بِسْمِ ٱللهِ ٱلرَّحْمَنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

Series of Questions Addressed to Eminent Scholar Ata Bin Khalil Abu Al-Rashtah,

Ameer of Hizb ut Tahrir through his Facebook Page (Fiqhi)

Answer to Question

Is the One Who Commits Suicide Considered a Kaffir?

To: Walid Abid

(Translated)

Question:

Assalam Alaikum Wa Rahmatullah Wa Barakatuh, how is our respected Ameer?

Question: Is a Muslim who commits suicide considered a kaffir who is neither buried nor prayed over his body?

Please help us understand, and may Allah reward you with the good.

Abu Khalid Walid Abid Abu Khalid from Jenin, Palestine.

Allah bless you dear brother, thank you very much.

Answer:

Wa Alaikum Assalam Wa Rahmatullah Wa Barakatuh,

With regard to the issue of the person who commits suicide, whether he is considered a kaffir or remains Muslim, the issue is as follows:

First: There is evidence on this subject that the person who commits suicide will be in Hell forever:

It is clear from these hadiths that the one who kills himself will be in the fire of Hell "forever and ever," and this is an indication that he will die as a kaffir.

Second: But other evidences have been reported that he dies in the state of Islam, but he will be committing a grave sin, and these evidences include:

1. From Abu Zubair from Jaber...

فَلَمَّا هَاجَرَ النَّبِيُ ﷺ إلَى الْمَدِينَةِ هَاجَرَ إلَيْهِ الطُّفَيْلُ بْنُ عَمْرُو فِي مَنَامِهِ فَرَاهُ وَهَيْنَتُهُ حَسَنَةٌ وَرَاهُ مُغَطِّياً يَبَيْهِ فَقَالَ لَهُ: مَا صَنَعَ بِكَ رَبُكَ؟ فَقَالَ: غَفَرَ لِي بِهَا بَرَاحِمَهُ فَشَخَبَتْ يَدَاهُ حَتَّى مَات، فَرَاةُ الطُّفَيْلُ بْنُ عَمْرُو فِي مَنَامِهِ فَرَاهُ وَهَيْنَتُهُ حَسَنَةٌ وَرَاهُ مُغَطِّياً يَبَيْهِ فَقَالَ لَهُ: مَا صَنَعَ بِكَ رَبُكَ؟ فَقَالَ: غَفَرَ لِي فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ فَقَالَ لَهُ: مَا صَنَعَ بِكَ رَبُكَ؟ فَقَالَ: غَفَرَ لِي فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ فَقَالَ لَهُ: مَا صَنَعَ بِكَ رَبُكَ؟ فَقَالَ: غَفَرَ لِي فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ فَيْ يَبَدُ مَعْزَلُ بُنُ عَمْرُو فِي مَنَامِهِ فَرَاهُ مُعَطِّياً يَدَيْكُ؟ فَقَالَ لَهُ: مَا صَنَعَ بِكَ رَبُكَ؟ فَقَالَ: غَفَرَ لِي فَقَالَ اللَّهُ الطُفَيْلُ عَلَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ فَي اللَّعَقَلَ عَلَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ فَي اللَّعَقَلَ عَلَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ فَي اللَّعُقَالَ عَلَى رَسُولُ اللَّهُ فَقَصَعَة الطُفَيْلُ عَلَى رَسُول اللَّهُ فَقُتَالَ وَعَلَيْ عَلَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ فَي اللَّهُ فَقَالَ عَلَى مَا اللَّهُ هَا وَلَيْدَيْهِ فَقَالَ عَلَى مَعْطَيا وَ اللَّهُ فَقَرَا اللهُ فَقَالَ عَلَيْنَهُ وَرَا لَكُولُ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ فَقَالَ لَهُ مَا مُعَتَيَة عَنْهُ وَلِيَدَيْهِ فَقَالَ ع وَقَوْلَ اللَّهُ عَنْتُ مَعْتَيَةُ مُوالاً مُعَظِيرًا مُنْ أَعْقَالَ عَلَى مَعْرَبُ فَعَنْ فَقَصَلُ اللَّ وَقَوْلَهُ مُعَنَيْهُ مَا اللَّهُ عَلَى الْمُعَنِي عَلَى الْمُعَالَ عَلَى مَا مَنْ اللَّعَقَالَ عَقَنَ عَلَي مَنْ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّذَي الْعُولَةُ عَلَى مَا مَنْ مَا مَنْ اللَّهُ عَلَي مُنْ اللَّهُ عَلَى مُنْعَالًا مُعَالًا عَلَى مَا مُنْتُ مُوالاً اللَّذَي عَلَي مَا مَنْ عَالَ اللَّذَي اللَّذَي عَلَى مُنْعَالًا مُوالاً مَنْ مَنْ اللَّهُ مُعَالًا عَلَى مَنْ مَا مُنَا عَلَى مَنْ مَنْ فَقَالَ عَلَى مَا مَنْ مَنْ عَالَ الْعُقَالَ عَلَى مَا مُنَا مَنْ مُنَا عَلَى مُنَا اللَّذَي مُنْ مُ واللَّهُ مُوالاً مُعَنَا مُنْ مُعَنْ مُوالا عَالَ اللَّذَي الْعُنْ عُنْتُ مُوالَ اللَّهُ عَلَى مُنْ مُنَا مُنْ واللَّهُ مُنْ عَامَ مَا مُعَالًا مُوا اللَّذُي عَلَى مَنْ مُنْ مُنَا مُوا اللَّذُ مُنْ مُنَا مُوا اللَعُ مُولُنُ مُ مُعَنَ state was good and he saw him with his hands wrapped. He (Tufail) said to him: "What treatment did your Allah accord to you?" He replied, "Allah granted me pardon for my migration to the Prophet (saw)." He (Tufail) again said: "What is this that I see you wrapping up your hands?" He replied: "I was told (by Allah): We would not set right anything of yours which you damaged yourself." Tufail narrated this (dream) to the Messenger of Allah (saw). Upon this he (saw) prayed: "O Allah I grant pardon even to his hands." [Extracted by Muslim from Jabir]

2- On the authority of Abu Al-Zubair, on the authority of Jaber... He said: معه رجل من رجل من رجل من الرجل. فقال: ما فضل الله بك؟ قومه فمرض الرجل - قال: فضجر أو كلمة شبهه - فجاء إلى قرن، فأخذ مشقصا، فقطع رواجبه فمات، فرآه الطفيل في المنام، فقال: ما فعل الله بك؟ قال: غفر لي بهجرتي إلى النبي ﷺ فقال: ما شأن يديك؟ قال: قيل لي: إنا لن نصلح منك ما أفسدت من نفسك، قال: فقصها الطفيل على النبي ﷺ، فقال: فقل: غفر لي بهجرتي إلى النبي ﷺ فقال: ما شأن يديك؟ قال: قيل لي: إنا لن نصلح منك ما أفسدت من نفسك، قال: فقصها الطفيل على النبي ﷺ، فقال: ما شأن يديك؟ قال: ورفع يديه... So Tufail emigrated and a man from his people migrated with him, the man fell sick. - he said: He became bored or a word similar So he took hold of an iron head of an arrow and cut his finger-joints and he died. He (Tufail) saw him in a dream. And said to him: "What treatment did your Allah accord to you?" He replied, "Allah granted me pardon for my migration to the Prophet (saw)." He (Tufail) again said: "What is this that I see you wrapping up your hands?" He replied: "I was told (by Allah): We would not set right anything of yours which you damaged yourself." Tufail narrated this (dream) to the Prophet (saw). Upon this he prayed: "O Allah grant pardon even to his hands." He (saw) raised his hands. [Al-Hakim narrated it in Al-Mustadrak and said: "This Hadith is authentic according to the conditions of the two sheikhs, and they did not extract it".]

It is clear from these Hadiths that the person who commits suicide dies in a state of Islam, so the Messenger (saw) prays for him to be forgiven, and that the one who carries out suicide commits a great sin, to the extent that it was mentioned in the Hadith: «لَنْ نُصْلِحَ مِنْكَ مَا أَفْسَدْتَ» "We would not set right anything of yours which you damaged." «إنا لن نصلح منك ما أفسدت من نفسك» "We would not set right anything of yours which you damaged yourself."

Third: It is clear from these Hadiths that there is a contradiction between them, in the first part the suicide committer dies in a state of kufr (disbelief) and in the second part, he dies as a Muslim committing a great sin by killing himself. Thus, the first part prevents praying over his body or burying him in Muslims' cemeteries. And the second part, it is prayed over his body and he is buried in Muslims' cemeteries, i.e., there is an apparent contradiction between these Hadiths, <u>so either some of these</u> Hadiths' reports are rejected or they are combined, and because the implementation of the two Hadiths is more important than the neglect of one of them, It is necessary to combine them first if possible. Looking at the Hadiths of the two parts, and studying them, it is possible to combine them; that the first hadiths are about the one who commits suicide as a kaffir, denying the rules of Islam known from the Deen by necessity, i.e. the polytheist or one who denies prayer and fasting and the like. Therefore, there is no prayer over his body and will not be buried in the Muslims' cemeteries. The second category is one who dies in a state of Islam but is disobedient, he is the one committing suicide for another reason, such as being bored with life or due to a bad reality in which he lives, or such reasons, so he dies committing a major sin, the combination of these evidences is as follows:

Whoever commits suicide and has declared his kufr (disbelief) to the people or his denial of any Shariah ruling known from the Deen by necessity in a clear and certain way, he dies on disbelief. And one whose situation was concealed and did not announce his Kufr clearly and specifically and remained on Islam, and he commits suicide, he dies on Islam and is prayed over him and is buried in Muslim cemeteries...

Fourth: Therefore, the answer to your question about the suicide is according to what we mentioned in the "Third" part. If the suicide committer did not clearly and definitively declare his kufr, then he is disobedient and committing a great sin, but he dies upon Islam, is prayed over his body and is buried in the Muslims' cemeteries.

This is what I see most likely (overweighed) on the issue, Allah (swt) Knows Best and is Most Wise.

Fifth: Note, that many of the Muslim jurists considered the one who commits suicide in a hidden state who did not declare his kufr before or at the time of his suicide, a Muslim who is prayed over his body and buried in Muslim cemeteries, and among these are:

1- It came in Al-Mughni by Ibn Qudamah (2/415)

[The issue: He said: (No imam prays on the Ghal "concealer" of the spoil, nor on the one who kills himself) Ghall: is the one who conceals his spoils or some of them, to take it for himself exclusively. The imam does not pray over his body, nor over anyone who kills himself deliberately. And the rest of the people pray over his body. This is the text in Ahmad... Jaber bin Samura narrated that: (أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ جَاءُوهُ اللهُ عَمَيْنَاقِصَ، فَلَمُ يُصَلَّ عَلَيْهِ». (A man who killed himself with an arrowhead was brought to the

Prophet (saw), the Prophet (saw) did not pray over him." [Narrated by Muslim.] And Abu Dawud narrated: (أَنَّ رَجُلاً انْطَلَقَ إِلَى النَّبِيَ ﷺ فَأَخْبَرَهُ عَنْ رَجُلٍ أَنَّهُ قَدْ مَاتَ، قَالَ: وَمَا يُدُرِيك؟ قَالَ: رَأَيْته يَتْحَرُ نَفْسَهُ بِمَشَاقِصَ، قَالَ: أَنْتَ رَأَيْته؟ قَالَ: (ذَا تَلَ يَعْدُرُ يَقُسَهُ بِمَشَاقِصَ، قَالَ: أَنْتَ رَأَيْته؟ قَالَ: (ذَا تَلَ يَعْدُرُ يَقْسَهُ بِمَشَاقِصَ، قَالَ: أَنْتَ رَأَيْته؟ قَالَ: (ذَا تَضَرَّى عَنْدُولاً) (أَنَّ رَجُلاً انْطَلَقَ إِلَى النَّبِي ﷺ فَأَخْبَرَهُ عَنْ رَجُلُ أَنَّهُ قَدْ مَاتَ، قَالَ: وَمَا يُدُرِيك؟ قَالَ: (ذَا تَضَرَّى عَنْدُهُ مَعْنَ اللَّهُ مِنْ النَّبِي عَنْدُهُ فَالَ: أَنْتَ رَأَيْته؟ عَنْ رَجُلُ أَنَّهُ مَاتَ، قَالَ: وَمَا يُدُرِيك؟ قَالَ: (مَا اللَّقُ إِلَى النَّبِي عَنْهُ مَانَ اللَّهُ مَنْ أَنْتَ رَأَيْته؟ قَالَ: مَعْنُ اللَّذِي عَنْ أَنْ أَصَلَعَ عَنْهُ مَعْنَ إِذَا لَا أَصَلَي عَنْدُهُ مَعْنَ اللَّهُ مَنْ قَالَ: النَّقُقُ إِلَى النَّبِي عَنْ عَمْ، قَالَ: إِذَا لَا أَصَلَى عَنْهُمُ اللَّا عَنْ عَنْ اللَّعْنَ إِذَا لَا أَصَلَى عَلَيْهِ. (asked: Who told you? He replied: I myself saw that he had killed himself with arrowheads. He asked: Have you seen him? He replied: Yes. He then said: Then I shall not pray over him.

Narrated by Zaid bin Khalid Al-Juhani, he said: «تُوَقِّيَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ جُهَيْنَةَ يَوْمَ خَيْبَرَ، قَذْكِرَ ذَلِكَ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: صَلَّوا: صَلُوا اللَّهُ فَقَالَ: مِنْ الْغَنِيمَةِ» (لَقَوْمِ، فَلَمَّا رَأَى مَا بِهِمْ قَالَ: إِنَّ صَاحِبَكُمْ غَلَّ مِنْ الْغَنِيمَةِ» (A man from Juhayna died on the Day of Khaybar, this was narrated to the Prophet (saw), he (saw) said: pray over your companion, so the faces of the people changed, and when he (saw) saw what happened to them, he (saw) said: Your companion concealed from the spoils. Ahmad adopted it. This abstention of prayer on him was singled out to the Imam. Because the Prophet (saw) when he refrained from praying over the concealer of the spoils, He (saw) said: (saw) said: Your companion, to the Imam. Because the Prophet (saw) when he refrained from praying over the concealer of the spoils, He (saw) said: Yay over the body of your companion.

It was narrated that he (saw) has ordered to pray over the body of the one who murdered himself, and the Prophet (saw) was the Imam, therefore this rule is for all those in this position. It is not imperative to leave the prayer over others that the Prophet (saw) did not perform; The Prophet (saw) at the start of Islam did not pray on one who had debts with no one to fulfill, and instructed others to pray over his body ... narrated by Abu Hurayrah: وَقَاء عَلَى صَلَّوْلَ عَلَى لَمُنْتُوفَى عَلَيْه النَّيْنَ عَلَيْه النَّيْنَ. عَلَيْه النَّيْنَ، فَيْقُولُ: هَلْ تَرَكَ لَذِيْنَهُ مِنْ أَنَّفُسُهُمْ، فَقَالَ: أَنَا أَوْلَى بِالْمُؤْمِنِينَ مِنْ أَنْفُسُهُمْ، فَانْ حُبَثُ أَنَّهُ تَرَكَ وَفَاءً صَلَّى عَلَيْهِ، وَإِلاً قَالَ لِلْمُسْلِمِينَ: صَلُوا عَلَى صَاحِبُكُمْ فَلَمَا فَتَحَ اللَّهُ الْفُتُوحَ قَامَ فَقَالَ: أَنَا فَائِمَ بِالْمُؤْمِنِينَ مِنْ أَنْفُسُهُمْ، فَقَان فَانْ حُبَثُ أَنَّهُ تَرَكَ وَفَاءً صَلَّى عَلَيْهِ، وَإِلاً قَالَ لِلْمُسْلِمِينَ: صَلُوا عَلَى صَاحِبُكُمْ فَلَمَا فَتَحَالَى فَقَالَ: أَنَا الْفُتُوحَ قَامَ فَقَالَ: اللَّهُ فَقَالَ: اللَّهُ مُوَالَا عَلَى عَلَيْهُ مَنْ man with debts (to pray over), he (saw) says: Did he leave fulfillment of the debt? If he did, the Prophet will pray over him, otherwise he will say to the Muslims: Pray over the body of your companion. When Allah opened for the Prophet (saw), he (saw) said: I am the caretaker of the believers, if one of the believers dies, and have left a debt behind, I will repay his debt, and one who leaves inheritance behind it is for the inheritors" Al-Tirmidhi said: This is a saheeh Hadith"

2- It was stated in the Moudawina of Imam Malik bin Anas bin Malik bin Amer Al-Asbahi Al-Madani (died: 179 AH): (1/254)

[...he said: Malik said: It is prayed over the one who murdered himself and what is done to the Muslim is done to him and the sin on himself, he said: Malik was asked about a woman who strangled herself? Malik said: Pray over her body, and her sin is upon herself. Ibn Wahb said: And he said the same as what Malik Atta bin Abi Rabah said. He said: Ali bin Ziyad, on the authority of Sufyan, on the authority of Abdullah bin Awn, on the authority of Ibrahim Al-Nakhai, who said: The Sunnah is to pray over the body the one who killed himself].

3- It came in the explanation of Al-Nawawi on Muslim: (7/47)

[His saying: the Prophet (saw) was brought a man who killed himself with wide arrowhead (masaqis: singular is mishqas) this is an evidence for the one who says: you do not pray over the body of the one who killed himself for his disobedience, which is the madhab of Omar bin Abdul Aziz and Al-Ouza'i, and it is said it is also of Al-Hasan, Nakha'i, Qatada, Malik, Abu Hanifa, Shafi'i and the majority of scholars: that he is prayed over him and answered to this Hadith: that the Prophet (saw) did not pray over his body himself as a deterrent to people not to do the same and the companions prayed over him, in the same way as the Prophet (saw) did not pray in the beginning over the one who is in debt as a deterrent for them for leniency in borrowing and the neglect for fulfilling it, and ordered his companions to pray over his body, he (saw) said, pray over the body of your companion]

Your Brother

Ata Bin Khalil Abu Al-Rashtah

7 Dhul Qi'da 1442 AH

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www.hizb-ut-tahrir.org

The link to the answer from the Ameer's Facebook page:

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