

Sarojini Naidu

(1879-1949) *Marubuci, mawaki kuma daya daga shugabannin dake sahan farko a Indiya bayan mulkin-mallaka. Shugaban Jam'iyyar gamayyar kasa ta Indiya (The Indian National Congress), kuma mace ta farko da ta fara rike mukamin Gwamna a 'yantacciyar Indiya.*

- "Hangen adalci na daga kyawawan karantarwar Musulunci. Saboda kamar yadda na karanta a AIKur'ani, na sami wadannan karfafan dokoki na rayuwa ba (kawai) a matsayin nazari ba, a'a halaye ne da ake aiki da su a harkokin yau da kullum da suka dace da dukkan duniya."
- "Shi ne farkon addinin da ya yi kira kuma ya aikata dimukuradiyya. Saboda a masallaci, lokacin da sautin kiran-sallah ya daga kuma masallata suka taru waje guda, dimukuradiyya a Musulunci na aiwatuwa sau biyar a rana yayin kaskantar da kai da dukawa kafada-da-kafada ana ikirari da cewa "Allah ne kawai Mai Girma." Wannan irin hadin-kai na Musulunci da ya mayar da mutum nan take ya zama dan'uwa, ya rika ba ni mamaki da sha'awa." [Lacca a kan "The Ideals of Islam;" a duba *Speeches And Writings Of Sarojini Naidu*, Madras, 1918, pp. 167-9]

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Arnold J. Toynbee

(1889-1975) *Masanin tarihi dan kasar Biritaniya, kuma malami a Jami'ar Oxford.*

- "Kawar da tunanin bambancin launin-fata a tsakanin Musulmi na daya daga kyawawan ci-gaban Musulunci. A duniyar nan tam u ta yau kuwa, kamar yadda kowa ke iya gain, akwai matsanancin bukatar yada darajojin Musulunci." [Civilization On Trial, New York, 1948, p. 205]

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William Montgomery Watt

(1909-) *Farfesa (Emeritus) a fannin Larabci da ilimin Musulunci a Jami'ar Edinburgh.*

- "Ni ba Musulmi bane, a bisa tunanin da aka saba da shi; duk da cewa ina fatan cewa ni "Musulmi" ne a matsayina na "wanda ya mika wuya ga Allah", sai dai na yi amanna da cewa abin da ke tabbace a cikin AIKur'ani da sauran karantarwar Musulunci, akwai tarin tanaje-tanajen addini na gaskiya wadanda ni da irina ke matukar bukatar sani. Kuma hakika Musulunci wani babban jigo ne mai gabatar da asasan addini daya tilo a nan gaba." [Islam And Christianity Today, London, 1983, p. ix.]

Don samun karin bayani a kan addinin Musulunci, duba wannan adreshin ta internet:

<http://al-islam.org/faq/>

v1.0

Wadanda ke sauraron zance sai su bi abin da ya kyautata daga gare ta; wadannan su ne wadanda Allah Ya shiryar, kuma su ne masu fahimta (Qur'an 39:18)

Abin da Wadanda ba Musulmi ba Suka Ce Game da

Musulunci

ADDININ DA YA FI SAURIN YADUWA A DUNIYA

Wannan tarin bayanai ne da aka debo daga wasu mashahuran mutane da ba Musulmi ba, wadanda suka hada da malaman jami'a, marubuta, masana Falsafa, mawaka, 'yan siyasa da masu fadi-tashi a fannoni daban daban da suka fito daga gabashi da yammacin duniya. A iyaka saninmu, ba daya daga cikin su da ya zama Musulmi. Kenan wadannan bayanai na bayyana irin yadda suke kallon bangarori daban daban ne na addinin Musulunci.

Bertrand Russell

(1872-1970) *Masanin Falsafa da lissafi dan kasar Birtaniya, kuma wanda ya taba samun kyautar bajinta ta Nobel, wanda ya mayar da hankalinsa a kan fayyace abubuwa a hankalce, ya yi matukar yin tasiri a tafiyar ilimin Falsafa a karni na ashirin.*

- "Zabin da muka yi wa jumlar 'The Dark Ages' (wato: Shekarun Duhun-Kai) wajen nazarin shekarun da suka fara daga 699 zuwa 1000, yana nuna yadda muka mayar da hankali a kan yadda wayewar Musulunci ta yi wani irin bunkasa a Yammacin Turai, daga India har zuwa Spain. Abin da mulukiyar Kirista ta rasa a wancan lokacin ba shi ne rasa wayewa ba; sabanin hakan ne... Mu muna tunani cewa wayewar Yammacin Turai ita ce wayewa; amma wannan takaitaccen hange ne."

[*History of Western Philosophy*, London, 1948, p. 419]

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Hamilton Alexander Roskeen Gibb

(1895-1971) *Mafi girman baturen da ya karanta Musulunci (orientalist) a lokacinsa*

- "Duk da haka Musulunci na da hidimar da zai gabatar ga dan Adam. Ko ba komai, Musulunci ya sami gidin zama a Gabashi fiye da yadda Turai ta samu, kuma ya mallaki kakkarfan fahimtar al'ummu da hada kan kabilu. Ba wata al'umma da ta sami irin wannan nasara ta hada kan al'ummu da daidata su a matsayi, bayar da dama da harkokin kabilu, harsuna da launoni daban daban na dan Adam. Har ila yau Musulunci na da karfin sasantawa tasakanin wasu al'ummu da al'adu da basa sasantuwa ko haduwa. Idan har za a iya musanya hamayyar dake tsakanin manyan kasashen Gabashi da na Yammaci da fahimtar juna da hadin kai, to sanya Musulunci a matsayin mai shiga tsakani wani sharadi ne da ba makawa a kan shi. A wajen shi (Musulunci) ne kawai za a iya samun maganin matsalar da ta addabi Yammacin Turai a alakarta da Gabashi."

[*Whither Islam*, London, 1932, p. 379.]

- "Cewa gyransa (Muhammadu) wajen yiwa matsayin mata gyaran-fuska ta kowane bangare, wani abu ne da aka yarda da shi a duk duniya."

[*Mohammedanism*, London, 1953, p. 33]

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James A. Michener

(1907-1997) *Babban marubuci dan kasar Amirka; wanda ya sami digirorin girmamawa a fannoni biyar daga manyan Jamio'i talatin. Kuma ya sami lambar yabo ta "Presidential Medal Of Freedom", wanda ita ce lambar yabo mafi girma da ake ba farar hula a Amirka.*

- "Ba wani addini a tarihi da ya yadu da sauri kamar yadda Musulunci ya yadu.... A kasashen Yamma an yi imani da cewa irin wannan bunkasa na addini ya yiwu ne da karfin takobi. Amma ba wani masanin zamani da zai amince da wannan tunanin, kuma AIKur'ani a bayyane yana goyon bayan 'yancin tunani."

[*Islam - The Misunderstood Religion*, Readers' Digest (Am. Edition) May 1955]

Edward Gibbon

(1737-1794) *Ana daukarsa a matsayin Baturen Birtaniya da ya fi kowa sanin tarihi a lokacinsa.*

- "'Na yi imani da Allah daya kuma Muhammadu Manzon Allah ne', ita ce tabbatacciyar jimla mai sauki ta shiga Musulunci. Tabbataccen samuwar Allah na tunanancen nan bai taba kaskanta ba a gaban duk wani gunki da ake gani. Darajar Annabi kuma bata taba karanta daga kowace irin daraja ta mutum ba kuma rayayyun abubuwan da ya karantar sun rike amincewar mabiyansa a iyakokin hankali da addini."

[*History Of The Saracen Empire*, London, 1870, p. 54.]

- "Wanda ya fi tsarin Zoroaster tsarki, wanda ya fi sauki a kan dokokin Musa, addinin Muhammadu na iya bayyana a matsayin wanda ya fi daidaita da hankali fiye da akidun nan na tastuniyoyi da surkulle, wadanda suka wulakanta saukin ayoyin Attaura da Linjila."

[*The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, vol. 5. p. 487]

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Jared Diamond

Farfesa a fannin Falsafa a kwalejin koyon aikin likita dake UCLA, wanda ya sami kyautar Pulitzer a kan "General Non-Fiction" a shekara ta 1998.

- "Matsakaicin matsayin Musulunci ya sami kyakkyawar ci-gaba da shirin karbar sabbin abubuwan (masu amfani). Ya kai kololuwar matsayi a ilimi fiye da yadda Turai ta kai a yanzu, nesa ba kusa ba kuwa. Ya bunkasa kyawawa kuma karfafan ilumma da wayewar kan da Girkawa suka gadar, ta yadda har ta kai ga yawa-yawan manyan littaffan Girkawa mun san su ne ta hanyar kofensu na Larabci. Har ila yau (Musulunci) ya samar da karfafan asasai da nagartattun fassarori a fannonin ilimin kere-kere; ya kuma aiwatar da manyan sauye sauye da gyaran-fuska a fannonin ilimin sarrafa karafa, injina, sanadaran kimiyya da dabarun samar da ruwa. A karnonin tsakiya, tunkudowar ilimi gaba daya ya kasance ne daga Musulunci zuwa Turai, ba daga Turai zuwa Musulunci ba. Daga abin da ya boyo bayan shekara ta 1500 ne abin ya juya ya zama akasi."

[*Guns, Germs, and Steel - The Fates of Human Societies*, 1997, p. 253]

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Annie Besant

(1847-1933) *Masanin Falsafar Akida dan kasar Birtaniya kuma shugaban 'yan kishin-kasa a Indiya. Shugaban "Indian National Congress" a shekara ta 1917.*

- "A wasu lokuta ina jin cewa a Musulunci mace ta fi namiji 'yanci fiye da yadda abin yake a addinin Kirista. Mace ta fi samun kariya a Musulunci fiye da addinin dake kira zuwa ga takaita da auren mace daya. A cikin AIKur'ani, dokokin da suka shafi mace sun fi adalci da daukar matsakaicin matsayi. Sai a shekaru ashirin din da suka gabata ne Kiristancin Ingila ya yarda da hakkin mallaka ga mace, alhali Musulunci ya tanaji wannan hakkin a kodayaushe." [The Life and Teachings of Muhammad, Madras, 1932, pp. 25, 26]