

Huqooq ul Allah (Rights of Allah)

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Huqooq ul Ibad (Rights owed to fellow beings/humanity)

Huqooq ul Allah and Huqooq ul Ibad are the two most important aspects in a life of a Muslim to complete his faith. Huqooq ul Ibad is the duty we owe to mankind, the rights of every Muslim on the other Muslim. A Muslim who fulfils the Huqool ul Allah will also fulfill Huqooq ul Ibad, these are two different things but still intertwined.

In Quran Allah has mentioned His Rights and Rights of fellow beings together in many verses.

We made a covenant with the Children of Israel: “Worship none but God; and be good to parents, and relatives, and orphans, and the needy; and speak nicely to people; and pray regularly, and give alms.” Then you turned away, except for a few of you, recanting. Q2/83

Righteousness does not consist of turning your faces towards the East and the West. But righteous is he who believes in God, and the Last Day, and the angels, and the Scripture, and the prophets. Who gives money, though dear, to near relatives, and orphans, and the needy, and the homeless, and the beggars, and for the freeing of slaves; those who perform the prayers, and pay the obligatory charity, and fulfill their promise when they promise, and patiently persevere in the face of persecution, hardship, and in the time of conflict. These are the sincere; these are the pious.Q2/177

List of Huqooq ul Allah (Rights of Allah on us)

- 1) Believe in oneness of Allah (Tawheed), nobody is worthy of any kind of worship except Allah. Supplication with Him only.**
- 2) Believe in all Allah’s Messengers (From Adam (AS) to Muhammad (SAW)).**

- 3) Believe in All his divine books (Quran being the final book of Allah)
- 4) Believe in Angeles.
- 5) Believe in resurrection and Day of Judgment.
- 6) Believe in Qadar (destiny)
- 7) Prayers (Salah)
- 8) Fasting
- 9) Performing Hajj (If able to physically and financially)

Zakat (Giving charity) is the only act which can be classified as both Right of Allah as well as Right of your fellow being. Because Allah is the ultimate owner of everything including our wealth, so He asks us to spend on His path, which is His right, similarly it the right of our poor relatives, community and human beings to spend on them. This is their right and not a favor we are doing to them.

List of Huqooq ul Ibad (Rights of our fellow beings on us)

There are two categories of Huqooq ul Ibad

- 1) Rights of Muslim over another Muslim.
- 2) Rights of other people (Humanity as a general) on us.

List of Muslims exclusive Rights over other Muslims;

- 1) Reply to his Salam.
- 2) Visit his sick Muslim brother
- 3) Attend funeral of his Muslim Brother
- 4) Accept his invitation
- 5) Give him advice if he seeks it.
- 6) Reply when he sneezes and praise Allah.

In general all belongings of a Muslim are sacred to his brother: his blood, his property, and his honor. A Muslim brother also reconciles among two fighting brothers, A Muslim brother has a right over others that he enjoin goods and forbid evil to others and keep all the promises he made to them.

List of Huqooq ul Ibad (Rights of our fellow beings on us regardless of their religion/believe)

- 1) **Rights of Our beloved Prophet on us.** (Believe on him as Allah's prophet, to follow his teachings and defend him, Love him, spread his message, respect him, say salutation on him whenever his name is mentioned, love his friends and hate his enemies etc.
- 2) **Rights of parents.** (Islam ranks the obedience to parents second only to God. The extent to which one has to regard his parents and obey them is peculiar only to Islam. None shall even raise his voice higher than the voice of his parents - nor look towards them even eye to eye - nor walk in advance of them - nor address them with their names. Nothing shall be done to bring disrepute or blame on them from the people and if they be believers, the children should pray for their salvation, and if they be disbeliever, they might be gently invited towards the right belief and goodness. Parents have rights over all our belongings.
- 3) **Rights of orphans.** (If you are responsible of any orphan in your family, do not usurp their property, and do not exchange the bad for the good and do not eat up their property by mixing it with your own. Be nice, kind and help them regardless they you're your relative or not.
- 4) **Rights of our neighbors.** (Neighbors can be Muslims or non Muslims,) (We should know who our neighbors are, be kind and nice to them, never make loud noises in our home to disturb them, watch their property when they are not around, share food and gift with them, help them in anyway if they need one, join in

their happiness and sorrow, Do not peek in their houses and safeguard their privacy, Do not be curious about their personal and family life, etc.)

- 5) **Rights of husband on wife.** (Wife should safeguard her chastity and his wealth, she should not divulge husband's secret, when husband is desirous of her, she should oblige, and she should not invite any person if husband disapproves that. She should not go out without his permission (of course emergency is exception). She should give best upbringing to his and her children. She should respect, love him and also respect husband's relatives and friends, forget and forgive faults of the husband. Never insult or humiliate the husband and never curse him, do not try to find fault on him, do not be suspicious about him and never overburden him with materialistic demands if he cannot meet it. Etc.)
- 6) **Rights of wife on husband.** (Take care all her financial needs which includes place to live, sustenance, health care , clothing etc, Pay her "Mehr". Should not force her for work to earn livelihood, it is prime responsibility of a husband in Islam. Treat her with love and affection, do not divulge her secrets, and Respect her relatives. Help her in household work, spend time with them. Always smile and remain happy when you are with the wife. Forget and forgive faults of your wife, never insult or humiliate your wife, never curse the wife, do not try to find fault in her, do not be suspicious about her, never overburden her with services to you and especially services of your relatives, i.e. her in-laws, must earn legitimate income to feed wife and children etc.)
- 7) **Rights of children on parents.** (Give them the best education possible both, Islamic and worldly, treat them with love, affection, teach them Islamic etiquettes at the very young age. Spend time with them, take care their emotional needs when they are growing up. Watch what they see and do and who their friends are. Participate in their physical activities. When they grow up,

help and guide them in finding good spouses for them but never force your choice on them. Never curse them, Must treat all children, boys or girls equally in terms of love, gifts etc.)

- 8) **Rights of inheritors.** (Make sure you distribute your property/wealth after your death according to rules of sharia as prescribed by Allah in Quran.)
- 9) **Rights of inheritors among each others.** (Make sure inheritors do not cheat each other, like elder brother usurp younger brother's share of inheritance or brothers deprive sisters of their share of inheritance etc)
- 10) **General rights of every person on other human being.** (all human beings have a right on a person that they should be safe from him by his tongue, hand and from his injustice, inequality, back biting, slandering, insulting, hatred, bloodshed, jealousy, spying, oppression, humiliation, lies, deception, cheating and violating their honor and disrespecting their religion, keep the promise to your fellow being, if you are in a position to deliver justice, whether a judge , boss, father, teacher, must deliver justice even if it goes against you, your parents etc.)
- 11) **Rights of students on Teachers.** (Teachers should give best possible education to their students with love and affection, be fair to all students, no favoritism, etc)
- 12) **Rights of teachers on students.** (Students must respect teachers second to parents, obey their orders, never say bad things about them publicly or privately etc.)
- 13) **Rights of relatives.** (Never break relationship with them even if they break with you or not nice with you. If they are poor, they have more rights of your Zakat and charity than other people, Always participate in their happiness and sorrow. Visit them if they are sick and help them the best you can in their needs, Sila-e-rahmi (keeping good relations with blood relative (includes, in laws) is an order from Allah, not a recommendation, and it is mandatory for every Muslim to obey this order.

NOTE: A person is not doing Sila-e-Rehmi who doing it as a result of good behavior and attitude from his relative but actually Sila-e-Rehmi is this when some of his relative broke all relations with

him, doing bad things with him the person continues to have a good attitude with them.

- 14) **Right of guest over host.** (Host should do his best to make guest comfortable in his home, give him the best treatment, including food and other amenities etc)
- 15) **Right of host over Guest.** (Host should not over stay unnecessarily, bring gifts to host, Guest should try his best not to disrupt host daily routine of life/work etc)
- 16) **Rights of Animals on us.** (Animal has rights over humans that they are treated with love and gentleness, do not beat them, feed them if they are hungry or thirsty, and give shelter if environment is too harsh outside. Never involve in animal fights like dog fighting, cock fighting etc, it is very cruel and totally against the teaching of Islam. Do not cage birds unnecessarily (exception could be as a pet, but make sure you take care their all needs including health, still preferable not to confine them in cages).
- 17) **Rights of employees over employer:** (Employer must treat all employees with fairness, equality and without any sort of discrimination, religious, ethnic, race, nationality etc. Must pay their wages in time as agreed upon, follow all local and government laws in their break, and lunch times. Give them time off to perform religious obligations; do not overburden them in their work etc.
- 18) **Rights of employer on employees.** (Employees must perform the work according to agreed contract, Do not take extra time in breaks and lunch then agreed upon. Never steal stuff from employers business. Be loyal to them as they are source of their livelihood through Allah.
- 19) **Rights of our friends on us.** (Friends has right over us that we should treat them nicely, help them in need, if they are going stray, guide them. Do not backbite or slander them, Keep their secrets, respect their parents and friends, fulfill promise made to

them, help reconcile any disagreement/fight among all our other friends, do not take sides unjustly among different friends, try to be just to all of them etc.

- 20) **Right of customers over business owner.** (All customers have right over merchants that they receive the merchandise they paid for, no **adulteration of merchandise, not getting impure or poorer in quality in merchandise by adding something of lesser value; to pass on imitation as genuine items. Stinting when weighing or measuring out Goods, not getting price gouging or inflated price due to hoarding. Seller must reveal defects in his merchandize especially if it is used one, like cars, computers, house, and furniture. It is buyer's right to know these defects before he buys these things etc.)**

Note: When Allah talks about measuring/weighing full when selling, it also includes that we as a worker or employee must do all the work we agreed to do in return for our salary. Any violation of this agreement is same as a merchant giving less merchandize while getting paid full price.

- 21) **Rights of business partners on each other.** (each business partner in a joint partnership has rights over other that no one cheat each other, every business decision is made with full mutual consultation and agreement, never bypass any decision which impacts business without taking other partner into confidence etc.)

- 22) **Right of environment on us.** (Allah has made this whole universe to serve us, which includes, sun, moon, stars, oceans, rivers, trees, sky etc, it is the right of these things that we take care of them, not abuse them, like polluting water in rivers/oceans, cutting unnecessary trees, industrial pollution to effect ozone layer, gases emission to pollute the atmosphere which effects all living beings (human, animals). We will be asked about the wastage of water resources and polluting our environment etc).

Finally, one more right, which we mostly overlook, the Quran (the ultimate guidance to all humanity, a great gift from Allah to us) has also some rights on us. There are 4 distinct rights Quran has over us.

- 1) Read it.**
- 2) Understand and ponder over it.**
- 3) Implement it in our life.**
- 4) Spread its message to everybody.**

It is mentioned in a Hadith by our beloved Prophet that Quran will be a witness for you or against you in front of Allah on the day of Resurrection. Also Quran says in Surah Furqan, Ayat 30 “And the Messenger will say: “O my Lord! Surely my people deserted this Quran [neither learned, nor acted upon it]” We must make sure especially as a Muslim to fulfill the Rights of Quran over us.

Dear brothers and sisters, all the rights of the people discussed above are very sensitive. On the Day of Judgment when court will be established by Almighty Allah, then the neglected rights of Allah, Haqooq ul Allah, will be presented only in front of Allah and it depends on Almighty whether to forgive (Except Shirk, associating partners with Him) or punish for it, but Haqooq ul Ibad will not be forgiven until and unless that person forgives us whose rights we violated. We know from Quran and Sunnah, that Major sin related to Haqqoq ul Allah can be forgiven if we do sincere repentance with Allah (Even Shirk) and continue good deeds, like praying, performing Hajj etc, but situation will be very critical when in the court of Allah, our relatives, our parents, our spouses, our neighbors, our friends, brother/sisters will stand up in the court and will make appeal in front of Allah that this man did not give us our rights. This man collected money by deceiving us, by telling a lie. This man spread fitna among the people,

this man killed me without justifiable sharia law, he backbites other, he was cursing the people, he was neglecting the poor, he was not giving food to needy, he usurp property of orphan or from inheritors. He was proud of his Ibadah and piousness etc, then what will be our answer?

Once Prophet (SAW) asked his companions, do you know whose is bankrupt in my ummah (nation), the companions replied who does not have any wealth. The Prophet replied, “ The bankrupt of my ummah is someone who comes on the day of judgment with many rewards, prayers, fasting, Zakat, hajj etc, but accused some person falsely, he abused another, cursed third, taken money of someone else, spilt the blood of someone else, hurts parents etc, so he ends up giving those people from his good deeds and if he runs out of good deeds and still he did not pay them back, then people start giving him some of their sins and he ends up going in hell fire.”

We should know the last two advises of our beloved Prophet (SAW)

- 1. Guard your Salah**
- 2. Have the best character.**

We will end this paper with two Hadith from our beloved Prophet (SAW)

- 1) Prophet asked his companions- “should I guide you to the qualities, which Allah raises people’s ranks?
 - a) Be patience (Forbearing) with him who treats you ignorantly**
 - b) Forgive him who is unfair to you.**
 - c) Give him who deprives you.**
 - d) Fulfill social obligations to the relative who are doing wrong with you.****

- 2) Prophet Also said, “ My Allah has commanded me nine qualities (to follow)
- a) Fearing Allah both secretly and openly.
 - b) Saying only the words of justice both when angry and when happy.
 - c) Maintaining moderation both during poverty and prosperity.
 - d) Making up (relationship) with a relative who breaks away from me.
 - e) Giving even to the person who deprives me.
 - f) Forgiving him who is unjust to me.
 - g) Thinking or reflecting when I am quite; remembering Allah when I speak; and, learning lessons from what I see.
 - h) Directing good
 - i) Forbidding evil.

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May Allah give us the ability to fulfill our both obligation to Allah and His creation. Ameen!

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