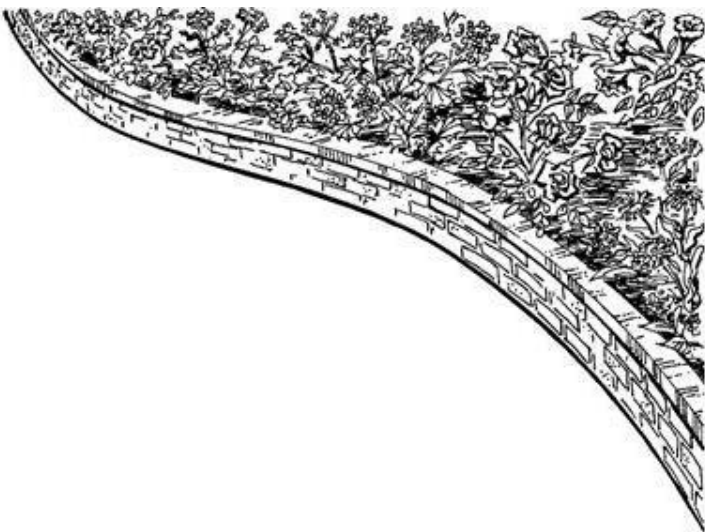


Islamic Studies

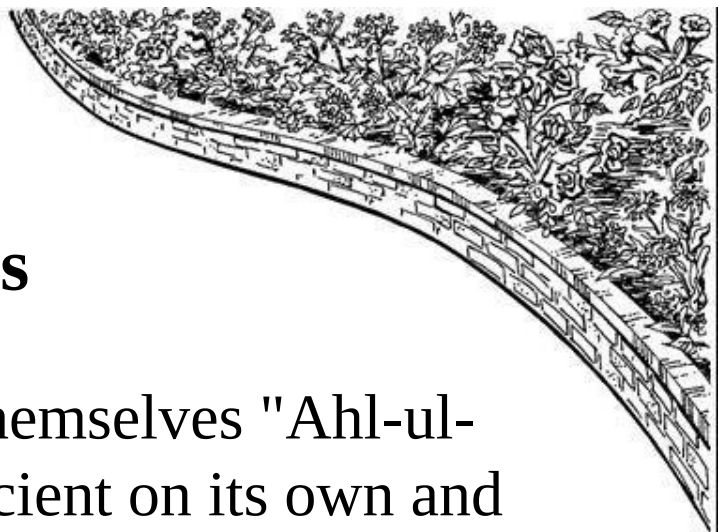
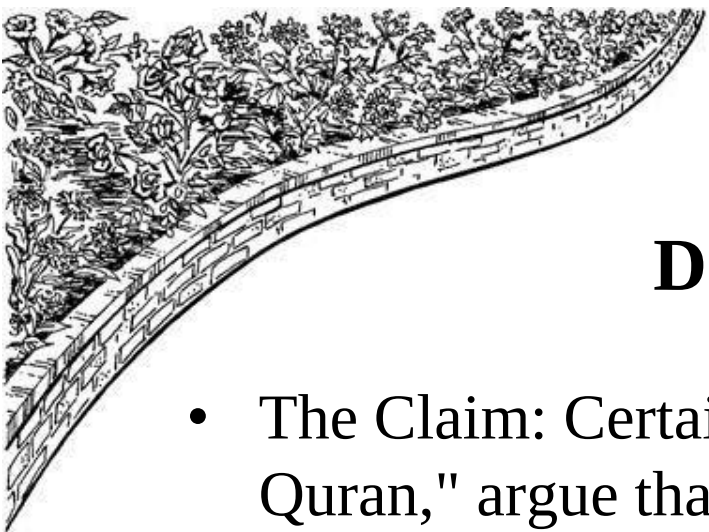
The introduction to Hadith



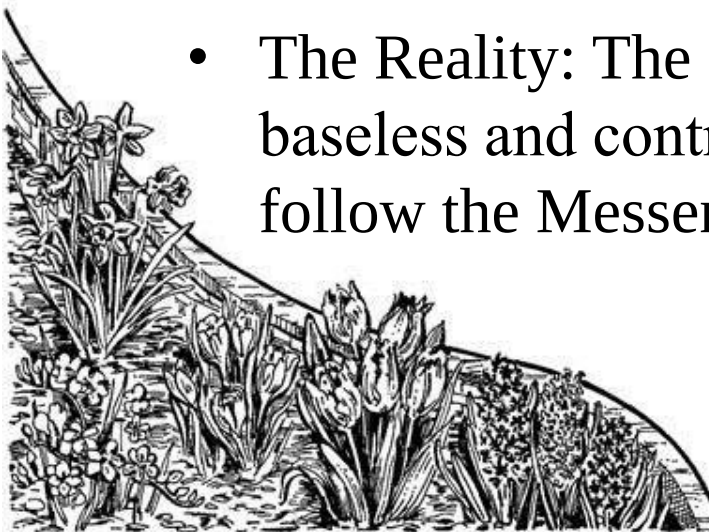
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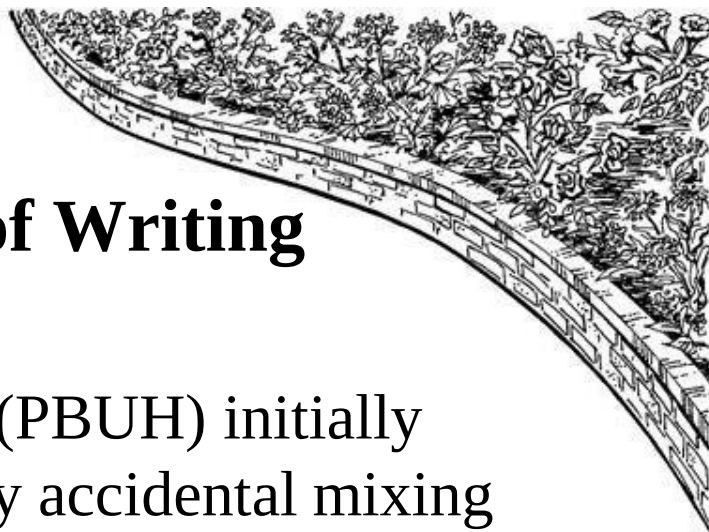
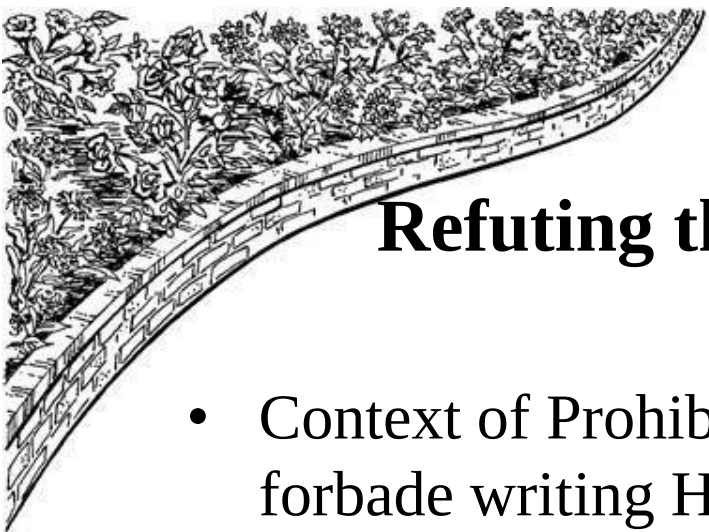
Understanding that the Prophet (PBUH) received revelation beyond the Quran and recognizing the importance of following his sayings and instructions as preserved in Hadith.



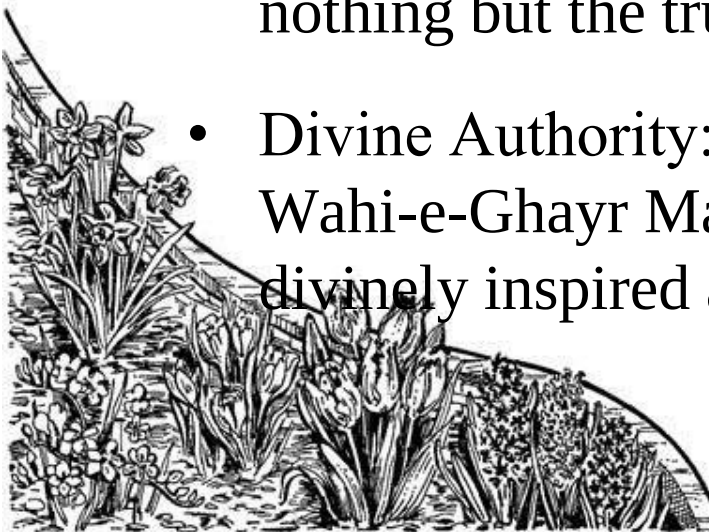
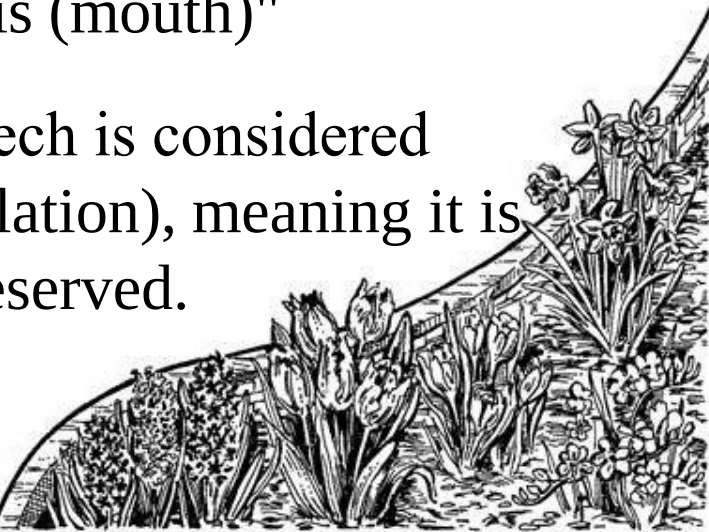


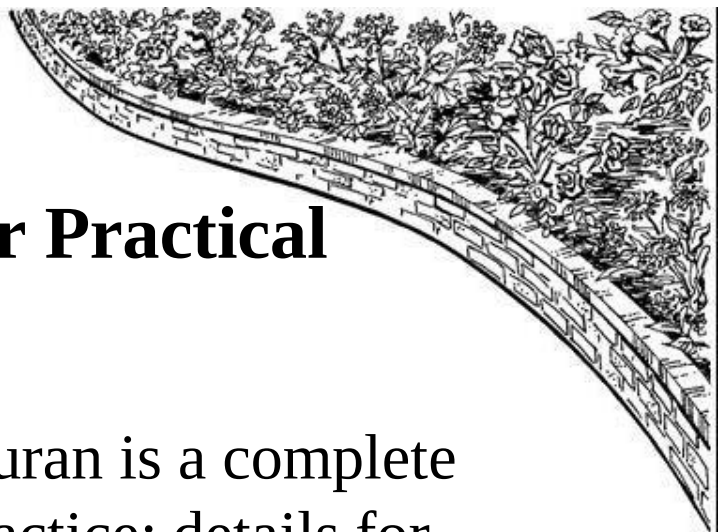
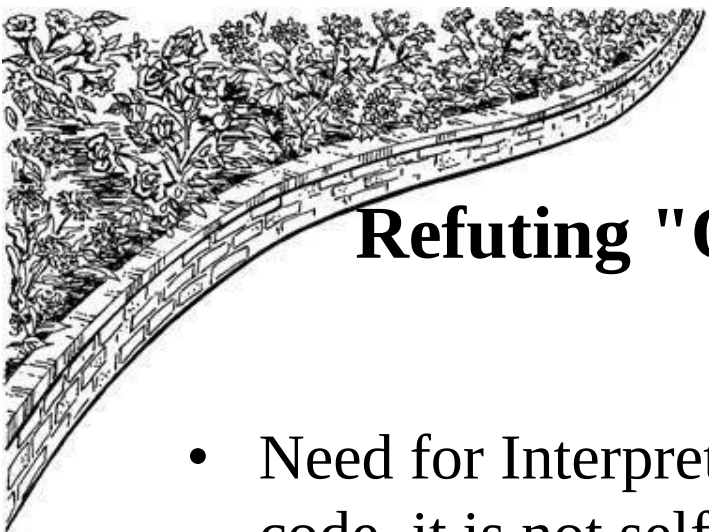
Doubt of rejectors

- The Claim: Certain groups, calling themselves "Ahl-ul-Quran," argue that the Quran is sufficient on its own and Hadith is unnecessary.
 - Basis of Doubt: They cite the Quranic verse stating nothing has been left out of the Book to argue it is a complete code requiring no external source.
 - The Reality: The source notes these objections are baseless and contradict the Quran's own commands to follow the Messenger.
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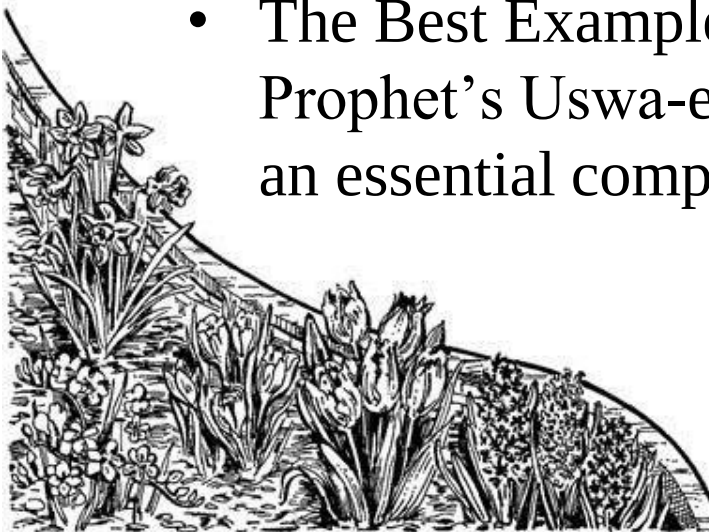
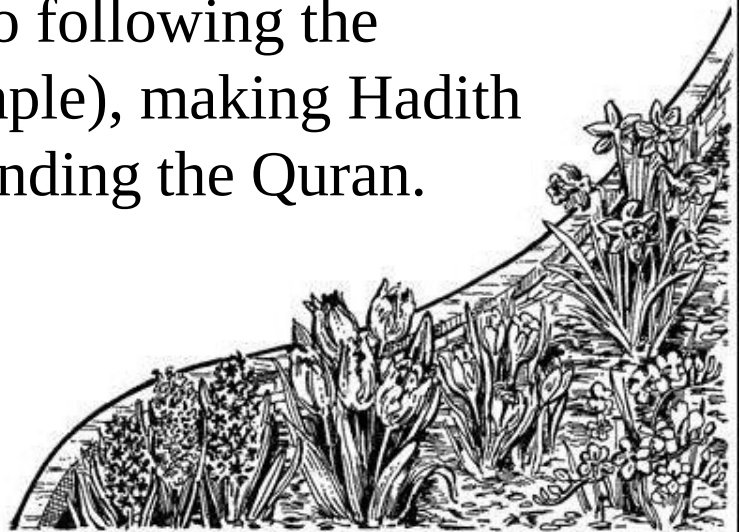


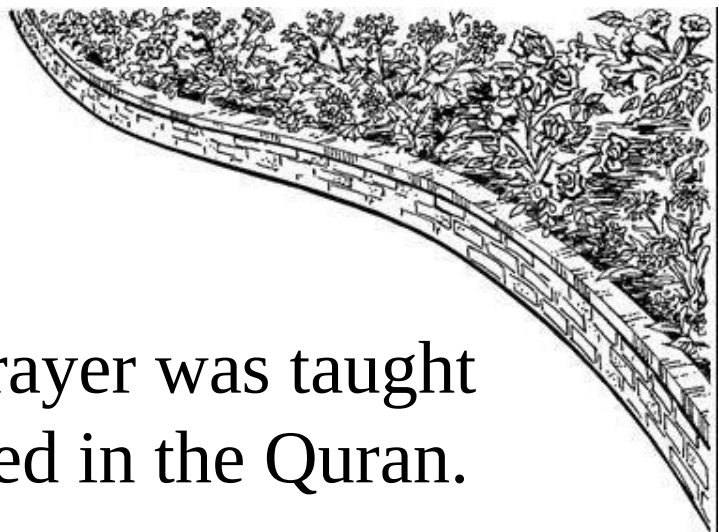
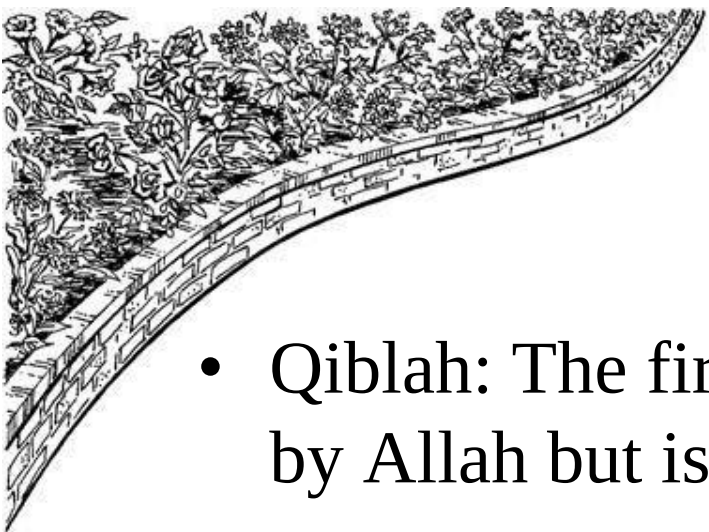
Refuting the Prohibition of Writing Hadith

- Context of Prohibition: The Prophet (PBUH) initially forbade writing Hadith to prevent any accidental mixing with the words of the Quran during the early revelation period
 - Explicit Permission: Once the distinction was clear, the Prophet (PBUH) commanded, "Write from me, for nothing but the truth comes out of this (mouth)"
 - Divine Authority: The Prophet's speech is considered Wahi-e-Ghayr Matlu (unrecited revelation), meaning it is divinely inspired and meant to be preserved.
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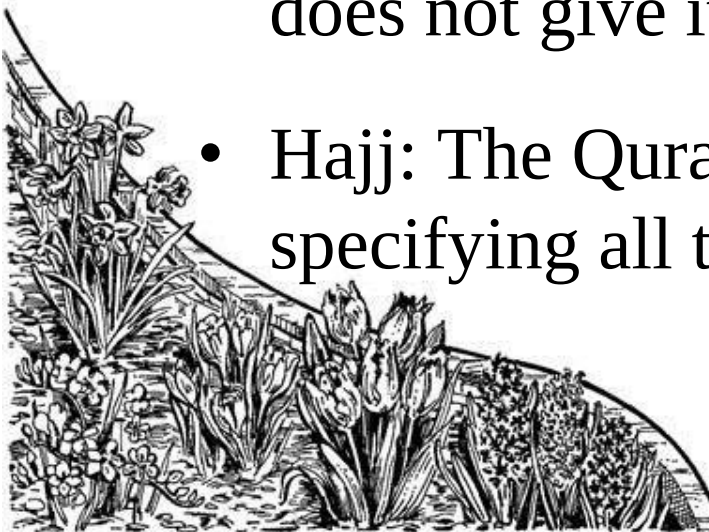
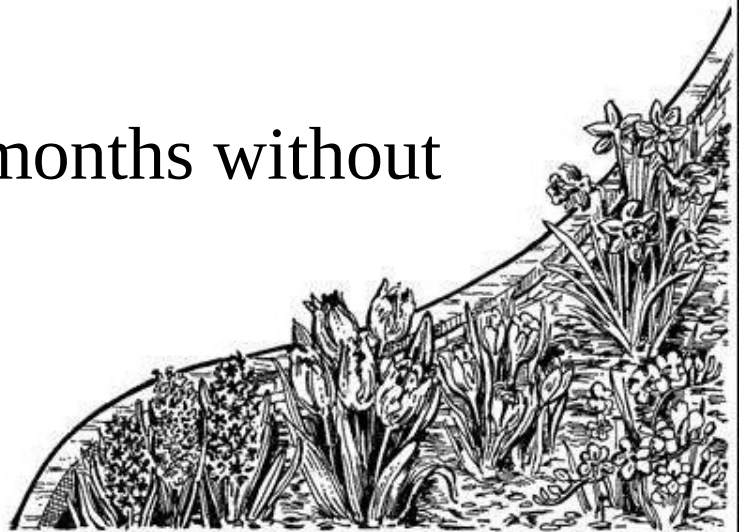


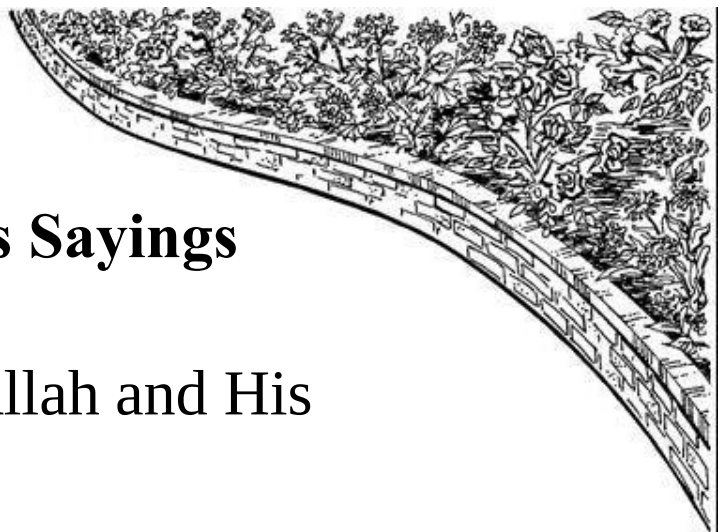
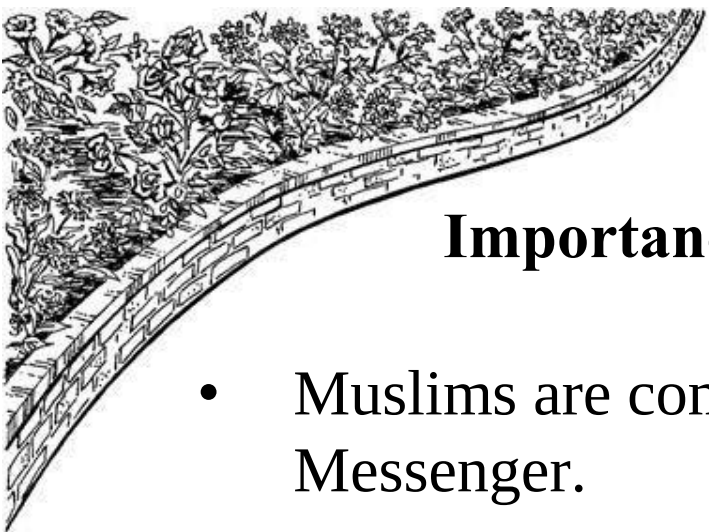
Refuting "Quran Only" for Practical Guidance

- Need for Interpretation: While the Quran is a complete code, it is not self-explanatory for practice; details for Salah, Zakat, and Hajj rituals are found only in Hadith
 - Quranic Mandate: The Quran explicitly commands believers to "Obey Allah and obey the Messenger"
 - The Best Example: Success is tied to following the Prophet's Uswa-e-Hasna (best example), making Hadith an essential companion for understanding the Quran.
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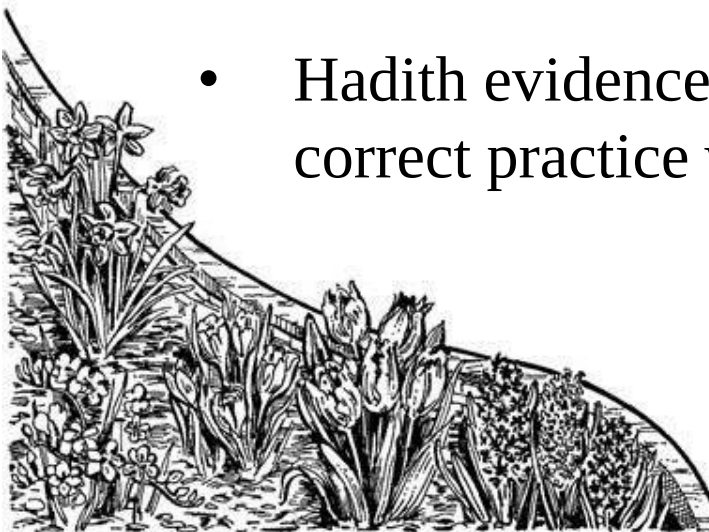


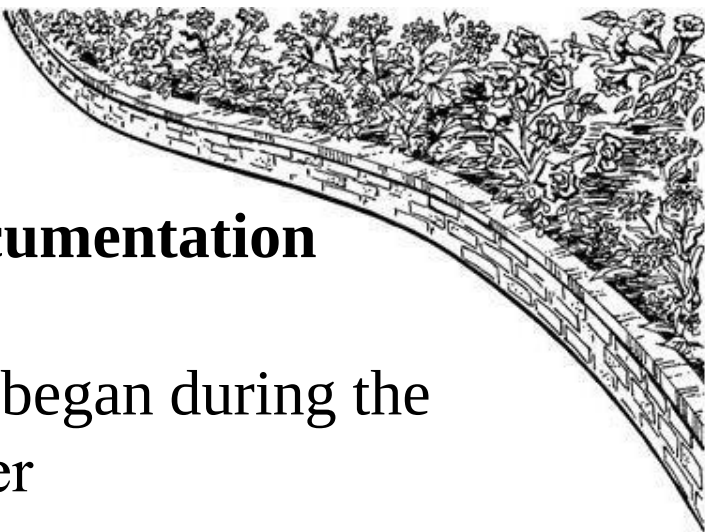
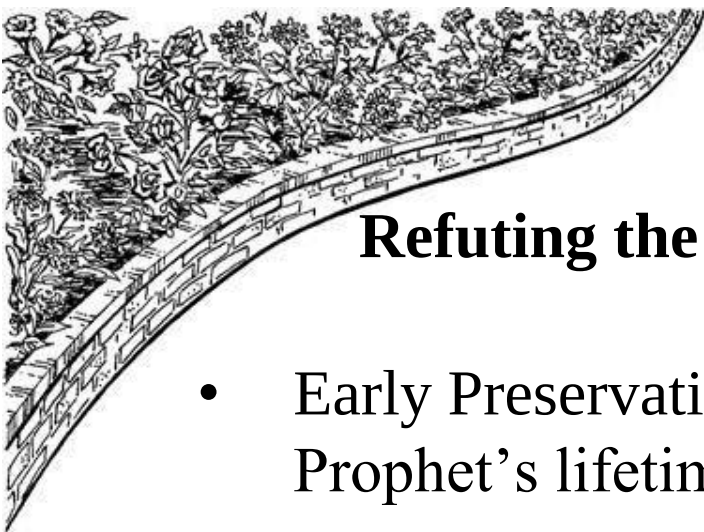
Examples

- Qiblah: The first direction of prayer was taught by Allah but is not directly stated in the Quran.
 - Prayer: The Quran commands prayer but does not give all its detailed methods.
 - Zakat: The Quran mentions a specific share but does not give its exact details.
 - Hajj: The Quran mentions its months without specifying all the details.
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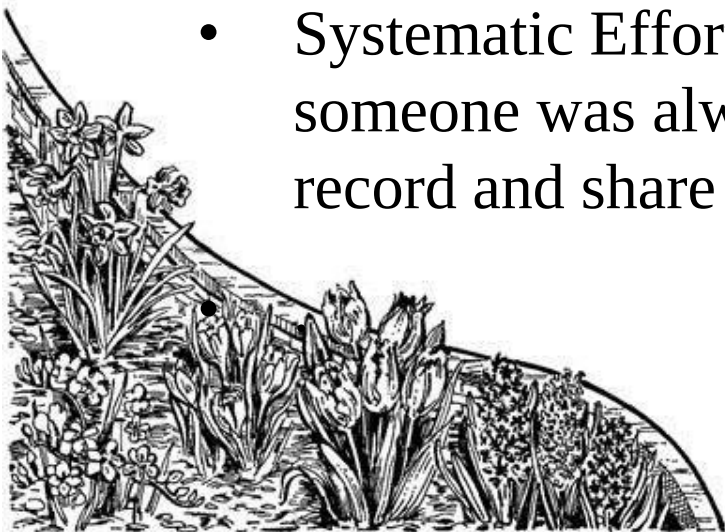


Importance of the Prophet's Sayings

- Muslims are commanded to obey Allah and His Messenger.
 - Authentic sayings of the Prophet (PBUH) must be followed.
 - Hadith helps clarify different practices and religious matters.
 - Hadith evidence helps Muslims determine the correct practice when different opinions exist
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Refuting the Claim of Late Documentation

- Early Preservation: Documentation began during the Prophet's lifetime, not centuries later
 - Personal Manuscripts: Many Sahaba kept Sahifas (manuscripts); for example, Hammam ibn Munabbih recorded narrations from Abu Hurairah, and others recorded rulings on topics like Diyat and Qisas.
 - Systematic Effort: Sahaba rotated duties to ensure someone was always present with the Prophet to record and share new sayings or revelations.
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