Question to the Office of His Eminence Sayvid Ali Husayni Sistani and its Response

بِسْمِ ٱللهِ ٱلرَّحْمَنُ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

مكتب سماحة المرجع الديني الاعلى آية الله العظمي السيد على السيستاني دام ظله

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

وبعد: نعرض عليكم انه ظهر في السنوات الأخيرة أناس يدّعون العلم و يروّجون بين ابنائنا مقولات خاصة بشأن اصول الدين وفروعه، كدعوى ان الدين الاسلامي لا يحصر الفلاح في الأخرة باعتناقه والايمان به، وان ما هو مستمر ودائم إنما هو روح القرآن وباطنه دون تعاليمه الظاهرية، وان إكمال الدين لا يمكن أن يكون قد انتهى في زمن النبي (ص)، وانه لا قبح في الارتداد اذا كان للانتقال من التشدد الاسلامي الى دين آخر يوصي بالمحبة والسلام، وان هناك تغييرات لا بد منها في العبادات من الصلاة والصيام والحج باقتضاء الزمان ذلك، وان النبي (ص) لم يعين التشريعات النهائية في ابواب البلوغ والزواج والطلاق ونحوها، وعلى هذا الاساس لا بأس بما يسمى بالزواج والطلاق المدنيين، وان هناك حاجة في هذا العصر الى تغيير احكام الميراث والديات بما يحقق التساوي بين الذكر والانثى، وان البلوغ - الذي هو شرط في توجّه التكاليف الشرعية - لا يمكن تحديده بعمر معين او علامات بدنية خاصة بل العبرة فيه بالتأهل النفسي للذكر والانثى، وان وجوب تغطية الرأس على المرأة امام غير المحارم ليس حكماً عاماً بل انه منوط بنوع نظر الرجال الى النساء، وان المكلف يستغني في عصرنا الحاضر عن الرجوع الى الفقهاء في بنوع نظر الرجال الى النساء، وان المكلف يستغني في عصرنا الحاضر عن الرجوع الى الفقهاء في وعيه وتكامل عقله، ونظير من الموارد، بالنظر الى تمكنه بنفسه من تشخيصها نتيجة لزيادة رشده وعيه وتكامل عقله، ونظير ما تقدم مقولات كثيرة أخرى، وقد أقام بعضهم مؤسسة تعليمة لتربية طلاب العلوم الدينية وفق هذه الافكار وما ماثلها، بالإضافة الى التصدي لبنها عن طريق ارتقاء المنبر والقاء المحاضرات في المناسبات الدينية وغيرها. ومن هنا نتوجّه الى مكتب سيدنا المرجع الأعلى (دام ظله) الموجه ابنائنا وبناتنا في جماعة الخوجة الشيعة الاثني عشرية بما ينبغي التعامل به مع من يتبنون النهج المذكور، ولكم فائق الشكر والتقدير .

بسم اللم الرحم الرحم الحريم (٢٠١٩/٢/١٢ وول فدريشن جماعة الخوجة الشيعة الاثني عشرية في لندن ان العديد من المقولات المذكورة مخالف لمضوص القران الكريم والسئة السريفة المأنورة عن البني الاعمام (ص) و الهليسم العلم السلام، ويعضها على خلاف اوضع الاصول المعتبرة في استساط الاحكام السرعية من ادليها، فلايقول وها الامن لس المرا لمام معتديم حدا العلم، ولذلك لانصلح ان يتصدى لمعلم.

ومنحقة لغرى؛ فانه ليس لن يخط في عامة الناس ان يطع عليم العامَّ محصية و المام لهم بمقده النها و فوق المام لهم بمقده النها و فوق المنه العلمية و ان فرض كونر هو مؤهلة الغوض فيماء ويتضاعف الاستكال مياً اذ الم يكن وقوة الألذ كاهوالا السنة الحالمديد ممن من من عن قون المنادولم يستق لهم انقان العلوم الديسية في المركز العلمية المستقل المستقلة موسدهم هو بعض المنقافة الديسة العامة.

والنسا مان محمة المنتف الاسلامي هو الدعوة الحاصل الدين ونستم عالمه و دعاليم النابية المتمثلة في صلاً الكتاب العن بن عاس كلات النبي المسلم عن والائمة المعلقة المعلمة السلام، ووعظ الناس وارشارهم لكي يزوادوا اليانا بالله تعالى ماستعلاداً ليعم المزاء وليسعوا الديم كية نعوسم و وهذي ما عزاله حال الدورية والسعوا الديم كي والصفات النموج و تعليم عن المناس المعلم الدورية المناس المعلمة الدين والعقدة مولس للمعلم الدوري العناسة الدين المناس المعلم الروع المعارة المناس ال

www.world-federation.org

The World Federation is an NGO in Special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations

QUESTION

IN THE NAME OF ALLAH, THE MOST BENEFICENT THE MOST MERCIFUL

To the Office of His Eminence, Supreme Marja, the Grand Ayatullah Syed Ali Sistani (May Allah prolong his life)

As-Salamu Alaykum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

We would like to submit to your Eminence that in the recent years there have appeared some people who claim to be learned, and who spread amongst our youths issues especially about the fundamental beliefs of the faith (Usool-e-Deen) and the practical branches of faith (Furoo'-e-Deen) for example :

- 1. the claim that salvation in the hereafter does not exclusively depend on embracing and believing in the religion of Islam;
- 2. that what is continuous and eternal is the spirit and essence of the Qur'an, and not the form of its teachings;
- 3. that perfection of religion was not possible to have been accomplished during the time of the Prophet (SAW);
- 4. that there is no reprehensibility in apostasy if it means conversion from an extremist Islam to another faith which promotes peace and love;
- 5. that there are imperative modifications required in 'lbAdAt for example salat, sawm, hajj according to the demands of our time;
- 6. that the Prophet (SAW) did not specify the final legislations in issues regarding buloogh (puberty), marriage, divorce, etc., and therefore there is no objection with what is known as civil marriage and civil divorce;
- 7. that there is need in this age to change the laws of inheritance and diyah (blood money) to ensure gender equality;
- 8. that the buloogh (wherein the religious obligations are applicable) cannot be specified by a particular age or specific physical signs rather it is based on the maturity of the personal capacity of the individual, male or female;
- 9. that the obligation for the woman to cover her head in front of non-mahram is not a general law rather it depends on type of looks of the male towards the female;
- 10. and that the religiously responsible individual in our age does not need to refer to the fuqaha (experts of Islamic jurisprudence) to determine his religious duty in many cases because he himself is capable of determining his duty as a result of his higher maturity and awareness, and development of his intellect.

And there are many other similar ideas. Some of them have established an academic institution to train religious students according to these and similar thoughts. This is in addition to them spreading these views from the mimbar or during lectures on religious and other occasions.

Therefore, we refer to office of the Supreme Marja (may God prolong his life) to guide our youths, male and female, in the Khoja Shia Ithna Asheri Jamaats (communities) on how to deal with such people who espouse the above-mentioned path.

With sincere appreciation and gratitude,

World Federation of KSIMC, London

12th Feb 2019

Answer

In the name of Allah, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful

Many of the above mentioned statements contradict the explicit text of the holy Qur'an and the blessed Sunnah reported from the Great Prophet (SAW) and His Purified Progeny (AS); and some of these issues contradict with the most clear and authenticated (deductive) principles used in deriving the religious laws from their sources. So, nobody subscribes to such ideas except one who does not have sufficient competence in this field (of Islamic Jurisprudence) and, therefore, he is not qualified to teach them.

Secondly, it is not right for the one who addresses the general public to present to them specialist issues wherein the audience has no grasp of the prerequisites of the issue as per the required academic standards, even if the speaker is assumed to be qualified to engage in such discussions. Of course, the problem is compounded if the speaker himself is not qualified for such discussion as is the case regarding several of those who ascend the pulpit who have not been through the religious studies in well-established centers of knowledge, rather the maximum of their resources are some general religious knowledge.

Thirdly, the duty of the Muslim preacher (muballigh) is to invite people towards Usool-e-Deen and to spread its well established teachings as represented in the clear verses of the holy Book and the beautiful sayings of the Holy Prophet Mustafa (SA) and the Holy Guides (AS); and to enjoin people and to guide them so they can grow in faith in God and in preparation for the day of judgement, and to strive to spiritually develop their souls and to purge them from evil traits and moral vices, and to adorn them with moral virtues and noble traits; and to better their relations and interactions with others even with those who differ with them in faith and belief.

It is inappropriate for the religious preacher (muballigh) to use the mimbar to spread his personal opinions which create divisions and differences among the religious people. So, whoever adopts this style of teaching and lecturing, it does not behoove the believers (may Allah increase their honor) to be inclined towards them and to entrust them with the religious training of their children; rather it is their duty to refer to others who are reliable from among the people of knowledge, piety and righteousness.

And God is the Guide to the straight path.

Stamped: Office of His Eminence Ayatullah Sistani,

An-Najaf Al-Ashraf

9th Jamadiul Thani 1440