

The Grave Of The Founder Of Jamaa'at at-Tableegh Inside The Mosque!

من رحلتي الأخيرة للهند صور قبر مؤسس جماعة التبليغ محمد إلياس الكاندهلوي

“From my last trip to India: Photos of the grave of founder of Jamaa'at at-Tableegh, Muhammad Ilyaa al-Kandehlaawee”

(Arabic Source www.sahab.net)

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

أقدم لإخواني السلفيين صور قبر محمد إلياس في مسجد نظام الدين بالهند والذي ينكر وجوده جماعة التبليغ العرب، والقبر بكامله موجود داخل المسجد في الجانب الأيسر من المسجد.

Here we have the grave of Muhammad Ilyaa within the Masjid Nizaam ad-Deen in India. This presence of the grave within the mosque is denied by many who are part of the Tableeghee sect, especially Arabs who members of Jamaa'at at-Tableegh. The grave is present inside the mosque on the right side.

أولاً: التعريف. محمد إلياس:

هو محمد إلياس الكاندهلوي (1303 – 1364هـ) مؤسس فرقة التبليغ البدعية.

ولد في كاندهلة، قرية من قرى سهارنفور بالهند، تلقى تعليمه الأولى فيها ثم انتقل إلى دهلي حيث أتم تعليمه في مدرسة ديوبند التي هي أكبر مدرسة للأحناف في شبه القارة الهندية تأسست عام 1283هـ/ 1867م .

Firstly: Who is Muhammad Ilyaa:

He is the Muhammad Ilyaa al-Kandehlawi (1303H-1364H). He is the founder of the innovated, deviated sect 'Jamat at-Tabligh'. He was bon in Kandehla, a village from the villages of Saharnafur in India. His early studies were done in that village, then he left for Dehli where he completed his studies at the school of Deoband, the largest and most infamous school of the Hanafis in the Indian Sub-continent, established in 1283H/1867C.

من مشايخه :

- تلقى تعليمه الأولى على أخيه الذي يكبره سنًا وهو الشيخ محمد يحيى الذي كان مدرسًا في مدرسة مظاهر العلوم بسهارنفور .

- الشيخ رشيد أحمد الكنكوهي (1829 – 1905م)، وقد بايعه محمد إلياس على الطريقة سنة 1315هـ .

- جدد البيعة على الشيخ خليل أحمد السهارنفوري

- اتصل بالشيخ عبد الرحيم الرائي فوري واستفاد من عمله وتربيته .

- أخذ بعض علومه على الشيخ أشرف على التهانوي (1280 – 1364هـ) (1863 – 1943م)، وهو الملقب لديهم بـ) حكيم الأمة .

- أخذ عن الشيخ محمود حسن (1268 – 1339هـ) (1851 – 1920م) وهو من كبار علماء مدرسة ديوبند ومشايخ جماعة التبليغ.

From his teachers:

- He took his first studies from his older brother, ‘Shaikh’ Muhammad Yahyah, who was a teacher at the Madrassah Muzaahir al-‘Uloom in Saharnafur.
- ‘Shaikh’ Rasheed Ahmad al-Kankoohee (1829-1905C). Muhammad Ilyas gave him the pledge of soofee allegiance, or bai’ah, in the year 1315H.
- He renewed his bai’ah to ‘Shaikh’ Khaleel Ahmad as-Saharnafuree.
- He connected himself to ‘Shaikh’ Abdur-Raheem ar-Ra’eefooree and ‘benefitted’ from his knowledge and cultivation.
- He took some his sciences of the religion from ‘Shaikh’ Ashraf ‘Ali at-Tahaaniwee (1280-1364H/1863-1943H) and he is called by them ‘hakeemul-ummah’, or ‘the wise man of the ummah’!
- He took from ‘Shaikh’ Mahmood Hasan (1268-1339H/1851-1920H). He is from the ‘great scholars’ of the Deobandee school and from the ‘shaikhs’ of the Tablighi Jamaat.

ثانياً: هذه صور مسجد نظام الدين من الخارج:

Secondly: Here are the pictures of the Nizaam ad-Deen Mosque from the outside:





وهذه صورة المسجد من الداخل:

Here are pictures of the inside of the mosque.



عند دخول المسجد طلبت من المترجم أن يسأل عن قبر محمد إلیاس فلما سأل أحد الموجودین رد مباشرة: مولانا محمد إلیاس، ثم ذهب بنا إلى القبر،

Inside the Mosque, I requested from the translator to ask concerning the grave of Muhammad Ilyas. When he asked one of those present, he responded immediately, “Moulana Muhammad Ilyas”. Then he went with us to the grave.

وهذه صورة جدار القبر:

This is a photo of the wall of the grave.



وهذه صورة النافذة المطلة على القبر وهي مقابل مكان الوضوء مباشرة:

This is a photo of the window leading to the grave. It faces the wudhoo (ablution) facility.

إذا نظرت من داخل هذه النافذة يمكنك بسهولة النظر إلى التربة:

If you look in through this window, then one is able to see the tomb and grave with ease.



وقد سألته هل تفتح النافذة فقال: لا، ولكن هنا أمامها مكان الدعاء فقط.

When I asked whether the window could be opened, the translator responded, “No. However here, right in front of it, is the place of supplication only.”

Jama'atul Tableegh & the Prayer Within Mosques That Contain Graves.

It is not Permissible to go to them Except to Correct Them!

Question:

I travelled to India and Pakistan with the Jama'atul-Tableegh, and we used to gather and pray in mosques that had graves within them. And I heard that the prayer within a masjid that contains a grave is invalidated; so what is your opinion regarding my prayers and do I have to repeat them? And what is the ruling upon going out with them (Jama'atul-Tableegh) to these places?

Answer:

In the Name of Allaah, and all praise is due to Allaah, to proceed;

Jama'atul-Tableegh do not have with them sure-sighted knowledge in issues of 'Aqeedah, so it is not permissible to go out with them, except for the one who has with him knowledge and insight of the correct sound 'Aqeedah, that which the Ahlus sunnah wal-Jama'ah are upon, so that he guides them and advises them and cooperates with them upon that good, because they are very active in their work, however they are in need of more knowledge, and (in need of) those who will give them clear-sightedness from the scholars of Tawheed and Sunnah.

May Allaah grant all people understanding in the religion and firmness upon it.

As for the Prayer in Masjids that contain a grave within them, then it is not correct, and it is obligatory to repeat that which you prayed within them; due to the saying of the Prophet *sallAllaahu 'alayhi wa sallam*:

"May the curse of Allaah be upon the Jews and the Christians, they took the graves of their Prophets as places of worship." Its authenticity is agreed upon.

And his *sallAllaahu 'alayhi wa sallam* saying:

"Truly those that came before you use to take the graves of their Prophets and righteous ones as places of worship, so do not take the graves as places of worship because, indeed I forbid you from that." [Saheeh Muslim]

And the narrations in this subject are many.

And success is with Allaah, and may the peace and blessings of Allaah be upon our Prophet Muhammad, and upon his family and Companions.

Shaykhul-'Allaamah `Abdul-'Azeez Bin Baaz

Volume.8, Page,331

(www.FatwaIslam.com)