.

3. Financial Matters (Mu'amalat - معاملات)

Meaning:

Financial matters are about how we **earn money** and how we **spend it**.

Types:

1. Trade & Business:

- **Halal trade:** Earn money fairly.
- **Prohibited trade:** No interest, no cheating, no gambling.

2. Loans & Debts:

- **Qard Hasan:** Giving a kind loan without interest.
- **Paying back on time:** Always return what you owe.

3. Inheritance (Meeraas):

- Divide property according to **Shariah** rules.
- **Will (Wasiyyah):** Leave clear instructions for after death.

Lesson:

Earn halal, spend wisely, and share with others.

4. Ethics (Akhlaq - أخلاق)**Meaning:**

Ethics are our **good manners and behavior** — how we treat people every day.

Good Ethics (Akhlaq Mahmudah - أخلاق محمودة)

- **Honesty (Sidq):** Always tell the truth.
- **Patience (Sabr):** Stay calm during hard times.
- **Humility (Tawazu‘):** Don’t act proud or rude.
- **Respecting Parents (Birr al-Walidayn):** Love and obey your parents.
- **Keeping Promises (Wafa’ al-‘Ahd):** Do what you say.
- **Helping Others (Ihsan):** Be kind to everyone.
- **Being Good to Neighbors (Husn al-Jiwar):** Greet and help your neighbors.

Bad Ethics (Akhlaq Mazmumah - أخلاق مذمومة)

- **Lying (Kizb):** Saying what’s not true.
- **Arrogance (Kibr):** Thinking you’re better than others.
- **Jealousy (Hasad):** Wanting others to lose their blessings.
- **Backbiting (Gheebah):** Talking badly about others behind their back.

Beliefs (Aqeedah)**Belief in Allah Almighty**

- Allah Almighty is **One and Only**. There is **no god besides Him**.
- Allah does **not depend on anyone**. He makes all decisions by Himself.
- Allah has **no parents, no wife, no children, and no relatives**.
→ He created families and relationships **only for human beings**.
- Allah has **always existed** and will **always remain**.
→ He has **no beginning and no end**.
- Allah can **see, hear, and speak**, but **not like humans**.
→ His powers are **perfect and unique**.

- Allah is **Alive forever**. Our lives are short and controlled by Him, but His life is **unlimited** and **not controlled by anyone**.
- Allah has **power over everything**. Nothing is impossible for Him.
- Allah knows **everything** — past, present, and future.
→ Our knowledge is small, but Allah’s knowledge is **infinite**.
- Allah alone is **worthy of worship**.
→ He has **all good qualities** and is **free from any weakness or fault**.

Remember:

“There is nothing like Him.” (Surah Ash-Shura 42:11)

Beliefs Concerning the Prophets

Who is a Prophet?

- A **Prophet** is a person **chosen by Allah** to guide people to the right path.
- Prophets teach us **how to obey Allah** and **live a good life**.
- All prophets were **Masoom (sinless)**.
→ They could **not commit sins**.
- Only prophets were Masoom — **not** their family members or followers.

Miracles (Mu‘jizaat)

- **Miracles** are **special signs** given by Allah to His prophets.
- No one else can do these acts.
- Miracles help people **recognize that prophets speak the truth**.

➤ Example:

Prophet Musa (A.S.) split the sea,

Prophet Isa (A.S.) healed the sick,

and Prophet Muhammad ﷺ went on the **journey of Isra and Mi‘raj**.

First and Last Prophet

- The **first prophet** was **Hazrat Adam (A.S.)**
- The **last prophet** is **Prophet Muhammad ﷺ**.
- All other prophets were sent **between them**.

Khatm-e-Nabuwwat (Finality of Prophethood)

- **Khatm-e-Nabuwat** means that **Prophet Muhammad ﷺ** is the **final prophet**.
- **No new prophet will ever come** after him.
- Prophet Isa (A.S.) will return before the Day of Judgment, but he will come as a **follower** of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, **not as a new prophet**.

Why no new prophet is needed:

1. The **Qur'an is complete** and perfectly preserved.
2. **Islam is the final religion** for all people and all times.
3. Claiming prophethood after Prophet Muhammad ﷺ means **rejecting the Qur'an**.

Important:

Belief in the finality of Prophethood is a **main part of faith**. Anyone who denies it **leaves Islam**.

Prophets Mentioned in the Qur'an

Allah has mentioned the names of **25 prophets** in the Qur'an. Each one was sent to guide people and show them the path of truth.

List of the 25 Prophets:

1. Adam (A.S.) – Adam
2. Idrees (A.S.) – Enoch
3. Nooh (A.S.) – Noah
4. Hood (A.S.) – Hud
5. Saaleh (A.S.) – Saleh
6. Loot (A.S.) – Lot
7. Ibrahim (A.S.) – Abraham
8. Ismail (A.S.) – Ishmael
9. Ishaq (A.S.) – Isaac
10. Yaqoob (A.S.) – Jacob
11. Yusuf (A.S.) – Joseph
12. Shu'ayb (A.S.) – Jethro
13. Ayyoob (A.S.) – Job
14. Zhul-Kifl (A.S.) – Ezekiel (or Dhul-Kifl, identity uncertain but often linked to Ezekiel)
15. Musa (A.S.) – Moses

16. Haroon (A.S.) – Aaron
17. Dawood (A.S.) – David
18. Sulaiman (A.S.) – Solomon
19. Ilyas (A.S.) – Elijah
20. Al-Yasah (A.S.) – Elisha
21. Yunus (A.S.) – Jonah
22. Zakariyya (A.S.) – Zechariah
23. Yahya (A.S.) – John (the Baptist)
24. Isa (A.S.) – Jesus
25. Muhammad ﷺ

All prophets taught **the same message**: “Worship Allah alone and do good deeds.”

Ranks Among Prophets

Some prophets were given **higher ranks** and more responsibilities. The greatest of them all is **Prophet Muhammad ﷺ**.

Three Reasons for His Greatness:

1. He is the **last prophet**.
2. He was sent for **all mankind and jinn**.
3. His message will remain **until the Day of Judgment**.

The Journey of Miraj

What is Miraj?

Miraj means “**ascension**” — when **Prophet Muhammad ﷺ** was taken from Makkah to the heavens in **one night**.

The journey has **two parts**:

1. **Isra**: From Makkah to Masjid Al-Aqsa (Jerusalem)
2. **Miraj**: From Jerusalem to the seven heavens

When Did It Happen?

- In **Makkah**, before the **Hijrah (migration)** to Madinah.

Start of the Journey

- **Angel Jibreel (A.S.)** came to the Prophet ﷺ.

- He rode a special animal called **Buraq**, which was **faster than lightning!**

Journey to Jerusalem (Isra)

- The Prophet ﷺ travelled from **Masjid Al-Haram (Makkah)** to **Masjid Al-Aqsa (Jerusalem)**.
- There, he **led all previous prophets in prayer**.
- Prophets like **Ibrahim, Musa, and Isa (A.S.)** were spiritually present.

Journey to the Heavens (Miraj)

- From Jerusalem, he ascended to the **seven heavens** with Jibreel (A.S.).

He met:

1. Adam (A.S.) – 1st Heaven
2. Isa (A.S.) & Yahya (A.S.) – 2nd Heaven
3. Yusuf (A.S.) – 3rd Heaven
4. Idrees (A.S.) – 4th Heaven
5. Haroon (A.S.) – 5th Heaven
6. Musa (A.S.) – 6th Heaven
7. Ibrahim (A.S.) – 7th Heaven

Sidrat al-Muntaha

- The **last boundary** where no one — not even Jibreel (A.S.) — could go beyond.
- Only **Prophet Muhammad ﷺ** went ahead and **spoke with Allah**.

Gift of Salah

- Allah gave the Prophet ﷺ the **gift of Salah (Prayer)**.
- It was first **50 prayers** a day, but after Musa (A.S.) advised, it became **5 daily prayers** — with the **reward of 50!**

Return to Makkah

- The Prophet ﷺ returned to Makkah **the same night**.
- People were surprised, but **Abu Bakr (R.A.)** believed right away, earning the title **As-Siddiq (The Truthful)**.

Beliefs Concerning Angels and Jinn

Angels (ملائكہ)

Angels are special creations of Allah.
Allah made them from **light**, and they do not have physical bodies like humans.
Because of this, we **cannot see** them — but they can appear in a form if Allah allows.

Angels **never disobey** Allah. They always do what Allah commands.
Allah says in the Qur'an:

“They do not disobey Allah in what He commands them but do what they are told.”

Angels in the Grave

After a person is buried, two angels named **Munkar** and **Nakir** come to ask questions.
Here are the questions and their correct answers:

Question 1: مَنْ رَبُّكَ؟ – Who is your Lord?

Answer: رَبِّيَ اللهُ – My Lord is Allah.

Question 2: مَا دِينُكَ؟ – What is your religion?

Answer: دِينِي الْإِسْلَامُ – My religion is Islam.

Question 3: مَنْ نَبِيُّكَ؟ – Who is your Prophet?

Answer: نَبِيِّ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ – My Prophet is Muhammad ﷺ.

Famous Angels and Their Duties

1. Jibra'eel (جبريل عليه السلام) – Gabriel

He brings Allah's messages (Wahi) to the prophets.
He brought the Qur'an to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and other books to earlier prophets.

2. Mika'eel (ميكائيل عليه السلام) – Michael

He is responsible for rain, weather, and distributing provisions (rizq) by Allah's command.

3. Israfeel (إسرافيل عليه السلام) – Israfil

He will blow the **Trumpet** (صور) twice:

- The **first time**, all living beings will die.
- The **second time**, everyone will come back to life for the Day of Judgment.

4. Izraeel (عزرائيل عليه السلام) – Angel of Death

He takes the **souls** (روح) of people at the time of death — only by Allah's command.

Jinn (جِنّ)

Jinn are another creation of Allah. Allah made them from **fire**, and like angels, they are invisible to us. There are **good jinn** who obey Allah and **bad jinn** who disobey Him. The most famous bad jinn is **Shaytan (Iblis)**.

Difference Between Angels and Jinn

- Angels are made from **light**, while Jinn are made from **fire**.
- Angels **always obey** Allah.
- Jinn **have free will** — they can choose to obey or disobey Allah.

Beliefs Concerning Holy Books

Allah sent divine books to His prophets through the angel Jibra'eel (Gabriel). These books taught people how to worship Allah and live good lives.

The Four Main Books

1. **Torah** (تُوراة) – revealed to Prophet **Musa (Moses)**
2. **Zabur** (زُبُور) – revealed to Prophet **Dawud (David)**
3. **Injeel** (انجيل) – revealed to Prophet **Isa (Jesus)**
4. **Qur'an** (قُرْآن) – revealed to Prophet **Muhammad ﷺ**

Muslims believe in **all** these books, but we **follow only the Qur'an**, because it is the **final and complete message** from Allah.

Beliefs Concerning the Sahabah (Companions of the Prophet ﷺ)

Who are the Sahabah?

The **Sahabah** were the close **friends and followers** of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. They believed in him, supported him, and helped spread the message of Islam. They learned Islam directly from the Prophet ﷺ and taught it to others after him.

Allah was **pleased** with them, and they are **great role models** for all Muslims.

Meaning of the Word “Sahabah”

The word “Sahabah” means **companions** or **friends** in Arabic.

- **One** companion is called a **Sahabi** (for men) or **Sahabiya** (for women).
- **Many** companions are called **Sahabah**.

Example:

Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه) is a **Sahabi**.

Abu Bakr, Umar, Uthman, and Ali (رضي الله عنهم) are **Sahabah**.

Definition of a Sahabi?

A Sahabi is someone who:

1. Lived during the time of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ,
2. Believed in him and accepted Islam,
3. Died as a Muslim.

Anyone who fulfills these three conditions is called a Sahabi (male) or Sahabiya (female).

Why Are the Sahabah Important?

Allah says in the Qur'an:

"رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ وَرَضُوا عَنْهُ"

"Allah is pleased with them, and they are pleased with Him."

The Prophet ﷺ said:

"My companions are like stars; follow any of them and you will be guided."

(Hadith – Musnad Ahmad)

They showed us how to pray, fast, give charity, and live as good Muslims.

Famous Sahabah

- **Abu Bakr As-Siddiq (رضي الله عنه):** First Caliph and the Prophet's best friend.
- **Umar ibn al-Khattab (رضي الله عنه):** Second Caliph, known for justice and strength.
- **Uthman ibn Affan (رضي الله عنه):** Third Caliph, known for generosity.
- **Ali ibn Abi Talib (رضي الله عنه):** Fourth Caliph and cousin of the Prophet ﷺ.

How We Should Think About the Sahabah

We should:

- Love and respect all Sahabah.
- Learn from their lives and follow their good examples.
- Pray for them by saying:
"رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ" – "May Allah be pleased with them."

Respect for the Sahabah in Islam

The Sahabah sacrificed their lives, time, and wealth for Islam.

They helped the Prophet ﷺ in every way.

We must **never insult or criticize** them.

They are the **best generation** of Muslims and many were **promised Paradise**.

Respecting the Sahabah means respecting the Prophet ﷺ, because they were his helpers and companions.

Disputes Among the Sahabah

If we hear about any disagreements among them, we should remember:

They were **not enemies**, but human beings who sometimes made mistakes.

They always loved one another and worked for the sake of Islam.

Beliefs About Qiyamah and the Hereafter

We believe that the **Day of Qiyamah (Judgment Day)** will certainly come as promised by Allah and His Messenger (peace and blessings be upon him). On that Day, all human beings will be resurrected for judgment. Every person will be rewarded or punished based on their deeds. This belief encourages Muslims to live a righteous life, obeying Allah and avoiding sin, because the Hereafter is everlasting, while this worldly life is temporary.

Major Signs of Qiyamah

The first major sign will be the appearance of **Imam Mahdi**, a righteous leader who will establish justice and peace throughout the world. After him, the **Dajjal (the Antichrist)** — a one-eyed deceiver — will appear and spread immense corruption, falsehood, and misguidance on earth. During this period of chaos, **Prophet Isa (Jesus, peace be upon him)** will descend from the heavens, defeat and kill Dajjal, and restore justice and faith.

Later, the nations of **Yajuj and Majuj (Gog and Magog)** will emerge, spreading destruction and corruption across the world until Allah destroys them by His divine power. Another extraordinary event will be the emergence of a **beast from the earth (Dabbatul-Ard)** that will speak to people, proving the truth of Allah's message. Then, the **sun will rise from the west**, a sign indicating the closing of repentance. Finally, the **Qur'an will be lifted from the earth**, and all believers will die within a few days. The world will then be filled with disbelievers, and many other terrifying events will follow before the final moment of Qiyamah.

First Blowing of the Trumpet

When all signs have appeared, **Allah will command the angel Israfeel (peace be upon him)** to blow the **trumpet (Soor)** for the first time. This sound will be so powerful that everything in the heavens and the earth will shatter, and all living beings will die instantly. The souls of all creatures will become unconscious, except those whom Allah chooses to protect. This will mark

the end of all worldly existence, and the universe will remain in this silent state for a fixed period known only to Allah.

Second Blowing of the Trumpet

After a period of stillness, **Allah will order Israfeel** to blow the trumpet a **second time**. This blast will bring life back to all creation. Every soul will return to its body, and the dead will rise from their graves. All humanity will be gathered in the vast **Field of Resurrection (Mahshar)**, trembling with fear and confusion. People will seek intercession from prophets one by one, but finally, **Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings be upon him)** will intercede on behalf of his Ummah (followers), and Allah will accept his intercession.

Accounting on Judgment Day

On this Day, **scales of justice** will be set up to weigh every person's good and bad deeds. Some people, due to their piety, will enter **Jannah (Paradise)** without any accounting. The righteous will receive their **book of deeds** in their right hand, symbolizing success, while sinners will receive it in their left hand, symbolizing failure. The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) will serve his followers with water from **Haudh-e-Kauthar**, a heavenly fountain whose water is whiter than milk and sweeter than honey.

Every person will then be required to cross the **Bridge of Sirat**, which is thinner than a hair and sharper than a sword. The pious will pass swiftly like lightning and enter Paradise safely, while the sinners will slip and fall into **Jahannam (Hell)** due to their evil deeds.

Hell (Jahannam)

Hell is already created and filled with unimaginable punishments, snakes, and scorpions. It is a place of intense suffering and regret. However, believers who have even a small amount of **Iman (faith)** will not remain in Hell forever. They may be punished for their sins temporarily, but through the **intercession of prophets and righteous people**, they will eventually be taken out and admitted into Paradise. On the other hand, **disbelievers and polytheists** will stay in Hell eternally and will never die or find relief from punishment.

Paradise (Jannah)

Jannah is also already created and is a place of eternal peace, happiness, and comfort. The dwellers of Paradise will live without fear, sadness, or any form of pain. They will enjoy every luxury and blessing they desire. In Jannah, there is no death, and its residents will live forever in perfect joy and satisfaction.

Allah's Right to Forgive or Punish

Allah alone has the authority to forgive or punish His servants. He may punish people for their small sins or forgive even their major sins out of His mercy. Allah's mercy is vast and beyond human comprehension.

What Allah Never Forgives

The only sins Allah never forgives are **kufr (disbelief)** and **shirk (associating partners with Him)** if a person dies without repentance. All other sins may be forgiven if Allah wills, based on His mercy and justice.

No Certainty About Anyone's Jannah

Except for those individuals whom Allah and His Messenger (peace be upon him) have clearly declared as destined for Paradise, we cannot say with certainty that any specific person will definitely enter Jannah. However, when we see good signs in someone, we should hope in Allah's mercy and pray for their success in the Hereafter.

Greatest Reward in Jannah

The greatest reward for the people of Paradise is the **vision of Allah Ta'ala**. Seeing Allah will bring such pleasure and peace that all other blessings of Paradise will seem insignificant in comparison.

Seeing Allah in This World

In this worldly life, no one can see Allah with their physical eyes while awake. This vision is reserved only for the believers in the Hereafter as a special and eternal reward.

Reward Based on Death State

The final reward or punishment of a person depends on the **state in which they die**. No matter how good or bad one's life was, the decisive factor is whether the person dies with faith (Iman) or disbelief (kufr).

Repentance and Islam Accepted

Allah accepts **repentance (Tawbah)** and the acceptance of Islam at any time before death. However, when a person actually sees the **angels of death**, repentance or conversion is no longer accepted. Therefore, one must turn to Allah sincerely before that moment arrives.

Auliyyaa – Friends of Allah

Who is a Wali?

A **Wali** (plural: **Auliyyaa**) is a person who loves Allah very much. He or she worships Allah sincerely, avoids sins, and follows the teachings of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. A **righteous woman** who is close to Allah is called a **Waliyah**.

Important Points About a Wali:

- A **Wali is not a Prophet**. Prophets are specially chosen by Allah.
- A Wali must **pray, fast, and obey** Allah like all other Muslims.
- Being close to Allah does **not mean** someone can leave Islamic rules.
- True friends of Allah are **humble, obedient, and kind**.

Kufr – Disbelief

What is Kufr?

Kufr means denying or rejecting any truth that Allah or His Prophet ﷺ taught. A person who does **Kufr** is called a **Kaafir** (disbeliever).

Example:

The Prophet ﷺ taught that Muslims must pray five times a day. If someone says, “*There is no need to pray in Islam*”, they are **rejecting Allah’s command** and that becomes **Kufr**.

Shirk – Associating Partners with Allah

What is Shirk?

Shirk is the **opposite of Tawheed**.

- **Tawheed** means believing that there is **only one God – Allah**.
- **Shirk** means believing that there are **other gods** or that **anyone is equal to Allah**.

Who is a Mushrik?

A person who commits shirk is called a **Mushrik**.

Examples of Shirk:

- Worshipping idols.
- Believing anyone besides Allah can **create the world**.
- Thinking that anyone other than Allah can **hear all prayers** or **control life and death**.

Direct Causes of Kufr and Shirk

1. **Admiring disbelief or helping others in kufr:** Liking or praising the ways of disbelievers or assisting them in disbelief leads one toward kufr.
2. **Regretting one's Islam:** Thinking, "If I were not a Muslim, I could have gained worldly benefits," is a form of disbelief.
3. **Blaming Allah during sorrow:** Uttering words like "Allah should not have done this" or accusing Him of cruelty is an act of kufr.
4. **Finding fault in divine commands:** Criticizing any law or command of Allah or His Messenger (peace be upon him) is disbelief.
5. **Mocking prophets or angels:** Insulting or making fun of any prophet or angel takes a person out of the fold of Islam.
6. **Consulting astrologers or jinn-possessed people:** Asking them about the unseen and believing their words is forbidden and leads to kufr.
7. **Acting on omens or superstitions:** Taking a pious person's words as an omen and treating them as absolute truth without Shariah basis can also lead to shirk.

Bida'ah – Innovation in Islam

What is Bida'ah?

Bida'ah means **adding new things to Islam** that were **never taught** by Prophet Muhammad ﷺ or Allah. It is a **major sin** because it changes the true message of Islam.

The Prophet ﷺ said:

"Every innovation is misguidance, and misguidance leads to the Hellfire."

Remember:

Only **Allah** and **His Prophet** ﷺ can tell us what is part of Islam. We cannot make up new ways of worship or new beliefs.

Acts of Shirk in Worship

Believing Someone Can Harm or Benefit by Their Own Power

Thinking that any person, or spirit can cause harm or give benefit independently is disbelief in Allah's power. Allah alone controls every outcome, and all help or harm occurs only by His will.

Asking Anyone but Allah for Rizq, Children, or Needs

Seeking sustenance, children, or the fulfillment of desires from anyone other than Allah is shirk. We can only ask others for help in things they can physically do, but asking for unseen blessings is reserved for Allah alone.

Prostrating (Sajdah) to Anyone

Prostration is the highest form of respect in worship. Bowing or performing sajdah before any human, grave, or idol is shirk because sajdah is due only to Allah.

Making a (Mannat) in Someone's Name

Making promises or vows like, "If my wish is fulfilled, I will offer food in the name of this person," is shirk. A vow must only be made for Allah, not for anyone else.

Doing Tawaf Around a Grave or House

Circumambulating (doing tawaf) around a grave or building is an imitation of the ritual reserved for the Ka'bah. Doing so elsewhere is a form of shirk because tawaf is only an act of worship to Allah.

Giving More Importance to Customs than Allah's Orders

When people value culture and customs above Allah's commands, it shows disrespect for divine law. This weakens faith and can lead to disbelief if Allah's orders are rejected.

Bowing or Standing Like a Statue Before Anyone

Standing or bowing before a person in extreme respect, as if in worship, is forbidden. Islam teaches respect, but worship-like gestures belong only to Allah.

Sacrificing Animal in Anyone's Name Except Allah

When an animal is slaughtered in someone's name other than Allah, it becomes an act of shirk. Allah commands that sacrifices be made in His name only.

Treating Any Place with Ka'bah-like Respect

Showing reverence to any place as if it were the Ka'bah—by bowing, walking around it, or showing special sacredness—is forbidden. The Ka'bah is unique and holds that honor alone.

Wrong Customs and Superstitions

Tying Coin on Arm or Thread on Neck in Someone's Name

Tying charms, coins, or threads to ward off evil is a superstitious act. Such practices replace trust in Allah with false beliefs.

Believing Stars Control Worldly Affairs

Thinking that stars or planets influence human destiny or success denies Allah's control. Astrology is forbidden because it claims knowledge of the unseen.

Asking About Lucky or Unlucky Days and Acting on Them

Believing that certain days bring good or bad luck is a baseless superstition. In Islam, all time belongs to Allah, and no day has inherent misfortune.

Calling Certain Months or Dates Unlucky

Considering specific months like Safar or dates as unlucky is wrong. These beliefs come from ignorance and pre-Islamic customs.

Muharram Customs (Bid'ah & Wrong Grief)

Some people show mourning in Muharram by avoiding mehndi, because of the "grieve" for Imam Husayn (RA). Such acts imitate non-believers' mourning styles and are wrong. Simple remembrance and prayers are allowed, but exaggerated rituals are bid'ah.

Third- & Fortieth-Day Death Ceremonies

Fixing the third or fortieth day after death for gatherings is innovation. While dua and charity for the deceased are good deeds, fixing specific days is not from Sunnah.

Second Marriage a "Blemish"

Considering a widow's or divorcee's second marriage shameful is against Islam. The religion encourages remarriage for protection and family stability.

No Haya (Modesty) with Non-Mahrms

Meeting or appearing before in-laws, cousins, or strangers without modesty is haram. Islam commands **haya** and clear boundaries between men and women.

Music & Dancing Girls

Listening to music, playing instruments, or hiring dancing women for entertainment are major sins. Such acts corrupt the soul and distract from remembrance of Allah.

Looking Down on People

Mocking others for their family status or profession is sinful pride. Islam teaches equality and condemns arrogance.

High Dowry for Show

Setting a huge mehr (dowry) for pride or status is haram. Mehr should be reasonable and done for Allah's sake, not for show.

Loud Mourning

Crying loudly, beating one's chest, or screaming in grief imitates the customs of non-believers. Islam allows tears but forbids extreme lamentation.

Breaking Things After Death

Destroying pots or washing items used by the deceased is a baseless custom and a waste of resources.

No Happy Events in Mourning

Banning all celebrations or happy events during mourning for long periods is excessive. Islam limits mourning to three days except for widows, who observe a fixed 'iddah period.

Fixed Mourning Dates

Reviving grief every year on the same date—like the third day (teesra), fortieth day (chaliswa), or yearly death anniversary—is a **bid'ah** (innovation). Islam encourages making *dua* and giving charity for the deceased at any time, but fixing specific days for communal mourning has no basis in the Sunnah.

Hanging Pictures or Photos

Placing photos or portraits on walls is **disliked to haram**, as it may lead to reverence similar to idol-worship. Angels avoid entering a house that contains images of living beings. Keeping pictures unnecessarily can affect spiritual purity.

Gold and Silver Utensils

Using utensils made of gold or silver is **strictly haram**. Such luxury contradicts the Prophet's (ﷺ) teachings of simplicity and moderation. These items are allowed only in the Hereafter for believers, not in this world.

Short Dresses

Wearing short skirts or clothing that exposes the legs or body is **haram**. Islam commands both men and women to cover their *awrah* (private parts) properly. Modesty is a sign of faith and protection from indecency.

Women in Men's Gatherings

Women attending male gatherings, fairs, or processions without *pardah* (proper covering) is against Islamic decorum. Such exposure leads to temptation and weakens the moral boundaries between genders.

Cross-Dressing

When a man wears women's clothing or a woman imitates men in dress or style, it becomes a **major sin**. The Prophet (ﷺ) cursed those who imitate the opposite gender, as it corrupts the natural distinction Allah has created.

Tattoos

Tattooing the body is **haram** because it involves changing Allah's creation and often includes pain or impurity. The Prophet (ﷺ) cursed the one who makes tattoos and the one who gets them done.

Hugging Non-Mahrams

Embracing non-mahrams like cousins or in-laws, even at travel times, is **haram**. Physical contact between non-related men and women is strictly prohibited to preserve modesty and prevent temptation.

Boys Wearing Jewelry or Silk

Islam forbids males from wearing **gold, silk, or feminine jewelry** such as earrings or necklaces. The Prophet (ﷺ) clearly prohibited men from adopting luxuries specific to women to maintain their masculine identity.

Major Sins with Severe Warnings

1. **Shirk (Polytheism):** Associating partners with Allah is the gravest sin.
2. **Unjust Murder:** Taking an innocent life is forbidden.
3. **Hurting Parents:** Disobeying or disrespecting parents is a major sin.
4. **Taking Orphan's Wealth:** Exploiting vulnerable children is a grave sin.
5. **Denying Daughters Inheritance:** Injustice that violates Allah's law.

6. **Oppression:** Any form of injustice or tyranny.
7. **Backbiting & Slander:** Speaking ill of others behind their back.
8. **Despairing of Allah's Mercy:** Losing hope in Allah is a sin of disbelief.
9. **Breaking Promises:** A sign of hypocrisy.
10. **Betraying Trust:** Misusing amanah (trust) is a major sin.
11. **Abandoning Fard Acts:** Neglecting salah, fasting, zakat, or hajj.
12. **Forgetting Memorized Qur'an:** Neglect of Allah's word.
13. **Lying or False Oaths:** A destroyer of faith.
14. **Swearing by Others:** Only Allah's name should be sworn upon.
15. **Risky Oaths:** Oaths that challenge life or faith are dangerous.
16. **Prostration to Others:** Sajdah belongs only to Allah.
17. **Missing Salah:** Without valid reason is grave negligence.
18. **Calling a Muslim a Kafir:** Forbidden unless clearly proven.
19. **Complaining or Gossiping:** Causes hatred and division.
20. **Stealing:** Forbidden act violating others' rights.
21. **Taking Interest (Riba):** Severe warning from Allah and His Messenger (ﷺ).
22. **Reducing Price After Agreement:** Breaking a deal after agreement is dishonest.
23. **Gambling:** Any form of betting or staking money is haram.
24. **Loving Disbeliever Customs:** Adopting non-Islamic cultures weakens faith
25. **Complaining About Food:** Showing ingratitude for Allah's blessings.
26. **Enjoying Music and Dance:** Leads to heedlessness and sin.
27. **Withholding Advice:** Concealing truth when you can correct is sinful.
28. **Ridiculing to Humiliate:** Mocking others hurts dignity and is a sin.
29. **Fault-Finding:** Always searching for others' flaws reflects a corrupt heart.