

❏ রিয়াযুস স্বা-লিহীন (রিয়াদুস সালাহীন)

হাদিস নাম্বারঃ ৯৫৬ [আন্তর্জাতিক নাম্বারঃ ৯৪৯]

৬/ রোগীদর্শন ও জানাযায় অংশগ্রহণ (كتاب عيادة المريض وتشيع المیت والصلاة عليه وحضور دفنه المکت)
(عند قبره بعد دفنه)

পরিচ্ছেদঃ ১৬২: মৃতের পক্ষ থেকে সাদকাহ এবং তার জন্য দো'আ করা

(162) بَابُ الصَّدَقَةِ عَنِ الْمَيِّتِ وَالِدُعَاءِ لَهُ

আরবী

وَعَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ: « إِذَا مَاتَ الْإِنْسَانُ انْقَطَعَ عَمَلُهُ إِلَّا مِنْ ثَلَاثٍ: صَدَقَةٍ جَارِيَةٍ، أَوْ عِلْمٍ يُنْتَفَعُ بِهِ، أَوْ وَلَدٍ صَالِحٍ يَدْعُو لَهُ ». رواه مسلم

বাংলা

২/৯৫৬। আবু হুরাইরা রাদিয়াল্লাহু আনহু হতে বর্ণিত, রাসূলুল্লাহ সাল্লাল্লাহু আলাইহি ওয়াসাল্লাম বলেছেন, "যখন কোন মানুষ মারা যায়, তখন তার কর্ম বন্ধ হয়ে যায়। কিন্তু তিনটি জিনিস নয়; (১) সাদকা জারিয়াহ, (২) যে বিদ্যা দ্বারা উপকার পাওয়া যায় অথবা (৩) সৎ সন্তান যে তার জন্য দো'আ করে।" (মুসলিম) [1]

English

(162) Chapter: Charity on behalf of the Deceased and Praying for him

Abu Hurairah (May Allah be pleased with him) reported:

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said, "When a man dies, his deeds come to an end, except for three: A continuous charity, knowledge by which people derive benefit, pious son who prays for him."

[Muslim].

Commentary: A thoughtful reflection of this Hadith will reveal that the three things are indeed man's own good deeds which somehow continue to exist even after his death. For example, places like a hospital, a mosque, a religious school and a well built by a man continue to operate like a trust as traces of his activity in earthly life. To quote the Qur'an:

"And We record that which they send before (them), and their traces [their footsteps and walking on the earth with their legs to the mosques for the five compulsory congregational prayers, Jihad (holy fighting in Allah's Cause) and all other good and evil they did, and that which they leave behind]." (36:12)

So long as they exist and people benefit from them, the dead person will keep receiving his due reward. The same is pertinent to the spread of knowledge of Islamic disciplines to people's moral uplift. For instance, if during his lifetime he wrote books based on Qur'an and Hadith, advocated the cause of Islam, instructed lots of pupils in Islamic teachings, it will be counted as an unending activity on his part. To quote a Hadith: "The one who called people to adopt the Right Path will receive reward in the same measure as did those who had the good fortune to follow him." Besides, this Hadith tells us that, after his death, man will receive reward by the prayers of his virtuous children, and other Ahadith too confirm it. This clears the issue of sending the fruit of good works to the welfare of a dead person's soul. Charity or the continual charity from the part of a dead person himself, beneficial (religious) knowledge and prayer are acts of Sunnah under this rule. With the exception of these, all other deeds do not benefit the dead. However, if the dead person was under obligation to perform Hajj or had missed obligatory or vowed fasts, his heirs are commanded by the Prophet (PBUH) to observe them on his behalf. Because this is like a debt payable by the dead person and his heirs are under obligation to discharge it for him. Yet, this rule is inapplicable to other forms of physical worship.

ফুটনোট

[1] মুসলিম ১৬৩১, তিরমিযী ১৩৭৬, নাসায়ী ৩৬৫১, আবু দাউদ ২৮৮০, ৩৫৪০, আহমাদ ৮৬২৭, দারেমী ৫৫৯

হাদিসের মান: সহিহ (Sahih) পুনঃনিরীক্ষিত

পাবলিশারঃ তাওহীদ পাবলিকেশন □ বর্ণনাকারীঃ আবু হুরায়রা (রাঃ)

🔗 Link — <https://www.hadithbd.com/hadith/link/?id=23989>

📖 হাদিসবিডির প্রজেক্টে অনুদান দিন