

Takaice

sakon littafin "Hakkoki wadanda fidrah
-tsarin halittar rai- take kira gare su,
,"kuma shari'a ta tabbatar da su

wallafar Shehun malami Ibnu
Usaimin, Allah Ta'alah ya
masa rahama

Wanda ya takaita shi : Dr. Haisam Sarhan

Tsohon Malami a sakandaren masallacin
Annabi SAW, kuma Mai sanya ido akan
ayyukan Ma'ahadus Sunnah



1- Hakkin Allah Ta'alah

Shine ka bauta masa Shi kadai; baShi da abokin tarayya, sai ka kasance bawa a gare Shi, mai kan-kan-da kai, mai tawali'u, kana aiki da umurninSa, kana hanuwa da haninSa, kana mai gaskata labarinSa, akan akida madaukakiya, da yin imani da gaskiya, da aiki na kwarai mai amfani, akidar da kashin bayanta shine, son Allah da girmama Shi, alfanonta kuma .tsarkake bauta ga Allah da juriya akan haka

2- Hakkin Manzon Allah ﷺ:

Shine darajanta shi da jin alfarmarsa da girmama shi, irin girmamawar da ta dace da shi, ba tare da wuce iyaka ko takaitawa ba, da gaskata shi cikin abinda ya bada labarinsu na al'amuran da suka shude, da wadanda ake fuskanta, da yin aiki da abinda ya yi umurni da shi, da nisantar dukkan abinda ya yi hani akansa, ya tsawatar, da imani da cewar lallai shiriyarsa itace mafi kammaluwar shiriya, da aiki don bayar da .kariya ga shari'arsa da shiriyarsa

3- Hakkokin iyaye biyu :

shine ka musu biyayya, ta hanyar kyautata musu a zance da aiki, da dukiya da kuma jiki, ka rika aiki da umurninsu matukar .babu sabon Allah a cikin haka, matukar babu cutuwa a ciki

4- Hakkin 'ya'ya :

1- Shine tarbiyya; ta hanyar habaka riko da addini da kuma kyawawan dabi'u a cikin zukatansu, har su kasance akan yanayi yardajje.

2- Sai ciyar da su, da kyautatawa, ba tare da ballagazar da dukiya ko gazawa ba.

3- Kada ya fifita wani akan wani a yayin da yayi nufin basu kyauta.

5- Hakkokin dangi makusanta :

Shine ya sada zumuntan makusancinsa da kyautatawa, ta hanyar ka amfanar da su da matsayinka, da kuma amfani na jiki, da amfanarwar dukiya, gwargwadon yadda karfin dangantakar ta hukunta, da kuma gwargwadon bukata (talauci).

6- Hakkin ma'aurata biyu :

Shine kowanne ya yi zamantakewa da dayan da kyautatawa, kuma ya bayar da hakkin da ya wajaba akansa, cikin sauki da dadin rai, ba tare da jin an tursasa masa ba, kuma ba tare da kwauro ba.

Daga cikin hakkin mace, akan mijinta: Ya tsayu da abinda ya wajaba akansa na ciyar da ita, shayar da ita, tufatar da ita, bata wurin zama, da abinda yake biye da haka. Kuma ya rika adalci a tsakanin matansa biyu ko fiye.

Daga cikin hakkokin miji akan matarsa: ta masa biyayya ba a cikin sabon Allah ba, ta rika kiyaye sirrinsa da dukiarsa, kada ta yi wani aikatau wanda zai sanya mijin ya kasa samun cikakken jin dadinsa da ita.

7- Hakkokin shugabanni da talakawa :

Hakkokin mabiya akan shugabanninsu shine; Su tsayu wurin sauke amanar da Allah Ya dora musu ita, kana Ya lazimta musu tsayuwa da ita, na tausayin mabiya, da jagorantarsu wurin tafiya akan mikakkiyar turba wacce zata lamunce musu samun maslahohin Duniya da lahira, wanda hakan kawai zai tabbata ne ta hanyar bin tafarkin muminan farko (sahabbai). Hakkokin shugabanni kuma akan mabiyansu na farko shine: Kaiwa makura wajen rike musu amanar abinda mutum ya jibinta na lamuransu, da fadakar da su idan suka gafala, da yin addu'a a gare su idan suka kauce ma gaskiya, da bin umurninsu, matukar ba cikin sabon Allah ba, da taimakonsu.

8- Hakkokin Makwabci :

shine wanda gidansa yake kusa da kai, za a kyautata masa da abinda aka samu iko, na dukiya, matsayi, da amfani, sannan a nisantar da nau'ukan cutarwar zance ko aiki a gare shi.

1- Idan makwabcinka, danginka ne a nasaba, kuma musulmi, to yana da hakkoki iri uku akanka; Hakkin makwabtaka, da hakkin 'yan'uwantaka, da hakkin musulunci.

2- In kuma musulmi ne, amma babu wata dangantaka ta jini a tsakaninku, to yana da hakkoki biyu: Hakkin makwabtaka, da hakkin musulunci.

3- Haka, idan akwai 'yan'uwantaka a tsakaninku, saidai ba musulmi ba ne, nan ma yana da hakkoki biyu, hakkin makwabtaka, da hakkin 'yan'uwantaka.

4- Idan kuma ba makusanci ba ne, kuma ba musulmi ba ne, to yana da hakki daya rak; wato hakkin makwabtaka. right: the right of the neighbor.

9-Hakkin sauran musulmai gabadaya :

Daga ciki: akwai yin sallama da amsata, na biyu kuma idan ya gayyace ka ko ya kira ka, to ka amsa masa, idan ya nemi nasiharka ka masa nasiha, Idan ya yi atishawa ya ce, Alhamdu lilLahi, to ka masa addu'ar neman rahama «YarhamukaLahu», idan ya yi jinya ka ziyarce shi, idan ya rasu ka raka gawarsa. Ka nisanci cutar da shi. Hakkokin musulmi akan musulmi suna dayawa, saidai ma'anar da zata hade wannan lamari itace fadin Annabi ﷺ : "Musulmi dan'uwan musulmi ne", domin duk lokacin da mutum ya tsayu wurin bayar da hakkin wannan 'yan'uwantakar, to zai yi wa musulmi kokarin samar masa kowane alheri, ya kuma nisanci dukkan abinda zai cutar da shi.

10- Hakkokin wadanda ba musulmai ba :

Wajibi ne ga shugaban musulmai ya yi hukunci ga wadanda ba musulmai ba da hukuncin musulunci a lamarin rai, dukiya, da mutunci, ya tsayar musu da haddi cikin abinda suka kudurta haramcinsa, kuma wajibi ne akansa ya basu tsaro da kariya, kuma ya kiyaye musu duk wata cutarwar da zata fado musu.

Kuma wajibi ne, a samu banbanci tsakaninsu da musulmai ga lamarin tufafi, kuma dole ne akansu kada su bayyanar da abin kyama a musulunci, ko kuma wani abu wanda yake alamta addininsu, kamar sharewa da giciye.



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