QURANIC SCIENCES 9/10 The Naasikh & Mansookh

8/4/14

By Syed Hadi Hasan

Main themes of the 9th Session

Topic: Nasikh, Mansookh & Decisive and indecisive verses OF Quran

Points to be discussed:

Abrogation The importance of this subject, its philosophy of abrogation, why abrogated verses are not removed from Quran. View Points of Ahlulbayt AS.

Muhkam & Mutashabih - Why Allah put indecisive verses in Quran? Some examples, Taweel and its knowledge.

Do you know naasikh & Mansookh?

Khateeb, removed from the Mosques

the story of an orator who was expelled from the mosque by Imam Ali (as) because he did not have enough understanding of "Naasikh & Mansookh"

Qazi, reprimended

Similar to the above incident took place with a Qaazi/ judge, where Imam Ali warned: 'you have put yourself at destruction as well as the people.'

(for detail and references see the attached paper about *Mimbar*)

DEFINITION

oNaskh

- Removing one thing by another, replacing: نَسَخَتِ الشَّمسُ الطِّلَّ: أزالته : Removing one thing by another, replacing فَسَخَتِ الرَّيحُ آثارَ الدَّار : غَيَّر تُها
- Copying- Istinsakh (out of context in our discussion)

Naskh in Quran

Replacing one command by another command.

THE POSSIBILITY OF ABROGATION IN QURAN

'None of our revelations do we abrogate or cause to be forgotten, but we substitute something better or similar' (2:106)

'when we substitute one revelation for another,- and allah knows best what he reveals (in stages),- they say, "thou art but a forger" (16:101)

'Allah makes to pass away and establishes what he pleases, and with him is the basis of the book' (13:39)

THREE PILLARS OF NASKH IN QURAN

Mansookh- the old law/command

Mansookh un bih- the new law/command

Naasikh- the verse which abrogated the old command

To abrogate an Aayat, the abrogator must be an Aayat or a Mutawatir Riwayat. However, practically only an Aayt has been able to abrogate an Aayat.

WHAT HAPPENS IN NASKH/ ABROGATION?

Reflect and Answer.

- Obope the new verse abrogate the previous verse entirely?
- o If this is the case then why the previous verse is still preserved in Quran?

- The subject of abrogation is only the law/command not the verse itself.
- > The benefits or blessings of a verse are far broader than its law/command.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF NASKH/ABROGATION

'None of our revelations do we abrogate or cause to be forgotten, but we substitute something better or similar' (2:106)

The background of the revelation-

The change of Qibla after 16 months, and nonsense accusations from the opponents of Islam

Isn't Allah's knowledge infinite?

- Yes, it is, but our circumstances and conditions are subject to change.
- In fact he Quranic abrogation is not the real abrogation which follows the failure of the experiment of the previous law, but quranic abrogated laws were pre-determined for a certain period. However, for some reasons their expiry dates were not announced in advance.

SOME EXAMPLES OF NASKH IN QURAN

Mansookh

- No intimate relationship in the night of Ramadhan
- The punishment for immorality (24:2)
- Inheritance on the basis of faith (Anfaal,8:72)
- Aayat Najwa(Mujadala:12)

Naasikh

- 'permitted to you, on the night of the fasts, is the approach to your wives.'
 (2:87)
- o 100 lashes (8:72)
- Inheritance on the ground of relationship (Ahzaab, 33:6)
- o (Mujadala: 13)

A GREAT VIRTUE OF HAZRAT ALI (AS)

'There is a verse in Quran which no one implemented before me and no one will be able to act upon after me (58:12), I exchanged my one Dinar into ten Dirhams, and every day before visiting Prophet Muhammad (saww) gave one dirham in Sadaqah' (Hazrat Ali AS, al-Bayan:1:375)

Thank You

الحمد لله رب العالمين جزاكم الله خيرا