



The Punishment of Those Who Do Not Participate in Jihad



Fiqh: [Islamic Jurisprudence - Jihad](#)

Written by Ibn Nuhaas

Allah Almighty says,

'Say [O Muhammad], "If your fathers, your sons, your brothers, your wives, your relatives, wealth which you have obtained, commerce wherein you fear decline, and dwellings with which you are pleased, are more beloved to you than Allah and His Messenger and Jihad in His cause then wait until Allah executes His command. And Allah does not guide the defiantly disobedient people.' **16**

In this ayah is a sufficient warning for anyone who leaves Jihad with their selves and their wealth:

'O you who have believed, what is [the matter] with you that, when you are told to go forth in the cause of Allah, you adhere heavily to the earth? Are you satisfied with the life of this world rather than the Hereafter? **But what is the enjoyment of worldly life compared to the Hereafter except a [very] little. If you do not go forth, He will punish you with a painful punishment** and will replace you with another people, and you will not harm Him at all. And Allah is over all things competent' **17**

'Those who remained behind rejoiced at their staying [at home] after [the departure of] the Messenger of Allah and disliked to strive with their wealth and their lives in the cause of Allah and said, "Do not go forth in the heat." Say, "The fire of Hell is more intense in heat"- if they would but understand. So let them laugh a little and [then] weep much as recompense for what they used to earn.' **18**

Ibn Umar narrates, 'I heard the Messenger of Allah saying, 'If you trade in 'Eena (riba), and follow the tails of cows, and became content with being farmers, and ignored Jihad, Allah will impose on you a humiliation that would not be taken away until you go back to your religion.' **19**

The meaning of the hadith is that if people ignore Jihad because of their involvement in agriculture and similar affairs, Allah Almighty will unleash upon them their enemies which would bring them humiliation which cannot be eliminated unless they go back to what is a duty upon them to start with and that is Jihad against the non-believers, and being harsh and rough on them, and establishing religion to give Islam and its followers victory and to raise the word of Allah high and to humiliate disbelief and its followers.

This hadith shows that leaving Jihad is leaving Islam because the Messenger of Allah said: "until you go back to your religion."

Abu Bakr (ra) states that, "If any people stop Jihad, Allah will cover them all with punishment." 20

Ibn Asakir narrates that when Abu Bakr became the Khalifah he stood on the pulpit and among what he said was, 'If people do not practice Jihad, Allah will inflict them with poverty.'

One might say that 'I see some people not practicing Jihad nevertheless they are wealthy.' The answer is that wealth is not the amount of money you have, but wealth is a feeling of contentment and satisfaction that exists in the heart. When people stop practicing Jihad they miss out on the booty of war. When they do that and instead turn their attention and effort to making wealth from various other means, they get involved in a lot of prohibited methods of making money. You then rarely find anyone among them whose wealth is all pure halal. They became greedy over miser things of this world. That made them humiliated and they became slaves to money. **But the Mujahid is free of greed** and is depending on Allah for his provisions. Allah provides for him from the booty. He wins it by his sword and it is pure halal.

Abu Hurairah (ra) narrates that the Messenger of Allah said: "Whoever dies and has not fought or had the intention of fighting dies on a branch of hypocrisy." **21**

Abu Umamah (ra) narrates that the Messenger of Allah said: "Whoever has not fought or prepared a fighter or taken care of a fighter in his absence, Allah will strike him with a disaster." 22

- 16 Surah Tawbah 24.
- 17 Surah Tawbah 38-39.
- 18 Surah Tawba 81-82.
- 19 Abu Dawud.
- 20 al Tabarani.
- 21 Saheeh Muslim.
- 22 Abu Dawud.

Ibn Nuhaas

Mashari Al-Ushwaq Ila Masari Al-Ushaaq