

2016

GOD IS ONE

“There is greatness in the fear of GOD, contentment in faith of GOD and honor in humility”

This book contains references from all major religious scriptures (Quran, Christian bible, Jews bible and Vedas). By reading this book you will come to know -

- Major religion of world (Islam, Christianity, Judaism, Hinduism)
- GOD is one without any partners mentioned in all major religion
- Alcohol is prohibited in all major religion
- Concept of messenger and many more

"O mankind! Worship your Lord, who created you and those who were before you so that you may become pious, He is the one who made the earth a bed for you ,and the sky a roof, and sent down water from the sky, then brought forth with it fruits, as a provision for you. So, do not set up parallels to GOD when you know."



Preface

Purpose of compiling and writing this book is not to hurt sentiments of any individual. Purpose of this book is to highlight concept of GOD in all major religions and to convey how important it is to understand Scriptures which we follow. From our childhood we are told and heard that a common man should not read religious text translation on its own because we may misunderstood. This statement is completely false because religion comes from religious scriptures (holy books) and religious books are send by GOD through messenger for mankind to understand and follow. So if we are not reading and understanding message of GOD how would we be able to follow it correctly? These messages are sent by GOD for common man so it should be understandable to common man.

In today's world we learn religion from others not by ourselves. We all are so much involved in this world that we don't think of our end. This life is very short and death is ultimate truth. So we should be prepared for our hereafter before it's too late

“Remember knowledge is life of mind”. “Action without knowledge is useless and knowledge without action is futile”

I devote my effort of compiling and writing this book in name of GOD.

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1.1. Introduction- ISLAM

Islam is a Semitic religion, which has over one billion adherents all over the world. Islam means "submission to the will of God". Muslims accept the Qur'an, as the word of God revealed to His last and final prophet, Muhammad (peace be upon him). Islam states that Allah sent messengers and prophets throughout the ages with the message of Unity of God and accountability in the Hereafter. Islam thus makes it an article of faith to believe in all the earlier prophets, starting with Adam, and continuing with Noah, Abraham, Ishmael, Isaac, Jacob, Moses, David, John the Baptist and Jesus amongst many others (may peace be on them all).

Islam Believes there is only one God.

Islam Believes in Messengers/Prophets.

Islam believes Prophet Muhammad(PBUH) as Last Messenger.

Islam Believes Quran as final and last message from GOD.

Five Pillars of Islam Are:-

1.] FAITH:

“la ilaha illa Llah Muhammadun rasulu'Llah”

“There is no god worthy of worship except God and Muhammad is His messenger”

2.] PRAYER (Namaz)

Salat is the name for the obligatory prayers which are performed five times a day, and are a direct link between the worshipper and God

These five prayers contain verses from the Quran, and are said in Arabic, the language of the Revelatio

3.] THE 'ZAKAT' :-

One of the most important principles of Islam is that all things belong to God, and that wealth is therefore held by human beings in trust. The word zakat means both 'purification' and 'growth'. Our possessions are purified by setting aside a proportion for those in need, and, like the pruning of plants, this cutting back balances and encourages new growth.

Each Muslim calculates his or her own zakat individually. For most purposes this involves the payment each year of two and a half percent of one's capital.

The Prophet said: 'Charity is a necessity for every Muslim.' He was asked: 'What if a person has nothing?' The Prophet replied: 'He should work with his own hands for his benefit and then give something out of such earnings in charity.' The Companions asked: 'What if he is not able to work?' The Prophet said: 'He should help poor and needy persons.' The Companions further asked 'What if he cannot do even that?' The Prophet said 'He should urge others to do good.' The Companions said 'What if he lacks that also?' The Prophet said 'He should check himself from doing evil. That is also charity.'

4.] THE FAST

Every year in the month of Ramadan, all Muslims fast from first light until sundown, abstaining from food, drink, and sexual relations. Those who are sick, elderly, or on a journey, and women who are pregnant or nursing are permitted to break the fast and make up an equal number of days later in the year. If they are physically unable to do this, they must feed a needy person for every day missed. Children begin to fast (and to observe the prayer) from puberty, although many start earlier.

Although the fast is most beneficial to the health, it is regarded principally as a method of self purification. By cutting oneself off from worldly comforts, even for a short time, a fasting person gains true sympathy with those who go hungry as well as growth in one's spiritual life.

5.] PILGRIMAGE (HAJJ)

The annual pilgrimage to Makkah - the Hajj - is an obligation only for those who are physically and financially able to perform it. Nevertheless, about two million people go to Makkah each year from every corner of the globe providing a unique opportunity for those of different nations to meet one another. Although Makkah is always filled with visitors, the annual Hajj begins in the twelfth month of the Islamic year (which is lunar, not solar, so that Hajj and Ramadan fall sometimes in summer, sometimes in winter). Pilgrims wear special clothes: simple garments which strip away distinctions of class and culture, so that all stand equal before God.

1.2. Introduction- CHRISTIANITY

Christianity is a Semitic religion, which claims to have nearly 1.2 billion adherents all over the world. Christianity owes its name to Jesus Christ (peace be on him). The Holy Bible is the sacred scripture of the Christians:

a) The Bible is divided into two parts, the **Old Testament** and the **New Testament**. The Old Testament is the Holy Scripture of the Jews and contains records of all the prophets of the Jews that came before Jesus (pbuh).

The New Testament contains records of the life of **Jesus (pbuh)**.

b) The complete Bible, i.e. the Old Testament and the New Testament put together, contains 73 books. However, the Protestant Bible i.e. the King James Version, contains only 66 books as they consider 7 books of the Old Testament to be apocrypha, i.e. of doubtful authority.

Therefore the Old Testament of the Catholics, contains 46 books and that of the Protestants, 39 books. However the New Testament of both these sects contains 27 books.

Position of Jesus (pbuh) in Islam:

- Islam is the only non-Christian faith, which makes it an article of faith to believe in Jesus (pbuh). No Muslim is a Muslim if he does not believe in Jesus (pbuh).
- Muslims believe that he was one of the mightiest Messengers of Allah (swt).
- Muslims believe that he was born miraculously, without any male intervention, which many modern day Christians do not believe.
- Muslims believe he was the Messiah translated Christ (pbuh).
- Muslims believe that he gave life to the dead with God's permission.
- Muslims believe that he healed those born blind, and the lepers with God's permission.

[The Bible, Mathew 5:17-20]

"Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the Prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil. For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled.

"Whosoever therefore shall break one of these least commandments, and shall teach men so, he

shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven; but whosoever shall do and teach them, the same shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven."

"For I say unto you, That except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven."

God Sent Jesus' (pbuh)

The Bible mentions the prophetic nature of Jesus (pbuh) mission in the following verses:

(i)"... and the word which ye hear is not mine, but the Father's which sent me."

[The Bible, John 14:24]

(ii)"And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou has sent."

[The Bible, John 17:3]

Note: Christians believe in Jesus (P.B.UH) to whom Muslim believes as a Prophet of GOD

1.3. Introduction- HINDUISM

The most popular among the Aryan religions is Hinduism. 'Hindu' is actually a Persian word that stands for the inhabitants of the region beyond the Indus Valley. However, in common parlance, Hinduism is a blanket term for an assortment of religious beliefs, most of which are based on the Vedas, the Upanishads and the Bhagavad Gita.

INTRODUCTION TO HINDU SCRIPTURES.

There are several sacred scriptures of the Hindus. Among these are the Vedas, Upanishads and the Puranas.

1. VEDAS:

- The word Veda is derived from vid which means to know, knowledge par excellence or sacred wisdom. There are four principal divisions of the Vedas (although according to their number, they amount to 1131 out of which about a dozen are available). According to Maha Bhashya of Patanjali, there are 21 branches of Rigveda, 9 types of Atharvaveda, 101 branches of Yajurveda and 1000 of Samveda).
- The Rigveda, the Yajurveda and the Samveda are considered to be more ancient books and are known as Trai Vidya or the 'Triple Sciences'. The Rigveda is the oldest and has been

compiled in three long and different periods of time. The 4th Veda is the Atharvaveda, which is of a later date.

- There is no unanimous opinion regarding the date of compilation or revelation of the four Vedas. According to Swami Dayanand, founder of the Arya Samaj, the Vedas were revealed 1310 million years ago. According to other scholars, they are not more than 4000 years old.
- Similarly, there are differing opinions regarding the places where these books were compiled and the Rishis to whom these Scriptures were given. In spite of these differences, the Vedas are considered to be the most authentic of the Hindu Scriptures and the real foundations of the Hindu Dharma.

2. UPANISHADS:

The word 'Upanishad' is derived from Upa meaning near, Ni which means down and Shad means to sit. Therefore 'Upanishad' means sitting down near. Groups of pupils sit near the teacher to learn from him the secret doctrines.

- According to Samkara, 'Upanishad' is derived from the root word Sad which means 'to loosen', 'to reach' or 'to destroy', with Upa and ni as prefix; therefore 'Upanishad' means Brahma-Knowledge by which ignorance is loosened or destroyed.
- The number of Upanishads exceeds 200 though the Indian tradition puts it at 108. There are 10 principal Upanishads. However, some consider them to be more than 10, while others 18.
- The Vedanta meant originally the Upanishads, though the word is now used for the system of philosophy based on the Upanishad. Literally, Vedanta means the end of the Veda, Vedasua-antah, and the conclusion as well as the goal of Vedas. The Upanishads are the concluding portion of the Vedas and chronologically they come at the end of the Vedic period.
- Some Pundits consider the Upanishads to be more superior to the Vedas.

3. PURANAS:

Next in order of authenticity are the Puranas which are the most widely read scriptures. It is believed that the Puranas contain the history of the creation of the universe, history of the early Aryan tribes, life stories of the divines and deities of the Hindus. It is also believed that the Puranas are revealed books like the Vedas, which were revealed simultaneously with the Vedas or sometime close to it.

Maharishi Vyasa has divided the Puranas into 18 voluminous parts. He also arranged the Vedas under various heads.

Chief among the Puranas is a book known as Bhavishya Purana. It is called so because it is believed to give an account of future events. The Hindus consider it to be the word of God. Maharishi Vyasa is considered to be just the compiler of the book.

4. ITIHAAS:

The two epics of Hinduism are the Ramayana and the Mahabharata

A. Ramayana:

According to Ramanuja, the great scholar of Ramayana, there are more than 300 different types of Ramayana: Tulsidas Ramayana, Kumbha Ramayana. Though the outline of Ramayana is same, the details and contents differ.

Valmiki's Ramayana:

Unlike the Mahabharata, the Ramayana appears to be the work of one person – the sage Valmiki, who probably composed it in the 3rd century BC. Its best-known recension (by Tulsi Das, 1532-1623) consists of 24,000 rhymed couplets of 16-syllable lines organised into 7 books. The poem incorporates many ancient legends and draws on the sacred books of the Vedas. It describes the efforts of Kosala's heir, Rama, to regain his throne and rescue his wife, Sita, from the demon King of Lanka.

Valmiki's Ramayana is a Hindu epic tradition whose earliest literary version is a Sanskrit poem attributed to the sage Valmiki. Its principal characters are said to present ideal models of personal, familial, and social behavior and hence are considered to exemplify Dharma, the principle of moral order.

B. Mahabharata:

The nucleus of the Mahabharata is the war of eighteen days fought between the Kauravas, the hundred sons of Dhritarashtra and Pandavas, the five sons of Pandu. The epic entails all the circumstances leading up to the war. Involved in this Kurukshetra battle were almost all the kings of India joining either of the two parties. The result of this war was the total annihilation of Kauravas and their party. Yudhishtira, the head of the Pandavas, became the sovereign monarch of Hastinapura. His victory is supposed to symbolise the victory of good over evil. But with the progress of years, new matters and episodes relating to the various aspects of human life, social, economic, political, moral and religious as also fragments of other heroic legends came to be added to the aforesaid nucleus and this phenomenon continued for centuries until it acquired the present

shape. The Mahabharata represents a whole literature rather than one single and unified work, and contains many multifarious things.

C. Bhagavad Gita:

Bhagavad Gita is a part of Mahabharata. It is the advice given by Krishna to Arjun on the battlefield of Kurukshetra. It contains the essence of the Vedas and is the most popular of all the Hindu Scriptures. It contains 18 chapters.

The Bhagavad Gita is one of the most widely read and revered of the works sacred to the Hindus. It is their chief devotional book, and has been for centuries the principal source of religious inspiration for many thousands of Hindus.

The Gita is a dramatic poem, which forms a small part of the larger epic, the Mahabharata. It is included in the sixth book (Bhismaparvan) of the Mahabharata and documents one tiny event in a huge epic tale.

The Bhagavad Gita tells a story of a moral crisis faced by Arjuna, which is solved through the interaction between Arjuna, a Pandava warrior hesitating before battle, and Krishna, his charioteer and teacher. The Bhagavad Gita relates a brief incident in the main story of a rivalry and eventually a war between two branches of a royal family. In that brief incident - a pause on the battlefield just as the battle is about to begin - Krishna, one chief on one side (also believed to be the Lord incarnate), is presented as responding to the doubts of Arjuna. The poem is the dialogue through which Arjuna's doubts were resolved by Krishna's teachings.

1.4. Introduction- JUDAISM

Judaism is one of the important Semitic religions. Its followers are known as Jews and they believe in the prophetic mission of Prophet Moses (pbuh). Jews Believe in One GOD. Judaism is an ancient monotheistic religion, with the Torah as its foundational text. Judaism is considered by religious Jews to be the expression of the covenantal relationship that God established with the Children of Israel. Judaism thus begins with ethical monotheism: the belief that God is one and is concerned with the actions of humankind.

Note: Jews believe in Moses (P.B.U.H) to whom Muslims and Christians believe as a prophet of GOD as well

2.1. GOD is one - ISLAM

The Most Concise Definition of God

"Say: He is Allah,

The One and Only.

"Allah, the Eternal, Absolute.

"He begets not, nor is He begotten.

And there is none like unto Him."

[Al-Qur'an 112:1-4]

"If there were, in the heavens

And the earth, other gods

Besides Allah, there would

Have been confusion in both!

But glory to Allah,

The Lord of the Throne:

(High is He) above

What they attribute to Him!"

[Al-Qur'an 21:22]

If there were more than one God, they would have taken away what they created. The Qur'an says:

"No son did Allah beget,

Nor is there any god

Along with Him: (if there were

Many gods), behold, each god

Would have taken away

What he had created,

And some would have

Lorded it over others!

Glory to Allah! (He is free)

From the (sort of) things

They attribute to Him!"

[Al-Qur'an 23:91]

2.2. GOD is one - CHRISTIANITY

The following verse from the book of Deuteronomy contains an exhortation from Moses (pbuh):

"Shama Israelu Adonai Ila Hayno Adna Ikhad".

It is a Hebrew quotation which means:

"Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God is one Lord"

[The Bible, Deuteronomy 6:4]

2.3. GOD is one – HINDUISM

- "Ekam Evadvitiam"

"He is one only without a second."

[Chandogya Upanishad (Chapter 6, Section 2, Verse 1)]

(The Principal Upanishad by S. Radhakrishnan pg. 447 & 448)

(Sacred Books of the East Volume 1, the Upanishads Part I Page 93)

- "Nacasya kascij janita na cadhipah"

"Of Him there are neither parents nor Lord."

(Shwetashvatara Upanishad 6:9)

(The Principal Upanishad by S. Radhakrishnan pg. 745)

(and in Sacred books of the East volume 15, the Upanishads Part II Page 263)

The oldest and most sacred amongst all the Vedas is the Rigveda.

- Rigveda Book no. 1, Hymn No. 164, verse 46

It is mentioned in Rigveda Book no. 1, hymn No. 164 verse 46

"Ekam sat vipra bahudha vadanti"

"Sages (learned Priests) call one God by many names".

(Rigveda 1:164:46)

Truth is one, God is one, sages call it by various names.

A similar message is given in Rigveda, Book 10, hymn 114, verse 5.

➤ **Rigveda Book 2 hymn 1**

Rigveda gives no less than 33 different attributes to Almighty God. Several of these attributes are mentioned in Rigveda Book 2 hymn 1

➤ **Rigveda Book 8 hymn 1 verse 1**

It is mentioned in Rigveda

“Ma Chidanyadvi Shansata”

“Do not worship anybody but Him, the Divine One, Praise Him alone”

(Rigveda 8:1:1)

(Rigveda Samhiti Vol. IX, pg. 1 & 2 by Swami Satyaprakash Sarasvati & Satyakam Vidhya Lankar)

➤ **Rigveda Book no. VI, Hymn 45, verse 16**

It is mentioned in Rigveda

“Ya Eka Ittamushtuhi”

“Praise Him who is the matchless & alone”.

(Rigveda 6:45:16)

(Hymns of Rigveda by Ralph T. H. Griffith pg. 648)

The Brahma Sutra of Hindu Vedanta is:

‘Ekam Brahm, dvitiya naste neh na naste kinchan”

“Bhagwan ek hi hai dusara nahi hai, nahi hai, nahi hai, zara bhi nahi hai”.

“There is only one God, not the second, not at all, not at all, not in the least bit”.

2.4. GOD is one – JUDAISM

The following verse from the book of Deuteronomy contains an exhortation from Moses (pbuh):

➤ "Shama Israelu Adonai Ila Hayno Adna Ikhad"

It is a Hebrew quotation which means:

"Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God is one Lord"

[The Bible, Deuteronomy 6:4]

The following verses are from the Book of Isaiah:

- "I, even I, am the Lord; and beside me there is no saviour."
[The Bible, Isaiah 43:11]
- "I am Lord, and there is none else There is no God besides me."
[The Bible, Isaiah 45 : 5]
- "I am God, and there is none else; I am God, and there is none like me."
[The Bible, Isaiah 46:9]

3.1 Prohibition of Idol worship - ISLAM

"Remember Abraham said: 'O my Lord! make this city one of peace and security: and preserve me and my sons from worshipping idols.' **(The Noble Quran, 14:35)**"

Such (is the Pilgrimage): whoever honors' the sacred rites of God, for him it is good in the Sight of his Lord. Lawful to you (for food in Pilgrimage) are cattle, except those mentioned to you (as exception): but shun the abomination of idols, and shun the word that is false. **(The Noble Quran, 22:30)**"

Verily ye, (unbelievers), and the (false) gods that ye worship besides Allah, are (but) fuel for Hell ! To it will ye (surely) come ! (The Noble Quran, 21:98)". And "Lo! Abraham said to his father Azar: "Takest thou idols for gods? For I see thee and thy people in manifest error. **(The Noble Quran, 6:74)**"

We took the Children of Israel (with safety) across the sea. They came upon a people devoted entirely to some idols they had. They said: 'O Moses! fashion for us a god like unto the gods they have.' He said: 'Surely ye are a people without knowledge.' As to these folk,- the cult they are in is (but) a fragment of a ruin, and vain is the (worship) which they practice. **(The Noble Quran, 7:138-139)**"

3.2 Prohibition of Idol worship – CHRISTIANITY

Old Testament condemns idol worship in the following verses:

"Thou shalt have no other gods before me."

"Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth:"

"Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God."

[The Bible, Exodus 20:3-5]

A similar message is repeated in the book of Deuteronomy:

"Thou shalt have none other gods before me."

"Thou shalt not make thee any graven image, or any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that in the earth beneath, or that is in the water beneath the earth."

"Thou shalt not bow down thyself unto them, nor serve them; for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God."

[The Bible, Deuteronomy 5:7-9]

3.3 Prohibition of Idol worship – HINDUISM

Shwetashvatara Upanishad Chapter 4 verse 19

“Na tasya pratima asti”

“There is no likeness of Him”.

(Shwetashvatara Upanishad 4:19)

(The Principal Upanishad by S. Radhakrishnan pg 736 & 737)

(And in Sacred books of the East Volume 15, the Upanishads part II, Page no. 253)

Shwetashvatara Upanishad Chapter 4 verse 20

“na samdrse tisthati rupam asya, na caksusa pasyati kas canainam”.

“His form cannot be seen, no one sees Him with the eye”.

(Shwetashvatara Upanishad 4:20)

(The Principal Upanishad by S. Radhakrishnan pg. 737)

(And in Sacred books of the East Volume 15, the Upanishad part II, Page no. 253)

Yajurveda, Chapter 32, Verse 3

“na tasya pratima asti”

There is no image of Him(Translation)

It further says as He is unborn, He deserves our worship

There is no image of him whose glory verily is great. He sustains within himself all luminous objects like the sun etc. may he not harm me, this is my prayer. As he is unborn, he deserves our worship.

(The Yajurveda by Devi Chand M.A. page 377)

Yajurveda Chapter 40 Verse 8

“He is bodiless and pure”.

(Yajurveda 40:8)

(Yajurveda Samhita by Ralph I. H. Griffith pg. 538)

Yajurved Chapter 40 Verse 9

“Andhatma pravishanti ye assambhuti mupaste”

“They enter darkness, those who worship **natural things.**”

E.g. worship of natural elements air, water, fire, etc.

(Yajurveda 40:9)

It further continues and says

“They sink deeper in darkness those who worship sambhuti i.e. created things”

E.g. created things such as table, chair, idols, etc.

(Yajurveda Samhita by Ralph T. H. Griffith pg. 538)

Na tasya pratima asti”

“There is no image of Him”.

(Yajurveda 32:3)

BHAGWAD GEETA Chapter 7, Verse 20

Bhagwad Geeta mentions

“Those whose intelligence has been stolen by material desires worship demigods” that is “Those who are materialistic, they worship demigods” i.e. others as deities besides the True God.

(Bhagwad Geeta 7:20)

It is mentioned in Bhagavad Gita

“He who knows Me as the unborn, as the beginning-less, as the Supreme Lord of all the worlds...”

(Bhagwad Geeta 10:3)

3.4 Prohibition of Idol worship – JUDAISM

Judaism condemns idol worship in the following verses:

"Thou shalt have no other gods before me."

"Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth."

"Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them; for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God."

[The Bible, Exodus 20:3-5]

A similar message is repeated in the book of Deuteronomy:

"Thou shalt have none other gods before me."

"Thou shalt not make thee any graven image, or any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that in the earth beneath, or that is in the water beneath the earth."

"Thou shalt not bow down thyself unto them, nor serve them; for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God."

[The Bible, Deuteronomy 5:7-9]

4.1 Concept of messenger – ISLAM

Allah (swt) need not come down personally for giving the instruction manual. He chooses a man amongst men to deliver the message and communicates with him at a higher level through the medium of revelations. Such chosen men are called messengers and prophets of God.

The Qur'an says:

Deaf, dumb, and blind,

They will not return (to the path)." [Al-Qur'an 2:18]

Many messengers have been sent by God.

"We have sent messengers before you, some of them we mentioned to you, and some We did not mention to you" **40:78 (also 4:164)**

The Quran tells us that God sends a messenger to every community:

To every people (was sent) a Messenger: when their Messenger comes (before them), the matter will be judged between them with justice, and they will not be wronged.

(Al Qur'an 10:47)

For We assuredly sent amongst every people a messenger (with the command), "Serve Allah and eschew Evil": of the people were some whom Allah guided, and some on whom Error became inevitably (established). So travel through the earth, and see what was the end of those who denied (the Truth).

(Al Qur'an 16:36)

And there never was a people, without a warner having lived among them (In the past).

(Al Qur'an 35:24)

And to every people a guide.

(Al Qur'an 13:7)

25 PROPHETS ARE MENTIONED BY NAME IN THE QUR'AN

There are 25 Prophets mentioned by name in the Glorious Qur'an. Some of such prophets are: Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Jesus, and Muhammad (peace be upon them all)

PREVIOUS PROPHETS WERE SENT ONLY FOR THEIR PEOPLE

All the prophets that came before Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) were sent for their people and nation, and the complete message they preached was meant only for that time

PROPHET MUHAMMAD (PBUH) SENT FOR WHOLE OF HUMANKIN Since Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) was the last and final messenger of Allah (swt), he was not sent for only Muslims or the Arabs but he was sent for the whole of Humankind. It is mentioned in the Qur'an:

We sent you not, but As a mercy for all creatures

(Al Qur'an 21:107)

We have not sent you but as a universal (Messenger) to men, giving them glad tidings, and warning them (Against sin), but most men understand not. (Al Qur'an 34:28)

It is mentioned in Sahih Bukhari:

"Allah's Messenger (pbuh) said every prophet used to be sent to his nation only but I have been sent to whole of humankind".

(Sahih Bukhari Vol. 1, Book of Salaah Chapter 56 Hadith 429)

PROPHET MUHAMMAD (PBUH) IS THE LAST AND FINAL MESSENGER

It is mentioned in Surah Al-Ahzab:

Muhammad is not the father of any of your men, but (he is) the Messenger of Allah, And the Seal of the Prophets: And Allah has full knowledge of all things

(Al Qur'an 33:40)

Say, O Mankind! truly I am a Messenger to you all from Allah to Whom belongs the kingdom of the heavens and the earth. There is no god but He. He gives life and He causes death. So believe in Allah and His Messenger, the Prophet, the Immaculate one, who believes in Allah and His words, and follow him that you may be rightly guided.

(7:159)

Those who follow the Messenger, the Immaculate one, whom they find mentioned in the Torah and the Gospel which are with them. He enjoins on them good and forbids them evil, and makes lawful for them the good things and forbids them the bad, and removes from them their burdens and the shackles that were upon them. So those who shall believe in him, and honour and support him, and follow the light that has been sent down with him - these shall prosper.

(7:158)

Verses 83-86 of Sura 6 lists 18 of these prophets, they are:

1- Abraham (also named as a prophet in 19:41 and 33:7)

2- Isaac (also in 19:49 and 37:112)

3- Jacob (also in 19:49)

4- Noah (also in 33:7)

5- David (also in 17:55)

6- Solomon

7- Job

8- Joseph

9- Moses (Iso in 19:51 and 33:7)

10- Aaron (also in 19:53)

11- Zachariah

12- John (also in 3:39)

13- Jesus (also in 19:30 and 33:7)

14- Elias

15- Ismail (19:54)

16- Elisha

17- Jonah

18- Lot

If we add the names of the two prophets:

19- Idris (named a prophet in 19:56)

20- Muhammad (who is confirmed to be the last of the prophets (33:40)

Whenever God mentions prophet hood in the Quran, He mentions scripture. The following are some examples:

"Never would a human being whom God blessed with the scripture and prophethood say to the people, "Idolise me beside God." Instead, (he would say), "Devote yourselves absolutely to your Lord alone," according to the scripture you preach and the teachings you learn." 3:79

"Those were the ones to whom we have given the scripture, wisdom, and prophethood. If these people disbelieve, we will substitute others in their place, and the new people will not be disbelievers." 6:89

"We granted him Isaac and Jacob, we assigned to his descendants prophethood and the scriptures, we endowed him with his due recompense in this life, and in the Hereafter he will surely be with the righteous." 29:27

"We have given the Children of Israel the scripture, wisdom, and prophethood, and provided them with good provisions; we bestowed upon them more blessings than any other people." 45:16

"We sent Noah and Abraham, and we granted their descendants prophethood and the scripture. Some of them were guided, while many were wicked." 57:26

"We have sent Our messengers with clear proofs and we brought down with them the scripture and the balance so that people may uphold justice" 57:25

"Muhammad was not the father of any of your men, but he was a messenger of God and the seal of the prophets. God is knowledgeable of all things" 33:40

"They have set up their religious leaders and scholars as lords, instead of God . . ." 9:31

4.2 Concept of messenger – CHRISTIANITY

The following statement from the Bible supports the Islamic belief that Jesus (pbuh) was a prophet of God.

"Ye men of Israel, hear these words; Jesus of Nazareth, a man approved of God among you by miracles and wonders and signs, which God did by him in the midst of you, as ye yourselves also know."

[The Bible, Acts 2:22]

"And behold, one came and said unto him, 'Good Master, what good thing shall I do, that I may have eternal life?'

And he said unto him, 'Why callest thou me good? There is none good but one, that is, God: but if

thou wilt enter into life, keep the commandments.' "

[The Bible, Mathew 19:16-17]

(i)"... and the word which ye hear is not mine, but the Father's which sent me."

[The Bible, John 14:24]

(ii)"And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou has sent."

[The Bible, John 17:3]

4.3 Concept of messenger – HINDUISM

Note: This lengthy passage from the Holy Quran not only mentions the purpose of the advent of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) but also states that earlier scriptures contain prophecies regarding his advent. Not only the Jewish and Christian scriptures but also the Hindu scriptures contain many prophecies about the Holy Prophet of Islam.

Among the four Vedas of the Hindus, Athra Veda occupies a prominent position. It is also known as Brahma Ved (i.e. Divine knowledge). It contains the following prophecy:

O people! listen to these words with reverence. A very praise-worthy person will appear among the people. He will accept him from among 60090 enemies. His means of transport would be 20 camels . His name will soar high and then return. This great Rishi will have 100 gold coins, 10 pearl necklaces, 300 Arab horses and 10,000 cows.

(Athra Ved Kantam 20-127, 70-1-3)

Here many characteristics of the Holy Prophet of Islam have been mentioned . The Promised Rishi is called praiseworthy. The word Muhammad itself means worthy of praise. He and his companions used camels as means of transport whereas for the Rishis of India, the use of camel is forbidden **(Manu Smrithi 5:8)**. When the Holy Prophet Muhammad, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, appeared in Arabia, the population of the Arabs was stated as a little more than 60,000. The entire population had become his enemies. Almighty God protected him against his enemies. The Holy Quran also says:

And Allah will protect thee from men.

(5:68)

Soaring high and returning refers to his experience of Miraj (Spiritual Ascent). The 100 gold coins refer to his companions who migrated twice to Abyssinia. The 10 pearl necklaces signify Ashra-Mubashera, the ten companions of the Holy Prophet, regarding whom God gave the glad tidings of Paradise in this world itself. These are Abu Bakr, Umar, Usman, Ali, Talha, Zubair, Abdur Rahman ibn Auf, Sa'ad ibn Abi Waqqas, Sa'ad ibn Zaid and Abu Ubaidah (may Allah be pleased with them). The 300 Arab horses signify the 300 companions of the Holy Prophet who took part in the battle of Badr. They numbered 313. Eight of them could not participate in the battle. One of them died before the battle, and four of them were small children. Thus the actual number of people who

fought in the battle of Badr together with the Holy Prophet was 300(three hundred). 10,000 cows signify the ten thousand holy people who entered Mecca triumphantly with him on his return.

Bhavisyath Puran also contains a prophecy regarding the advent of the Holy Prophet. Maharishi Vyas Muni occupies an eminent position among the Hindus because of his vast knowledge and wisdom, and God-given capabilities. In addition to other religious literature, he has written 18 Puranas such as Brahma Puran, Bhagath Puran. The 18th Puran is named Bhavisyath Puran. It contains prophecies pertaining to the future. According to the beliefs of the Hindus this book contains Divine revelations and prophecies. This Bhavisyath Puran contains the following prophecy regarding the Holy Prophet:

A spiritual reformer will come from a foreign land (outside Bharat) with his disciples (companions). His name will be Mahamad (Muhammad). He will dwell in a desert.
(Bhavisyath Purana 3:5-8)

Here the name of the spiritual reformer is clearly given as Muhammad. Generally in the Vedas all countries outside Bharat are referred to as Mlech. The foreign land is said to be in a desert. Here the Holy Prophet's companions are especially mentioned. Perhaps there is hardly any other prophet who had so many companions who had moulded their lives in the manner of their prophet. Maharishi Vyas Muni has mentioned the following qualities of this Muhammad Rishi and his followers:

His followers will perform circumcision. They will not keep their hair in the form of Choti as the Brahmans do. They will keep beard. They will bring about a revolution. They will call with a loud voice (i.e., instead of using a bell to call the people for prayer, they will call people to prayer in a loud voice by 'Azan'). They will eat meat of animals other than that of swine. Their civilization will be called Muslay (Muslim).

(Bhavishyat Puran Vol. 3 verse:3)

Without any interpretation, all these characteristics agree completely with the characteristics of the Holy Prophet of Islam Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) and his followers. In short, all the prophecies of the divine books of the Hindu religion have been fulfilled in the person of the Holy Prophet of Islam.

Note: These are the finding which we have but we will suggest to the reader to go back to these references and confirm on his own.

4.4 Concept of messenger – JUDAISM

Exodus Chapter 9 v1

“Then the LORD said unto Moses: 'Go in unto Pharaoh, and tell him: Thus saith the LORD, the God of the Hebrews: Let My people go, that they may serve Me”.

Deuteronomy Chapter 34 V 5

“So Moses the servant of the LORD died there in the land of Moab, according to the word of the LORD”.

Leviticus Chapter 24 v1 & v2

And the LORD spoke unto Moses, saying:

'Command the children of Israel, that they bring unto thee pure olive oil beaten for the light, to cause a lamp to burn continually

Leviticus Chapter 24 v13,v14 & v15

And the LORD spoke unto Moses, saying:

'Bring forth him that hath cursed without the camp; and let all that heard him lay their hands upon his head, and let all the congregation stone him.

And thou shalt speak unto the children of Israel, saying: Whosoever curseth his God shall bear his sin

Exodus Chapter 20 V 18, 19

“And the LORD said unto Moses: Thus thou shalt say unto the children of Israel: Ye yourselves have seen that I have talked with you from heaven”

“And Moses did as the LORD commanded him”

5.1 Prohibition of Alcohol - ISLAM

Surah Al Baqarah (2:219)

They ask you about intoxicants and games of chance. Say: In both of them there is a great sin and means of profit for men, and their sin is greater than their profit. And they ask you as to what they should spend. Say: What you can spare. Thus does Allah make clear to you the communications, that you may ponder

Quran Surah, Nisaa 4: 43

"O you who believe Approach not prayers With a mind befogged (intoxicated) Until you can understand All that you say..."

Qur'an 2:219]

“They ask you about WINE (Khamr) and gambling. Say, “In them is great sin and [yet, some] benefit for people. But their sin is greater than their benefit.”

Qur'an 5:90]

“O you who have believed, indeed, INTOXICANTS (Khamr), gambling, [sacrificing on] stone alters [to other than Allah], and divining arrows are but defilement from the WORK of SATAN, so avoid it that you may be successful.”

[Qur'an 5:91]

“Satan only wants to cause between you animosity and hatred through INTOXICANTS and gambling and to avert you from the remembrance of Allah and from prayer. So will you not desist?”

Quran [Sunan Nasa'i 5585]

“Every intoxicant is Haram, every intoxicant is Khamr”

Quran [Sunan Nasa'i 5610]

“Anything which intoxicates in a large quantity, is prohibited even in a small quantity.”(307)

5.2 Prohibition of Alcohol – CHRISTIANITY

The Biblical terms for wine (yayin in Hebrew and oinos in Greek) are used in Scripture to refer to the juice of the grape, whether fermented or unfermented. This significant finding discredits the popular claim that the Bible knows only fermented wine, which it approves when used moderately. The truth of the matter is that the Bible knows both fermented wine, which it disapproves, and unfermented grape juice, which it approves

Contrary to popular opinion, in the ancient world the preservation of grape juice unfermented was a relatively simple process. It was accomplished by boiling down the juice to a syrup, or by separating the fermentable pulp from the juice of the grape by means of filtration, or by placing the grape juice in sealed jars which were immersed in a pool of cold water, or by fumigating the wine jars with sulphur before sealing them. The use of such techniques clearly indicates that the means of preserving grape juice without fermentation were known and used in the ancient world." (REF. Bacchiocchi, Ibid)

[Proverbs 20:1]

“Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is DECEIVED thereby is not wise.”

[Ephesians 5:18]

“And be not DRUNK with wine.”

1) Genesis 9:20-26 - Noah became drunk; the result was immorality and family trouble.

- 2) Genesis 19:30-38 - Lot was so drunk he did not know what he was doing; this led to immorality
- 3) Leviticus 10:9-11 - God commanded priests not to drink so that they could tell the difference between the holy and the unholy.
- 4) Numbers 6:3 - The Nazarites were told to eat or drink nothing from the grape vine.
- 5) Deuteronomy 21:20 - A drunken son was stubborn and rebellious.
- 6) Deuteronomy 29:5-6 - God gave no grape juice to Israel nor did they have intoxicating drink in the wilderness.
- 7) Deuteronomy 32:33 - Intoxicating wine is like the poison of serpents, the cruel venom of asps.
- 8) Judges 13:4, 7, 14 - Samson was to be a Nazarite for life. His mother was told not to drink wine or strong drink.
- 9) 1 Samuel 1:14-15 - Accused, Hannah said she drank no wine.
- 10) 1 Samuel 25:32-38 - Nabal died after a drunken spree.
- 11) 2 Samuel 11:13 - By getting Uriah drunk, David hoped to cover his sin.
- 12) 2 Samuel 13:28-29 - Amnon was drunk when he was killed.
- 13) 1 Kings 16:8-10 - The king was drinking himself into drunkenness when he was assassinated
- 14) 1 Kings 20:12-21 - Ben-Hadad and 32 other kings were drinking when they were attacked and defeated by the Israelites.
- 15) Esther 1:5-12 - The king gave each one all the drink he wanted. The king was intoxicated when he commanded the queen to come.
- 16) Psalm 75:8 - The Lord's anger is pictured as mixed wine poured out and drunk by the wicked.
- 17) Proverbs 4:17 - Alcoholic drink is called the wine of violence.
- 18) Proverbs 20:1 - Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging.
- 19) Proverbs 23:19-20 - A wise person will not be among the drinkers of alcoholic beverages.
- 20) Proverbs 23:21 - Drunkenness causes poverty.
- 21) Proverbs 23:29-30 - Drinking causes woe, sorrow, fighting, babbling, wounds without cause and red eyes.

- 22) Proverbs 23:31 - God instructs not to look at intoxicating drinks.
- 23) Proverbs 23:32 - Alcoholic drinks bite like a serpent, sting like an adder.
- 24) Proverbs 23:33 - Alcohol causes the drinker to have strange and adulterous thoughts, produces willfulness, and prevents reformation.
- 25) Proverbs 23:34 - Alcohol makes the drinker unstable
- 26) Proverbs 23:35 - Alcohol makes the drinker insensitive to pain so he does not perceive it as a warning. Alcohol is habit forming.
- 27) Proverb 31:4-5 - Kings, Princes, and others who rule and judge must not drink alcohol. Alcohol perverts good judgment.
- 28) Proverbs 31:6-7 - Strong drink could be given to those about to perish or those in pain. Better anesthetics are available today.
- 29) Ecclesiastes 2:3 - The king tried everything, including intoxicating drink, to see if it satisfied. It did not. (Ecclesiastes 12:8)
- 30) Ecclesiastes 10:17 - A land is blessed when its leaders do not drink.
- 31) Isaiah 5:11-12 - Woe to those who get up early to drink and stay up late at night to get drunk.
- 32) Isaiah 5:22 - Woe to "champion" drinkers and "experts" at mixing drinks.
- 33) Isaiah 19:14 - Drunken men stagger in their vomit.
- 34) Isaiah 22:12-13 - The Israelites choose to drink; their future looks hopeless to them.
- 35) Isaiah 24:9 - Drinkers cannot escape the consequences when God judges.
- 36) Isaiah 28:1 - God pronounces woe on the drunkards of Ephraim.
- 37) Isaiah 28:3 - Proud drunkards shall be trodden down.
- 38) Isaiah 28:7 - Priests and prophets stagger and reel from beer and wine, err in vision, and stumble in judgment.
- 39) Isaiah 28:8 - Drinkers' tables are covered with vomit and filth.
- 40) Isaiah 56:9-12 - Drinkers seek their own gain and expect tomorrow to be just like today.
- 41) Jeremiah 35:2-14 - The Rechabites drank no grape juice or intoxicating wine and were blessed.

- 42) Ezekiel 44:21 - Again God instructed the priests not to drink wine.
- 43) Daniel 1:5-17 - Daniel refused the king's intoxicating wine and was blessed for it along with his abstaining friends.
- 44) Daniel 5:1 - Belshazzar, ruler of Babylon; led his people in drinking.
- 45) Daniel 5:2-3 - The king, along with his nobles, wives, and concubines, drank from the goblets which had been taken from God's temple.
- 46) Daniel 5:4 - Drinking wine was combined with praising false gods.
- 47) Daniel 5:23 - God sent word to Belshazzar that punishment would be swift for the evil he had committed.
- 48) Hosea 4:11 - Intoxicating wine takes away intelligence.
- 49) Hosea 7:5 - God reproves princes for drinking.
- 50) Joel 1:5 - Drunkards awake to see God's judgment.
- 51) Joel 3:3 - The enemy is judged for selling girls for wine.
- 52) Amos 2:8 - Unrighteous acts of Israel included the drinking of wine which had been taken for the payment of fines.
- 53) Amos 2:12 - Israel is condemned for forcing Nazarites to drink wine.
- 54) Micah 2:11 - Israelites are eager to follow false teachers who prophesy plenty of intoxicating drinks.
- 55) Nahum 1:10 - The drunkards of Nineveh will be destroyed by God.
- 56) Habakkuk 2:5 - A man is betrayed by wine.
- 57) Habakkuk 2:15 - Woe to him that gives his neighbor drink.
- 58) Habakkuk 2:16 - Drinking leads to shame.
- 59) Matthew 24:48-51 - A drinking servant is unprepared for his Lord's return.
- 60) Luke 1:15 - John the Baptist drank neither grape juice nor wine.
- 61) Luke 12:45 - Christ warned against drunkenness.
- 62) Luke 21:34 - Drunkenness will cause a person not to be ready for the Lord's return.

- 63) Romans 13:13 - Do not walk in drunkenness or immorality.
- 64) Romans 14:21 - Do not do anything that will hurt your testimony as a believer.
- 65) 1 Corinthians 5:11 - If a Christian brother is a drinker, do not associate with him.
- 66) 1 Corinthians 6:10 - Drunkards will not inherit the kingdom of God
- 67) Galatians 5:21 - Acts of the sinful nature, such as drunkenness, will prohibit a person from inheriting the kingdom of God.
- 68) Ephesians 5:18 - In contrast to being drunk with wine, the believer is to be filled with the Spirit.
- 69) 1 Thessalonians 5:6-7 - Christians are to be alert and self-controlled, belonging to the day. Drunkards belong to the night and darkness.
- 70) 1 Timothy 3:2-3 - Bishops (elders) are to be temperate, sober, and not near any wine.
- 71) 1 Timothy 3:8 - Deacons are to be worthy of respect and not drinkers.
- 72) 1 Timothy 3:11 - Deacons' wives are to be temperate and sober.
- 73) Titus 1:7-8 - An overseer is to be disciplined.
- 74) Titus 2:2-3 - The older men and older women of the church are to be temperate and not addicted to wine.
- 75) 1 Peter 4:3-4 - The past life of drunkenness and carousing has no place in the Christian's life

5.3 Prohibition of Alcohol – HINDUISM

Manu Smriti Chapter 9, verse 235:

“A priest-killer, a liquor drinker, a thief and a violator of his guru's marriage bed - all of these, and each separately, should be known as men who committed major crime.” (Manu Smriti 9:235)

“These miserable men - whom no one should eat with, no one should sacrifice for, no one should read to, and no one should marry - must wander the earth excommunicated from all religions”.

(Manu Smriti 9:238)

“Killing a priest, drinking liquor, stealing, violating a/the guru's marriage bed, and associating with those (who commit these acts) are called the major crimes”.

(Manu Smriti 11:55)

“For liquor is the defiling dirt excreted from rice, and dirt is said to be evil; therefore a priest, ruler, or commoner should not drink liquor.”

(Manu Smriti 11:94)

Intoxicants / Intoxicating drinks are prohibited in several other verses of Manu Smriti including

- i. Manu Smriti Chapter 11 verse 151
- ii. Manu Smriti Chapter 7 verses 47-50
- iii. Manu Smriti Chapter 9 verse 225
- iv. Manu Smriti Chapter 12 verse 45
- v. Manu Smriti Chapter 3 verse 159
- vi. Rigved Book 8 hymn 2 verse 12
- vii. Rigved Book 8 hymn 21 verse 14

Manu Smriti Chapter 7 verse 50

“Drinking, gambling, women (not lawfully wedded wives) and hunting, in that order, he should know to be the very worst four in the group of (vices) born of desire”

(Manu Smriti 7:50)

Gambling is also prohibited in several verses of

Rigveda Book Book 10 Hymn 34 Verse 3:

“A Gamester / gambler says, ‘My wife holds me aloof, my mother hates me’. The wretched man finds none to comfort him.” **(Rigveda 10:34:3)**

Rigved “Play not with dice-: No, cultivate thy corn land. Enjoy the gain and deem that wealth sufficient”. **(Rigved 10:34:13)**

Manu Smriti Chapter 7 Verse 47

Manu Smriti Chapter 9 Verses 221-228

Manu Smriti Chapter 9 Verse 258

6. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)

The Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him, was born around 570 CE.

At the age of 40, Muhammad received his call to become a prophet. He received the word of God through the Angel Gabriel and the divine message was recorded in the Holy Qur'an.

Quran (3:144)

Muhammad (PBUH) is no more than a Messenger and indeed (many) Messengers have passed away before him. If he dies or is killed, will you then turn back on your heels (as disbelievers)? And he who turns back on his heels, not the least harm will he do to Allah; and Allah will give reward to those who are grateful.

(34:28)

And we have not sent you (O Muhammad (PBUH)) except as a giver of glad tidings and a warner to all mankind, but most of men know not.

Islam and Prophet teachings doesn't believe in Castes, color discrimination, poor or rich all are equal. In group prayers all stand shoulder to shoulder and bow only to one GOD our creator alone.

Hart's Top 10 (from the 1992 edition) most influential people in World

Rank	Name	Time Frame	Occupation	Influence
1	Muhammad	c.570–632	Secular & religious leader	The central human figure of Islam, regarded by Muslims as a prophet of God and the last messenger. Active as a social reformer, diplomat, merchant, philosopher, orator, legislator, military leader, humanitarian, philanthropist.
2	Isaac Newton	1643–1727	Scientist	English physicist, mathematician, astronomer, natural philosopher, alchemist, and theologian. His law of universal gravitation and three laws of motion laid the groundwork for classical mechanics.
3	Jesus Christ	7–2 BC – 26–36 AD	Spiritual leader	The central figure of Christianity, revered by Christians as the Son of God and the incarnation of God. Also regarded as a major prophet in Islam.

Reference **Wikipedia**

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_100:_A_Ranking_of_the_Most_Influential_Persons_in_History

7. Religious books Authenticity

In today's era we see different religious book like Bible, Judaism Bible, Rigved, Bagwat Geeta etc. With Respect all these books might be sent by GOD in that time of that era. Now if we believe in our religious book we need to be sure about its authenticity. Book which I am following is it in original form what if it was edited by common man? These are the questions we should ask to us when we believe in something.

Quran is the only religious book which is in its original form since it was revealed because it was first memorized by Prophet Muhammad companions and then written later. Since then thousands and lakh's of Muslim's had memorized it and it is recited without seeing every year in Ramzan month. There is no chance for any person to edit Quran because it is been revision every year and it is stored in mind and heart from generations.

Corruption in religious book is one of the reason that's why GOD kept on sending Messengers Starting with Adam(PBUH) till Prophet Muhammad(PBUH). Quran is the final and last message from GOD

Why it cannot be corrupted: let's take a simple example: In school teacher knows ABCD on their TIP in same way as it was invented. Now if there is any printing mistake in book on alphabets, teacher while teaching would come to know at once as teacher had memorized it and have command on it similarly lakh's of Muslim's around the globe had memorized Quran, So any printing or intentional mistake would be indentified at once.

GOD says in Quran (15:9)

Verily, we, it is we who have sent down the Dhikr (i.e. the Quran) and surely, we will guard it (from corruption).

8. What to do?

Religion is like a path which will take you to your final destination. If you select correct path you will reach your desired destination else you will get lost. Now how to decide which path is correct to understand this we will take an example .Suppose you want to go to Spain from your country. Means your destination is Spain, how you will proceed, you will do some ground work before planning this trip. As you have never been to Spain you will increase your knowledge base.(e.g. learn about Spain culture, people, might learn little bit Spanish) you will save some money for this trip you will try to find out how to reach Spain e.g.(flight details, Google map etc) Until and unless you won't work on above you will not be able to complete your successful trip .If you will not find out how to reach Spain or you catch wrong flight you will get lost from your path and will not be able to reach your desired destination, Similarly if you won't save some money for this trip you will

not be able to stay in Spain. Similarly, every one desire to go to heaven but if we are not doing our ground work we will be lost. To select correct path we will need to increase our knowledge base about religion which we currently follow and also knowledge on comparative religions. Remember God will guide only to those who wants to be guided. We should not be following religion because our parents or our forefather is following. We should explore, understand and follow correct path because if we will not explore which path we follow and that path is wrong then in hereafter our excuses will not work. God might question us on Day of Judgment that I have given you mind to think, learn, and understand. God might say you have used your mind to become engineer, doctor, artist but whenever someone talk to you about me , my messengers you don't had time to listen, you never took imitative to learn, understand teaching of my messenger. Once our correct path is decided, It's very important to do good deeds along it because they will be our money hereafter. Keep on adding it as much as you can. If you really want to be guided than start exploring from today and pray to god to give you guidance (Hidayat)

9. Conclusion

When we read all these references from various major religion scriptures we come to know that GOD is one with no image without any partners. Also we come to know that alcohol and idol worship is prohibited in these scriptures. Also all these scriptures talk about great personalities or prophets of different times but all these scriptures point out to coming of last messenger Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H). So what we find from this is that GOD has send only one religion and send down prophets/messenger time to time to remind people to believe in one GOD but later people misinterpreted and diverted his message.

What will suggest is that whatever belief you follow don't follow it without reading or crosschecking its scriptures. Do not follow religion just because our father or forefather has told us to do so but rather we should learn and understand it from Holy Scriptures then follow it. We should always strive to find the truth before our end comes.

For e.g. to become an engineer or doctor we do lot of hard work. We devote time to learn and understand our stream but when it comes to religion we don't have time. This is what devil has misguided us by showing charm of this life but real truth is death for which we don't have any worry. Whatever materialistic things we would earn (Money, House, Job, wife, children's etc) all will be left in this world except our belief and deeds that will help in hereafter.

Three questions we should ask our-self and try to search for it in this world. These are

- **Where we came from**
- **What are we doing in this world (our purpose)**
- **Where are we going go (hereafter)**

Remember **"GOD only guide those who want to be guided"**