

USOOM UL AQEEDAH

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بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

Muqaddama

(Uloom-ul-'Aqeeda wal-Manhij)

الحمد لله وحده والصلاة والسلام على من لا نبي بعده وعلى آله
وأصحابه أجمعين، اما بعد:

Aakhirat mein wohi kaamiyaab ho sakta hai jis ka 'aqeeda Qur'an, saheeh Hadees aur fahm-e-Sahaaba ke mutaabiq ho. 'Aqeeda Islam ki pehchaan hai. Shaitaan insaani 'aqaid ko bigaadne ki kaafi koshish mein laga rehta hai. Isi liye Islam ke saheeh 'aqeeda se waaqif karaane ki gharz se yeh kitaab murattab ki gai hai.

Maraahil Nazariyah-e-Nisaab:

Insaan jo mazhabi grohon mein bate hue hain is ki bunyaad in ke 'aqaid hain. 'Aqeeda ka bigaad insaan ko Jahannum raseed kar deta hai. 'Aqeeda ki islaah aur pukhtagi aham tareen amar hai. Insaanon ke 'aqeeda ki islaah aur pukhtagi ke liye hamaari kaafi koshishein rahi hain. Allah hamaari kaawishon ko qabool farmaae. Aameen!

Maraahil Tayyaari-e-Nisaab:

Alhamdulillah 103 points mein 'aqeeda se muta'lliq 'uloom ko is kitaab mein jama' kiya gaya hai. Aur saath hi qawaaid bayaan kiye gae, istilaahaat aur is mauzoo' se muta'lliq aham Qur'ani Aayaat wa Hadees ko bhi jama' kiya gaya hai.

Maraahil Muraaja'-e-'Aammah:

'Ulamaa Committee ne is kitaab par nazar-e-saani farmaai hai, jagah jagah apne mufeed mashwaron se nawaza hai jis se kitaab ki afaadiyat mein izaafa ho ga In shaa Allah.

Marahil Muraaja'a-e-Khaassah:

Infiraadi tor par kai 'Ulamaa ne khusoosi tawajjuh ke saath is mein hazf-o-izaafa kiya hai taakeh kitaab aasaan se aasaan aur mufeed tareen ban jaae.

Yeh Kitaab Kis Ke Liye:

(Workshop) qaaim karne aur dars ke silsila ke liye aik nisaab ka kaam de sakti hai, In shaa Allah!

Hadiya-e-Tashakkur:

Is moq'a par main apne saath dene waale sabhi 'Ulamaa aur rufaqa ka shukriya ada karta hoon jinhon ne is kaam mein mera bharpoor saath diya, khusoosan Shaikh 'Abdullah 'Umri, Shaikh Noor-ud-Deen 'Umri, Shaikh 'Abdur-Rahmaan 'Umri Madani, Shaikh Mujaahid 'Umri, Shaikh Maajid 'Umri aur Ask Islam Pedia ki saari

team ka be-had mamnoon o mashkoor hoon. Allah in sab ko jazaa-e-khair 'ataa farmaae. Aameen!

Mujhe is qaabil banaane waale Jaami'a Daar-us-Salaam, 'Umar Aabaad, Tamil Naadoo, Hindustaan aur Jaami'a Islaamiyah Madinah Munawwarah, S'audi 'Arab ke tamaam asaatiza aur zimm-daraan ka main be-had mamnoon o mashkoor hoon jin ki musalsal mehnaton ke nateeja – bi-iznillah – main is qaabil bana keh qaar-aeen-e-kiraam ki khidmat mein Qur'an ki khidmat ka aik tohfa pesh kar saka. Allah Ta'ala hamaare aur in sab ke meezan-e-hasanaat ko saqeel farma de. Aameen!

Note: Jahaan hum ne munaasib samjha mukhtalif kitaabon se kuch iqtabasaat istafaadah ki gharz se naql kar diye. Allah Ta'ala saare muallifeen ko jazaa-e-khair 'ataa farmaae.

Wassalaam

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Aayaat

Ahadees

'Uloom-ul-'Aqeeda

1. 'Aqeeda Ka Lughwi Ma'ina:

Lafz 'Aqeeda "Aqd" se maakhoos hai, jis ke ma'ina hain: quwwat aur mazbooti se kisi cheez ke saath munsalik ho jaana, aur is se kisi cheez ko mazboot aur pukhta karne, mazbooti se pakadne aur murattab karne ke ma'ina bhi liye jaate hain. Lughat mein "'Aqd al-Habl" ke ma'ina rassi ko girah lagaane aur mazboot karne ke hain, aur kaha jaata hai "'Aqd al-'Ahd al-Bay" Yaani us ne 'ahd-o-bay' ko mazboot kiya, aur kaha "'Aqd al-Izaar" ka ma'ina hai izaar ko mazboot baandha, jabkeh "'Aqd" ka lafz "Hall" ke bar'aks ma'ina rakhta hai.

Dekhiye: Lisaan-ul-'Arab Ibn Manzoor, Baab ad-Daal, Fasl al-'Ain, 3/296

Al-Qaamoos-ul-Muheet – Fairoz Aabaadi, Baab ad-Daal Fasl al-'Ain, Safha 383

Mu'jam al-Maqaayees fil-Lughah – Ibn Faaris Kitaab al-'Ain, Safha 679

2. 'Aqeeda Ka Istilaahi Ma'ina:

'Aqeeda ka itlaaq us pukhta Imaan aur qat'i faislah par hota hai jis mein shak-o-shubah ki gunjaaish nahi hoti, aur yeh woh cheez hai jis par insaan Imaan rakhta hai aur apni tasdeeq ko is par jamaata hai aur use Deen ke taur par ikhtiyaar karta hai. Ab agar yeh pukhta Imaan aur qat'i faislah saheeh hai to 'aqeeda bhi saheeh hoga, jaise

keh Ahl-e-Sunnat wal-Jama'ah ka 'aqeeda hai. Aur agar yeh baatil hai to 'aqeeda bhi baatil hoga, jaise keh gumraah firqon ke 'aqaid ka haal hai. ⁽¹⁾

3. Ahl-e-Sunnat Ka Ma'ina:

"Ahl" ka lughwi ma'ina "waale" ke kiye jaate hain.

"Sunnat" ke lughwi ma'ina raasta aur seerat ke hain, khuwaah woh achhi ho ya buri. ⁽²⁾

Ahl-e-Sunnat se muraad Sunnat ke raaste par chalne waale se kiye jaate hain.

Aur 'Aqeeda-e-Islaamiyah ke 'Ulamaa ki istilaah mein Sunnat se muraad 'Ilm o i'tiqaad aur qawl o 'amal mein Rasoolullah (ﷺ) aur aap ke Sahaaba-e-Karaam ka tareeqa hai. Aur yehi woh Sunnat hai jis ki itteba' zaroori hai aur jis ka 'aamil qaabil-e-ta'reef aur us ka mukhaalif qaabil-e-muzammat hai, is binaa par kaha jaata hai keh falaan Ahl-e-Sunnat mein se hai, Yaani durust aur qaabil-e-ta'reef raasta par chalne waale logon mein se hai. ⁽³⁾

4. Jama'at Ka Ma'ina:

Lafz "Jama'at" lughat mein "Jama'" ke maadah se maakhooz hai jo jama', ijmaa' aur ijtimaa' ka ma'ina deta hai, aur yeh iftiraah ki zid hai. Ibn Faaris (رحمته الله عليه) kehte hain: Jeem, Meem aur 'Ain ki asal aik

(1) Dekhiye: Mabaahisfi 'aqeedat Ahl-us-Sunnah wal-Jama'ah – Dr. Naasir al-'Aql, Safha 9,10.

(2) Lisaan-ul-'Arab –Ibn Manzoor, Baab an-Noon, Fasl as-Seen, 13/225

(3) Dekhiye: Mabaahis fi 'Aqeeda Ahl-us-Sunnah, Safha 13

hai jo cheez wahdat par dalaalat karti hai, chunaanchah kaha jaata hai: (جَمَعْتُ الشَّيْءَ جَمْعًا) main ne is cheez ko aik kar diya. ⁽¹⁾

Aur 'Aqeeda-e-Isaamiyah ke 'Ulamaa ki istilaah mein Jama'a se muraad is Ummat ke aslaaf Yaani Sahaaba wa Taabi'een aur taa Qayaamat un ki sachi pairwi karne waale momineen hain jo Kitaabo-Sunnat ke sareeh aur waazeh Haqq⁽²⁾ par jam'a hue. ⁽³⁾



(1) Mu'jam al-Maqaayees fil-Lughah – Ibn Faaris, Kitaab al-Jeem, ma jaa'a fi kalaam al-'Arab fil-mudaa'af al-mutaabiq awwalahu Jeem, Safha 224.

(2) Jama'a ka itlaaq is par hota hai jo Haqq ke mutaabiq ho. 'Abdullah bin Mas'ood (رضي الله عنه) farmaate hain: "Jama'a woh hai jo Haqq par ho, khuwaah tum akele hi ho." Aur Nu'aim bin Hamaad farmaate hain: "Un ki muraad yeh hai keh jab Jama'a mein bigaad aa jae to tum usi raaste par kaarband raho jis par bigaad aane se pehle Jama'a kaarband thi, agar che tum akele ho, kyunke isi haalat mein tum hi Jama'a ho." Is qawl ko Imaam Ibn-ul-Qayyim ne apni kitaab I'laam al-Muwaqqi'een (1/70) mein zikr kiya hai aur use Baihaqi ki taraf mansub kiya hai.

(3) Dekhiye Sharh Tahaawiyah – Ibn Abi-l-'Izz, Safha 68; Sharh 'Aqeeda Wasitiyyah – 'Allaamah Muhammad Khaleel Haras, Safha 61.

Ahl-e-Sunnat ke Naam aur Ausaaf

5. (1) Ahl-e-Sunnat wal-Jama'at:

Ahl-e-Sunnat wal-Jama'at woh log hain jo Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) aur aap ke Sahaaba-e-Karaam ke tareeqah par gaamzan aur apne Nabi ki Sunnat ke paaband hain, aur yeh Sahaaba-e-Karaam, Taabi'een aur un ki itteba' karne waale Aamma-e-Hidaayat ki Jama'at hai. Yehi woh log hain jo har jagah aur har daur mein itteba'-e-Sunnat ke paaband aur bid'at se door rahe. Aur yeh taa Qayaamat 'izzat-o-nusrat ki haalat mein baaqi rahein ge.⁽¹⁾ Inhein is naam se is liye mausoom kiya gaya kyunkeh woh Nabi (ﷺ) ki Sunnat se nisbat rakhte hain aur qawl-o-'amal aur 'Ilm-o-I'tiqaad mein zaahiri aur posheeda har ae'tibaar se Sunnat par 'amal karne ke liye baaham muttafiq-o-muttahed hain.⁽²⁾

'Auf bin Maalik (رضي الله عنه) se riwaayat hai, woh bayaan karte hain keh Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ne farmaaya:

(افتقرت اليهود على إحدى وسبعين فرقةً فواحدة في الجنة وسبعون
في النارِ وافتقرت النصارى على ثنتين وسبعين فرقةً فإحدى وسبعون
في النارِ وواحدة في الجنة والذي نفس محمد بيده لتفترقن أمتي على

(1) Dekhiye: Mabaahith fi 'Aqeedat Ahl-us-Sunnah wal-Jama'at – Dr. Naasir al-'Aql, Safha 13,14.

(2) Dekhiye: Fath Rabb al-Bariyyah bitalkhees al-Hamawiyyah – 'Al-laamah Muhammad bin Saalih al-'Usaymeen, Safha 10; Sharh 'Aqeedah Wasitiyyah – 'Allaamah Saalih bin Fawzaan al-Fawzaan, Safha 10.

ثلاث وسبعين فرقةً واحدةً في الجنةِ وثلثان وسبعون في النار قيل يا رسول الله مَنْ هم قال الجماعة) ⁽¹⁾

"Yahood ikhatthar (71) firqon mein bate jin mein se aik firqa Jannati hai aur sattar firqe Jahannumi, aur Nasaara bahattar (72) firqon mein bate jin mein aik firqa Jannati hai aur ikhatthar firqe Jahannumi. Aur qasam hai us Zaat ki jis ke haath mein Muhammad (ﷺ) ki jaan hai! Meri Ummat tehatthar (73) firqon mein bate gi jin mein sirf aik firqa Jannati hoga aur baaqi bahattar firqe Jahannumi. 'Arz kiya gaya: Ae Allah ke Rasool! Woh kon log hain? farmaaya: Woh Jama'at hogi."

Aur Sunan Tirmizi mein 'Abdullah bin 'Umr (رضي الله عنه) ki riwaayat mein hai keh Sahaaba ne 'arz kiya: Ae Allah ke Rasool! Yeh Jannati firqa kon hai? Farmaaya: (ما انا عليه واصحابي) ⁽²⁾ "Jis raaste par main hoon aur mere Sahaaba hain, (us par chalne waale Jannati hon ge)."

6. (2) Firqa-e-Naajiyah (Nijaat Yaafta Giroh):

Yaani Jahannum se nijaat paane waala giroh, kyunkeh jab Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ne firqon ka zikr kiya to use mustasna qaraar diya aur farmaaya: Saare firqe Jahannum mein jaaen ge siwaae aik ke, woh Jahannumi nahihoga. ⁽³⁾

(1) Saheeh Ibn Maajah: 3241

(2) Sunan Trmizi: 2641

(3) Dekhiye: Min Usool Ahl-us-Sunnah wal-Jama'at – 'Allaamah Saalih bin Fawzaan al-Fawzaan, Safha 11.

7. (3) Taaifah Mansoorah (Nusrat Yaafta Giroh):

Mu'aawiyah (رضي الله عنه) se riwaayat hai, woh kehte hain keh main ne Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ko farmaate hue suna:

(لَا تَزَالُ طَائِفَةٌ مِنْ أُمَّتِي قَائِمَةٌ بِأَمْرِ اللَّهِ ، لَا يَضُرُّهُمْ مَنْ خَذَلَهُمْ أَوْ خَالَفَهُمْ ، حَتَّى يَأْتِيَ أَمْرُ اللَّهِ وَهُمْ ظَاهِرُونَ عَلَى النَّاسِ) ⁽¹⁾

"Meri Ummat kaa aik group hamesha Allah ke deen ke saath qaaim-o-daa'im rahe ga, un ka saath chhodne waale aur un ki mukhaalifat karne waale un ko koi nuqsaan nahi pahuncha sakein ge, yahaan tak keh Allah ka hukm aa pahuncha ga aur woh isi tarah logon par ghaalib rahein ge."

Mugheerah bin Shu'bah (رضي الله عنه) se bhi isi tarah ki Hadees marwi hai.⁽²⁾

Aur Sauban (رضي الله عنه) se riwaayat hai keh Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ne farmaaya:

(لَا تَزَالُ طَائِفَةٌ مِنْ أُمَّتِي ظَاهِرِينَ عَلَى الْحَقِّ لَا يَضُرُّهُمْ مَنْ خَذَلَهُمْ حَتَّى يَأْتِيَ أَمْرُ اللَّهِ وَهُمْ كَذَلِكَ) ⁽³⁾

"Meri Ummat kaa aik giroh hamesha Haq par hote hue ghaalib rahe ga, un ka saath chhodne waale un ko nuqsaan nahi pahuncha sakein ge, yahaan tak keh Allah Ta'ala ka hukm aa pahuncha ga aur woh isi tarah ghaalib rahein ge."

Jaabir bin 'Abdullah (رضي الله عنه) se bhi isi tarah ki Hadees marwi hai.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Muslim: 1037

(2) Muttafiq 'alaih: Bukhari: 3640, Muslim: 1921

(3) Saheeh Muslim: 1920

(4) Saheeh Muslim: 1923

8. (4) Kitaab-o-Sunnat Ko Mazbooti Se Thaamne Waale Aur Saabiqeen Awwaleen Muhaajireen-o-Ansaar Ke Manhaj Ki Pairwi Karne Waale:

Isi liye in ke baare mein Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne farmaya:

(ما انا عليه وأصحابي) ⁽¹⁾

"Yaani woh log jo mere aur mere Ashaab ke raaste par hon ge."

9. (5) Behtareen Qadoh Aur Namoon Jo Haq Ki Taraf Rehnumaai Karte Hain Aur Khud Bhi Haq Ke Mutaabiq 'Amal Karte Hain:

Fuzail bin 'Iyaaz (رضي الله عنه) farmaate hain:

"Allah ke kuch bande aise hote hain jin ke zariye Allah Ta'ala bandon ko aur mulkon ko zinda rakhta hai, aur woh Ahl us-Sunnat hain. Aur jo yeh jaane keh us ke pait mein jo ghiza ja rahi hai woh halaal hi hai to aisa shakhs Allah waalon ki Jamaa'at se hai." ⁽²⁾

10. (6) Ahl-e-Sunnat Sab Se Behtar Log Hain Jo Bidaa't Se Rokte Hain:

(1) Sunan Tirmizi: 2641, Hasan

(2) Sharh Usool I'tiqaad Ahl us-Sunnah wal-Jamaa'ah - Laalkaai - 72/1, Hilyatul Awliyaa - Abi Nu'aym, 104/8

Abu Bakr bin 'Ayaash se kaha gaya keh Sunni kon hai? farmaaya:

"Woh shakhs hai jis ke saamne bidaa'ton ka zikr aae to kisi bhi bida't ke liye ta'ssubnakare."⁽¹⁾

Aur Sheikh-ul-Islam Ibn-e-Taymiyyah (رحمته الله عليه) farmaate hain:

"Ahl-e-Sunnat is Ummat ke sab se behtar aur sab se mu'tadil log hain jo Siraat-e-Mustaqem Yaani raah-e-haq-o-i'tedaal par gaamzan hain."⁽²⁾

II. (7) Ahl-e-Sunnat Woh Hain Jo Logon Ke Fasaad-o-Bigaad Ke Waqt Ajnabi Samjhe Jaein Ge:

Abu Hurairah (رضي الله عنه) se riwaayat hai, woh bayaan karte hain keh Rasoolullah ne farmaaya:

(بَدَأَ الْإِسْلَامُ غَرِيبًا وَسَيَعُودُ كَمَا بَدَأَ غَرِيبًا فَطُوبَى لِلْغُرَبَاءِ)⁽³⁾

"Islam ajnabiyat ki haalat mein shuru' hua tha aur 'anqareeb pehle hi ki tarah ajnabi ho jae ga, pass khush khabri ho ghuraba (ajnabiyon) ke liye."

Aur Imam Ahmad (رحمته الله عليه) ki aik riwaayat mein 'Abdullah bin Mas'ood (رضي الله عنه) se marwi hai ke 'arz kiya gaya: Ae Allah ke Rasool! ghurabaa' kon hain? to ap ne farmaaya:

(1) Sharh Usool It'iqaad Ahl al-Sunnah wal-Jamaa'ah – Laalakaai, 72/1

(2) Dekhiye: Majmoo' Fataawa Sheikh-ul-Islam Ibn-e-Taymiyyah 3/368,369

(3) Saheeh Muslim: 145

(النزاع من القبائل) (1) (2)

"Allah ke raaste mein apne watan aur khaandaan ko chhod dene waale log."

Aur Imam Ahmad hi se aik riwaayat mein 'Abdullah bin 'Umro bin 'Aas (رضي الله عنه) se marwi hai keh 'arz kiya gaya: Ae Allah ke Rasool! ghurabaa kon log hain? to aap ne farmaaya:

(أَنَاسٌ صَالِحُونَ فِي أَنَاسٍ سُوءٍ كَثِيرٍ مِّنْ يَعْصِمُهُمْ أَكْثَرُ مِمَّنْ يُطِيعُهُمْ) (3)

"Bahut se bure logon ke darmiyaan thhode se naik-o-saaleh log hon ge, un ki baat ko rad karne waale un ki baat maanne waalon se ziyaada hon ge."

Aur aik doosri riwaayat mein hai:

(الَّذِينَ يَصْلِحُونَ إِذَا فَسَدَ النَّاسُ) (4)

"Ghuraba woh log hain jo us waqt naik-o-saaleh ban kar rahein ge jab aksar log bigad chuke hon ge."

Gharz yeh keh Ahl-e-Sunnat woh log hain jo deegar firqon, khuwaahish paraston aur bida'tiyon ke darmiyaan ajnabi samjhe jaate hain.

(1) "Niza'a" se muraad woh shakhs hai jo apne ghar aur khaandaan se door ho jaae, Hadees ka matlab hai keh khush khabri hai un logon ke liye jo Allah ke raaste mein apne watan ko chhod dene waale hain, dekhiye: al-Nihaayah – Ibn Aseer – 41/5.

(2) Musnad Ahmad 397/1.

(3) Musnad Ahmad 177,222/2.

(4) Musnad Ahmad 173/4

12. (8) Ahl-e-Sunnat Hi Ilm-e-Deen Ke 'Ilambardaar Hain Aur Un Ki Judaai Se Log Ghamgeen Ho Jaate Hain:

Yaani Ahl-e-Sunnat hi 'Ilm-e-Deen ke bache 'Ilambardaar hain jo ghuloo karne waalon ki tehreef, baatil paraston ki heela saazi aur jaahilon ki taaweel se 'Ilm-e-Deen ki hifaazat karte hain, isi liye Ibn Sireen (رضي الله عنه) ne kaha tha:

"Shuru' mein log asnaad ke baare mein nahi poochte the, lekin jab se fitna shuru' hua to kehne lage keh hum se apne rijaal (ruwaat-e-Hadees) ke naam bayaan karo, chunaachah Ahl-e-Sunnat ki riwaayat kardah Hadees qubool kar li jaati aur Ahl-e-Bida't ki riwaayat kardah Hadees rad kar di jaati." ⁽¹⁾

Isi tarah Ahl-e-Sunnat ki judaai (maut) ki khabar sun kar log ghamgeen ho jaate hain. Ayyub Sakhtiyaani (رضي الله عنه) farmaate hain:

"Jab mujhe Ahl-e-Sunnat mein kisi ki maut ki khabar milti hai to aisa mahsoos hota hai keh mere jism ke ba'z a'zaa kho gae." ⁽²⁾

Mazeed farmaate hain:

"Jo log Ahl-e-Sunnat ke mar jaane ki tamanna karte hain woh apne munh (ki phoonkon) se Allah ke Noor ko gul karna chaahte hain, haalaankeh Allah apne Noor ko poora karne waala hai agarche yeh kaafiron ko naagawaar ho." ⁽³⁾

(1) Saheeh Muslim, al-Muqaddimah, Baab al-Isnaad min al-Deen, 15/1.

(2) Sharh Usool I'tiqaad Ahl al-Sunnah wal-Jamaa'ah – Laalakaai, 1/66, Hilyat al-Awliyya – Abi Na'eem, 9/3.

(3) Sharh Usool I'tiqaad Ahl al-Sunnah wal-Jamaa'ah – Laalakaai, 1/68

13. Minhaj-e-Salf:

1. Quraan-o-Hadees ke tamaam nusoos par Imaan-o-yaqeen laana.
2. Quraan-o-Hadees ke nusoos ke darmiyaan koi takraao nahi.
3. Qur'an-o-Hadees mein paae jaane waale Allah Ta'ala ke tamaam Asma o Sifaat ko man-o-'an maan lena.
4. Kitaab-o-Sunnat, Deen ke tamaam usool aur saare dalaail-o-masaail ko shaamil hain.
5. Kisi bhi masalah ke hal ke liye us se muta'lliq Qur'an Majeed ki tamaam Aayaat aur Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ke tamaam Irshaadaat ko jama' kar ke ghour kiya jaae. Sirf ba'z nusoos par iktifaa karna aur baqiya nusoos ko chhod dena ghalat hai.
6. Saheeh Ahaadees par baghair kisi a'tiraaz ke kulli a'itimaad karna, za'eef aur mawzoo' Ahaadees ko chhod dena.
7. Khabar-e-Aahaad ko 'aqeeda o ahkaam mein bila kisi tafreeq ke hujjat maanna.
8. Qur'an-o-Hadees ko Sahaaba ki samajh ke mutaabiq samajhna.
9. Quraan-o-Hadees daleel pakadne ke ae'tibaar se donon aik doosre ke bhaai hain aur istinbaat-e-Ahkaam ke ae'tibaar se baraabar ka darja rakhte hain.
10. Naql-o-'aql mein takraao ki soorat paida nahi karni chaahiye.

14. Maraatib-e-Deen:

Deen ke teen darje hain:

1. Islam
2. Imaan
3. Ehsaan

Aur phir in teenon mein se har aik darje ke kuchh arkaan hain.

(قَالَ جِبْرِيلُ: يَا مُحَمَّدُ، أَخْبِرْنِي عَنِ الْإِسْلَامِ. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: الْإِسْلَامُ أَنْ تَشْهَدَ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ، وَتُقِيمَ الصَّلَاةَ، وَتُؤْتِيَ الزَّكَاةَ، وَتَصُومَ رَمَضَانَ، وَتَحُجَّ الْبَيْتَ إِنْ اسْتَطَعْتَ إِلَيْهِ سَبِيلًا. قَالَ: صَدَقْتَ. فَعَجِبْنَا لَهُ يَسْأَلُهُ وَيُصَدِّقُهُ! قَالَ: فَأَخْبِرْنِي عَنِ الْإِيمَانِ. قَالَ: أَنْ تُؤْمِنَ بِاللَّهِ، وَمَلَائِكَتِهِ، وَكُتُبِهِ، وَرُسُلِهِ، وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ، وَتُؤْمِنَ بِالْقَدْرِ خَيْرِهِ وَشَرِّهِ. قَالَ: صَدَقْتَ. قَالَ: فَأَخْبِرْنِي عَنِ الْإِحْسَانِ. قَالَ: أَنْ تَعْبُدَ اللَّهَ كَأَنَّكَ تَرَاهُ، فَإِنْ لَمْ تَكُنْ تَرَاهُ فَإِنَّهُ يَرَاكَ.)⁽¹⁾

"Is shakhs (Jibreel عليه السلام) ne poochha: Yaa Rasoolullah! Islam kise kehte hain? Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ne farmaaya: Islam yeh hai keh tum Kalma-e-Tawheed Yaani is baat ki gawaahi do ke Allah Ta'ala ke siwaa koi Ma'bood-e-barhaq nahi aur Muhammad (ﷺ) ki Risaalat (keh Aap (ﷺ) Allah Ta'ala ke Rasool hain) ka iqraar karo, Namaz paabandi se bata/deel arkaan ada karo, Zakaat do, Ramazaan ke roze rakho aur agar

(1) Saheeh Al-Bukahri: 50, Saheeh Muslim: 18

istata'at ho to Hajj bhi karo. Is shakhs (Jibreel عليه السلام) ne 'arz kiya ke aap ne sach farmaaya. Hum ko ta'jjub hua ke khud hi sawaal karta hai aur khud hi tasdeeq karta hai. Is ke ba'ad is shakhs (Jibreel عليه السلام) ne 'arz kiya ke Imaan kise kehte hain? Aap (ﷺ) ne farmaaya: Imaan ke ma'ni ye hain ke tum Allah Ta'ala ka aur us ke farishton ka, us ki kitaabon ka, us ke Rusoolon ka aur Qayaamat ka yaqeen rakho, taqdeer-e-Ilahi ko yani har khair o shar ke muqaddar hone ko saccha jaano. Is shakhs (Jibreel عليه السلام) ne 'arz kiya: Aap ne sach farmaaya. Phir kehne laga ehsaan kise kehte hain Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ne farmaaya: ehsaan ki haqiqat yeh hai keh tum Allah Ta'ala ki 'Ibaadat is tarah karo goya tum Allah Ta'ala ko dekh rahe ho, agar yeh martaba haasil na ho to kam az kam itna yaqeen rakho keh Allah Ta'ala tum ko dekh raha hai."

15. Arkaan-e-Islam:

Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ne farmaaya: "Islam ki bunyaad paanch cheezon par hai."

1. Shahaadatain: "Gawaahi dena keh Allah Ta'ala ke siwaa koi Ma'bood-e-barhaq nahi aur Muhammad (ﷺ) Allah ke Rasool hain."
2. Iqaamat-us-Salaah: "Namaz qaaim karna" Yaani ise is ki tamaam shuroot, arkaan aur waajibaat ke saath khushoo'-o-khuzoo' se ada karna.
3. Saum-e-Ramazaan: "Ramazaan ke roze rakhna": roze ki niyyat se khaane pine aur har aisi cheez se jo roza todne waali ho, fajr se le kar ghuroob-e-aaftaab tak ruke rehna.

4. Adaaye Zakaat: "Zakaat dena": Yeh us waqt farz hoti hai jab koi Musalmaan 85 gram sone ya us ke masawi naqdi (aik qawl ke mutaabiq) ka maalik ho jaae, is par saal guzarne se 2.5% (21/20) ada karna zaroori hai aur naqdi samet har cheez mein is ki miqdaar mu'ayyan hai.
5. Hajj: "Baitullah ka Hajj karna": har us shakhs ke liye farz-o-laazim hai jo sehat aur maali ae'tibaar se wahaan tak pahunchne ki taaqat rakhta ho.

(Mulaahiza farmaain: Saheeh Al Bukhari: 8)

16. Arkaan-e-Imaan:

- ◆ Imaan ke darj zail arkaan hain:
- ◆ Allah Ta'ala par Imaan laana: Yaani Allah Ta'ala ke wujood, Us ki sifaat, 'Ibaadat, dua'a aur hukm mein us ki wahdaaniyat par Imaan laana.
- ◆ Farishton par Imaan laana.
- ◆ Jo noori makhlooq hain aur Allah Ta'ala ke ahkaam naafiz karne ke liye paida kiye gae hain.
- ◆ Allah ki kitaabon par Imaan laana: Yaani Taurat, Injeel, Zaboor aur Qur'an par.
- ◆ Allah ke Rusoolon par Imaan laana: Jin mein sab se pehle Nooh (عليه السلام) aur aakhir mein Muhammad (ﷺ) hain.
- ◆ Aakhrat ke din par Imaan laana: Yaani Qayaamat ke din par, jo logon ke a'amaal ke muhaasabe aur jaza ka din hai.

- ◆ Achhi ya buri taqdeer par Imaan laana: Yaani jaaiz asbaab apnaate hue har insaan ko achhi ya buri taqdeer par raazi rehna chaahiye, kyunkeh yeh Allah Ta'ala ki taraf se muqarrar ki gai hai.

(Mulaahiza farmaain: Saheeh Muslim 8)

17. Ehsaan Ka Ak Hi Rukn Hai:

Ehsaan ki haqiqat yeh hai keh tum Allah Ta'ala ki 'Ibaadat is tarah karo goya keh tum Allah Ta'ala ko dekh rahe ho, agar yeh martaba haasil na ho to kam az kam itna yaqeen rakho keh Allah Ta'ala tum ko dekh raha hai.

(Mulaahiza farmaaein: Saheeh Muslim 8, Al-Usul-us-Salasa Shaikh Muhammad bin 'Abdull-Wahhaab, Safha: 9)

18. Islam Ka Kya Ma'ina Hai?

Tawheed ke saath Allah Ta'ala ke saamne sar-nigoon hona, ata'at-o-farmaanbardaari ke saath us ke aage sar tasleem-e- kham karna, aur shirk se nikalna Islam kehlaata hai. Allah Ta'ala ka Irshaad hai:

﴿وَمَنْ أَحْسَنُ دِينًا مِّمَّنْ أَسْلَمَ وَجْهَهُ﴾

"Is se achha kon deen daar ho ga jo Allah ke liye sar tasleem-e-kham kar de" (An-Nisaa: 125)

Neez farmaaya:

﴿وَمَنْ يُسْلِمْ وَجْهَهُ إِلَى اللَّهِ وَهُوَ مُحْسِنٌ فَقَدِ اسْتَمْسَكَ بِالْعُرْوَةِ
الْوُثْقَى﴾

"Jo Allah ki taraf apne chehre (gardan) ko jhuka de, aur woh is mein mukhlis ho, to us ne mazboot dasta apni mutthi mein thaam liya" (Luqmaan: 22)

Neez farmaan-e-Ilahi hai:

﴿فَإِلَهُكُمْ إِلَهُ وَاحِدٌ فَلَهُ أَسْلِمُوا وَبَشِّرِ الْمُخْبِتِينَ﴾

"Tumhaara Ma'bood aik hi hai, Us ke aage sar kham karo, aur Ae mere Nabi, aap ata'at guzaaron ko khushkhabari suna dijiye" (Al-Hajj: 34)

(Mulaahiza farmaaein: Majmoo' Fataawa wa Rasaail Ash-Shaikh Muhammad Saaleh Al-'Utsaymeen: 1/47-48)

19. Jab "Islam" Bola Jae To Poore Deen Ko Muheet Hota Hai, Is Ki Kya Daleel Hai?

Is ki daleel mandarja zail Aayat hai:

﴿إِنَّ الدِّينَ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ الْإِسْلَامُ﴾

"Allah ke yahaan Deen sirf Islam hai" (Aal 'Imraan: 19)

Neez Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ne farmaaya hai:

(بدأ الإسلام غريبا وسيعود غريبا كما بدأ)

"Deen-e-Islam ajnabiyat ke saath shuru' hua, aur jis ajnabiyat se shuru' hua tha usi tarah phir se ajnabi ban jae ga" ⁽¹⁾

(1) Muslim: 145, Ibn Maajah: 3986

Neez Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ka Irshaad hai:

(أفضل الإسلام إيمان بالله)

"Afzal Islam Allah par Imaan laana hai" ⁽¹⁾

20. Imaan Ki Ta'reef:

Lughatan Imaan ka ma'ina tasdeeq ke hain.

Sheikh-ul-Islam Ibn Taymiyyah (رحمته الله عليه) farmaate hain keh Imaan "Aman" se mushtaq hai jis mein itminaan aur qaraar paaya jaata hai, aur yeh us waqt haasil hota hai jab dil mein tasdeeq aur inqiyaad ghar kar jaaen. (Al-Saaram ul Maslool: safha 519)

Istilaah mein Imaan paanch nooon ka naam hai:

1. التصديق بالجانان (Qalb se tasdeeq)
2. اقرار باللسان (Zubaan se iqraar)
3. العمل بالاركان (A'zaa se amal)
4. يزيد بطاعة الرحمن (Rahman ki ita'at se barhta hai)
5. ينقص بطاعة الشيطان (Shaitaan ki ita'at se ghatta hai)

Mulaahiza farmaaein: Ziyaadat-ul-Imaan wa Nuqsaanihi - Sheikh 'Abd-ur-Razzaaq Al-Badr safha 17

(1) Ye aik lambi hadees ka tukra hai. Imam Ahmad ne 4/114 mein, Tirmizi ne Kitab-ul-Eeman mein riwayat ki hai. Allama Albani ne Sahih (Sahih 2/551) mein is ki taqweeyat ke sath shawahid zikr kiye hain.

21. Allah Ta'ala Par Imaan Laane Ka Kya Matlab Hai?

Allah Ta'ala par Imaan laane ka matlab yeh hai keh Allah Ta'ala apne wajood, uloohiyat, ruboobiyat aur Asmaa-o-Sifaat mein yakta hai, Us ka koi shareek nahi.

Mulaahiza farmaaein: Nubdhah fi-l-'Aqeedah al-Islaamiyyah Sheikh Ibn 'Usaymeen: 16-30

22. Tawheed Kise Kehte Hain?

Allah Ta'ala ki 1- Zaat 2- Naam 3- Sifatein 4- Kaam 5- 'Ibaadaat mein kisi ko shareek na karte hue yeh saare huqooq Allah hi ko ada karna Tawheed kehlaata hai.

23. Tawheed Ki Kitni Qismein Hain?

Tawheed ki teen qismein hain:

- 1- Tawheed-e-Ruboobiyat
- 2- Tawheed-e-Uloohiyat
- 3- Tawheed-ul-Asmaa-o-Sifaat

Mulaahiza farmaaein: Al-Qawl-ul-Mufeed 'ala Kitaab-ut-Tawheed, Sheikh Muhammad bin Saalih al-'Usaymeen safha 5

24. Tawheed-e-Ruboobiyat Kise Kehte Hain?

Allah Ta'ala ko Us ki Zaat aur Afaal mein aik jaanna aur aik maanna aur yeh keh Allah hi Khaaliq, Maalik aur Mudabbir hai Tawheed-e-

Ruboobiyat kehlaata hai. Jaise: paida karna, maarna waghera.

Mulaahiza farmaaein: Al-Qawl-ul-Mufeed 'ala Kitaab-ut-Tawheed: 5

25. Tawheed-ul-Uloohiyat Kise Kehte Hain?

Tamaam 'Ibaadaat ko sirf Allah ke liye khaas kar dena Tawheed-ul-Uloohiyat hai. Jaise: dua'a, qurbaani waghera.

(Mulaahiza farmaaein: Al-Qawl-ul-Mufeed 'ala Kitaab-ut-Tawheed: 9)

26. Tawheed-ul-Asmaa-o-Sifaat Kise Kehte Hain?

Allah Ta'ala ne apni kitaab mein jo kuch apne liye Asmaa-o-Sifaat saabit kiye hain ya Rasool Kareem (ﷺ) ki Sunnat ne, un par is tarah Imaan laana jo Allah Ta'ala ki shayaan-e-shaan hai baghair kisi baatil taaweel, tashbeeh, tahreef, ta'teel, tamseel aur takleef ke.

Mulaahiza farmaaein: Sharh Salaasat-ul-Usool - Sheikh Muhammad bin Saaleh al-'Usaymeen safha: 40

27. Allah Ta'ala Kahaan Hai?

Allah Ta'ala 'Arsh par mustawi hai. (Surat Taa Haa: 5)

28. Aaimmah Salaf Saaliheen Ne Masalah "Istiwa" Ke Silsile Mein Kya Kaha Hai?

Tamaam Aaimmah Salaf Saaliheen (رضي الله عنهم) ne bil-ittifaaq yeh kaha hai:

لاستواء معلوم، والكيف مجهول، والإيمان به واجب،
والسؤال عنه بدعة

"Istiwa' ka ma'ina ma'loom hai, is ki kaifiyat majhool hai, is par Imaan waajib hai, aur is ke baare mein sawaal o taftesh bid'at hai."

Sharh Usool I'tiqaad Ahl-us-Sunnah wal-Jamaa'ah - Al-Laalakaai: 3/441, Al-Asmaa wa Sifaat Bayhaqi: safha 408

Is asar ko Imam Zahabi, Ibn Taymiyyah (رحمتهما اللہ علیہما) aur Haafiz Ibn Hajar (رحمتهما اللہ علیہما) ne saheeh qaraar diya hai. Dekhiye: "Mukhtasar al-'Uluw" (safha 141)

29. Qubooliyat-e-'Amal Ki Kya Shartein Hain?

- Imaan
- Ikhlaas
- Mutaabi'ah

30. Usool-e-Salaasah Se Kya Muraad Hai?

- Rabb ki ma'rifat (sab ka Rabb Allah hai)
- 2- Deen ki ma'rifat (sab ka Deen Islam hai)
- 3- Nabi ki ma'rifat (sab ka Deen Islam hai)

31. Qawaa'id-e-Arba'a Se Kya Muraad Hai?

- Imaan, 'Amal, Da'wat aur Sabr

Is baat ki daleel (Surat-ul-'Asr) hai.

32. Shirk-e-Akbar Kise Kehte Hain?

Allah ke siwa doosron ki 'Ibaadat karna Shirk-e-Akbar hai.

Shirk-e-Akbar yeh hai keh banda ghair Allah ko Allah Ta'ala ka aisa shareek thehraae keh use Allah Rabb-ul-'Aalameen ke baraabar darja de de, us se waisi muhabbat kare jaisi Allah Ta'ala se ki jaati hai, us se usi tarah khauf khaae jis tarah Allah Ta'ala se khauf khaaya jaata hai, ghair Allah se panaah maange, usi ko pukaare, us se dare, us se umeedein baandhe, usi ki taraf raaghib ho, aur usi par tawakkul kare. Bil-alfaz deegar Allah Ta'ala ki ma'siyat mein us ka hukum bajaa laae ya Allah ki naraazgi mein us ki pairwi kare. Allah Ta'ala ne farmaaya hai:

﴿إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَغْفِرُ أَنْ يُشْرَكَ بِهِ وَيَغْفِرُ مَا دُونَ ذَلِكَ لِمَنْ يَشَاءُ
وَمَنْ يُشْرِكْ بِاللَّهِ فَقَدِ افْتَرَىٰ إِثْمًا عَظِيمًا ﴿٣٧﴾﴾

"Allah Ta'ala apne saath shirk ko kabhi nahi bakhshata, aur is se chhote gunaaah ko baksh deta hai jis ke liye chaahta hai, aur jo Allah ke saath shareek thehraata hai to us ne bahut hi bade gunaaah ka bohtaan baandha." (An-Nisaa: 48)

Neez Baari Ta'ala ne farmaaya:

﴿وَمَنْ يُشْرِكْ بِاللَّهِ فَقَدْ ضَلَّ ضَلَالًا بَعِيدًا ﴿١١٦﴾﴾

"Jo Allah ke saath shirk kare to woh door ki gumraahi mein ja pada." (An-Nisaa: 116)

Neez Haq Ta'ala ne farmaaya:

﴿مَنْ يُشْرِكْ بِاللَّهِ فَقَدْ حَرَّمَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ الْجَنَّةَ وَمَأْوَاهُ النَّارُ وَمَا لِلظَّالِمِينَ مِنْ أَنْصَارٍ ﴿٢٧﴾﴾

"Jo Allah ke saath shirk kare us par Allah ne Jannat haraam kar raki hai, aur us ka thikaana Jahannam hai." (Al-Maaidah: 72)

Neez Allah Ta'ala ne farmaaya:

﴿وَمَنْ يُشْرِكْ بِاللَّهِ فَكَأَنَّمَا خَرَّ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ فَتَخْطَفُهُ الطَّيْرُ أَوْ تَهْوِي بِهِ الرِّيحُ فِي مَكَانٍ سَحِينٍ ﴿٣١﴾﴾

"Jo Allah ke saath shirk kare to goya woh aasmaan se gir pada, pass parinde use noch le yaa hawa use uda kar kisi door daraaz makaan mein daal de." (Al-Hajj: 31)

Aur Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne farmaaya:

(حق الله على العباد أن يعبدوه ولا يشركون به شيئاً وحق العباد على الله أن لا يعذب من لا يشرك به شيئاً)

"Bandon par Allah Ta'ala ka haq yeh hai keh woh Us ki 'Ibaadat karein aur Us ke saath kisi bhi cheez ko shareek na theharaaein, aur Allah par bandon ka haq yeh hai keh woh use 'azaab na de jo us ke saath kisi bhi cheez ko shareek na theharaae."⁽¹⁾

Shirk ki wajah se insaan Deen se khaarj ho jaata hai khuwaah woh khullam khulla shirk kare jaisa keh kuffaar-e-Quraish the yaa chhupa kar kare jaisa keh dhokah baaz munaafiqeen the jo baazahir Musalmaan the aur dar pardah kaafir, in donon mein zara baraabar farq nahi tha. Allah Ta'ala ne farmaaya:

﴿إِنَّ الْمُنْفِقِينَ فِي الدَّرَكِ الْأَسْفَلِ مِنَ النَّارِ وَلَنْ تَجِدَ لَهُمْ نَصِيرًا ﴿٣٥﴾﴾
 ﴿إِنَّا الَّذِينَ تَابُوا وَأَصْلَحُوا وَاعْتَصَمُوا بِاللَّهِ وَأَخْلَصُوا دِينَهُمْ لِلَّهِ فَأُولَئِكَ مَعَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ ۗ وَسَوْفَ يُؤْتِي اللَّهُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ أَجْرًا عَظِيمًا ﴿٣٦﴾﴾

(1) Bukhari: 2856

"Munaafiqeen Jahannam ke sab se nichle tabaqah mein hon ge, aap un ka koi madadgaar nahi paaein ge, magar jin hon ne taubah ki aur apni islaah kar li aur Allah Ta'ala ko mazbooti ke saath pakda, aur usi ke liye Deen ko yaksoo kar liya to yeh log phir Mominon ke saath hon ge." (An-Nisaa: 145-146)

Mulaahizah farmaaein: Ma'aarij al-Qubool - Shaikh Haafiz al-Hakami 2/483, Manhaj Ahl-us-Sunnah wal-Jamaa'ah wa Manhaj al-Asha'irah fi Tawheed Allah Ta'ala - Khaalid 'Abdull Lateef: 93/1

33. Shirk-e-Asghar Kise Kehte Hain?

- ◆ Shirk-e-Akbar ka zariy'a banne waala har qawl-o fie'l shirk-e-asghar hai jaise: riya kaari, ghair Allah ki qasam khaana waghera. Ria kaari aisa 'amal hai jo banda ke andar apne 'amal ko achha samajhne ki wajah se paida ho jaati hai, Allah Ta'ala ne farmaaya:

﴿قُلْ إِنَّمَا أَنَا بَشَرٌ مِّثْلُكُمْ يُوحَىٰ إِلَيَّ أَنَّمَا إِلَهُكُمُ إِلَهُ وَاحِدٌ فَمَن كَانَ يَرْجُوا لِقَاءَ رَبِّهِ فَلْيَعْمَلْ عَمَلًا صَالِحًا وَلَا يُشْرِكْ بِعِبَادَةِ رَبِّهِ أَحَدًا﴾ (110)

"Jo apne Rabb se milne ki umeed rakhe woh 'amal-e-Saaleh karta rahe aur apne Rabb ki 'Ibaadat mein kisi ko shareek na kare." (Al-Kahf: 110)

Aur Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne farmaaya:

(أخوف ما أخاف عليكم الشرك الأصغر فستل عنه فقال الرياء)

"Mujhe tum par jis amr ka sab se ziyaada khatra nazar aa raha hai woh shirk-e-asghar hai. Aap se daryaaft kiya gaya keh shirk-e-asghar kya cheez hai? to aap ne farmaaya: woh riyaa

kaari hai." (1)

Riyaa kaari ki tafseer Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne yeh bayaan farmaai:

(يقوم الرجل فيصلي فيزین صلاته لما يري من نظر رجل إليه)

"Aadmi uth kar Namaz adaa karta hai aur jab log us ki taraf aankh utha kar dekhte hain to use apni Namaz bahut achhi lagne lagti hai."(2)

- ◆ Shirk-e-Asghar ki aik qisam ghair Allah ki qasam khaana bhi hai, maslan baap ki qasam, Ka'ba ki qasam, amaanat-daari ki qasam, isi tarah baatil shareekon ki qasam waghera.

Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne farmaaya: (لا تحلفوا ببائكم ولا بأمهاتكم ولا بالأنداد) "Apne baap daad ka halaf uthaao na maan ki qasam khaao aur na shareekonki."(3)

Neez Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne farmaaya: (لا تقولوا والكعبة ولكن قولوا: (رب الكعبة) "Ka'ba ki qasam na khaao balkeh Ka'ba ke Rabb ki qasam khaao." (4)

Neez Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne farmaaya: (لا تحلفوا إلا بالله) "Sirf Allah

(1) Musnad Ahmad: 428/5, Sharh-us-Sunnah: 324/14, Majma' uz-Zawaa'id: 1/102, As-Sihhah: 951

(2) Sunan Ibn Maajah: 4204, 'Allaamah Al-Baani ne Saheeh-ut-Targhib wat-Tarheeb mein ise Hasan kaha hai.

(3) Sunan Abu Dawood: 3248, Sunan Nasaai, Saheeh-ul-Jaame' mein 'Al-laamah Al-Baani ne ise Saheeh kaha hai (2126).

(4) Sunan Nasaai, Kitaab-ul-Imaan wan-Nuzoor, Baab-ul-Halaf bil-Ka'bah: 6/7, Ahmad 6/371-372, Haakim: 297/4 ne ise Saheeh kaha hai aur Zahabi ne un ki muwafqat ki hai, Ibn Hajar ne Al-Isaabah: 389/4 mein Saheeh kaha hai.

Ta'ala ki qasam khaao." (1)

Neez Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne farmaaya: (من حلف بالأمانة فليس منا) "Jo aamaanat-daari ki qasam khaae woh hum mein se nahi." (2)

Neez Aap (ﷺ) ne bhi farmaaya: (من حلف بغير الله فقد كفر أو أشرك وفي) "Jo ghair Allah ka halaf uthaae us ne kufr kiya ya shirk kiya, aur aik riwaayat mein hai us ne kufr bhi kiya aur shirk bhi kiya." (3)

Shirk-e-Asghar mein yeh bhi daakhil hai keh aadmi yun kahe: (ماشاء الله وشئت) "Jo Allah Ta'ala chaahe aur aap chaahein."

Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne us shakhs se farmaaya jis ne aap ke liye yeh alfaaz iste'maal kiye the:

(اجعلتني الله ندا بل ما شاء الله وحده)

"Tum ne to mujhe Allah Ta'ala ka shareek bana diya, balkeh yun kaho: 'Allah Ta'ala chaahe bas." (4)

(1) Saheeh Bukhari, Kitaab-ul-Imaan Baab Laa Tahlifoo bi Abaahim: 221/7, Saheeh Muslim, Kitaab-ul-Imaan Baab An-Nahyi 'alal-Halaf bighayr Allah Ta'ala: 80/5.

(2) Sunan Abu Dawood, Kitaab-ul-Eemaan: 3/223, 'Allaamah Al-Baani ne As-Saheehah: 94/1 mein zikr kiya hai. Aamaanat ki qasam khaane se is liye mana' kiya gaya hai kyunkeh aamaanat Allah Ta'ala ki koi sifat nahi hai balkeh yeh to us ka aik farz-o-hukm hai.

(3) Sunan Abu Dawood, Kitaab-ul-Imaan: 3/223-224, Sunan Tirmizi, Kitaab-ul-Imaan Baab Karaahiyat-ul-Halaf bighair Allah: 110/4, Haakim: 297/4 ne Shaykhain ki shart par Saheeh kaha hai aur Zahabi ne un ki muwaafqat ki hai.

(4) Bukhari fi-l-Adab al-Mufrad, p.158, Baab Qaul-ur-Rajul Maa Shaa' Al-

Shirk-e-Asghar mein is tarah kehna bhi daakhil hai: "Agar Allah Ta'ala aur aap na hote." Isi tarah ye kehna: "Mera to sirf Allah aur aap hain." Neez ye kehna: "Main Allah aur aap ki panaah mein daakhil ho raha hoon" waghera.

Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne farmaaya:

(لا تقولوا ما شاء فلان ولكن قولوا ما شاء الله ثم شاء فلان)

"Tum is tarah na kaho: jo Allah chaahe aur falaan shakhs chaahe, balkeh is tarah kaho: jo Allah chaahe phir falaan shakhs chaahe." (1)

Ahl-e-'Ilm farmaate hain keh is tarah kehna jaaiz hai: "Agar Allah Ta'ala na hota aur phir falaan shakhs na hota" lekin yeh kehna jaaiz nahi: "Agar Allah Ta'ala aur falaan aur falaan shakhs na hota to aisa ho jaata."

Mulaahizah farmaacin: Tayseer-ul-'Azeez-il-Hameed, p.45; Manhaj Ahl-us-Sunnah wal-Jamaa'ah wa Manhaj-ul-Ashaa'irah fi Tawheed Allah Ta'ala - Khaalid 'Abdull Lateef: 93/1; Al-Qaul-us-Sadeed fi Maqaasid-it-Tawheed - Shaikh 'Abd-ur-Rahmaan bin Naasir as-Sa'di, p.15; Al-Ikhlaas wash-Shirk al-Asghar - 'Abd-ul-'Azeez al-'Abd al-Lateef, p.30.

34. Tawheed Asmaa-o-Sifaat Ki Zid Kya Hai?

Tawheed Asmaa was-Sifaat ki zid Allah ke Asmaa-o-Sifaat aur us ki Aayaat ki taaweel aur un ka inkaar hai. Ilhaad teen tarah ka hota hai:

lah, Shamil: 784, Ibn Maajah: 2117, Musnad Ahmad: 214/1, As-Saheehah: 39.

(1) Sunan Abu Dawood: 4980, Ahmad: 384/5, As-Saheehah: 139.

1. 1 Mushrikeen ka ilhaad, jinhon ne Allah Ta'ala ke Asmaa ko un ki jagah se hata kar doosri jagah rakh diya aur wohi naam unhon ne apne asnaam (button) aur awshaan (aasthaanon) ko de daala. Isi tarah unhon ne "Ilaah" se "Laat" banaaya, " 'Azeez" se "'Uzzi" aur "Mannaan" se "Manaat" bana diya, aur apne button ke naam rakh diye.
2. Firqa-e-Mushabbihah ka ilhaad, jinhon ne Allah ki Sifaat ki kaifiyat bayaan karni shuru' ki. Aur Allah jis ke muqaabil koi nahi hai, unhon ne to makhlooq ki Sifaat ke mushaabeh qaraar diya. Yeh ilhaad Mushrikeen ke ilhaad ke muqaabil hai unhon ne to makhlooq ko Rabb-ul-'Aalameen ke baraabar banaaya, aur unhon ne Allah Ta'ala ko makhlooq ke ajsaam ke darja mein utaar diya, aur Allah jo har qism ki tashbeeh se paak hai us ko makhlooq ke mushaabah qaraar diya.
3. Firqa-e-mu'attila (munkireen sifaat) ka ilhaad, un ke do grooh hain: aik grooh ne to Allah Ta'ala ke naamon ke alfaaz us ke liye saabit kiye, magar yeh naam jin sifaat-e-kamaal par dalaalat karte hain un ka inkaar kar diya, jis ke nateeja mein unhon ne "Rahmaan o Raheem" ko bila "rehmat" " 'Aleem " ko bila " 'Ilm " " Samee' " ko bila " Sam' " " Baseer " ko " bila Basar " " Qadeer " ko bila " Qudrat " bana diya. Yehi haal baaqi asmaa ke saath bhi kiya. Doosre grooh ne Allah Ta'ala ke tamaam asmaa aur un sifaat-e-kamaaliyya ko jin par woh asmaa dalaalat karte hain, un sab ka bilkul inkaar kar diya, aur yeh bataaya keh Allah Ta'ala ke na asma hain na sifaat.

Allah Subhaanahu wa Ta'ala in baaton se bahut buland-o-paak hai jo mulhideen, munkireen aur zaalimeen kehte hain.

﴿رُبُّ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا فَاعْبُدْهُ وَاصْطَبِرْ لِعِبَادَتِهِ هَلْ تَعْلَمُ لَهُ سَمِيًّا ﴿٦٥﴾﴾

"Woh aasmaanon aur zameen aur in donon ke darmiyaan ki ashyaa ka Rabb hai, pass aap Us ki 'Ibaadat kijiye, aur us ki 'Ibaadat par jamme rahiye, kya aap Us ke kisi hum sifat ko jaante hain?" (Maryam: 65)

﴿لَيْسَ كَمِثْلِهِ شَيْءٌ وَهُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ﴾

"Us ke misl koi cheez nahi, Woh Samee' o Baseer hai."
(Ash-Shuraa: 11)

﴿يَعْلَمُ مَا بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ وَمَا خَلْفَهُمْ وَلَا يُحِيطُونَ بِهِ عِلْمًا﴾

"Woh un ki agli aur pichhli baaton ko jaanta hai, aur un ka 'Ilm us ka ihaata nahi kar sakta." (Taa-Haa: 110)

Mulaahiza farmaaien: Fataawa al-'Aqeedah - Shaikh Ibn 'Usaymeen: safha 44.

35. Tahreef:

Is se Kitaab-o-Sunnat ki nusoos ke ma'ina ko badalna muraad hai, keh unhein us haqeeqi ma'ina se jis par yeh nusoos dalaalat karti hain badal kar kisi doosre ma'ina mein le jaana, keh un asmaa aur sifaat ko kisi aur ma'ina mein bayaan karna jo Allah Ta'ala aur Us ke Rasool (ﷺ) se waarid nahi. Is ki misaal yeh hai keh: tahreef karne waalon ne (يد) haath jo keh bahut si nusoos se saabit hai ko haath ke ma'ina se badal kar use ni'mat aur qudrat ke ma'ina mein liya hai.

Mulaahiza farmaaein: Sharh al-'Aqeedah al-Waasitiyyah Shaikh Muhammad bin Saalih al-'Usaymeen 86/1-87

36. Ta'teel:

Ta'teel se muraad Allah Ta'ala ke sab Asmaa-e-Husna aur buland sifaat ki nafi ya us mein se kuch ki nafi hai. Lehaaza jis ne bhi Allah Ta'ala se Us ke kisi ism ya sifat ki nafi ki jo Qur'an-o-Sunnat se saabit hain us ka Allah Ta'ala ke Asmaa aur Sifaat par Imaan saheeh nahi.

Mulaahiza farmaaein: Sharh al-'Aqeedah al-Waasitiyyah Shaikh Muhammad bin Saaleh al-'Usaymeen 91/1

37. Tamseel:

Yeh Allah Ta'ala ki sifaat ko makhloq ki sifaat se misaal dena, masalan yeh kehna keh: Allah Ta'ala ka haath makhloq ke haath ki tarah hai, ya Allah Ta'ala makhloq ki tarah sunta hai, ya Allah Ta'ala 'Arsh par is tarah mustawi hai jis tarah insaan kursi par mustawi hota hai. Isi tarah doosri sifaat mein. Farmaan-e-Baari Ta'ala hai:

﴿لَيْسَ كَمِثْلِهِ شَيْءٌ وَهُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ﴾

"Us ki misl koi nahi aur Woh sunne waala dekhne waala hai."

(Ash-Shuraa: 11)

Mulaahiza farmaaein: Sharh al-'Aqeedah al-Waasitiyyah - Shaikh Muhammad bin Saaleh al-'Usaymeen 112/1

38. Takyeef:

Yaani kaifiyat bayaan karni: yeh Allah Ta'ala ki sifaat ki kaifiyat aur haqeeqat ki tahdeed karna, insaan apne dil ke andaaze ya zabaan ke saath qawl se Allah Ta'ala ki sifaat ki kaifiyat ki tehdeed kare aur yeh

qat'an baatil hai, aur kisi bashar ke liye is ko jaanna mumkin hi nahi.
Farmaan-e-Baari Ta'ala hai:

﴿وَلَا يُحِيطُونَ بِهِ عِلْمًا﴾

"Aur Us ke 'Ilm ka ihaata kar hi nahi sakte." (Taa-Haa: 110)

Mulaahiza farmaaein: Sharh al-'Aqeedah al-Waasitiyyah Shaikh Muhammad
bin Saaleh al-'Usaymeen 127/1



39. Allah Ke Asmaa-e-Husna Ke Dalaail, Fazaail, Ahmiyat Aur Taqaaze

﴿وَلِلَّهِ الْأَسْمَاءُ الْحُسْنَىٰ فَادْعُوهُ بِهَا وَذَرُوا الَّذِينَ يُلْحِدُونَ فِي سَمَائِهِ سَيُجْزَوْنَ مَا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ﴾ (7:180)

Tarjuma: "Aur achhe achhe naam Allah hi ke liye hain so un naamon se Allah hi ko mosoom kiya karo aur aise logon se ta'lluq bhi na rakho jo us ke naamon mein kaj rawi karte hain, un logon ko un ke kiye ki zaroor saza mile gi."

Abu Hurairah (رضي الله عنه) se riwaayat hai keh Nabi (ﷺ) ne farmaaya:

"Be shak Allah Ta'ala ke ninnanwe naam hain, sau se aik kam, jis ne unhein seekha aur unhein yaad kiya aur un par 'amal kiya woh Jannat mein jaae ga."⁽¹⁾

'Allaamah Ibn Qayyim (رحمته الله عليه) farmaate hain: Hadees mein lafz Ahsaai iste'maal hua hai, is ke mundarjah zail ma'ina hain:

1. Un ko hifz karna
2. Un ke ma'ina ko jaanna
3. Un Asmaa ka jo taqaaza hai us par 'amal karna

Jab is baat ka 'ilm ho keh Allah Ta'ala al-Ahad hai to Us ke saath kisi ko shareek na thehraaya jaae aur jab yeh 'ilm ho keh Allah Ta'ala

(1) Saheeh Bukhari: 2376, Saheeh Muslim: 7762

Ar-Razzaaq hai to Us ke siwa kisi se bhi rozi talab na ki jaae aur jab is ka 'ilm ho keh Allah Ta'ala Ar-Raheem hai to Us ki rehmat se na-umeed nahi hona chaahiye aur isi tarah doosre Asmaa ke baare mein.

4. Allah Ta'ala ke in Asmaa ke saath Allah Ta'ala se dua'a karni chaahiye. Jaise keh Allah Ta'ala ka farmaan hai: "(Aur Allah Ta'ala ke ache ache naam hain Use in naamon ke saath pukaaro) aur woh is tarah keh yeh kaha jaae: Ae Rahmaan! Tu reham karne waala hai mere haal par reham kar, aur Ae Ghafoor! Tu bakhshne waala hai mere gunaah bakhsh de, aur Ae Tawwaab! Tu taubah qubool karne waala hai meri taubah qubool farma, aur isi tarah doosre Asmaa ke saath bhi.

Asmaa-e-Husna Ke Usool, Qawaa'id Aur Aadaab:

Ibn Abi Zayd al-Qayrawaani (رحمته الله عليه) farmaate hain:

(وَلَهُ الْأَسْمَاءُ الْحُسْنَىٰ وَالصِّفَاتُ الْعُلَىٰ)

"Aur Usi (Allah) ke liye Asmaa-e- Husna aur 'Aali Sifaat hain." ⁽¹⁾

Is ki sharh mein Shaikh 'Abdull-Muhsin al-'Abbaad al-Madani farmaate hain:

◆ Yeh Allah ke naam aur Us ki sifaat 'Ilm-ul-ghaib se hain jin ke baare mein naazil shudah wahi, Allah ki kitaab aur Us ke Rasool ke baghair kalaam karna jaaiz nahi hai.

(1) Muqaddima Ibn Abbi Zayd al-Qayrawaani ma'ash-Sharh: Muqaddima al-Qayrawaan ma' Qatf al-Janaa ad-Daani: w:82

◆ Asmaa (naamon) aur Sifaat mein sirf us ka isbaat (iqraar) karna chaahiye jise Allah 'Azza wa Jal ne apne liye ya Us ke Rasool ne Us (Allah) ke liye saabit qaraar diya hai. Woh Sifaat jo Allah Subhaanahu wa Ta'ala ki shaan ke laaiq hain, taaweelaat-e-baatilah, kayfiyat (ke bare mein sawaal) aur tamseel (makhloq se misaal dena) ke baghair, tahreef (badal dena) aur ta'teel (mu'attal qaraar dena) se bachte hue (aur) har naaziba cheez se Tanzeeh (bari-uz-zimmah aur paak hone) ka 'aqeedah rakhte hue iqraar karna chaahiye. Jaisa ke Irshaad-e-Baari Ta'ala hai: **لَيْسَ كَمِثْلِهِ شَيْءٌ وَهُوَ** ﴿السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ﴾ Tarjuma: "Us (Allah) ki misl koi cheez nahi, aur Woh Sami' (sunne waala) aur Baseer (dekhne waala) hai."

◆ Allah Ta'ala ke naamon ka zikr Qur'an Kareem mein aaya hai, Allah ne unhein Asmaa-e-Husna qaraar diya hai. Irshaad-e-Baari Ta'ala hai: **﴿وَلِلَّهِ الْأَسْمَاءُ الْحُسْنَىٰ فَادْعُوهُ بِهَا﴾** [Al-'A'iraaf: 180] Tarjuma: "Aur Allah ke Asmaa-e-Husna (behtareen naam) hain, pas Use un (naamon) ke saath pukaaro."

◆ Allah ke Asmaa-e-Husna ka ma'ina ye hai keh woh (khubsurti mein) Husn ke buland tareen aur a'ala tareen maqaam par pahunche hue hain. Unhein sirf achhe naam nahi kaha jaata balkeh Asmaa-e-Husna kaha jaata hai.

◆ Allah ke sare naam mushtaq (lafzon-o-kalaam se nikaale gae jo ma'ina par dalaalat karte hain) hain, aur us se (Us ki) Sifaat hain. Maslan: 'Azeez 'izzat par, Haleem hikmat par, Kareem karam par, 'Azeem 'azmat par, Lateef lutf par, Ar-Rahmaan, Ar-Raheem rehmat par dalaalat karte hain, aur yehi mafhoom doosre naamon mein bhi hai.

◆ Allah ke naamon mein koi ism jaamid nahi. ba'z 'Ulama ne jo Allah ke naamon mein "Ad-Dahr" shumaar kiya hai to yeh saheeh

nahi hai. Allah Tabaarak wa Ta'ala ke naam kisi khaas t'adaad mein mahsoor nahi hain, balkheh un mein se ba'z naam aise hain jo Allah 'Azza wa Jal ne logon ko bata diye hain aur ba'z ko apne 'Ilm-e-ghaib mein rakha hai. (Musnad Ahmad 3712, 2391] — Ibn Hajar ne isse Hasan kaha, aur Sheikh Albaani (رحمته الله عليه) ne As-Silsilah As-Saheehah (198, 199) mein Saheeh kaha hai.)

Rahi woh Hadees jo Bukhari (2410, 2736, 7392) aur Muslim (2677) ne Abu Hurairah (رضي الله عنه) se riwaayat ki hai keh Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ne farmaaya: "Allah ke 99 (Yaani) aik kam sau naam hain, jis ne unhein yaad kar liya woh Jannat mein dakhil hoga."

Yeh Hadees is ta'daad (99) mein Allah ke naamon ko mahsur karne ki daleel nahi hai, balkheh is par dalaalat karti hai keh Allah ke naamon mein se 99 aise hain keh agar koi unhein yaad kar le to Jannat mein dakhil hoga. Jaise agar koi kahe mere paas 100 kitaabein hain jo main ne Taalib-e-'Ilm ke liye tayar ki hain," to is ki daleel nahi keh us ke paas 100 se ziyaada kitaabein nahi. (Shaffaa-ul-'Aleel – Ibn-ul-Qayyim (رحمته الله عليه), safha 84)

◆ Allah ke ba'z naam aise hain jo dosron par bhi iste'maal kiye jaate hain, jaisa keh Irshaad-e-Baari Ta'ala hai: لَقَدْ جَاءَكُمْ رَسُولٌ مِّنْ أَنْفُسِكُمْ عَزِيزٌ عَلَيْهِ مَا عَنِتُّمْ حَرِيصٌ عَلَيْكُمْ بِالْمُؤْمِنِينَ ﴿١٢٨﴾ (At-Taubah: 128) Jin ma'ina par yeh naam dalaalat karte hain un mein Khaaliq makhlooq ke mushaabah nahi aur na makhlooq Khaaliq ke mushaabah hai.

◆ Ba'z aise naam hain jo sirf Allah ke baare mein kahe jaa sakte hain kisi doosre ke baare mein yeh naam kehna jaaiz nahi. Maslan: Allah, Ar-Rahman, Al-Khaliq, Al-Baari, Ar-Raaziq aur As-Samad waghaira.

Mashhoor Asmaa-e-Husna Ki Fehrist -Aik Jaaiza:

- ◆ Mashhoor Asmaa-e-Husna ki fehrist jo Waleed bin Muslim ki riwaayat se maujood hai (Tirmizi:3507) woh sanad paanch buniyaadon par (Yaani: Tafarrud, Shaaz, Mudtarib, Mudallis aur Mudraj hone ki wajah se) Muhaddiseen ke paas qaabil-e-radd hai.⁽¹⁾
- ◆ Imaam Tirmizi (رحمته اللہ علیہ) ne Hadees zikr karne ke ba'ad likha keh: yeh Hadees ghareeb hai.
- ◆ Imaam Ibn Hazm (رحمته اللہ علیہ) farmaate hain: aisi koi Hadees saheeh nahi jis mein Allah ke saare naamon ko jama' kiya gaya hai. (Almuhala Labin Haazim: 220/11)
- ◆ Sheikh 'Abdull Mohsin al-'Abbaad, Sheikh 'Alawi 'Abdull Qaadir al-Saqqaaaf, Sheikh 'Abdur Razzaaq al-Razwaani aur 'Abdullah Saaleh al-Ghusn (رحمهم اللہ) ki tahqeeq ke mutaabiq is riwaayat mein 21 aise naam Allah ki taraf mansub kiye gae hain jis par Qur'an-o-Saheeh Hadees se koi daleel nahi hai, na Asmaa Mutlaqah mein aur na hi Asmaa Muqayyadah mein is ka koi zikr hai. Woh 21 naam ye hain:

(الخالق، المعز، المذل، العدل، الجليل، الباعث، الحفيظ، المبدئ، المهيمن، الواجد، الماجد، الوالي، المقسط، البغني، المانع، الضار، النافع، الباقي، الرشيد، الصبور)

(1) Dekhiye: Fatah Al-Bari takhreej Hadees: 6410 ،is Hadees par kalaam karne waalon mein Baghawi (Sharah as Sunnat 35/5) ،Baihaqi (Al-Asmaa as Sifaat S:19), Ibn-e-Kaseer (Wallah ul Asmaa ul Husna ki tafseer mein) ،Ibn Hazm(Al-Muhalla Labin Haazim 220/11) ،Ibn 'Usaymeen (Al-Qawaa'id ul Musala), Ibn-ul-Qayyim (Madaarij ul Saalikeen: 307/3) ،Ibn Taymiyyah (Majmoo' ul Fataawa: 379/6) ،Albani (za'eef At-Tirmizi) shaamil hain.)

◆ Sheikh Muhammad bin Khalifah al-Tameemi aur Sheikh 'Abdur Razzaaq al-Razwaani (رحمهم الله) ke mutaabiq is riwaayat mein 8 aise naam hain jin ka ta'lluq Asmaa Mutlaqah mein se nahi hai balkeh Asmaa Muqayyadah ya Asmaa Muzaafah mein se hai. Woh 8 naam ye hain:

(الرافع، الحي، المنتقم، الجامع، النور، الهادي، البديع، ذو الجلال والاكرام)

Note: M'aloom hua keh Waleed bin Muslim asaabah Allah ki riwaayat mein 21 aise naam Allah ki taraf mansoob kiye gae hain jis par Qur'an-o-saheeh Hadees se koi daleel nahi hai, na Asmaa mutlaqah mein aur na hi Asmaa muqayyadah mein is ka koi zikr hai. Aur 8 aise naam hain jin ka ta'lluq Asmaa mutlaqah mein se nahi hai balkeh Asmaa muqayyadah ya Asmaa mudaafah mein se hain. Wallahu A'lam.

Woh Asmaa Jinhein 'Ulama-e-Karaam Ne Asmaa-e-Husna

Mein Shaamil Farmaaya:

◆ Shaikh Ibn 'Usaymeen asaabahu Allah ke mutaabiq: العالم، الحافظ المحييط الحفيي bhi Asmaa-e-Husna mein se hain. العالم، الحافظ القواعد المثلى في صفات الله واسمائه (Dekhiye inhi ki kitaab: المحييط الحفيي الحسنى)

◆ Shaikh 'Abdul Muhsin 'Abbaad ash-shaabahu Allah ke mutaabiq المحييط الكفيل الغالب، المحييط الحفيي bhi Asmaa-e-Husna mein se hain. (Dekhiye inhi ki kitaab: قطف الجنى الدانى)

◆ 'Abdullah Saalih al-Ghusan intabahu Allah ke mutaabiq " العالم، الهادي المحييط، الحافظ الحاسب bhi Asmaa-e-Husna mein se hain. (Dekhiye inhi ki kitaab: اسماء الله الحسنى)

- ◆ Shaikh 'Alawi 'Abdull Qaadir as-Saqqaaf at-taabahu Allah ke mutaabiq *المحيط الهادى الحافظ* bhi Asmaa-e-Husna mein se hain. (Dekhiye inhi ki kitaab: *صفات الله عز وجل الواردة في الكتاب والسنة*)
- ◆ Shaikh Muhammad bin Khaleefah at-Tameemi aur Shaikh 'Abdur Razzaq ar-Radwaani atna bhamaahu Allah ki tahqeeq ke mutaabiq Asmaa mazkooah (*العالم، الحافظ، المحيط، الخفى، الهادى، الحاسب الكفيل، الغالب، الحاسب*) Asma muqayyadah ya Asmaa mudaafah mein se hain na keh Asmaa mutlaqah mein se Mu'taqid Ahl al-Sunnah wal-Jama'ah fi Asma' Allah al-Husna - Sheikh Muhammad bin Khalifah al-Tamimi ,Asma' al-Husna al-Thabitah fi al-Kitab wa al-Sunnah - Sheikh Abdul Razzaq al-Rizwani.

Asmaa-o-Sifaat Ke Ma'inon Mein Tadabbur Aur Ghour

Karne Ke Faaide:

1. Allah ka chehra Qayaamat ke din dekhne ka shauq paida hota hai aur Imaan-o-'Amal, Da'wat, Islaah aur Sabr par qaaim rahne ka jazbah bhi paida hota hai.
2. D'awati maidaan mein ghair Muslim hazraat ko Allah ka ta'rruf pesh karne mein madad milti hai.
3. Muslim aur ghair Muslim ke andar Allah ki 'azmat ka ehssaas aur shu'oor paida hota hai.
4. Imaan ki ziyaadati aur taro taazgi naseeb hoti hai.
5. Allah se ta'lluq mazboot hota hai.
6. Zaahiri aur baatini tor par Allah ka khauf-o-khashiyat paida hone ka zariy'a hai.

7. Asmaa-o-Sifaat ka saheeh 'ilm shu'oor ke sath 'aqaid, 'Ibaadaat aur mua'amlaat ke sudhaar ke liye madad karta hai.
8. Aazmaaishon mein saabit qadmi aur zulm se apne aap ko bachaane ka ehsaas paida hota hai.
9. Allah ki muhabbat paida hoti hai, khauf o umeed, tawakkul aur deegar khusaail-e-hameedah aur a'amaal-e-saaliha paida hote hain.
10. Allah ki nafarmaani karne mein haya aati hai aur Allah ke ahkaam par 'amal, Us ke nafaaz ka jazbah aur adab paida hota hai.
11. Apne 'aiboon ki islaah par nazar hoti hai.

40. 99 Asmaa-e-Husna Ki Fehrist:

Shumaar	Amaa-e-Husna	Tarjuma	Hawaalaat
1	الرَّحْمَنُ	Bada Meherbaan	55:1
2	الرَّحِيمُ	Nihaayat Reham karne waala	41:2
3	الْمَلِكُ	Baadshaah	59:23
4	الْقُدُّوسُ	Nihaayat Paak	59:23
5	السَّلَامُ	Salaamati dene waala / 'Aiboon se Paak	59:23
6	الْمُؤْمِنُ	Aman dene waala	59:23
7	الْمُهَيَّبُ	Nigahbaan / Ghaalib	59:23

8	العزیز	Ghaalib	59:23
9	الجبار	Zor aawar / Zabardast	59:23
10	المتكبر	Badaai waala	59:23
11	الخالق	Paida karne waala	59:24
12	الباري	Wujood bakhshne waala	59:24
13	المصور	Soorat banaane waala	59:24
14	الأول	Awwal	57:3
15	الآخر	Aakhir	57:3
16	الظاهر	Sab se ooncha jis par koi nahi	57:3
17	الباطن	Baatin	57:3
18	السميع	Sunne waala	42:11
19	البصير	Dekhne waala	42:11
20	المولى	Maalik aur madadgaar	8:40
21	النصير	Bahut madad karne waala	8:40
22	العفو	Dar guzar karne waala / Ma'af karne waala	4:149
23	القدير	Qudrat waala	67:14
24	اللطيف	Baareek been, lutf-o-karam waala	67:14

25	النخير	Bada ba khabar	67:14
26	الوتر	Akeela	Bukhari: 6410
27	الجميل	Husn waala	Muslim: 91
28	الحيي	Ba haya	Abu Dawood: 4012
29	الستير	Parda daalne waala	Abu Dawood: 4012
30	الكبير	Kibriyaaai waala	13:9
31	المتعال	Buland	13:9
32	الواحد	Aik	13:16
33	الغماز	Ghalbah waala	13:16
34	الحق	Haq	24:25
35	المبين	Waazeh karne waala	24:25
36	القوي	Taaqatwar	11:66
37	المتين	Zor aawar	51:58
38	الحي	Zinda	20:111
39	القيوم	Jo khud qaaim hai aur doosron ko qaaim rakha hoa hai	20:111
40	العلي	Buland	42:4

41	العظيم	'Azmat waala	42:4
42	الشكور	Qadrdaan	35:30
43	الحكيم	Burdbaar	2:225
44	الواسع	Kushaadah	2:115
45	العليم	Ba khabar	2:115
46	التواب	Bahut ziyaada taubah qubool karne waala	2:37
47	الحكيم	Nihaayat hikmat waala	2:129
48	الغني	Be niyaaz	6:133
49	الكريم	Karam karne waala	82:6
50	الأحد	Yaktaa	112:1
51	الصمد	Be niyaaz	112:2
52	القريب	Qareeb	11:61
53	المجيب	Qubool karne waala/ jawaab dene waala	11:61
54	العفور	Bakhshne waala	85:14
55	الودود	Muhabbat karne waala	85:14
56	الولي	Qareeb madadgaar	42:28
57	الحميد	T'areefon waala	42:28

58	الحفيظ	Hifaazat karne waala	34:21
59	المجيد	Badi shaan waala	11:73
60	الفتاح	Band kholne waala / bigdi banaane waala	34:26
61	الشهيد	Gawaah	34:47
62	المقدم	Aage karne waala	Bukhari:1120
63	المؤخر	Peechhe karne waala	Bukhari: 1120
64	المالك	Baadshaah	53:55
65	المقتدر	Iqtidaar waala	54:55
66	المسعر	Qeematon ko tay karne waala	Abu Dawood: 3451
67	القايس	Tangi se Rizq dene waala	Abu Dawood: 3451
68	الباسط	Kushaadgi 'ata karne waala	Abu Dawood: 3451
69	الرازق	Rizq dene waala	Abu Dawood: 3451
70	القاهر	Ghaalib, Zabar dast	6:18
71	الديان	Badla dene waala	(Rawaahul- Bukhari mu'allaqan qabl 7481
72	الشارك	Qadardaan	2:158

73	أَمْتَان	Banda nawaaz, nawaazne waala	Abu Dawood 1495
74	أَلْقَادِرُ	Qudrat rakhne waala	6:65
75	أَلْخَلَّاقُ	Paida karne waala	36:81
76	أَلْمَلِكُ	Maalik	3:26
77	أَلرِّزَّاقُ	Rizq dene waala / Daata	51:58
78	أَلْوَكِيلُ	Kaarsaz	3:173
79	أَلرَّقِيبُ	Nigehbaan	5:117
80	أَلْمُحْسِنُ	Ihsaan karne waala	Sahih ul Jam'e 1824
81	أَلْحَسِيبُ	Nigraan / Hisaab lene waala, Kaafi	4:86
82	أَلشَّافِي	Shifaa dene waala	Bukhari 56:75
83	أَلرَّفِيقُ	Narmi karne waala	Muslim 2593
84	أَلْمُعْطِي	'Ataa karne waala / Daata	Bukhari 3116
85		Sab ko ghiza dene waala	4:85
86	السَّيِّدُ	Sardaar	Abu Daawood: 4806
87	الطَّيِّبُ	Paak	Muslim: 1015
88	أَلْحَكَمُ	Faisla karne waala	Abu Daawood: 4955

89	الأَكْرَمُ	Khoob 'ata karne waala Mu'azziz	96:3
90	الْبَر	Khoob rahm-o-karam waala, bada Mohsin	52:28
91	الْعَفَّارُ	Bada bakhshne waala	38: 66
92	الرَّءُوفُ	Shafqat-o-Rahm karne waala	24:20
93	الْوَهَّابُ	Bada 'ata karne waala / Daata	3:8
94	الْجَوَادُ	Khoob dene waala	Saheeh al- Jaame': 1744
95	السَّبُوحُ	Be 'aib	Muslim: 487
96	الْوَارِثُ	Haqeeqi Maalik	15:23
97	الرَّبُّ	Paalanhaar/ Rabb/ Parwardigaar	36:58
98	الْأَعْلَى	Buland	87:1
99	الْإِلَهِ	Haqeeqi Ma'bood	2:163

41. Deen Mein Shahaadatein (لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله)

Ka Kya Darja Hai:

Koi bhi banda shahaadatain ke baghair Deen mein daakhil nahi ho sakta. Allah Ta'ala ka Irshaad hai:

﴿إِنَّمَا الْمُؤْمِنُونَ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا بِاللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ﴾

"Momin to wohi log hain jo Allah aur uske Rasool par Imaan rakhte hain." (An-Noor: 62)

Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ka Irshaad hai:

(أَمَرْتُ أَنْ أُقَاتِلَ النَّاسَ حَتَّى يَشْهَدُوا أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ)

"Mujhe is amar ka hukm diya gaya hai keh main us waqt tak jang karta rahoon jab tak log is baat ki shahaadat na de dein keh Allah ke siwa koi Ma'bood-e-Barhaq nahi, aur Muhammad (ﷺ) Us ke bande aur Rasool hain."⁽¹⁾

Mulaahizah farmaayen: Jaame' al-'Uloom wal-Hikam: 228/1

42. Kalimah (لا اله الا الله) Ki Shartein:

Kalimah (لا اله الا الله) ka iqraar us ke shuroot ke mutaabiq hona zaroori hai. Iske baghair kalimah ka iqraar be-sood hai. Aur yeh shuroot yeh hain:

1) 'Ilm:

Yaani (لا اله الا الله) ka 'Ilm haasil karna aur jahaalat se door rehna.

Allah Ta'ala ne farmaaya:

﴿فَاعْلَمْ أَنَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ﴾

Tarjuma: "So (Ae Nabi!) Aap jaan lein keh Allah ke siwa koi Ma'bood nahi." (Muhammad: 19)

Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ne farmaaya:

(1) Saheeh Bukhari: 25, Saheeh Muslim: 3100

(1) مَنْ مَاتَ وَهُوَ يَعْلَمُ أَنَّ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ دَخَلَ الْجَنَّةَ

Tarjuma: "Jo shakhs mar jaae is haal mein keh woh jaanta tha keh (لا اله الا الله) kya hai, to woh Jannat mein daakhil hoga."

2) **Yaqeen:**

Is kalimah ke ma'ina aur mafhoom par pukhta yaqeen rakhna, aur shakk-o-shubhah se bilkul door rehna.

Allah Ta'ala ne farmaaya:

﴿إِنَّمَا الْمُؤْمِنُونَ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا بِاللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ ثُمَّ لَمْ يَزْتَابُوا﴾

Tarjuma: "Momin to wahi hain jo Allah par aur Us ke Rasool par Imaan laaein, phir unhein koi shakk-o-shubhah na ho."
(Al-Hujuraat: 15)

Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ne farmaaya:

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ لَا يَلْقَى اللَّهَ بِهَا عَبْدٌ غَيْرَ شَاكٍّ إِلَّا دَخَلَ الْجَنَّةَ (2)

Tarjuma: "Main gawaahi deta hoon keh Allah ke siwa koi Ma'bood-e-Barhaq nahi, aur main Allah ka Rasool hoon. Jo banda in donon shahaadaton ke sath Allah se mulaaqaat kare, aur un mein koi shakk na ho, to woh Jannat mein daakhil hoga."

(1) Muslim: 26

(2) Muslim: 27

3) Ikhlāas:

Ikhlāas ke sath is kalimah ka iqraar karna, aur shirk se door rehna.

Allah Ta'ala ne farmaaya:

﴿وَمَا أُمِرُوا إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ مُخْلِصِينَ لَهُ الدِّينَ حُنَفَاءَ﴾

Tarjuma: "Aur unhein isi baat ka hukm diya gaya keh Deen ko Allah ke liye khaalis karte hue, yaksu ho kar sirf Allah ki 'Ibaadat karein." (Al-Bayyinah: 5)

Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ne farmaaya:

﴿أَسْعَدُ النَّاسِ بِشَفَاعَتِي يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ مَنْ قَالَ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ خَالِصًا
مِنْ قَلْبِهِ أَوْ نَفْسِهِ﴾⁽¹⁾

Tarjuma: "Logon mein meri shafaa't ka sab se ziyaada s'aadatmand woh shakhs hai jis ne apne khaalis dil se لا اله الا الله kaha."

4) Sidq:

Is kalimah ka iqraar sacche dil se karna, jhoot aur nifaaq se door rehna. Allah Ta'ala ne farmaaya:

﴿أَحْسِبِ النَّاسَ أَنْ يُتْرَكُوا أَنْ يَقُولُوا آمَنَّا وَهُمْ لَا يُفْتَنُونَ ۗ وَلَقَدْ
فَتَنَّا الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِهِمْ فَلَيَعْلَمَنَّ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ صَدَقُوا وَلَيَعْلَمَنَّ
الْكَاذِبِينَ ۗ﴾

Tarjuma: "Kya logon ne yeh gumaan kar liya hai keh un ke sirf is da'we par keh hum Imaan laae hum unhein baghair

(1) Bukhari: 99

aazmaae chhod dein ge? Halaankeh hum ne un se pehle waalon ko bhi aazmaaya, taakeh Allah unhein paak-o-saaf taur par jaan le jo sacche hain, aur unhein bhi m'aloom ho jaae jo jhoote hain." (Al-Ankaboot)

Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ne farmaaya:

مَنْ مَاتَ وَهُوَ يَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَادِقًا
مِنْ قَلْبِهِ دَخَلَ الْجَنَّةَ ⁽¹⁾

Tarjuma: "Jo shakhs mar jaae is haal mein keh woh (لا اله الا الله) aur (محمد رسول الله) ki sacche dil se gawaahi deta ho, to woh Jannat mein daakhil hoga."

5) Muhabbat:

Is kalimah ke taqaazon se muhabbat karna, aur bughz-o-nafrat se door rehna. Allah Ta'ala ne farmaaya:

﴿وَمِنَ النَّاسِ مَن يَتَّخِذُ مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ أَنْدَادًا يُحِبُّونَهُمْ كَحُبِّ اللَّهِ
وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا أَشَدُّ حُبًّا لِلَّهِ﴾

Tarjuma: "Kuch log aise hain jo Allah ke siwa doosron ko Us ka shareek banate hain, aur un se aisi muhabbat karte hain jaisi muhabbat Allah se honi chaahiye. Halaankeh Imaan waale Allah ki muhabbat mein bahut sakht (mazboot) hote hain." (Al-Baqarah: 165)

Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ne farmaaya:

(1) Al-Silsalat ul Saheehah 348/5

(ثَلَاثَ مَنْ كُنَّ فِيهِ وَجَدَ بَيْنَ حَلَاوَةِ الْإِيمَانِ: مَنْ كَانَ اللَّهُ وَرَسُولَهُ أَحَبَّ إِلَيْهِ مِمَّا سِوَاهُمَا، وَمَنْ كَانَ أَحَبَّ عَبْدًا لَا يُحِبُّهُ إِلَّا اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ، وَمَنْ يَكْرَهُ أَنْ يَعُودَ فِي الْكُفْرِ بَعْدَ إِذْ أَنْقَذَهُ اللَّهُ مِنْهُ كَمَا يَكْرَهُ أَنْ يُلْقَى فِي النَّارِ) ⁽¹⁾

Tarjuma: "Teen cheezein jis me paai jaaein us ne Imaan ki mithaas paa li: 1. Jis ko Allah aur Us ke Rasoolullah (ﷺ) har cheez se ziyaada mahboob hon. 2. Woh shakhs jo kisi banda se muhabbat kare to sirf Allah ke liye muhabbat kare. 3. Woh shakhs jis ko Allah ne kufr se bacha liya hai woh dubaara kufr mein lautna waisa hi na pasand karta hai jaisa keh aag me daala jaana us ko naa pasand hai."

6) Itaa't:

Is kalima ke mutaabiq Allah ki itaa't karna, aur naafarmaani se door rehna. Allah Ta'ala ne farmaaya:

﴿وَمَنْ يُسَلِّمْ وَجْهَهُ إِلَى اللَّهِ وَهُوَ مُحْسِنٌ فَقَدِ اسْتَمْسَكَ بِالْعُرْوَةِ
الْوُثْقَىٰ﴾

Tarjuma: "Aur jo apne aap ko Allah ke taabe' kar de aur woh bhi nekokaar to yaqeenan us ne mazboot kada thaam liya."

(Luqman: 22)

7) Qabool:

Qawl aur fa'el se is kalima ke taqaaze ko qabool karna, aur inkaar se

(1) Muttafiq 'alaih, Bukhari: 21, Muslim: 43

door rehna. Allah Ta'ala ne farmaaya:

﴿إِنَّهُمْ كَانُوا إِذَا قِيلَ لَهُمْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ يَسْتَكْبِرُونَ ﴿٣٥﴾ وَيَقُولُونَ
إِنَّا لَتَارِكُوا آلِهَتِنَا لِشَاعِرٍ مَّجْنُونٍ ﴿٣٦﴾﴾

Tarjuma: "Yeh woh (log) hain keh jab un se kaha jaata hai keh: Allah ke siwa koi Ma'bood-e-Barhaq nahi to yeh sarkashi karte the, aur kehte the keh kya hum apne Ma'boodon ko aik deewane shaa'ir ki baat par chhod dein?!" (As-Saffaat: 35-36)

Qaala ash-Shaikh Haafiz al-Hakami fi manzoomatihi Sullam al-Wusool:

الْعِلْمُ وَالْيَقِينُ وَالْقَبُولُ وَالْإِنْقِيَادُ فَادْرِ مَا أَقُولُ
وَالصَّدْقُ وَالْإِخْلَاصُ وَالْمَحَبَّةُ وَفَقَكَ اللَّهُ لِمَا أَحَبَّهُ

8) Shirk Ka Inkaar Karna:

Yaani Tawheed ke iqraar ke saath Shirk ka inkaar karna bhi zaroori hai: Allah Ta'ala ne farmaaya:

﴿فَمَنْ يَكْفُرْ بِالطَّاغُوتِ وَيُؤْمِنْ بِاللَّهِ فَقَدِ اسْتَنَسَكَ بِالْعُرْوَةِ الْوُثْقَىٰ
لَا انفِصَامَ لَهَا وَاللَّهُ سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ ﴿٢٥٦﴾﴾

Tarjuma: "Pass jo shakhs Taaghoot (Shirk) ka inkaar kare aur Allah par Imaan laae to us ne aise mazboot kadaa ko thaam liya jo toot nahi sakta, Allah Ta'ala sab kuch sunne waala aur jaanne waala hai." (Al-Baqarah: 256)

Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ne farmaaya:

مَنْ قَالَ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَكَفَرَ بِمَا يُعْبَدُ مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ حَرَّمَ مَالَهُ وَدَمَهُ
وَحِسَابُهُ عَلَى اللَّهِ (1)

Tarjuma: "Jo shakhs (لا اله الا الله) kahe aur Allah ke siwa har cheez ki 'Ibaadat ka inkaar kare to us ka maal aur us ki jaan (Islam ke nazdeek) mehfooz hai, aur us ka hisaab Allah par hai."

9) Islam Par Maut Aana:

Allah Ta'ala ne farmaaya:

﴿وَلَا تَمُوتُنَّ إِلَّا وَأَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ﴾

"Tum ko maut naa aae magar is haal mein keh tum Muslim ho." (Aal-e-'Imraan: 102)

Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ka Irshaad-e-Giraami hai:

فَإِنَّ الرَّجُلَ مِنْكُمْ لَيَعْمَلُ حَتَّى مَا يَكُونُ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ الْجَنَّةِ إِلَّا ذِرَاعٌ
فَيَسْبِقُ عَلَيْهِ كِتَابُهُ فَيَعْمَلُ بِعَمَلِ أَهْلِ النَّارِ، وَيَعْمَلُ حَتَّى مَا يَكُونُ
بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ النَّارِ إِلَّا ذِرَاعٌ فَيَسْبِقُ عَلَيْهِ الْكِتَابُ فَيَعْمَلُ بِعَمَلِ أَهْلِ
الْجَنَّةِ (2)

"Aik shakhs (zindagi bhar nek) 'amal karta rehta hai aur jab Jannat aur us ke darmiyaan sirf aik haath ka faasla reh jaata hai to us ki taqdeer saamne aa jaati hai aur woh dozakh waalon ke 'amal shuru' kar deta hai. Isi tarah aik shakhs (zindagi bhar bure kaam karta rehta hai) aur jab Dozakh aur us ke darmiyaan

(1) Muslim: 23

(2) Saheeh Bukhari

sirf aik haath ka faasla reh jaata hai to us ki taqdeer ghaalib aa jaati hai aur woh Jannat waalon ke 'amal shuru' kar deta hai."

Mulaahiza farmaaien: Ma'aarij al-Qubool bi Sharh Sullam al-Wusool ilaa 'Ilm al-Usool: 518-524

43. Muhammad Rasoolullah (ﷺ) Ki Shahaadat Ka Kya Matlab Hai?

Muhammad Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ki shahaadat ka matlab hai keh zabaan se iqraar ke saath qalb ki gehraaiyon se pukhta tasdeeq karna keh Muhammad (ﷺ) Allah ke bande aur Us ke Rasool hain, sirf Musalmaanon ke liye nahi balkeh saare 'Aalam Yaani tamaam insaanon aur jinnon ke liye bhi Rasool hain. Irshaad-e-Rabbani hai:

﴿يَا أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ إِنَّا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ شَاهِدًا وَمُبَشِّرًا وَنَذِيرًا ۖ وَدَاعِيًا إِلَى اللَّهِ بِإِذْنِهِ وَسِرَاجًا مُنِيرًا ۖ﴾

"Ae Nabi! Hum ne aap ko is shaan ka Rasool bana kar bheja hai keh aap gawaahi dene waale, khushkhabari sunaane waale, daraane waale, Allah ke hukm se us ki taraf bulaane waale aur roshan chiraag hain." (Al-Ahzaab: 45-46)

Chunaancha aap ne maazi mein guzre waaqi'aat ki jo khabar di hai aur mustaqbil mein pesh aane waale haalaat-o-akhbaar ke baare mein jo peshgoi ki hai, sab ki tasdeeq karna, neez aap ne jin umoor ko halaal kiya hai unhein halaal samajhna, aur jin umoor ko haraam kiya hai unhein haraam samajhna, aap ne jin baaton ka hukm diya hai unhein baja laane ke liye sar-e-ataa't-e-kham karna, aur jin cheezon se mana' farmaaya hai un se baaz rehna, aap ki laayi hui Shari'at

ki khalwat-o-jalwat me itteba' karna, aap ki Sunnat ka iltizaam karna, neez aap ke har faisle ko baraza-o-ragbat tasleem karna aur yeh i'tiqaad rakhna keh aap ki ataa't Allah ki ataa't hai aur aap ki naafarmaani Allah ki naafarmaani hai, is liye keh aap Allah Ta'ala ka paighaam aur Risaalat Ummat tak pahunchaane waale hain, Allah Ta'ala ne aap ko us waqt tak apne paas nahi bulaaya jab tak aap ke zariy'e Deen ki takmeel na kar li, aur saare ahkaam ko waazeh taur par logon ko nahi pahuncha diya. Aap apni Ummat ko roshan shaaraah par chhod kar gae, jis ki raat bhi din ke baraabar hai, is shaaraah se hatne waala badnaseeb halaak hone waala hi hoga. ⁽¹⁾

Ba-alfaz-e-digar Nabi (ﷺ) par Imaan ko is tarah bayaan kiya jaa sakta hai:

(طاعته فيما أمر، وتصديقه فيما أخبر، واجتناب ما نهى عنه وزجر،
وأن لا يعبد الله إلا بما شرع)

Tarjuma: "Woh jis baat ka hukm dein us ki ataa't karna, woh jis baat ki khabar dein us ki tasdeeq karna, woh jis baat se mana' karein ya daraaien us se ruk jaana, aur isi tarah Allah ki 'Ibaadat karna jaisa keh unhon ne mashroo' kiya."

Mulaahiza farmaaen: al-Usool as-salaasah – Shaikh Muhammad bin 'Abdull-Wahhaab, Safha 9

(1) Yeh is Hadees ki taraf ishaara hai:

(قد تركتكم على البيضاء ليلها كنهارها لا يزيغ عنها بعدي إلا هالك) (Sunan Ibn Maa-jah | 43, Saheeh)

44. Allah Ne Insaanon Ko Kis Liye Paida Kiya?

Allah Ta'ala ne insaanon ko sirf apni hi 'Ibaadat karne ke liye paida kiya hai.

Mulaahiza farmaaein: Surah az-Zaariyaat: 56

45. 'Ibaadat Ka Matlab Kya Hai?

Allah ke har pasandeeda qawl-o-fa'el ko chaahe woh zaahiri ho ya baatini (ikhlaas niyat ke saath Shari'at ke mutaabiq baja laane ko) "Ibaadat" kehte hain.

Mulaahiza farmaaein: al-'Uboodiyah - Ibn Taymiyyah: Safha 44

46. 'Ibaadat Ki Kitni Qismein Hain?

'Ibaadat ki chaar qismein hain:

Qalbi 'Ibaadat jaise: Tawakkul, muhabbat, khauf, umeed

Qawli 'Ibaadat jaise: maangna, madad talab karna, panaah talab karna, taubah-o-istaghfaar karna, qasam khaana waghera

Fa'ili 'Ibaadat jaise: qayaam, rukoo', sajdah, Namaz, tawaaf waghairah

Maali 'ibaadat jaise: Zakaat, nazr-o-niyaaz, qurbaani waghairah

'Ibaadat ki aik aur taqseem ki gai hai: 'Ibaadat Muhzah aur 'Ibaadat ghair Muhzah

Mulaahiza farmaaein: Tajreed at-Tawheed al-Mufeed lil-Maqreezi: Safha 117

47. MalaaiKa Par Imaan Ka Kya Matlab Hai?

MalaaiKa par Imaan laane ka matlab hai un ke wajood ka pukhta iqraar karna, aur yeh 'aqeedah rakhna keh yeh Allah ki makhlooqaat mein se aik ta'bedaar aur ghair Ma'bood makhlooq hai:

﴿بَلْ عِبَادٌ مُّكْرَمُونَ ﴿٢٦﴾ لَا يَسْبِقُونَهُ بِالْقَوْلِ وَهُمْ بِأَمْرِهِ يَعْمَلُونَ ﴿٢٧﴾﴾

"Woh Allah ke mukarram bande hain, woh Allah se aage badh kar nahi baat karte, aur woh Us ke hukm ke mutaabiq 'amal karte hain." (Al-Anbiyaa: 26-27)

﴿لَا يَعْصُونَ اللَّهَ مَا أَمَرَهُمْ وَيَفْعَلُونَ مَا يُؤْمَرُونَ ﴿٦﴾﴾

"Woh Allah ke hukm ki nafarmaani nahi karte, aur jo hukm milta hai wohi karte hain." (At-Tahreem 6)

﴿لَا يَسْتَكْبِرُونَ عَنْ عِبَادَتِهِ وَلَا يَسْتَحْسِرُونَ ﴿١٩﴾ يُسَبِّحُونَ اللَّيْلَ وَالنَّهَارَ لَا يَفْتُرُونَ ﴿٢٠﴾﴾

"Woh Allah Ta'ala ki 'Ibaadat se naak bhon nahi chadhaate aur na hi uktaate hain, woh raat din tasbeeh karte rehte hain aur kamzor nahi hote." (Al-Anbiyaa: 19-20)

Matlab yeh keh na hi uktaate hain aur na thakte hain.

Mulaahiza farmaaein: Ma'aarij al-Qubool - Haafiz al-Hakami: Safha 808, Nuzhah fi al-'Aqeedah al-Islamiyyah - Shaikh Ibn 'Usaymeen: 31-36)

48. Allah Ki Kitaabon Par Imaan Laane Ka Kya Matlab Hai?

Allah Ta'ala ki kitaabon par Imaan laane ka matlab yeh hai keh aadmi is baat ki ghair mutazallzil tasdeeq kare ke tamaam kitaabein

Allah ke paas se utaari gai hain, aur Allah Ta'ala ne in kitaabon ke zariy'e haqeeqi ma'anon mein kalaam farmaaya hai. Ba'z kalaam qaasid Farishta ke tawassut ke baghair parda ke aad se suna gaya hai, aur ba'z kalaam ko malaaiika ne Rasool tak pahuchaaya hai, aur ba'z kalaam ko Allah Ta'ala ne apne haath se likha hai. Irshaad-e-Rabbaani hai:

﴿وَمَا كَانَ لِبَشَرٍ أَنْ يُكَلِّمَهُ اللَّهُ إِلَّا وَحْيًا أَوْ مِنْ وَرَائِ حِجَابٍ أَوْ يُرْسِلَ رَسُولًا فَيُوحِيَ بِإِذْنِهِ مَا يَشَاءُ إِنَّهُ عَلِيُّ حَكِيمٌ ﴿٥١﴾﴾

"Kisi bashar ki shaan nahi keh Allah Ta'ala us se kalaam kare, albatta wahi ke zariy'e, ya parda ke aad se kalaam karta hai, ya kisi qaasid ko bhejta hai jo us ke hukm se, us ki masheeat ke mutaabiq wahi karta hai." (Ash-Shuraa: 51)

Allah ne Moosa (ﷺ) se kaha:

﴿إِنِّي اصْطَفَيْتُكَ عَلَى النَّاسِ بِرِسَالَاتِي وَبِكَلامِي﴾

"Main ne aap ko logon par imtiyaaz diya Paighambari aur apni hum-kalaami ke zariy'e." (Al-A'raaf: 144)

﴿وَكَلَّمَ اللَّهُ مُوسَى تَكْلِيمًا﴾

"Allah Ta'ala ne Moosa se kalaam kiya." (An-Nisaa: 164)

Allah Ta'ala ne ba'z ko apne haath se likha, iski daleel yeh Aayat hai:

﴿وَكَتَبْنَا لَهُ فِي الْأَلْوَابِ مِنْ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ﴾

"Aur hum ne Moosa ke liye takhtiyon mein har cheez ki nasehat likh di, aur har cheez ki tafseel bhi." (Al-A'raaf: 145)

Hadees mein is tarah waarid hai: (وخط لك التورة بيده) ⁽¹⁾ "Allah ne 'Eesa (عليه السلام) ke baare mein kaha: ﴿وَأَتَيْنَاهُ الْإِنجِيلَ﴾ "Aur hum ne unhein Injeel di." (Al-Maaidah: 46) ﴿وَأَتَيْنَا دَاوُدَ زَبُورًا﴾ "Aur hum ne Dawood ko Zaboor di." (An-Nisaa: 163)

Neez farmaaya:

﴿وَأَنَّهُ لَتَنْزِيلُ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿١٩٢﴾ نَزَلَ بِهِ الرُّوحُ الْأَمِينُ ﴿١٩٣﴾ عَلَيَّ قَلْبِكَ لِتَكُونَ مِنَ الْمُنذِرِينَ ﴿١٩٤﴾ بِلِسَانٍ عَرَبِيٍّ مُبِينٍ ﴿١٩٥﴾﴾

"Yeh Rabb-ul-'Aalameen ka naazil kardah hai, ise Roohul Ameen ne aap ke dil par utaara hai, taakeh aap daraaein, faseeh 'Arabi zabaan mein." (As-Shu'aara: 192-195)

Mulaahiza farmaaein: I'laam as-Sunnah al-Manshoorah - Haafiz al-Hakami: 90-93, Sharh al-Usool as-Sab'ah - Shaikh Ibn 'Uthaymeen: 91-92

49. Imaan Bil-Rusul (Rusoolon Par Imaan Laane) Ka Kya Matlab Hai?

Imaan bil-Rusul ka matlab is amr ka pukhta yaqeen-o-tasdeeq karna hai keh Allah Ta'ala ne har Ummat mein unhi mein se kisi na kisi ko Rasool bana kar bheja, jo un ko sirf Allah ki 'Ibaadat ki taraf bulaate the, aur ghair Allah ki 'Ibaadat se rokte the. Aur yeh ke woh sab ke sab sacche, naek, raashid, kareem, muttaqi, amaanatdaar, hidaayat

yaafta aur hidaayat ka rasta bataane waale the. Aur zaahiri nishaaniyon aur mojizaat ke zariy'e Allah Ta'ala ne un ki taaieed ki thi. Aur yeh keh unhon ne apni Ummat ko Allah ki saari baatein pahuncha di, na kuch chhupaaya, na badla, na apni taraf se kuch izaafa kiya aur na kuch kam kiya.

(1) Sunan Abbi Daawood: 4701, Saheeh

﴿فَهَلْ عَلَى الرُّسُلِ إِلَّا الْبَلَاغُ الْمُبِينُ﴾

"Rusoolon ki zimmedaari sirf saaf saaf pahuncha dena hai."

(An-Nahl: 35)

Aur yeh keh woh sab ke sab waazeh Haqq shahraah par the. Aur yeh keh Allah Ta'ala ne jis tarah Ibrahim (عليه السلام) ko Khaleel banaaya usi tarah Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ko bhi Khaleel banaaya, Moosa (عليه السلام) se kalaam kiya, aur Idrees (عليه السلام) ko buland maqam 'ataa kiya, aur yeh keh 'Eesa (عليه السلام) Allah ke bande, Us ke Rasool aur Us ka Kalimah aur Rooh hain jo us ne Maryam (عليها السلام) ke rehem mein daali thi. Aur yeh keh Allah ne ba'z ko ba'z umoor mein fazilat di aur ba'z ke darajaat ko buland kiya.

Mulaahiza farmaaein: Ma'aarij al-Qubool - Haafiz al-Hakami: 830, I'laam as-Sunnah al-Manshoorah - Haafiz al-Hakami: 97-102, Sharh al-Usool as-Salaasah - Shaikh Ibn 'Usaymeen: 195-196, Nuzhah fi al-'Aqeedah al-Islamiyyah - Shaikh Ibn 'Usaymeen: 39-45

50. Qur'an Mein Kitne Rusoolon Ka Zikr Aaya Hai?

Qur'an mein 25 Rusoolon aur Nabiyon ka zikr aaya hai ⁽¹⁾: Adam, Nooh, Idris, Hood, Saaleh, Loot, Ibrahim, Ismaa'eel, Ishaahq, Ya'qoob, Yoosuf, Shu'aib, Ayyoob, Zul-Kifl, Yunus, Moosa, Haaron, Ilyas, al-Yasa', Daawood, Sulaimaan, Zakariyya, Yahya, 'Eesa (ﷺ), aur Muhammad (ﷺ), aur "Asbaat" ⁽²⁾ ka zikr ijmaalan aaya hai.

Mulaahiza farmaaein: Tafseer Ibn-e-Kaseer: 469/2

(1) An-Nisaa: 163-164, al-An'aam: 82-86:1

(2) Asbaat se muraad Hazrat Ishaahq aur Ya'qoob (عليه السلام) ki aulaad mein se hain jo mansab-e-nubuwwat par faaiz kiye gae.

51. Ulul 'Azm Rasool Kon Hain?

Ulul 'Azm Rasool paanch hain. Nooh (ﷺ), Ibrahim (ﷺ), Moosa (ﷺ), 'Eesa (ﷺ) aur Muhammad (ﷺ). Qur'an mein do jagah Allah Ta'ala ne un ka alag alag zikr kiya hai. Pehli jagah Surah Ahzaab ki is Aayat mein:

﴿وَإِذْ أَخَذْنَا مِنَ النَّبِيِّينَ مِيثَاقَهُمْ وَمِنْكَ وَمِنْ نُوحٍ وَإِبْرَاهِيمَ وَمُوسَىٰ وَعِيسَىٰ ابْنِ مَرْيَمَ﴾

"Jab hum ne Nabiyon se 'ehd-o-paimaan liya, aur aap se bhi aur Nooh aur jis ki wasiyyat hum ne Ibrahim, Moosa aur 'Eesa bin Maryam se bhi ki." (Al-Ahzaab: 7)

Doosri jagah Surah Shuraa ki is Aayat mein:

﴿شَرَعَ لَكُمْ مِنَ الدِّينِ مَا وَصَّىٰ بِهِ نُوحًا وَالَّذِي أَوْحَيْنَا إِلَيْكَ وَمَا وَصَّيْنَا بِهِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَمُوسَىٰ وَعِيسَىٰ أَنْ أَقِيمُوا الدِّينَ وَلَا تَتَفَرَّقُوا فِيهِ﴾

"Allah ne tumhaare liye wohi Deen muqarrar kiyaa jis ki wasiyyat Nooh ko ki thi, aur jis ko hum ne aap ke paas wahi ke zariy'e bheja hai, Ibrahim, Moosa aur 'Eesa ko ki thi, woh yeh keh is Deen ko qaaim karein aur is mein tafarraqa baazi na karein." (Ash-Shuraa: 13)

Mulaahiza farmaen: is 'aqeede par likhi gai kitaabon ka hawala

52. Khaatam An-Nabiyyeen Kon Hain?

Khaatam an-Nabiyyeen Muhammad (ﷺ) hain. Allah Ta'ala ka Irshaad hai:

﴿مَا كَانَ مُحَمَّدٌ أَبَا أَحَدٍ مِّن رِّجَالِكُمْ وَلَكِن رَّسُولَ اللَّهِ وَخَاتَمَ
النَّبِيِّينَ﴾

"Muhammad tumhaare mardon mein se kisi ke baap nahi hain, haan! woh Allah ke Rasool aur Khaatam an-Nabiyyeen hain." (Al-Ahzaab: 40)

Aur Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne farmaaya:

(إِنَّهُ سَيَكُونُ بَعْدِي كَذَابُونَ ثَلَاثُونَ كُلَّهُمْ يَدْعُونَ أَنَّهُ نَبِيٌّ وَأَنَا خَاتَمُ
النَّبِيِّينَ وَلَا نَبِيَّ بَعْدِي)

"Anqareeb mere ba'ad tees (30) jhoote Nabi hon ge in mein se har aik yeh da'wa kare ga keh woh Nabi hai, haalaankeh main Khaatam an-Nabiyyeen hoon, aur mere ba'd koi Nabi nahi." (1)

Saheeh Bukhari ki riwaayat mein Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne 'Ali (رضي الله عنه) se farmaaya:

(أَلَا تَرْضَى أَنْ تَكُونَ مِنِّي بِمَنْزِلَةِ هَارُونَ مِنْ مُوسَى إِلَّا أَنَّهُ لَا نَبِيَّ بَعْدِي)

"Kya tum is baat se khush nahi ho keh mujh se tumhaara darja wohi ho jo Haaron ka Moosa se tha? farq sirf yeh hai keh mere ba'ad koi Nabi nahi." (2)

Neez Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne Dajjaal waali Hadees mein farmaaya:

(وَأَنَا خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ لَا نَبِيَّ بَعْدِي)

"Main Khaatam an-Nabiyyeen hoon, mere ba'ad koi Nabi nahi." (3)

(1) Sunan Tirmizi: 2219, Sunan Abu Daawood: 4252

(2) Saheeh Bukhari: 4416

(3) Sunan Tirmizi: 2219

Mulaahiza farmaeen: Ghayr Tabari: 278/20, Tafseer Ibn-e-Kaseer: 428/6-429

53. Doosre Anbiyaa Ke Muqaabla Mein Hamaare Nabi (ﷺ) Ki Kya Khusoosiyyaat Hain?

Aap (ﷺ) ki khusoosiyyaat bahut saari hain jis per mustaqil kitaabein likhi gai hain. Chand khusoosiyyaton ka zikr kiya jaata hai:

(1) Aap (ﷺ) ka Khaatam an-Nabiyyeen hona: Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne farmaaya: (وأنا خاتم النبيين لا نبي بعدي) "Main Khaatam an-Nabiyyeen hoon, mere ba'ad koi Nabi nahi." (1)

(2) Aap ka tamaam Aulaad-e-Aadam ka sardar hona: Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne farmaaya: (أنا سيد ولد آدم ولا فخر) "Main Aulaad-e-Aadam ka sardar hoon, aur yeh koi fakhar ki baat nahi." (2)

(3) Aap jinn-o-ins sab ke liye mab'oos hue the: Jaisa keh Allah Ta'ala ne farmaaya: ﴿تَبَارَكَ الَّذِي نَزَّلَ الْفُرْقَانَ عَلَى عَبْدِهِ لِيَكُونَ لِلْعَالَمِينَ نَذِيرًا﴾ "Bahut ba-barkat hai woh Allah Ta'ala jis ne apne bande par Furqaan utaara taakeh woh tamaam logon ke liye aagaah karne waala ban jaae." (Al-Furqaan: 1)

Mulaahiza farmaeen: Bidaayat as-Sool fi Tafzeel ar-Rasool ('Uzud-Deen 'Abd as-Salaam) 'Ghaayat as-Sool fi Khusoos ar-Rasool (Siraaj ad-Deen Ibn al-Mulqin) 'al-Khusoos al-Kubraa (Imaam Jalaal ad-Deen Suyooti) 'Khusoos al-Mustafaa (ﷺ) bain al-ghuluw wal-jafaa (as-Saadiq bin Muhammad bin Raahim).

(1) Sunan Tirmizi: 2219

(2) Tirmizi: 3148, Ibn Maajah: 4363

54. Anbiyaa-e-Karaam Ke Mo'jizaat Kiya Hote Hain?

Mo'jizaat aise khilaaf-e-'aadaat umoor ko kehte hain jin se maqsood challenge ho, aur koi shakhs is challenge ko qubool na kar sake. Aur ye Mo'jizaat ya to Hissi hote hain keh aankh se dekhe jaayein ya kaan se sune jaayein, maslan chataan se ountni ka nikalna, 'asaa (laatthi) ka saanp ban jaana, aur jamaadaat ka kalaam karna waghera.

Ya ma'nawi hote hain ke jin ka mushaahida 'aql-o-baseerat kare jaise Mo'jizah-e-Qur'an. Aur hamaare Nabi (ﷺ) ko donon qisam ke mo'jizaat diye gae, jo mo'jizah bhi kisi doosre Nabi ko diya gaya us qisam ka us se bada mo'jizah Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ko diya gaya. Hissi mo'jizaat mein chaand ka tukde hona, khajoor ke tanne ka rona, aap ki mubaarak ungliyon ke darmiyaan se paani ka chashmah jaari hona aur khaane ka tasbeeh padhna waghera, jo mutawaatir Ahaadees-o-Akhbaar se saabit hain. Lekin doosre Anbiyaa ke mo'jizaat ki tarah Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ke bhi 'aam mo'jizaat zamaane ke saath saath khatam ho gae, aur un ka sirf zikr baaqi raha. Aur jo daaimi aur Qayaamat tak baaqi rehne waala mo'jizah hai woh Qur'an Majeed hai jis ke 'ajaayib kabhi khatam nahi ho sakte:

﴿لَا يَأْتِيهِ الْبَاطِلُ مِنْ بَيْنِ يَدَيْهِ وَلَا مِنْ خَلْفِهِ ۖ تَنْزِيلٌ مِّنْ حَكِيمٍ﴾

حَيْدِ ﴿١٧﴾

"Baatil na us ke aage se aa sakta hai na us ke peeche se, yeh Hakeem-o-Hameed ka naazil kardah hai." (Fussilat: 42)

Mulaahiza farmaen: Mo'jizaat an-Nabi (ﷺ) – Haafiz Ibn-e-Kaseer (jo al-Bidaayah wan-Nihaayah ka aik hissa hai), Kitaab Mo'jizaat al-Anbiyaa – Shaikh 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Haashimi Mo'jizaat al-Anbiyaa wal-Mursaleen – Syed Mubaarak.

55. Ijaaz Qur'an Ki Kya Daleel Hai?

I'jaaz Qur'an ki daleel yeh hai keh Qur'an bees (20) saal se ziyaada 'arsa tak naazil hota raha aur un logon ko challenge karta raha jo taareekh-e-insaaniyat mein sab se fasih aur qaadir-ul-kalaami mein sab se a'ala the:

﴿فَلْيَأْتُوا بِحَدِيثٍ مِّثْلِهِ إِنْ كَانُوا صَادِقِينَ﴾

"Agar yeh sacche hain to Qur'an ki tarah aik baat hi bana kar le aaein." (Toor: 34)

﴿قُلْ فَأْتُوا بِعَشْرِ سُورٍ مِّثْلِهِ مُفْتَرِيَاتٍ﴾

"Aap challenge kar dijiye keh tum Qur'an ki misal ghad kar das Sooratain le aao." (Hud: 13)

﴿قُلْ فَأْتُوا بِسُورَةٍ مِّثْلِهِ﴾

"Aap keh dijiye Qur'an ke misal aik Soorah hi le aao."
(Yunus: 38)

Is ke bawajood woh nahi laa sake, aur na hi laane ka iraadah kiya haalaankeh woh Qur'an ke rad ke liye har mumkin harbah iste'maal karte the, jab keh Qur'an ke huroof-o-kalimaat wohi the jin ke zariye woh aapas mein kalaam karte the, muqaabala aaraai karte the, aur aik doosre par fakhr karte the. Yahi nahi, balkeh Qur'an ne apne i'jaaz aur un ki 'aajzi-o-darmaandagi aur saare jinn-o-ins ki 'aajzi ka a'ilan in alfaaz mein kar diya:

﴿قُلْ لِّئِنِ اجْتَمَعَتِ الْإِنْسُ وَالْجِنُّ عَلَىٰ أَنْ يَأْتُوا بِمِثْلِ هَذَا الْقُرْآنِ

لَا يَأْتُونَ بِمِثْلِهِ وَلَوْ كَانَ بَعْضُهُمْ لِبَعْضٍ ظَهِيرًا﴾

"Aap 'elaan kar dijiye! agar saare insaan-o-jinn is baat par muttafiq ho jaaein keh is Qur'an jaisa kalaam le aeain ge, to woh nahi laa sakte, agarche woh is kaam ke liye aik doosre ki madad-o-nusrat ke saath saari koshish sarf kar dein."

(Al-Isra: 88)

Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne farmaaya:

(ما من الأنبياء من نبي إلا وقد أعطى من الآيات ما مثله آمن عليه
البشر وإنما كان الذي أوتيت وحياً أوحى الله إلى فأرجو أن أكون أكثرهم
تابعاً يوم القيامة)

"Koi Nabi nahi guzra magar use mo'jizaat mein itna diya gaya jis par insaan Imaan laa sake, aur mujhe jo mo'jizah diya gaya woh Qur'an hai jo Allah Ta'ala ne mere paas wahi kiyaa hai, aur mujhe umeed hai keh mere pairu-kaar Qayaamat ke din sab se ziyaada hon ge." ⁽¹⁾

'Ulamaa ne I'jaaz-e-Qur'an ke aqsaam par alfaaz, ma'ina, akhbaar, maaziyah aur aaindah aane walay ghaib ki paishan-goi, ghraz keh har a'itibaar se kitaabein likhi hain, taaham I'jaaz-e-Qur'an ka woh itna hi hissa bayaan kar sake jitna keh chidiya chonch maar kar samandar se paani uthaati hai.

Mulaahizah farmaaein: al-Burhaan - Zarkashi, al-Itqaan - Suyooti, Manaahil fi 'Uloom al-Qur'an - Muhammad az-Zarqaani, Mabaahis fi 'Uloom al-Qur'an lil-Qattaan.

(1) Bukhari: 4981, Muslim: 152

56. Yawm-e-Aakhirat Par Imaan Ka Kya Matlab Hai?

Yawm-e-Aakhirat par Imaan ka matlab hai keh is ke laa-muhaalah waaqi' hone par pukhta yaqeen wa tasdeeq karna aur is ke muqtazaa par 'amal karna, aur is par Imaan laane mein Qayaamat ki 'alaamaton aur nishaaniyon par Imaan bhi daakhil hai, jo har haal mein Qayaamat se pehle waaqe' hon ge. Neez maut aur marnay ke ba'ad fitnah-e-qabr, aur qabr ka 'azaab aur us ki na'imat bhi is mein shaamil hai. Aur yeh umoor bhi daakhil hain keh soor phoonkaa jaae ga, tamaam makhloq qabron se uthe gi, Qayaamat ka mauqqif bhyaanak wa khaufnaak hoga, Mahshar apni tafseelaat ke saath bapa hoga, sab ke naamah-a'amaal diye jaaen ge, Meezaan qaaim hoga, Pul-e-Siraat par se sab ko guzarna hoga, aur Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ko Shafa'at-e-Kubraa aur Hauz-e-Kausar diya jaae ga, Momineen Jannat ki na'imaton se nawaaze jaaen ge jin mein sab se badi na'imat Allah Ta'ala ka deedaar ho ga, kaafiron ko Jahannum mein sazaa di jaae gi, aur sab se sakht saza Allah Ta'ala ke deedaar se un ki mahroomi ho gi.

Mulaahizah farmaaein: Usool-ul-Imaan fi Zu'-il-Kitaab was-Sunnah: safha 209–239, Nubzah fi al-'Aqeedah al-Islaamiyah Sheikh Ibn 'Usaymeen: safha 46–62

57. Jannat Aur Jahannum Par Imaan Laane Ka Kya Matlab Hai?

Jannat aur Jahannum par Imaan laane ka matlab yeh hai keh aadmi is amr ki pukhta, mazboot aur ghair-mutazallzil tasdeeq kare keh Jannat wa Jahannum donon tayyaar ki hui maujood hain, aur donon Allah ke hukm se hamesha baaqi rahein gi, kabhi fana na hon gi. Saath

hi saath Jannat mein milne waali tamaam na'imaton aur Jahannum mein pahunchne waale saare 'azaabon par bhi yaqeen rakhe.

Mulaahizah farmaein: At-Tazkirah bi Ahwaal-il-Mawtaa wa Umoor-il-Aakhirah - Shams-ud-Deen al-Qurtubi (wafaat 671), Usool-ul-Imaan fi Zu'il-Kitaab was-Sunnah: safha 238-240

58. Aakhirat Mein Momineen Apne Rabb Ko Dekhein Ge, Is Ki Kya Daleel Hai?

Irshaad-e-Ilahi hai:

﴿وَجُوهٌ يَوْمَئِذٍ نَّاصِرَةٌ ﴿٢٢﴾ إِلَىٰ رَبِّهَا نَاظِرَةٌ ﴿٢٣﴾﴾

"Kitne chehre us din ba ronaq hon ge, apne Rabb ko dekhte hon ge. " (Al-Qiyaama: 22-23)

﴿لِّلَّذِينَ أَحْسَنُوا الْحُسْنَىٰ وَزِيَادَةٌ ﴿٢٦﴾﴾

"Jin logon ne nek kaam kiye un ke liye khair (Jannat) hai aur "ziyaada" Yaani apne Rabb ka deedaar bhi." (Yunus: 26)

Allah Ta'ala ne kaafiron ke baare mein farmaaya:

﴿كَلَّا إِنَّهُمْ عَنْ رَبِّهِمْ يَوْمَئِذٍ لَمَّحْجُوبُونَ ﴿١٥﴾﴾

"Hargiz nahi! yeh log us din apne Rabb ke deedaar se mahroom kar diye jaaein ge." (Al-Mutaffifeen: 15)

Jab Allah Ta'ala apne dushmanon ko apne deedaar se mahroom kare ga to apne doston ko mahroom nahi kare ga.

Bukhari-o-Muslim mein Jareer bin 'Abdullah (رضي الله عنه) se riwaayat hai woh bayaan karte hain keh: hum log Nabi (ﷺ) ke paas baithe hue the, aap

ki nazar chodhween raat ke chaand par padi to Aap (ﷺ) ne farmaaya:

(إِنكُمْ سَتْرُونَ رَبِّكُمْ عَيَانًا كَمَا تَرُونَ هَذَا ، لَا تَضَامُونَ فِي رُؤْيَيْتِهِ)

"Anqareeb tum apne Rabb ko aankhon se dekho ge, jaise tum is chaand ko dekh rahe ho, is ke dekhne mein koi dhakkam peal nahi ho gi. "(1)

Is Hadees mein "Ruyat-e-Rabb" ko "Ruyat-e-Qamar" se tashbeeh di gai hai, na keh zaat-e-Baari Ta'ala ko qamar se kyunkeh Allah Ta'ala apni zaat-o-sifaat mein kisi bhi makhlooq ki mushaabahat se munazzah-o-paak hai, isi tarah Nabi(ﷺ) ka kalaam bhi is qabeel ki tashbeeh dene se paak hai kyunkeh woh saari kaainaat mein sab se ziyaada Allah Ta'ala ko jaanne waale the.

Saheeh Muslim mein Suhaib (رضي الله عنه) ki Hadees mein hai:

(فِيكَشَفَ الْحِجَابَ فَمَا أَعْطُوا شَيْئًا أَحَبَّ إِلَيْهِمْ مِنَ النَّظَرِ إِلَى رَبِّهِمْ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ)

"Phir jab Allah Ta'ala hijaab hata le ga, Jannatiyon ko apne Rabb ke deedaar se badh kar mahboob Jannat ki koi cheez nahi. "

Phir aap ne is Aayat ki tilaawat farmaai:

﴿الَّذِينَ أَحْسَنُوا الْحُسْنَىٰ وَزِيَادَةٌ﴾

"Jin logon ne nek a'amaal kiye un ke liye "Husna" Yaani (Jannat) hai aur "ziyaada" (Rabb ka deedaar) bhi."(2) (Yunus: 26)

Is mauzoo' par bakasrat saheeh-o-sareeh Ahaadees aayi hain jin mein 45 Hadeesain tees se ziyaada Sahaabiyon se marwi hain jo Ma'aarij-ul-

(1) Bukhari: 7434

(2) Muslim, Tirmizi: 2552

Qubool sharh Sullam al-Wusool mein zikr ki gai hain, jo shakhs deedaar-e-Ilahi ka inkaar kare ga, woh Kitaabullah aur Allah ke Rusoolon ke zariye bheji hui Shari'at ka munkir ho ga, aur aisa shakhs zaroor un logon mein se ho ga jin ke baare mein Allah Ta'ala ne farmaaya hai:

﴿كَلَّا إِنَّهُمْ عَنْ رَبِّهِمْ يَوْمَئِذٍ لَمَّحُوبُونَ﴾

"Hargiz nahi woh zaroor apne Rabb ke deedaar se us din mahroom kar diye jaaein ge." (Al-Mutaffifeen: 15)

Mulaahiza farmaaein: Sharh al-'Aqeedah al-Tahawiyah: 1 / 209, al-Tazkirah bi-Ahwaal al-Mawtaa wa Umoor al-Aakhir 3 - Shams al-Deen al-Qurtubi, A'laam al-Sunnah al-Manshoorah - Sheikh Haafiz al-Hakami 141

59. Shafa'at Par Imaan Laane Ki Kya Daleel Hai? Aur Kab Kis Ki Shafa'at Kis Ke Liye Ho Gi?

- Allah Ta'ala ne apni Kitaab mein muta'addid jagaon par Shafa'at ka isbaat bhaari qayood ke saath kiya hai, aur yeh bataaya hai keh Shafa'at ka haq sirf Allah Ta'ala hi ko haasil hai, is mein kisi ko adna qisam ka ikhtiyaar nahi. Irshaad-e-Rabbaani hai: ﴿قُلْ لِلَّهِ الشَّفَاعَةُ جَمِيعًا﴾ "Aap keh dijiye! saari Shafa'at ka haq Allah Ta'ala hi ko haasil hai." (Al-Zumar: 44)
- Raha yeh sawaal keh Shafa'at kab ho gi? to Allah Ta'ala ne yeh bhi batla diya hai keh Us ki ijaazat ke baghair Shafa'at nahi ho gi. Irshaad-e-Ilahi hai: ﴿مَنْ ذَا الَّذِي يَشْفَعُ عِنْدَهُ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ﴾ "Kon hai jo Allah ke izn ke baghair us ke paas Shafa'at kare?." (Al-Baqarah: 255)

﴿مَا مِنْ شَفِيعٍ إِلَّا مِنْ بَعْدِ إِذْنِهِ﴾

"Allah ke izn se pehle koi bhi Shafa'at nahi kar sake ga."

(Yunus: 3)

﴿وَكَمْ مِنْ مَلَكٍ فِي السَّمَوَاتِ لَا تُغْنِي شَفَاعَتُهُمْ شَيْئًا إِلَّا مِنْ بَعْدِ أَنْ يَأْذَنَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ يَشَاءُ وَيَرْضَى ﴿٣١﴾﴾

"Aasmaan mein kitne malaaiika hain jin ki Shafa'at kuch bhi kaam nahi de gi, magar is ke ba'ad keh Allah Ta'ala jis ke liye chaahe ijaazat de aur us ke liye Shafa'at karne se raazi ho."

(Al-Najm: 26)

﴿وَلَا تَنْفَعُ الشَّفَاعَةُ عِنْدَهُ إِلَّا لِمَنْ أَذِنَ لَهُ ﴿٢٦﴾﴾

"Allah ke paas kisi ki Shafa'at kisi ke liye kaam nahi aati magar us ke liye jis ki nisbat Woh ijaazat de de." (Saba: 23)

- Raha yeh sawaal keh Shafa'at kon log karein ge? to jis tarah Allah Ta'ala ne yeh khabar di hai keh Us ke izn se pehle koi Shafa'at nahi kar sake ga, isi tarah yeh bhi batla diya hai keh Us ka izn Us ke mahboob-o-mukhtar awliyaa ko mile ga. Irshaad hai:

﴿لَا يَتَكَلَّمُونَ إِلَّا مَنْ أَذِنَ لَهُ الرَّحْمَانُ وَقَالَ صَوَابًا﴾

"Wahaan koi Shafa'at ka ikhtiyaar nahi rakhe ga magar haan al-Rahmaan jis ko bolne ka izn de, aur woh baat bhi durust kahe." (Al-Anbiyaa: 28)

﴿لَا يَنْبَلُغُونَ الشَّفَاعَةَ إِلَّا مَنْ اتَّخَذَ عِنْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ عَهْدًا﴾

"Wahan koi Shafa'at ka ikhtiyaar nahi rakhe ga magar haan! jis ne Rahmaan ke paas se ijaazat li hai." (Maryam: 87)

Aur raha yeh sawaal keh Shafa'at kis ke liye ho gi? to Allah Ta'ala ne yeh bhi Qur'an mein batla diya hai keh Woh us ke liye Shafa'at ka izn de ga jis se Woh khush ho ga. Irshaad hai:

﴿وَلَا يَشْفَعُونَ إِلَّا لِمَنِ ارْتَضَى﴾

"Aur kisi ki Shafa'at nahi kar sakte bajz us ke jis ke liye Shafa'at karne ki Allah Ta'ala ki marzi ho." (Al-Anbiyaa: 28)

﴿يَوْمَئِذٍ لَا تَنْفَعُ الشَّفَاعَةُ إِلَّا مَنْ أَذِنَ لَهُ الرَّحْمَنُ وَرَضِيَ لَهُ قَوْلًا﴾

"Us din kisi ko kisi ki Shafa'at faaida nahi de gi magar aise shakhs ko jis ke waaste Rahmaan ne ijaazat de di ho, aur us ke waaste bolna pasand kar liya ho." (Taa-Haa: 109)

Aur yeh ma'loom hai keh Ahl-e-Tawheed-o-Ikhlaas ke 'ilaawa Allah Subhaanahu wa Ta'ala kisi se khush nahi ho ga, jo log Muhhid-o-Mukhlis nahi hain un ke baare mein Irshaad-e-Rabbaani hai:

﴿مَا لِلظَّالِمِينَ مِنْ حَبِيمٍ وَلَا شَفِيعٍ يُطَاعُ﴾

"Zaalimon ka koi mukhlis dost ho ga na sifaarishi jis ki baat maani jaae." (Ghaafir: 18)

﴿فَمَا لَنَا مِنْ شَافِعِينَ﴾ وَلَا صَدِيقٍ حَبِيمٍ ﴿

"Hamaare na sifaarishi hain na jigri dost."

(Al-Shu'aara: 100-101)

﴿فَمَا تَنْفَعُهُمْ شَفَاعَةُ الشَّفِيعِينَ﴾

"Sifaarishiyon ki sifaarish unhein faaida nahi de gi."

(Al-Muddassir: 48)

- Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne hamein khabar di hai keh aap ko Shafa'at ka ikhtiyaar diya gaya hai lekin aap ne yeh bhi bataaya keh aap 'Arsh ke neechе sajdah mein gir padein ge apne Rabb ki aisi t'areef karein ge jo aap ke dil mein us waqt daali jaae gi, aap us waqt tak Shafa'at nahi karein ge jab tak aap se yeh nahi kaha jaae ga: ارفع رأسك وقل يسمع وسل تعطه: (واشفع تشفع "Aap apna sar uthaaie, kahiye aap ki suni jaae gi, maangiye aap ko diya jaae ga, Shafa'at kijiyе aap ki Shafa'at qubool ki jaae gi." (1)

Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne yeh bhi bataaya keh aik hi martaba saare gunahgaar Ahl-e-Tawheed ke liye aap Shafa'at nahi karein ge balkeh aap ne farmaaya: (فيحدي حدا فادخلهم الجنة) "Mere liye aik had muqarrar ki jaae gi, aur main un ko Jannat mein le jaaon ga." (2)

Phir aap dubaara 'Arsh ke neechе sajdah mein gir padein ge, phir aap ke liye aik had muqarrar ki jaae gi... Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) se Abu Hurairah (رضي الله عنه) ne daryaaft kiya: "Woh khush naseeb kon ho ga jo aap ki Shafa'at se sarfaraaz ho ga?" Aap ne farmaaya: (من قال لا إله إلا الله خالصا من قلبه) "Woh shakhs ho ga jis ne khaalis dil se لا اله الا الله ki shahaadat di ho gi." (3)

Mulaahiza farmaaein: Usool al-Imaan fi Zu' al-Kitaab wa al-Sunnah: safah 234-236.

(1) Bukhari: 7510, Muslim: 193

(2) Bukhari: 4476, Muslim: 193

(3) Bukhari: 99

60. Shafa'at Ki Kitni Qisamein Hain?

Pehli Shafa'at

Jo sab se badi Shafa'at bhi hai maidaan-e-Hashr ki ho gi jab Allah Ta'ala bandon ke darmiyaan faisla ke liye aae ga, aur yeh Shafa'at hamaare Nabi Muhammad (ﷺ) ke saath khaas hai, aur yehi "Maqaam-e-Mahmood" hai jis ka Allah Ta'ala ne aap ko 'ataa karne ka wa'da farmaaya hai, Irshaad-e-Rabbani hai:

﴿عَسَىٰ أَنْ يَبْعَثَكَ رَبُّكَ مَقَامًا مَّحْمُودًا﴾

"Anqareeb aap ka Rabb aap ko "Maqaaman-e-Mahmood" par faaiz kare ga." (Al-Israa: 79)

Woh shafa'at is tarah hogi keh Maidaan-e-Hashr mein takleef-o-tangi sakht hogi, qiyaam lamba khinchta chala jaae ga, pareshaniyaan shadeed tareen hoti chali jaaen gi, munh tak log paseenon mein doobay hon ge. To log aik aik kar ke Aadam, Nooh, Ibrahim, Moosa aur 'Eesa (ﷺ) ke paas jaaen ge, aur sab ke sab "nafsi nafsi" Yaani "mujhe apni padi hai" kahein ge. Sab se aakhir mein hamaare Nabi Muhammad (ﷺ) ke paas aaein ge, Aap farmaaein ge: (أنا لها) "Main shafa'at ka mujaaz hoon." ⁽¹⁾

Doosri Shafa'at:

Jannat ka darwaaza khulwaane ke liye hogi. Sab se pehle hamaare Rasoolullah Jannat ka darwaaza khulwaaein ge, sab se pehle aap ki Ummat Jannat mein daakhil ho gi.

(1) Bukhari, Muslim

Teesri Shafa'at:

Un logon ke liye hogi jin ko Jahannam mein daakhil kiye jaane ka hukm hoga. Aur shafa'at kar ke unhein daakhil hone se bacha liya jaae ga.

Chauthi Shafa'at:

Un gunaahgaar Ahl-e-Tawheed ke liye hogi jin ka huliya Jahannam mein jal kar bigad chuka hoga, aur woh koyle ki maanind ho chuke hon ge. Unhein Nahr-e-Hayaat mein nehlaaya jaae ga, jis se un ka jism dubaara usi tarah bhar jaae ga jaise parnaale mein ghaas ug aati hai.

Paanchween Shafa'at:

Jannatiyon ke darajaat buland karne ke liye hogi. Aur yeh teenon shafa'atein hamaare Nabi (ﷺ) ke saath khaas nahi hain, balkeh doosre Anbiyaa, malaaiika, Auwliya aur Muqarrabeen bhi karein ge. Magar aap (ﷺ) sab se pehle karein ge. Phir Allah Ta'ala bila shafa'at ke apni rehmat-e-khaas se kuch Jahannamiyon ko nikaale ga jin ki ta'daad Allah hi ko ma'loom hai, aur phir woh Jannat mein daakhil hon ge.

Chhatti Shafa'at:

Ba'z kuffaar ke 'azaab mein takhfeef ke liye hogi. Aur yeh shafa'at hamaare Nabi (ﷺ) ke saath khaas hai. Aap sirf apne chacha Abu Taalib ke liye shafa'at karein ge, jaise keh Bukhari-o-Muslim ki riwaayat mein hai. ⁽¹⁾

(1) Bukhari:, Muslim

Jahannam ka mutaalabah badhta chala jaae ga. Jahannam kahe gi: (هَذَا مِنْ مَزِيدٍ) "Kya aur Jahannami hain??" (Surat Qaaf: 30)

Yahaan tak keh Allah Ta'ala apna qadam-e-muqaddas Jahannam ke andar daal de ga, to Jahannam kahe gi: "Qat Qat! Bas, bas! Teri 'izzat ki qasam!" aur Jahannam ka aik hissa doosre se simat jaae ga. Aur Jannat mein abhi wus'at baaqi reh jaae gi, to Allah Ta'ala doosre logon ko paida kare ga, phir un ko Jannat mein daakhil kare ga." (1)

Mulaahiza farmaaien: Isbaat-ush-Shafa'ah – Imaam Zahabi: Safha 20, Ash-Shafa'ah – Al-Waadi'i: Safha 17.

61. Kya Koi Apne 'Amal Ke Badle Jannat Mein Jaa Sakta Hai? Ya Jahannum Se Nijaat Paa Sakta Hai?

Koi bhi apne 'amal ke badle Jannat mein nahi jaa sakta aur na hi Jahannum se nijaat paa sakta hai, Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne farmaaya:

(قَارِبُوا وَسَدُّوا وَأَعْلَمُوا أَنَّهُ لَنْ يَنْجُو أَحَدٌ مِنْكُمْ بِعَمَلِهِ قَالُوا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ وَلَا أَنْتَ؟ قَالَ: وَلَا أَنَا إِلَّا أَنْ يَتَغَمَّدَنِي اللَّهُ بِرَحْمَةٍ مِنْهُ وَفَضْلٍ)

"Deen se qurbat paida karo, durust raasta par raho aur yaad rakho keh koi shakhs apne 'amal ke badle Jahannum se nijaat nahi pa sakta. Sahaaba-e-Karaam (رضي الله عنهم) ne daryaafi kiya, Ae Allah ke Rasool! Aap bhi nahi? Aap ne farmaaya: haan! main bhi nahi, magar yeh keh Allah ka fazl aur Us ki rehmat mujhe dhaanple." (2)

(1) Bukhari:, Muslim

(2) Saheeh Bukhari: 6463, Saheeh Muslim: 2816

Aur aik doosri riwaayat ke alfaaz is tarah hain: "Durust raasta par qaaim raho, Allah se qurbat haasil karo, aur khush khabri le lo, kyunkeh kisi ko bhi us ka 'amal Jannat mein nahi le jaa sakta. Sahaaba-e-Karaam (رضي الله عنهم) ne daryaaft kiya: Kya aap bhi apne 'amal ke badle Jannat mein nahi jaaen ge? Aap ne farmaaya: haan! Main bhi nahi jaaon ga, magar yeh keh Allah ki rehmat mujhe dhaank le. Yaad rakho! Allah Ta'ala ke nazdeek sab se pasandeeda woh 'amal hai jis par mudawamat barati jaae, khuwaah woh thoda hi kyun na ho."

62. Imaan Bil-Qadr Ke Kitne Darje Hain?

Imaan bil-Qadr ke chaar darje hain:

(1) Pehla darja Allah Ta'ala ke 'Ilm par Imaan jo har cheez ko muheet hai, is se na aasmanon mein zarrah baraabar koi cheez posheeda hai aur na hi zameen mein. Allah Ta'ala makhlooqaat ki takhleeq se pehle hi tamaam makhlooqaat ka 'Ilm rakhta tha, un ke rizq, maut-o-hayaat, aqwaal-o-a'amaal, harkaat-o-sakanaat, asraar-o-zawaahir sab ka 'Ilm hai. Aur is amr ka bhi 'Ilm hai keh kon Jannati hai aur kon Jahannami.

(2) Doosra darja, mazkooorah umoor ke likhe jaane par Imaan, aur is amr par Imaan ke Allah Ta'ala ne tamaam umoor ko likh rakha tha jo us ke 'Ilm mein hone waale the. Is ziman mein "Lauh-o-Qalam" par bhi Imaan aa jaata hai.

(3) Teesra darja, Allah Ta'ala ki masheeat-e-naafizah aur hamah geer qudrat par Imaan. Aur yeh masheeat-o-qudrat (ما كان) aur (ما يكون) (jo kuch hua aur jo kuch hone waala hai) donon jihaat se aapas mein laazim-o-malzoom hain. Lekin (لم يكن) aur (لم يكون) (jo na hua aur

na hone waala hai) ki jihaat se laazim-o-malzoom nahi. Allah Ta'ala jo chaahе woh Us ki qudrat se laa mahaala hone waala hai aur jo na chaahе woh hone waala nahi, is wajah se nahi keh Allah Ta'ala us par qaadir nahi, balkeh is wajah se keh Allah Ta'ala ki masheeat us ki muqtaazi nahi. Irshaad-e-Rabbani hai:

﴿وَمَا كَانَ اللَّهُ لِيُعْجِزَهُ مِنْ شَيْءٍ فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَلَا فِي الْأَرْضِ إِنَّهُ
كَانَ عَلِيمًا قَدِيرًا ﴿٣٣﴾﴾

"Allah Ta'ala aisa nahi hai keh koi cheez us ko 'aajiz kar de, na aasmanon mein, na zameen mein. Woh bada 'Ilm waala aur badi qudrat waala hai." (Faatir: 44)

(4) Choutha darja is amr par Imaan ke Allah Ta'ala har cheez ka Khaaliq hai, aur is amr par Imaan keh woh aasmaan-o-zameen aur in donon ke maabain har har zarrah ka hi Khaaliq nahi, balkeh us ke tamaam harkaat-o-sakanaat ka bhi wohi Khaaliq hai. Is ke 'ilaawa na koi Khaaliq hai na koi Rabb.

Mulaahiza farmaayein: al-Qazaa wal-Qadr baybaqaa, Risaalah fi al-Qazaa wal-Qadr, Muhammad bin Saaleh al-'Usaymeen: 21

63. Kitaabat-e-Taqdeer Ke Maraahil:

Taqdeer likhe jaane mein paanch taqdeerein daakhil hain, aur sab ke sab 'Ilm ki taraf lautti hain:

(1) Pehli taqdeer, aasmaan-o- zameen ki takhleeq se pachaas hazaar saal pehle is ka likha jaana jab Allah Ta'ala ne Qalam ko paida kiya. Is ko "Taqdeer-e-Azali" kehte hain.

- (2) Doosri taqdeer, "Taqdeer 'Umri" kehlaati hai jab Allah Ta'ala ne sab se (أألسأ ربكم) "Kya main tumhaara Rabb nahi hoon" ka 'ahd-o-misaaq liya tha.
- (3) Teesri taqdeer, ise bhi "Taqdeer-e-'Umri" keh sakte hain, jab keh reh-m-e-maadar mein nutfah ki takhleeq hoti hai.
- (4) Chouthi taqdeer, "Taqdeer-e-Hauli" kehlaati hai, yeh Lailat-ul-Qadr mein hoti hai.
- (5) Paanchwin taqdeer, "Taqdeer-e-Yaumi" kehlaati hai, is ka matlab hai har taqdeer ko us ke waqt par jaari-o-naafiz karna.

Mulaahiza farmaaein: Ma'aari-jul-Qubool bi Sharh Sullam al-Wusool ilaa 'Ilm al-Usool – Haafiz al-Hakami: 3/928–940

64. Bandon Ko Apne Af'aal-o-A'amaal Par Qudrat-o-Masheet Haasil Hai Ya Nahi?

Haan! Bandon ko apne af'aal-o- a'amaal par qudrat haasil hai, woh apne iraadah-o-masheet se kaam anjaam dete hain aur yeh a'amaal o af'aal haqeeqatan un ki taraf mansub hain aur isi ki wajah se un ko mukallaf banaaya gaya hai, aur isi bunyaad par jazaa-o- sazaa di jaati hai. Allah Ta'ala ne banda ko us ki qudrat-o-istita'at se baahar mukallaf nahi banaaya. Kitaab-o-Sunnat mein banda ke iraadah-o-masheet ko saabit kiya gaya hai, balkeh is ke saath muttassif kiya gaya hai.

Albatta yeh zaroor hai keh banda usi par qaadir ho sakta hai jis par Allah Ta'ala ne use qaadir banaaya ho, aur wohi chaah sakta hai jo Allah Ta'ala ne chaaha ho, aur wohi kar sakta hai jo Allah karaae. Phir jis tarah banda apne aap ko wujood mein nahi laa sakta usi

tarah apne af'aal ko bhi wujood mein nahi laa sakta. Ma'loom hua keh banda ki qudrat, masheeat-o-iraadah aur af'aal-o- a'amaal sab Allah ki qudrat, masheeat-o-iraadah aur fi'al ke taabe' hain, kyunkeh Allah banda ka bhi Khaaliq hai aur us ke iraadah-o-masheeat, af'aal-o-qudrat ka bhi. Albatta banda ka yeh iraadah, fi'al, qudrat aur masheeat 'ain Allah ki qudrat, masheeat, iraadah-o-fi'al nahi hai, jis tarah banda 'ain Allah nahi hai. Allah Ta'ala is se munazzah-o-paak hai. Balkeh banda ke af'aal Allah hi ke paida kardah hain, banda hi ke saath qaaim hain aur haqeeqatan banda hi ki taraf mansub kiye jaate hain. Is bunyaad par donon fi'al mein se har aik ko usi ki taraf mansub kiya gaya hai jo jis ke saath qaaim hai. Masalan: yeh Aayat ﴿يَهْدِيهِ اللَّهُ وَمِنْ﴾ "Allah jise hidaayat de" (Al-Israa: 97)

Is mein Allah haqeeqatan faa'il hai aur banda haqeeqatan munfa'il. Allah haqeeqat mein Haadi hidaayat dene waala hai aur banda waaqi'atan hidaayat paane waala hai, isi liye donon fi'al mein se har aik ko usi ki taraf mansub kiya gaya hai jo jis ke saath qaaim hai. Irshaad Rabbaani hai: ﴿مَنْ يَهْدِ اللَّهُ فَهُوَ الْمُهْتَدِي﴾ "Jise Allah hidaayat de woh hidaayat yaafta hai." Is mein Allah ki taraf "hidaayat" ki izaafat haqeeqi hai aur "ibtidaa" ki izaafat banda ki taraf haqeeqi hai, phir jis tarah Haadi 'ain Muhtadi nahi, usi tarah "bidaayat" 'ain "ibtidaa" nahi hai. Yehi ma'amlah is mein hai "Allah jise chaahta hai gumraah karta hai" haqeeqat hai, aur woh banda haqeeqat mein gumraah hai. Neez yehi haal bandon mein Allah Ta'ala ke tamaam tasarrufaat ka hai, is liye jo fi'al-o-infa'al donon ko banda ki taraf mansub kare woh kaafir hai, usi tarah jo donon ko Allah ki taraf mansub kare woh bhi kaafir hai aur jo fi'al ko haqeeqatan Allah ki taraf aur infa'al ko banda ki taraf mansoob kare woh Momin-e-Haqeeqi hai.

Mulaahiza farmaaein: Khalq Af'aal al-'Ibaad - Imaam Bukhari, Majmoo' al-Fataawa Ibn Taymiyyah Majallad 8 Kitaab al-Qadr.

65. Imaan Ki Kitni Shaakhein Hain?

Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne farmaaya:

(الإيمان بضع وستون وفي رواية بضع وسبعون شعبة فأعلاها قول لا

إله إلا الله وأدناها: إمطة الأذى عن الطريق أو الحياء شعبة من الإيمان)

"Imaan ki saatth se kuch ooper shaakhein hain aur aik doosri riwaayat ke mutaabiq sattar se ooper shaakhein hain, sab se a'ala shaakh (لا اله الا الله) aur sab se adnaa raaste se takleef deh ashiya ko hataana hai, aur "sharm-o-hayaa" Imaan ki aik shaakhai."⁽¹⁾

Mulahiza farmaein: Shu'ab al-Iman-Imam Bayhaqi, Shu'ab al-Iman-Ibn Kaseer.

66. Imaan Ki Zid Kya Cheez Hai?

Imaan ki zid kufr hai, aur jis tarah Imaan ki shaakhein hain usi tarah kufr ki bhi shaakhein hain. Jaisa keh Imaan ki asl, ghair mutazalzil tasdeeq ke saath saath taaa'at-o-'amal ke liye inqiyaad kulli bhi hai, is ki zid kufr aslan inkaar-o-'inaad ko kehte hain jo takabbur-o-'isyaan ko mustalzimu hai, jis tarah tamaam taa'at ko Imaan kaha gaya hai, usi tarah tamaam ma'aasi kufr ki shaakhein hain aur bahut saare nusoos mein ma'siyat ko bhi kufr kaha gaya hai.

(1) Bukhari, Kitaab al-Imaan, Baab Umoor al-Imaan: 9 ke alfaaz "bid'aa wa sittoun" bila tarradud ke, Muslim, Kitaab al-Imaan, Baab Shu'ab al-Imaan: 35 ke alfaaz "biz'aa wa sab'oun aw biz'aa wa sittoun shu'bah" tarradud ke saath hai lekin Imaam Bayhaqi aur Ibn al-Salaah ne Bukhari ki riwaayat ko tarjih di hai, kyunkeh is mein aik to tarradud waali baat nahi, doosri aqall 'adad mu'ayyan hai.

Kufr ki do qismein hain aik Kufr-e-Akbar jis se aadmi bilkuliyah Imaan se khaarij ho jaata hai, yeh "Kufr I'tiqaadi" kehlaata hai jo qoul ya dili 'amal donon ke munaafi hai ya donon mein se kisi aik ke. Kufr ki doosri qism "Kufr-e-Asghar" hai jo kamaal-e-Imaan ke munaafi hai, lekin mutlaq Imaan ke munaafi nahi, ise "Kufr-e-'Amali" bhi kehte hain, jo qoul aur dili 'amal ke munaafi hai laazim nahi.

Mulaahiza farmaaein: Majmoo' al-Fataawa Shaikh al-Islam Ibn Taymiyyah: 335/12, As'ilah wa Ajwibah fi Masaail al-Imaan wal-Kufr-Saalih al-Fawzaan

67. Kufr-e-Akbar Ki Kitni Qismein Hain, Jo Millat-e-Islaamiyyah Se Khaarij Kar Deti Hain?

Kufr-e-Akbar ki paanch qismein hain:

Kufr-e-Jahl-o-takzeeb, Kufr-e-Juhood, Kufr-e-'Inaad-o-Istikbaar, Kufr-e-Nifaaq aur Kufr-e-Shakk-o-Raib.

Mulaahiza farmaaein: al-Imaan Haqeeqatuhu Khawaarimuh Nawaqiduhu 'ind Ahl al-Sunnah - 'Abdullah bin 'Abdull-Hameed al-Asari: p.245, I'laam al-Sunnah al-Manshoorah 177, Nawaqid al-Imaan al-Qawliyyah wal-'Amaliyyah - Shaikh 'Abdull-'Azeez Aal 'Abdull-Lateef 36-46

68. Kufr-e-Jahl-o-Takzeeb Kise Kehte Hain?

Maazi ki ba'z ummaton ke baare mein Allah Ta'ala ne farmaaya:

﴿الَّذِينَ كَذَّبُوا بِالْكِتَابِ وَبِمَا أَرْسَلْنَا بِهِ رُسُلَنَا فَسَوْفَ يَعْلَمُونَ﴾

"Jin logon ne Kitaab aur un umoor ki takzeeb ki jo hum ne Rusoolon ko de kar bheja, woh 'anqareeb jaan lein ge."

(Al-Ghaafir: 70)

Neez farmaaya: ﴿وَأَعْرِضْ عَنِ الْجَاهِلِينَ﴾ "Jaahilon se e'raaz kijiye."

(Al-A'raaf: 199)

Neez farmaaya:

﴿وَيَوْمَ نَحْشُرُ مِنْ كُلِّ أُمَّةٍ فَوْجًا مِمَّنْ يُكَذِّبُ بِآيَاتِنَا فَهُمْ يُوزَعُونَ ﴿٣٧﴾
حَتَّىٰ إِذَا جَاءَهُمْ قَالَ أَكَذَّبْتُمْ بِآيَاتِي وَلَمْ تُحِطُوا بِهَا عُلَمَاءُ مَاذَا كُنْتُمْ
تَعْمَلُونَ ﴿٣٨﴾﴾

"Jis din hum har Ummat se aik jama'at ko jama' karein ge jinhon ne hamaari Aayaat ki takzeeb ki thi aur woh qataaron mein taqseem kiye jaein ge, yahaan tak keh jab pahunch jaein ge to Allah kahe ga: kya tum ne Meri Aayaat ki takzeeb ki thi? haalaankeh yeh tumhaare ihaata-e-'Ilm se baahir tha, ya tum kya kuch 'amal karte the?" (Al-Naml: 83-84)

﴿بَلْ كَذَّبُوا بِمَا لَمْ يُحِيطُوا بِعَلَمِهِ وَلَمَّا يَأْتِهِمْ تَأْوِيلُهُ﴾

"Balkeh unhon ne aisi cheez ko jhutlaaya jo un ke ihaata-e-'Ilm mein na thi aur na ab tak us ka aakhri nateeja mila tha." (Yunus: 39)

Mulaahiza farmaaein: Kitaab al-Tawheed - Shaikh Saaleh bin Fawzaan al-Fawzaan: 15-17

69. Kufr-e-Juhood Kise Kehte Hain?

Kufr-e-Juhood, kitmaan-e-Haqq aur Haqq ke aage sar tasleem-e-kham na karne ko kehte hain haalaankeh dil mein us ke Haq hone ka

i'tiraaf-o-yaqeen hai. Jaise Fir'oun aur us ki qaum ka Moosa (ﷺ) ka inkaar, ke silsile mein Allah Ta'ala ne farmaaya:

﴿وَجَحَدُوا بِهَا وَاسْتَيْقَنَتْهَا أَنفُسُهُمْ ظُلْمًا وَعُلُوًّا﴾

"Fir'oun aur us ki qaum ne mo'jizah ka sirf zulm-o-takabbur ke sabab inkaar kiya, jabkeh un ke dil mein us ka yaqeen baith chuka tha." (Al-Naml: 14)

Allah Ta'ala ne Yahoodiyon ke baare mein farmaaya:

﴿فَلَمَّا جَاءَهُمْ مَا عَرَفُوا كَفَرُوا بِهِ﴾

"Jab woh amar aa gaya jis ko woh khoob jaante the to us ka inkaar kar diya." (Al-Baqarah: 89)

﴿وَإِنَّ فَرِيقًا مِنْهُمْ لَيَكْتُمُونَ الْحَقَّ وَهُمْ يَعْلَمُونَ﴾

"Yahood ki aik jama'at Haqq ko chhupaati hai jabkeh woh ise khoob jaanti hai." (Al-Baqarah: 146)

Mulaahiza farmaaein: Kitaab al-Tawheed - Shaikh Saaleh bin Fawzaan al-Fawzaan: 15-17

70. Kufr-e-'Inaad-o-Takabbur Kya Hai?

Iqraar ke bawajood Haqq ke aage sar tasleem-e-kham na karna "Kufr-e-'Inaad-o-Takabbur" kehlaata hai jaise Iblees.

Irshaad Rabbaani hai:

﴿إِلَّا إِبْلِيسَ أَبَىٰ وَاسْتَكْبَرَ وَكَانَ مِنَ الْكَافِرِينَ﴾

"Magar Iblees ne sajdah nahi kiya, us ne inkaar-o-takabbur kiya aur woh kaafiron mein se tha." (Al-Baqarah: 34)

Kyunkeh woh Allah ke sajdah karne ke hukm ka inkaar nahi kar sakta tha albatta us ka a'tiraaz sirf Allah ki hikmat-e-amr-o-'adl par tha. Us ne kaha: ﴿أَسْجُدْ لِمَنْ خَلَقْتَ طِينًا﴾ "Kya main use sajdah karun? jise tu ne mitti se paida kiya hai." (Al-Israa: 61)

﴿لَمْ أَكُنْ لَأَسْجُدْ لِبَشَرٍ خَلَقْتَهُ مِنْ صَلْصَالٍ مِنْ حَبَاٍ مَسْنُونٍ﴾

"Main aise insaan ko sajdah nahi karta jise tu ne sadi hui mitti ke khan-khanaate theekre se paida kiya hai." (Al-Hijr: 33)

﴿أَنَا خَيْرٌ مِنْهُ خَلَقْتَنِي مِنْ نَارٍ وَخَلَقْتَهُ مِنْ طِينٍ﴾

"Main Adam se behtar hoon, tu ne mujh ko aag se paida kiya aur is ko mitti se." (Al-A'raaf: 12)

Mulaahiza farmaaein: Kitaab al-Tawheed - Shaikh Saaleh bin Fawzaan al-Fawzaan: 15-17

71. Kufr-e-Nifaaq Kya Hai?

Kufr-e-Nifaaq kehte hain logon ke dikhaawe ki khaatir zaahir ata'at-o-farmaan-bardaari kare aur dil mein bilkul Imaan-o- tasdeeq na ho. Jaise 'Abdullah bin Abbi bin Salool raees al-munaafiqeen aur us ke giroh ka kufr, jin ke baare mein Allah Ta'ala ne yeh Aayat naazil farmaai:

﴿وَمِنَ النَّاسِ مَن يَقُولُ آمَنَّا بِاللَّهِ وَبِالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَمَا هُمْ بِمُؤْمِنِينَ ۝
يُخَدِعُونَ اللَّهَ وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَمَا يُخَدِعُونَ إِلَّا أَنفُسَهُمْ وَمَا يَشْعُرُونَ ۝
فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ مَّرَضٌ فَزَادَهُمُ اللَّهُ مَرَضًا وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ ۝
بِمَا كَانُوا يَكْذِبُونَ ۝.... البى قوله تعالى..... إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ ۝﴾

"Ba'z insaan aise hain jo kehte hain hum Allah par aur Yawm al-Aakhir par Imaan laae haalaankeh woh Momin nahi hain,

woh Allah aur Muminon ko dhokha dena chaahte hain jabkeh woh apne aap ko hi dhokha de rahe hain aur unhein is ka ehसास भी नहीं उन के दिलों में मरज़ है तो Allah ने उन के मरज़ में मज़ेद izaafa kar diya hai, un के लिये उन के क़ज़ब के सबाब dardnaak 'azaab hai... taa qawluhu Ta'ala... Allah har cheez par qaadir hai." (Al-Baqrah: 8-20)

Mulaahiza farmaaein: Kitaab at-Tawheed - Sheikh Saaleh bin Fawzaan al-Fawzaan: 15-17

72. Kufr-e-'Amali Kya Hai? Jis Se Insaan Islam Se Khaarij Nahi Hota.

Kufr-e-'Amali har us ma'siyat ko kehte hain jise Shaare' ne baqaae-Imaan के साथ kufr का नाम दिया है, जैसे qitaal. Nabi (ﷺ) ने farmaaya: " (لا ترجعوا بعدى كفارا يضرب بعضكم رقاب بعض) "Tum mere ba'ad kufr में मत लौट जाना के एक दूसरे की ग़र्दान मारने लगे."⁽¹⁾

Neez Nabi (ﷺ) ने farmaaya: "(سباب المسلم فسوق وقتاله كفر)"Muslim का ग़ाली देना faasiqaana 'amal hai aur us से qitaal karna kufr."⁽²⁾

Nabi (ﷺ) ने Musalmaanon के एक दूसरे की ग़र्दान मारने को kufr कहा है और जो अइसा करे use kaafir का नाम दिया है, jabkeh Allah Ta'ala ने farmaaya:

﴿وَإِنْ طَافِئْتِنِ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ افْتَتَلُوا فَأَصْلِحُوا بَيْنَهُمَا فَإِنْ بَغَتْ إِحْدَاهُمَا عَلَى الْأُخْرَى فَقَاتِلُوا الَّتِي تَبْغِي حَتَّى تَفِيءَ إِلَى أَمْرِ

(1) Saheeh Bukhari

(2) Saheeh Bukhari

اللَّهُ فَإِنَّ قَاءَتْ فَأَصِدْحُوا بَيْنَهُمَا بِالْعَدْلِ وَأَقْسِطُوا إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ
 الْمُنْفِيسِينَ ﴿١٠﴾ إِنَّمَا الْمُؤْمِنُونَ إِخْوَةٌ فَأَصِدْحُوا بَيْنَ أَخْوَابِكُمْ ۖ وَاتَّقُوا
 اللَّهَ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُرْحَمُونَ ﴿١١﴾

"Aur agar Musalmaanon ki do jamaa'tein aapas mein lad padein to un mein mail milaap kara diya karo. Phir agar in donon mein se aik jamaa't doosri jamaa't par ziyaadati kare to tum (sab) us giroh se jo ziyaadati karta hai lado, yahaan tak keh woh Allah ke hukm ki taraf laut aae. Agar laut aae to phir in saaf ke saath sulah kara do aur 'adl karo, beshak Allah Ta'ala in saaf karne waalon se muhabbat karta hai. (Yaad rakho) saare Musalmaan bhaai bhaai hain, pass apne do bhaiyon mein milaap kara diya karo, aur Allah se darte raho taa keh tum par reham kiya jaae." (Al-Hujraat: 9-10)

Is aayat mein Allah Ta'ala ne un ke liye Imaan aur ukhuwwat-e-Imaani donon ko barqaraar rakha hai aur kuch bhi nafi nahi kiya hai. Aayat-e-Qisaas mein hai:

﴿فَمَنْ عَفَىٰ لَهُ مِنْ أَخِيهِ شَيْءٌ فَاتَّبِعْ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ ۚ وَأَدِّءِ إِلَيْهِ بِإِحْسَانٍ ۗ﴾

"Phir agar is ko Yaani qaatil ko us ke bhaai (Yaani maqtool ke waaris) ki taraf se kuch (Yaani qisaas) ma'af kar diya jaae to chaahiye keh bhale dastoor ke muaafiq pairavi ki jaae aur (khun baha ko) achhe tareeqe se us (maqtool ke waaris) tak pohancha diya jaae." (Al-Baqrah: 178)

Is Aayat mein ukhuwwat-e-Islam ko saabit rakha gaya hai aur us ki nafi nahi ki gai hai. Isi tarah Nabi (ﷺ) ne farmaaya:

(لا يزني الزاني حين يزني وهو مؤمن ولا يسرق السارق حين يسرق وهو مؤمن ولا يشرب الخمر حين يشربها وهو مؤمن والتوبة معروضة بعد)

"Jab zaani zina karta hai us waqt woh momin nahi rehta, isi tarah chor jab chori karta hai us waqt woh momin nahi rehta, yehi haal sharaabi ka hai keh jab woh sharaab peeta hai us waqt momin nahi rehta, us ke ba'ad us par taubah pesh ki jaati hai." (1)

Aik riwaayat mein izaafa hai:

(ولا يقتل وهو مؤمن - وفي رواية - ولا ينتهب نهبه ذات شرف يرفع الناس إليه فيها أبصارهم)

"Jab qaatil qatl karta hai us waqt momin nahi rehta, aur aik riwaayat mein hai: uchakka jab koi qeemti cheez uchak leta hai jis ki taraf logon ki nazrein uthti rahti hain us waqt woh momin nahi rehta." (2)

Neez Abu Zar Ghifaari (رضي الله عنه) se riwaayat hai keh Nabi (ﷺ) ne farmaaya:

(ما من عبد قال: لا إله إلا الله ثم مات على ذلك إلا دخل الجنة قلت وإن زنى وإن سرق؟ قال: وإن زنى وإن سرق) ثلاثاً ثم قال في الرابعة: على رغم أنف أبي ذر)

"Jo banda (لا اله الا الله) kahe phir us par us ki wafaat ho jaae to woh Jannat mein daakhil hoga. Main ne kaha: agar woh zina-o-chori kare phir bhi? Aap (ﷺ) ne farmaaya: Abu Zar ki naak

(1) Saheeh Bukhari, Saheeh Muslim

(2) Saheeh Bukhari, Saheeh Muslim

(mizaaj) ke bar khilaaf. "(1)

Yeh Hadees dalaalat karti hai keh aap ne zaani, saariq, sharaabi aur qaatil se bilkulliya Imaan ki nafi nahi ki hai, jab tak un ka 'aqeedah Tawheed par mabni ho. Agar aap ki yehi muraad hoti to aap yeh na bayaan karte keh jo (لا اله الا الله) kahe ga woh Jannat mein jaae ga, garche woh mazkooah baala ma'aasi kare. Agar yeh baat ho to koi bhi momin Jannat mein daakhil nahi ho sakta, balkeh Nabi(ﷺ) ki muraad yeh thi keh Imaan naaqis ho jaae ga, kaamil nahi rahe ga. Albatta banda mazkooah ma'aasi ke irtikaab se us waqt Kaafir ho jaae ga jab use Halaal samajhne lage, kyunkeh Halaal samajhna Allah ki Kitaab aur Rasool ki Risaalat ki takzeeb ko laazim hai. Yehi nahi balkeh agar in ma'aasi ka bilfi'al irtikaab na kare aur Halaal-o-Jaaiz samajhne ka sirf I'tiqaad rakhe tab bhi Kaafir ho jaae ga. Wallahu A'alam.

Mulaahiza farmaaien: I'laam-us-Sunnah al-Manshoorah - Haafiz al-Hakami: 99

73. Zulm, Fisq-o-Fujoor Aur Nifaaq Ki Kitni Qismein Hain?

In mein se har aik ki do qismein hain: Aik akbar jo kufr kehlaata hai dusra asghar jo kufr se kam hai.

Mulaahiza farmaaein: Ma'aarij-ul-Qubool bi Sharh Sullam-ul-Wusool ilaa 'Ilm-il-Usool – Haafiz al-Hakami: 1017/3

(1) Saheeh Bukhari, Saheeh Muslim

74. Zulm-e-Akbar-o-Asghar Ko Misaal Se Samjhaein:

Zulm-e-Akbar jaise ghair Allah se madad maangna aur Shirk karna. Allah Ta'ala ne is Aayat mein bayaan kiya:

﴿وَلَا تَدْعُ مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ مَا لَا يَنْفَعُكَ وَلَا يَضُرُّكَ فَإِنْ فَعَلْتَ فَإِنَّكَ إِذَا مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ ﴿١٠٦﴾﴾

"Allah ko chhod kar aisi cheez ko na pukaaro jo tumhein na faaida pahuncha sakti hai na nuqsan, agar aap aisa karein ge to aap bhi zaalimon mein (shumaar) ho jaaein ge."

(Yoonus: 106)

Neerz farmaaya: ﴿إِنَّ الشِّرْكَ لَظُلْمٌ عَظِيمٌ﴾ "Shirk sab se bada Zulm hai." (Luqmaan: 13)

﴿إِنَّهُ مَنْ يُشْرِكْ بِاللَّهِ فَقَدْ حَرَّمَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ الْجَنَّةَ وَمَأْوَاهُ النَّارُ وَمَا لِلظَّالِمِينَ مِنْ أَنْصَارٍ ﴿٢٧﴾﴾

"Jo shakhs Allah ke saath Shirk kare us par Allah ne Jannat haraam kar di hai 'us ka thikaana Jahannam hai aur zaalimon ka koi naasir-o-madadgaar nahi." (Al-Maaidah: 72)

Kufr se kam zulam ki misaal jaise haq talfi karna. Allah Ta'ala ne talaq ke baare mein farmaaya:

﴿وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ رَبَّكُمْ لَا تُخْرِجُوهُنَّ مِنْ بُيُوتِهِنَّ وَلَا يَخْرُجْنَ إِلَّا أَنْ يَأْتِيَنَّ بِفَاحِشَةٍ مُبَيَّنَةٍ وَرَبُّكَ حُدُودَ اللَّهِ وَمَنْ يَتَعَدَّ حُدُودَ اللَّهِ فَقَدْ ظَلَمَ نَفْسَهُ﴾

"Apne Rabb se daro,(Mutallaqa) 'Aurton ko un ke gharon se

na nikaalo aur na hi woh khud niklein, illa yeh keh woh khuli behayaai kar baithein, Yeh Allah ke hudood hain. Jo Allah ke hudood ko phaande us ne apne aap par zulm kiya."

(At-Talaq: 1)

Neez farmaaya:

﴿وَلَا تُبْسِكُوهُنَّ ضِرَارًا لِّتَعْتَدُوا ۗ وَمَنْ يَفْعَلْ ذَلِكَ فَقَدْ ظَلَمَ نَفْسَهُ ۗ﴾

"Unhein aeza dahi ki gharz se na roke rakho taakeh tum un par zulm dhaao, jo aisa kare woh apne aap par zulm kar raha hai." (Al-Baqarah: 231)

Mulaahiza farmaaein: Ma'aarij-ul-Qubool bi Sharh Sullam-ul-Wusool ilaa 'Ilm-il-Usool – Haafiz al-Hakami: 1019/3.

75. Fisq-Akbar-o-Asghar Donon Ko Misaal Se Samjhaein.

Fisq-e-Akbar jaise nifaaq, Allah Ta'ala ne is Aayat mein zikr kiya: ﴿إِنَّ الْمُنَافِقِينَ هُمُ الْفَاسِقُونَ﴾ "Munaafiqeen hi faasiq hain." (At-Tawbah: 67) Neez farmaaya: ﴿إِلَّا إِبْلِيسَ كَانَ مِنَ الْجِنِّ فَفَسَقَ عَنْ أَمْرِ رَبِّهِ﴾ "Magar Iblees ne (sajdah nahi kia) jo Jinnon ki nasal se hai, us ne apne Rabb ke hukum ki nafarmaani (fisq) ki." (Al-Kahf: 50)

﴿وَنَجَّيْنَاهُ مِنَ الْقَرْيَةِ الَّتِي كَانَتْ تَعْمَلُ الْخَبِيثَ ۗ إِنَّهُمْ كَانُوا قَوْمَ سَوْءٍ فَسِيقِينَ ﴿٧٤﴾﴾

"Hum ne Loot (عليه السلام) ko un ke gaaon waalon se nijaat di jo ghinaaune aur khabees 'amal karte the, woh buri aur faasiq qaum thi." (Al-Anbiyaa: 74)

Fisq-e-Asghar jaise Allah Ta'ala ne buhtaan lagaane waalon ke baare mein farmaaya: ﴿ وَأُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الْفٰسِقُونَ ۗ وَلَا تَقْبَلُوا لَهُمْ شَهَادَةً أَبَدًا ﴾ "Un ki kabhi shahaadat qubool na karo, yehi log faasiq hain." (An-Noor: 4)

Neez farmaaya:

﴿ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِن جَاءَكُمْ فَاسِقٌ بِنَبَأٍ فَتَبَيَّنُوا أَن تُصِيبُوا قَوْمًا
بِجَهَالَةٍ فَتُصِيبُوا عَلَىٰ مَا فَعَلْتُمْ نَادِمِينَ ﴿٦﴾

"Ae Imaan waalo! agar koi faasiq tumhaare paas koi khabar le kar aae to us ki tehqeeq kar lo, kahin aisa na ho keh naadaani mein logon ko nuqsaan pohncha baitho aur apni is harkat par tumhein nadaamat uthaani pade." (Al-Hujurat: 6)

Mulaahiza farmaaein: Ma'aarij-ul-Qubool bi Sharh Sullam-ul-Wusool ilaa 'Ilm-il-Usool – Haafiz al-Hakami: 1019/3

76. Nifaaq-e-Akbar-o-Asghar Ko Misaal Se Waazeh

Karein:

Nifaaq-e-Akbar ki misaal Soorah Baqarah ki ibtidaai Aayaton mein bayaan ki gai hai. Irshaad-e-Ilahi hai:

﴿ إِنَّ الْمُنٰفِقِيْنَ يُخٰدِعُونَ اللّٰهَ وَهُوَ خٰدِعُهُمْ ؕ إِنَّ الْمُنٰفِقِيْنَ
فِي الدَّرَكِ الْاَسْفَلِ مِنَ النَّارِ ﴾

"Munaafiqeen Allah Ta'ala ko fareb dete hain aur Allah Ta'ala un ko_taaqulah_Munafiqeen Jahannam ke sab se nichle gaddhe mein hon ge." (An-Nisaa: 142-145)

Neez farmaaya:

﴿إِذَا جَاءَكَ الْمُنْفِقُونَ قَالُوا نَشْهَدُ إِنَّكَ لَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ وَاللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ
إِنَّكَ لَرَسُولُهُ وَاللَّهُ يَشْهَدُ إِنَّ الْمُنْفِقِينَ كَذِبُونَ ۝﴾

"Jab Munaafiqeen aap ke paas aate hain to kehte hain keh hum shahaadat dete hain keh aap Allah ke Rasool hain, haalaankeh Allah jaanta hai keh aap Us ke Rasool hain, 'aur Allah shahaadat deta hai keh munaafiqeen jhoote hain. "

(Al-Munafiqoon: 1)

Nifaaq-e-Asghar ki misaal Nabi(ﷺ) ne apne is qawl se bayaan ki hai:

(آية المنافق ثلاث: إذا حدث كذب وإذا وعد أخلف وإذا أؤتمن خان)

"Munaafiq ki teen 'alamaten hain: jab bole to jhoot bole, jab wa'da kare to wa'da khilaafi kare, 'aur jab us ke paas koi amaanat rakhi jae to khayaanat kare." (1)

Neez Nabi (ﷺ) ne aik Hadees mein yun bayaan farmaaya:

(أَرْبَعٌ مَنْ كُنَّ فِيهِ كَانَ مُنَافِقًا خَالِصًا، وَمَنْ كَانَتْ فِيهِ خِصْلَةٌ مِنْهُنَّ
كَانَتْ فِيهِ خِصْلَةٌ مِنَ النِّفَاقِ حَتَّى يَدْعَوْهَا: إِذَا أُوْتِمِنَ خَانَ، وَإِذَا
حَدَّثَ كَذَبَ، وَإِذَا عَاهَدَ غَدَرَ، وَإِذَا خَاصَمَ فَجَرَ)

"Chaar 'aadatein jis shakhs mein hon to woh khaalish munaafiq hai aur jis kisi mein un chaaron mein se aik bhi 'aadat ho to woh (bhi) nifaaq hi hai jab tak use chhod na de. (Aur woh yeh hain) jab use ameen banaaya jae to (amaanat mein) khayaanat kare aur baat karte waqt jhoot bole aur jab (kisi

(1) Bukhari, Kitaab-ul-Imaan, Baab: Alamat-ul-Munaafiq: 1/14 – Muslim, Kitaab-ul-Imaan, Baab: Khisaal-ul-Munaafiq: 1/56

se) 'ahad kare to use poora na kare aur jab (kisi se) lade to gaaliyon par utar aae." (1)

Mulaahiza farmaaein: Al-Eemaan Haqeeqatuhu wa Khawaarimuhu wa Nawaqiduhu 'inda Ahl-is-Sunnah – Abdullah bin Abdul Hameed al-Asari: Safha 240

77. Sehar (Jaado) Aur Saahir (Jaado Gar) Ka Kia Hukm Hai?

Jaado bar haq hai, aur is ki taseer taqdeer-e-Kooni ki mwaafiqat se mutahaqqiq hoti hai. Allah ki ijaazat se hi koi kaam hota hai us ki hikmat Woh behtar jaanta hai. Irshaad-e-Rabbaani hai:

﴿فَيَتَعَلَّمُونَ مِنْهُمَا مَا يُفَرِّقُونَ بِهِ بَيْنَ الْمَرْءِ وَزَوْجِهِ ۗ وَمَا هُمْ بِضَارِّينَ بِهِ مِنْ أَحَدٍ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِ اللَّهِ ۗ﴾

"Yeh log Haroot-o-Maaroot se aisa jaado seekhte the jis se miyaan biwi mein tafreeq kar dete the, haalaankeh woh jaado se kisi ko koi nuqsan nahi pahuncha sakte, magar yeh keh Allah ki marzi is mein shaamil ho jaae." (Al-Baqarah: 102)

Jaado ka asar Ahadees-e-Saheeha se saabit hai aur agar jaado gar ka jaado shayaateen se liya gaya ho jo Surah Baqarah ki Aayat se saabit hai to woh kaafir hai kyunkeh Irshaad-e-Baari hai:

﴿وَمَا يُعَلِّمُنَ مِنْ أَحَدٍ حَتَّى يَقُولَ إِنَّمَا نَحْنُ فِتْنَةٌ فَلَا تَكْفُرْ ۗ﴾

"Haroot-o-Maaroot kisi ko jaado nahi sikhaate magar yeh kehte keh hum bator imtihaan aae hain is liye kufr na karo." (Al-Baqarah: 102)

(1) Bukhari: 34

Mulaahiza farmaayein: al-Qaul al-Mufeed 'alaa Kitaab at-Tawheed – Sheikh Muhammad bin Saalieh al-'Usaymeen: 1/489-490, Haqeeqat-us-Sehar wa Hukmuhu fil-Kitaab was-Sunnah – 'Awaad bin Abdullah al-Mu'atiq.

78. Saahir (Jaadu Gar) Ki Saza Kya Hai?

Saahir ki sazaa qatl hai, Imam Tirmizi ne Jundub (رضي الله عنه) se riwaayat ki hai woh kehte hain keh Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ne farmaaya: (حد الساحر ضربة بالسيف) "Saahir ki sazaa talwaar se us ki gardan odaa dena hai." (1)

Imam al-Baani (رحمته الله) mawqoofan riwaayat ko saheeh qaraar dene ke ba'ad farmaate hain: "Is Hadees par 'amal Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ke ba'z Ahl-e-'Ilm ashaab ka hai aur yehi qowl Imam Maalik ka bhi hai. Imam Shaafi'i farmaate hain: "Saahir ko qatl kiya jaae ga agar woh apne sehar se aisa 'amal kare jo kufr ki had ko pahunch jaae, haan! agar 'amal-e-sehar kufr se kam ho to un ke nazdeek qatl nahi kiya jaae ga. Saahir ko qatl ki saza 'Umar bin Khattaab, 'Abdullah bin 'Umar, Hafsah bint 'Umar, Usmaan bin 'Affaan, aur yehi 'Umar bin Abdull-'Azeez aur Imam Ahmad o Abu Haneefah (رضي الله عنه) o ghairuhum ka maslak hai." (2)

Mulaahiza farmaayein: al-Qaul al-Mufeed 'alaa Kitaab at-Tawheed – Sheikh Muhammad bin Saaleh al-'Usaymeen, Haqeeqat-us-Sehar wa Hukmuhu fil-Kitaab was-Sunnah – 'Awaad bin 'Abdullah al-Mu'atiq.

(1) Tirmizi, Kitaab al-Hudood, Baab ma jaaa fi hadd as-Saahir: 4/60

(2) Jin Sahaabah par Nabi (ﷺ) ne jhaad phoonk ki hai un mein Hassan-o-Hussain (رضي الله عنهما) sar-e-fehrist hain. Dekhiye: Bukhari, Kitaab al-Anbiyaa: 4/119

79. Nashrah Kya Hai Aur Is Ka Kya Hukm Hai?

Mashhoor (jis ko Jaadu laga hai) se Jaadu utaarne ko "Nashrah" kehte hain. Agar yeh usi jaise jaado se ho to yeh shaitaani 'amal hai, aur agar mashroo' jhaad phoonk aur dua'a se ho to koi harj nahi.

Mulaahiza farmaaein: al-Qaul al-Mufeed 'alaa Kitaab at-Tawheed – Sheikh Muhammad bin Saaleh al-'Usaymeen: 1/553-558.

80. Mashroo' Ruqyah (Jhaad Phoonk) Kya Hai?

Mashroo' jhaad phoonk woh hai jo khaalis Qur'an o Sunnat se ho aur 'Arabi zabaan mein ho. Aur jhaad phoonk karne waala aur jis par jhaad phoonk kiya jaa raha hai donon ka 'aqeedah ho keh is ke andar taaseer sirf Allah ki marzi se hoti hai, is ke siwa is ki apni koi taaseer nahi. Daleel yeh hai keh Jibreel (عليه السلام) ne Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) par jhaad phoonk ki hai aur khud Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne bahut se Sahaabah Karaam ki jhaad phoonk ki hai. (1) Aur Sahaabah Karaam ke "amal-e-ruqyah" (jhaad phoonk) ko barqaraar rakha hai, balkeh Nabi (ﷺ) ne unhein hukm diya hai, is par ujrath lene ko halaal kiya hai. Aur yeh sab riwaayatein Saheehain waghera ki hain.

Mulaahiza farmaaein: Ar-Ruqyah ash-Shar'iyah li-'Ilaaj as-Sehr wal-'Ayn wal-Mass – I'daad Daar al-Qaasim, Kaifa tu'aaliq mareezaka bir-Ruqyah ash-Shar'iyah – Sheikh 'Abdullah Muhammad as-Sadhaan.

81. Mamnoo' Ruqyah (Jhaad Phoonk) Kya Hai?

Mamnoo' ruqyah (jhaad phoonk) woh hai jo na Qur'an se ho, na Hadees se aur na hi 'Arabi zabaan mein ho, balkeh woh shaitaani 'amal ho aur shaitaan ke istikhdaam aur us ki pasandeeda cheez ke zariy'e us ka taqarrub haasil kiya gaya ho, jaise keh sha'ubda baaz,

dajjaal, utkal peecho, peshangoi karne waale aur madaari log karte hain. Aur bahut saare woh log bhi karte hain jo tilasam aur hamzaad ki kitaabon, maslan Shams al-Ma'arif, Shumooos al-Anwaar waghera par 'amal karte hain, jise a'daa-e-Islam ne Islam mein daakhil karne ki koshish ki hai. In cheezon ka Islam se koi ta'lluq nahi hai na Islaami 'Uloom se, balkeh in par Islam ki adna si chhaap aur parchaai bhi nahi.

Mulaahiza farmaayein: Tayseer al-'Azeez al-Hameed sharh Kitaab at-Tawheed, p.167; ar-Ruqaa wa Aadhkaarrah – Sheikh Saalih 'Abdulla-'Azeez Aal ash-Sheikh.

82. Jo Cheezein Mareez Ke Badan Par Latkaayi Jaati Hain, Un Sab Ka Kya Hukm Hai?

Jo cheezein mareez ke badan par latkaai jaati hain, maslan ta'weez gunde, taant, dhaaga, kadaa, koodi aur ghoongha waghera, sab najaaayiz aur haraam hain. Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne farmaaya:

(من علق تميمة فقد أشرك)

"Jis ne ta'weez latkaai us ne shirk kiya." ⁽¹⁾

Nabi (ﷺ) ne apne ba'z safar mein aik qaasid ko bheja keh:

(أن لا يبقين في رقبة بعير قلادة من وتر أو قلادة إلا قطعت)

"Kisi bhi ount ki gardan mein taant ka qilaadah (patta) na rahe, ya agar qilaadah ho to use kaat diya jaae." ⁽²⁾

(1) Musnad Ahmad: 156/4, As-Saheehah Raqm: 492 mein 'Allaamah Al-baani ne Saheeh qaraar diya hai.

(2) Saheeh Bukhari, Kitaab at-Talab, Baab maa qeela fil jaras wa nahw

Neez Nabi (ﷺ) ne aik Hadees mein farmaaya:

(إن الرقى والتائم والتولة شرك)

"Jhaad phoonk, ta'weez gunde aur 'amal-e-hubb sab shirk hain."⁽¹⁾

Mulaahizah farmaain: Tayseer al-'Azeez al-Hameed: Safah 136 - 138,
Ma'aarij al-Qubool: 2/510 - 512

83. Haath Mein Dhaaga Waghera Baandhne Ka Kya Hukm Hai?

Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne aik aadmi ke haath mein peetal ka kada dekha, daraayaft kiya: "Yeh kis liye hai?" Us ne jawaab diya: "Yeh kamzori door karne ke liye hai." Aap (ﷺ) ne farmaaya:

(انزعها فإنها لا تزيدك إلا وهنا فإنك لومت وهي عليك ما
أفلحت أبدا)

"Ise utaar phainko, kyunkeh yeh tumhaari kamzori mein izaafa kare ga, aur agar tum is haal mein mar jaao keh yeh kar tumhaare badan par ho to tum kabhi kaamiyaab nahi ho sako ge."⁽²⁾

fi a'naaq arbal: 18/4, Muslim, Kitaab al-Libaas, Baab karaahiyatah fildaah al-watar fi raqbah al-ba'eer: 163/6

(1) Sunan Abub Daawood, Kitaab at-Tibb, Baab fil taaim Raqm: 3883, Sunan Ibn Maajah, Baab Ta'leeq al-taaim Raqm: 13576 As-Saheehah li-Al-baani Raqm: 331, Haakim: 217/4, Haakim ki tas-heeh ki 'Allaamah Zahabi ne muwaafiqat ki hai.

(2) Mustadrak Haakim: 219/4, Haakim ki tas-heeh ki 'Allaamah Zahabi

Huzaifah (رضي الله عنه) ne aik aadmi ke haath mein dhaagah bandha hua dekha, aap ne ise apne haath se kaat diya, aur is Aayat ki tilaawat ki:

﴿وَمَا يُؤْمِنُ أَكْثَرُهُمْ بِاللَّهِ إِلَّا وَهُمْ مُشْرِكُونَ﴾

"In mein aksar log Imaan ka da'wa to karte hain magar mushrik hote hain." (Yusuf: 106)

Sa'eed bin Jubair (رضي الله عنه) farmaate hain:

(من قطع تيممة من انسان كان كعدل رقبة)

"Jo kisi aadmi se ta'weez kaat kar phaink de, use aik ghulaam aazaad karne ke baraabar sawaab mile ga." (1)

Un ka yeh qawl marfoo' ke hukm mein hai.

84. Agar Latkaai Jaane Waali Cheez Qur'an Majeed Ki Aayat Ya Ahaadees Ho To Uska Kya Hukm Hoga?

Ba'z Salaf se is ka jawaaz manqool hai, lekin Salaf Saaliheen ki aksariyat is ke na-jaaiz hone ki qaail hai, in mein 'Abdullah bin Hakeem, 'Abdullah bin 'Umar, 'Abdullah bin Mas'ood aur un ke Ashaab (رضي الله عنهم) qaabil-e-zikr hain. Aur yehi maslak Saheeh bhi hai, kyunkeh latkaane ki Nahi 'aam hai khuwaah Qur'an-o-Hadees se ho ya kisi doosri cheez se, aur iski takhsees ke liye koi marfoo' Hadees manqool nahi hai.

Doosri baat yeh hai keh is se Qur'an Majeed ki naqdari, be-izzati aur ehaanat hoti hai, kyunkeh latkaane waale aksar ise haalat-e-naapaaki

ne muwaafiqat ki hai, Musnad Ahmad: 435/17 'Allaamah Ahmad Muhammad Shaakir ne Saheeh kaha hai.

(1) Musannaf Ibn Abbi Shaibah: 23939

mein latkaate phirte hain jo na-jaaiz hai.

Teesri baat yeh hai keh log Qur'an waale ta'weez ko ghair Qur'an waale ta'weez ke liye daleel bana lein ge, jo kisi qeemat par jaaiz nahi.

Chouthi baat yeh hai keh taakeh haraam-o-na-jaaiz cheezon par logon ka 'etiqaad pukhta ho jaane ka darwaaza band ho, khaas tor se is zamaane mein jabkeh be-deeni aur shirk ka sailaab umad aaya hai aur ghair Allah ki taraf logon ki tawajjuh badhti jaa rahi hai. In tamaam wujooh ke sabab Qur'an ke ta'weez usi tarah Hadees ki dua'a waghera se ta'weez na-jaaiz aur haraam hai.

Mulaahizah farmaaein: Tayseer al-'Azeez al-Hameed: Safah 136 - 138, Ma'aarij al-Qubool: 2/510 - 512

85. Kaahinon Ka Kya Hukm Hai?

Kaahin shaitaan ke auliya aur taaghut hain, jin ke paas shaitaan shaitanat ki wahi karte rehte hain, jaisa keh Allah Ta'ala ne farmaaya:

﴿وَإِنَّ الشَّيَاطِينَ لِيُوحُونَ إِلَىٰ أَوْلِيَآئِهِمْ﴾

"Aur shayaateen apne Auliya ke paas wahi karte rehte hain."

(Al-An'aam: 121)

Shaitaan un par utarte hain aur malaaike se suni hui baat un ke paas pahunchaate hain, aur us ke saath sau jhoot bhi mila dete hain. Mazeed Irshaad hai:

﴿هَلْ أُنَبِّئُكُمْ عَلَىٰ مَن تَنَزَّلُ الشَّيَاطِينُ ﴿٣٣﴾ تَنَزَّلُ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ أَفَّاكٍ

أَثِيمٍ ﴿٣٤﴾ يُلقُونَ السَّمْعَ وَآكُثْرُهُمْ كَذِبُونَ ﴿٣٥﴾﴾

"Kya tumhein bataaun ke shayaateen kis par utarte hain? Yeh gunaaahgaar aur ghadhi hui baat banaane waalon par utarte hain. malaaiika se suni hui baaton ko pahunchaate hain, aur woh aksar jhoote hote hain." (Ash-Shu'araa: 221-223)

Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne "Hadees-e-Wahi" mein farmaaya: "Malaaiika ki is guftugu ko chori chhupe shaitaan sun leta hai aur yeh chhup kar sunne waale shaitaan aik doosre ke oopar neeche ghaat lagaae baithe rehte hain, is tarah oopar waala shaitaan neeche waale shaitaan ko pahunchaata hai, phir woh apne se neeche waale ko pahunchaata hai, yahaan tak keh jaadugar aur kaahin ki zabaan par daal deta hai. Kabhi aisa hota hai keh malaaiika ki guftugu pahunchaane se pehle hi is shaitaan ko shahaab Yaani tootne waale taare ki maar lagti hai aur woh jal jaata hai, aur kabhi shahaab ki maar lagne se pehle hi woh pahuncha chuka hota hai, aur is aik sach mein sau jhoot ki aamezish kar deta hai."⁽¹⁾ Haan, yeh bhi zehan nasheen kar lein ke kaahaanat mein 'Ilm-e-raml-o-jafr Yaani zameen mein lakeer kheench kar kisi cheez ka pata lagaana, aur jaado mantar ki kankriyaan maarna bhi daakhil hai.

Mulaahizah farmaaein: Hukm 'ala 'Ilm as-Sihr wal-Kahaana wa maata'allaq bihaa - 'Abdul 'Azeez bin 'Abdullah bin Baaz, al-Qawl al-Mufeed 'ala Kitaab at-Tawheed: 1/531-552

86. Jo Shakhs Kaahin Ki Baat Ko Sach Maane, Us Ka Kya Hukm Hai?

Jo shakhs kaahin ki baat ko sach jaane woh Shari'at-e-Muhammadiyah ka munkir hai, kyunkeh Allah Ta'ala ke 'ilaawa

(1) Bukhari: 3223, Ibn Maajah

koi bhi ghaib nahi jaanta. Irshaad-e-Ilahi hai:

﴿قُلْ لَا يَعْلَمُ مَنْ فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ الْغَيْبَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَمَا يَشْعُرُونَ أَيَّانَ يُبْعَثُونَ﴾^(٦٥)

"Ae Nabi! Aap 'elaan kar dijiye ke Allah ke 'ilaawa aasmaanon aur zameen ki koi bhi hasti ghaib nahi jaanti." (An-Naml: 65)

Neez:

﴿وَعِنْدَهُ مَفَاتِحُ الْغَيْبِ لَا يَعْلَمُهَا إِلَّا هُوَ﴾

"Allah hi ke paas ghaib ki kunjiyaan hain, use Allah ke siwa koi nahi jaanta." (Al-An'aam: 59)

﴿أَمْ عِنْدَهُمُ الْغَيْبُ فَهُمْ يَكْتُمُونَ﴾

"Kya un ke paas ghaib ka 'ilm hai jise woh likhte hain?"
(Al-Qalam: 47)

Neez farmaaya:

﴿أَعِنْدَهُ عِلْمُ الْغَيْبِ فَهُوَ يَرَى﴾

"Kya uske paas 'Ilm-ul-ghaib hai jise woh dekh raha hai?"
(An-Najm: 35)

Neez Nabi(ﷺ) ne farmaaya:

(من أتى عرافا أو كاهنا فصدقه بما يقول فقد كفر بما أنزل على محمد)

"Jo shakhs ghaib ka pata bataane waale ya kaahin ke paas aae, aur jo kuchh woh bataae us ko sach jaane to us ne us Shari'at ka inkaar kiya jo Muhammad (ﷺ) par utri hai."⁽¹⁾

(1) Hadees Saheeh hai, Abu Daawood: 3904, Musnad Ahmad: 2/429, Haakim: 1/8

Aik doosri Hadees mein Nabi (ﷺ) ne farmaaya:

(من أتى عرافا فسأله عن شيء لم تقبل له صلاة أربعين يوماً)

"Jo ghaib ka pata bataane waale ke paas aae aur us ghaib ke baare mein daraayافت kare aur us ne jo bataaya us ko sach jaane to aise shakhs ki chaalis din ki Namaz qabool nahi hogi." (1)

Mulaahizah farmaein: Hukm as-Sihr wal-Kahaana wa maa yata'allaaq bihaa - 'Abdul 'Azeez bin 'Abdullah bin Baaz, al-Qawl al-Mufeed 'ala Kitaab at-Tawheed: 1/531-552

87. 'Ilm-un-Nujoom Ka Kya Hukm Hai?

Qataadah (رحمته عليه) farmaate hain: "Allah Ta'ala ne nujoom ko teen faaidon ke liye banaaya hai: aasmaan ki zeenat ke liye, shaitaan ko rajm karne ke liye, raasta ma'loom karne ke liye jisse log taarekiyon mein raasta ma'loom karein. In teen faaidon ke 'ilaawa agar koi doosri tauzeeh kare to (فقد أخطأ حظه وأضاع نصيبه وتكلف مالا علم له) "Us ne khud ko khata-kaar thehraaya, apne naseeb ko bigaada, aur aisi cheez ki mushakkat uthaai jiska use 'ilm nahi hai." (2) 'Ilm-un-Nujoom na-jaaiz aur haraam hai, aur yeh 'ilm sihr (Jaadu) ke darjah mein hai. Irshaad-e-Rabbaani hai:

﴿وَهُوَ الَّذِي جَعَلَ لَكُمُ النُّجُومَ لِتَهْتَدُوا بِهَا فِي ظُلُمَاتِ الْبَرِّ وَالْبَحْرِ﴾

"Wohi Allah hai jis ne tumhaare liye sitaare banaae taakeh tum khushki-o-darya ki taarekiyon mein un ke zariy'e raasta

(1) Muslim, Kitaab at-Tibb, Baab Tahreem al-Kahaana wa ityaan al-ku-hhaan: 7/37

(2) Bukhari, Kitaab Bad' al-Khalq, Baab fi al-Nujoom: 74/4 ta'leeqan

ma'loom kar sako." (Al-An'aam: 97)

Neez farmaaya:

﴿وَلَقَدْ زَيَّنَّا السَّمَاءَ الدُّنْيَا بِمَصَابِيحَ وَجَعَلْنَهَا رُجُومًا لِلشَّيْطَانِ
وَاعْتَدْنَا لَهُمْ عَذَابَ السَّعِيرِ ﴿٥﴾﴾

"Hum ne duniyeevi aasman ko sitaaron se muzaiyyan kiya, aur use shayaateen ki maar ka aala banaaya." (Al-Mulk: 5)

﴿وَالنُّجُومُ مُسَخَّرَاتٌ بِأَمْرِ رَبِّهِ﴾

"Aur sitaare Allah ke hukm ke taabe' hain." (Al-Nahl: 12)

Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne farmaaya:

(من اقتبس شعبة من النجوم فقد اقتبس شعبة من السحر زاد ما زاد)

"Jis ne 'Ilm-e-Nujoom ka aik sho'bah haasil kar liya us ne 'Ilm-e-Sehr ka aik sho'bah seekha, jitna ziyaaada 'Ilm-e-Nujoom seekhe ga utna hi 'Ilm-e-Sehr hoga. "⁽¹⁾

'Abdullah bin 'Abbaas (رضي الله عنه) ne un logon ke baare mein jo abjad se number nikaalte hain aur nujoom ko moassar maante hain, farmaaya: (رها أرى من فعل ذلك له عند الله من خلاق) "Main nahi samajhta keh jo shakhs aisa kare us ka Allah Ta'ala ke yahaan kuch hissa hai."

Mulaahizah farmaaein: Tayseer al-'Azeez al-Hameed fi Sharh Kitaab al-Tawheed allazi hoa Haqq Allah 'ala al-'Abeed - Sulaimaan bin 'Abdullah bin Muhammad bin 'Abdull-Wahhaab: 378/1-386 Al-Qawl al-Mufeed 'ala Kitaab al-Tawheed - Sheikh Ibn 'Usaymeen: 5/2-17

(1) Hadees saheeh hai, Abu Daawood Kitaab al-Tibb, Baab fi al-Nujoom raqam: 3905, Musnad Ahmad: 1/227, al-Saheehah raqam: 793

88. "Tirah" Yaani Badfa'ali-o-Bad-Shaguni Ka Kya Hukm Hai? Aur Ise Door Karne Ka Kya Tareeqa Hai?

Bad-shaguni, badfaali, nahusat aur chhoot chhaat ki koi haqeeqat nahi, Irshaad-e-Rabbaani hai: ﴿إِنَّمَا طَائِرُهُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ﴾ "Sun lo in ki bad-shaguni-o-badfaali Allah ke paas hai." (Al-A'raaf: 131)

Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne farmaaya: (لا عدوى ولا طيرة ولا هامة ولا صفر) "Chhoot chhaat ki kuch haqeeqat nahi aur na badfaali ki, na badroohon ki aur na hi Safar ke maheene ki nahusat ki." ⁽¹⁾

Aik doosri Hadees mein Nabi (ﷺ) ne farmaaya: (الطيرة شرك الطيرة شرك) "Bad-shaguni shirk hai, bad-shaguni shirk hai." ⁽²⁾

Badfaali-o-bad shaguni door karne ka tareeqa 'Abdullah bin Mas'ood (رضي الله عنه) bayaan karte hain: (وما منا إلا ولكن الله يذهب بالتوكل) "Allah Ta'ala par tawakkul o bharosa karne se Allah badfa'ali door kar deta hai." ⁽³⁾

Nabi (ﷺ) ne aik Hadees mein farmaaya: (إنها الطيرة ما أمضاك أو ردك) "Badfaali wo hai jo tumhein le jaae ya wapas kar de." ⁽⁴⁾

(1) Bukhari, Kitaab al-Tibb, Baab al-Majzoom: 17/1, Muslim, Kitaab al-Salaam, Baab laa 'adwa wa laa tiyarah al-kh: 31/7

(2) Musnad Ahmad: 440/1, Mustadrak Haakim: 17/1, Haakim ki tas-heeh ki 'Allaamah Dhahabi ne muwafaqat ki hai, Tirmidhi Baab maa jaa'a fi al-Tiyarah: 160/4, al-Saheehah raqam: 42

(3) Abu Daawood: 3910, Tirmizi: 1214, 'Allaamah al-Albaani ne al-Saheehah: 428 me saheeh qaraar diya hai.

(4) Za'eef hai, dekhiye Musnad Ahmad: 3/239 raqam: 1824, Fath al-Majeed: 322

Musnad Ahmad mein 'Abdullah bin 'Umar (رضي الله عنه) ki Hadees mein hai: (من ردتَه الطيرة عن حاجته فقد أشرك) "Jis ko bad shaguni apni haajat ko jaane se rok de us ne shirk kiya. " Logon ne daryaaft kiya, is ka kaffarah kya hai? Aap ne farmaaya: "Yeh dua'a is ka kaffarah hai" (اللهم لا خير إلا خيرك ولا طير إلا طيرك ولا إله غيرك) "Allah! khair nahi magar sirf teri jaanib se, badfaali nahi magar sirf teri jaanib se aur tere 'ilaawa koi Ma'bood-e-barhaq nahi." (1)

Aik Hadees mein Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne farmaaya:

رِضْدُهَا الْفَالُ وَلَا تَرَدُّ مُسْلِمًا، فَإِذَا رَأَى أَحَدُكُمْ مَا يَكْرَهُ فَلْيَقُلْ:
اللَّهُمَّ لَا يَأْتِي بِالْحَسَنَاتِ إِلَّا أَنْتَ، وَلَا يَدْفَعُ السَّيِّئَاتِ إِلَّا أَنْتَ، وَلَا
حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِكَ

"Bad-shaguni mein sab se sachha nek faal hai, aur yeh kisi Musalmaan ko apni daroorat se wapas nahi karta. Agar tum mein koi na-pasandeeda amr dekhe to yeh dua'a padhe: Ae Allah! khair Tu hi laata hai aur shar Tu hi daf'a karta hai aur saari taaqat-o-quwwat tujh hi se hai." (2)

Mulaahizah farmaaein: Ta'beer al-'Azeez al-Hameed fi Sharh Kitaab al-Tawheed alladhi hoa Haqq Allah 'ala al-'Abeed - Sulaimaan bin 'Abdullah bin Muhammad bin 'Abdull-Wahhaab: 360/1-376 al-Qawl al-Mufeed 'ala Kitaab al-Tawheed - Sheikh Muhammad bin Saalih al-'Usaymeen: 1/559-583

(1) Saheeh hai, Musnad Ahmad: 2/220, al-Saheehah: 54/3 raqam: 1065

(2) Mursal hai, Abu Daawood Kitaab al-Tibb, Baab al-Tiyarah raqam: 3919

89. Nazar Bad Ka Kya Hukum Hai?

Nazar-e-bad barhaq hai, aur yeh insaan ko lag jaati hai. Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne farmaaya: (العين حق) "Nazar barhaq hai."⁽¹⁾

Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne aik laundi ka chehra zard-o-peela dekha to Aap ne farmaaya: (استرقوا لها فإن بها النظرة) "Ise, nazar lag gai hai, is par ruqyah karo."⁽²⁾

Umm al-Mumineen 'Aisha (رضي الله عنها) farmaati hain: (أمر النبي أن يسترقى) (من العين) "Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne hukm diya keh nazar bad lagne se ruqyah karo."⁽³⁾

Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne aik Hadees mein farmaaya: (لا رقية إلا من عين) (أو حمة) "Nazar-e-bad aur zeher ka asar door karne ke liye ruqyah jaaiz hai." ⁽⁴⁾

Lekin nazar bad ba-zaat khud moasar nahi balkeh Allah ke hukm se moa'ssar hai, aur is ka asar usi waqt hota hai jab Allah Ta'ala ki marzi shaamil-e-haal ho.

Aur Aayat

﴿وَإِنْ يَكَادُ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا لَيُزْلِقُونَكَ بِأَبْصَارِهِمْ لَمَّا سَمِعُوا الذِّكْرَ﴾

"Aur qareeb hai keh kaafir jab Qur'an sunte hain to aap ko apni bad-nazri se phisla dein." (Al-Qalam: 51)

(1) Bukhari, Kitaab al-Talab, Baab al-'Ain Haqq: 23/7, Muslim Baab al-Tibb wal-Maraz al-H: 13/7

(2) Bukhari, Ab Ruqyah al-'Ayn: 23/7, Muslim: 7/51:18

(3) Bukhari: 23/7, Muslim: 18/7

(4) Abu Daawood: 3884, Tirmizi: 2057, Musnad Ahmad: 4/438

Ki tafseer aksar salaf saaliheen se yehi manqool hai keh Aap (ﷺ) ko nazar bad laga dein.

Mulaahizah farmaaein: al-'Ayn, Ahkaam wa Tanbeehaat - Sheikh Ibrahim bin 'Ali al-Haddaadi.

90. "Siraat-e-Mustaqeem" Kya Hai Jis Par Allah Ta'ala Ne Chalne Ka Hukm Diya Hai Aur Jis Ke 'Ilaawa Doosre Raaste Par Chalne Se Mana' Kiya Hai?

Deen-e-Islam hi "Siraat-e-Mustaqeem" hai jise Allah Ta'ala ne tamaam Rusoolon ko de kar bheja hai aur apni tamaam kitaabon ko is ke liye utaara hai. Is ke 'ilaawa kisi mazhab se woh raazi nahi. Jo is Deen par chale wahi nijaat pa sakta hai, aur jo is ke 'ilaawa doosre raaste par chale us par raaste mukhtalif ho jaaein ge, aur us ki raahen mutafarriq ho jaaein gi. Irshaad-e-Rabbaani hai:

﴿وَأَنَّ هَذَا صِرَاطِي مُسْتَقِيمًا فَاتَّبِعُوهُ ۚ وَلَا تَتَّبِعُوا السُّبُلَ فَتَفَرَّقَ بِكُمْ عَنْ سَبِيلِهِ﴾

"Yeh meri Siraat-e-Mustaqeem hai, is ki pairwi karo, aur doosre raaston ki pairwi na karo, yeh tumhein Allah ke raaste se hata dein ge." (Al-An'aam: 153)

Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne aik seedhi lakeer kheenchi aur farmaaya: "Yeh Allah ka seedha raasta hai" Aur is ke daaein baaein bahut si lakeerein kheenchhin aur farmaaya: "Yeh doosre raaste hain, in mein se har raaste par aik aik shaitaan baitha hua hai jo is ki taraf bula raha hai." ⁽¹⁾ Phir Aap ne mazkoora Aayat ki tilaawat farmaai.

(1) Hadees Hasan hai, Musnad Ahmad: 465/1, Mustadrak Haakim: 318/2, Sharh al-Sunnah: 196/1, Haakim ki tasheeh ki 'Allamah Zahabi ne muwaafaqat ki hai.

Nabi (ﷺ) ne aik doosri Hadees mein Irshaad farmaaya: "Allah Ta'ala ne 'Siraat-e-Mustaqeem' ki misaal bayaan ki hai, woh yeh hai keh: aik seedha raasta hai aur is ke donon jaanib do deewaar hain, is ke darwaaze khule hue hain aur darwaazon par parda latka hua hai, aur seedhe raaste ke darwaaze par aik pukaarne waala pukaar raha hai: Logo! Siraat-e-Mustaqeem meim daakhil ho jao aur idhar udhar mutafarriq na ho aur aik pukaarne waala raaste ke ooper se bhi pukaar raha hai. Jab koi insaan in darwaazon mein se kisi ko kholna chaahta hai to woh pukaarne waala kehta hai: tumhaara bura ho, ise na kholo, agar kholo ge to andar daakhil ho jao ge. Is misaal mein "Siraat" se muraad 'Islam hai aur "do deewaron" se muraad Allah ke hudood hain aur khule darwaazon se muraad Allah ke "mahaarim" Yaani haraam ki gai cheezein hain. Aur raaste ke darwaaze par jo da'ee hai us se muraad "Kitaabullah" hai, aur raaste ke ooper jo da'ee hai us se muraad 'Wa'az Allah' hai jo har Musalmaan ke dil mein hotahai."⁽¹⁾

Mulaahizah farmaaein: Madaarij al-Saalikeen bayna Manaazil iyyaka Na'budu wa iyyaka Nasta'een - Ibn al-Qayyim: 37/1

91. Siraat-e-Mustaqeem Par Chalna Kese Mumkin Hai? Aur Is Se Inheraaf Se Kese Bacha Ja Sakta Hai?

Siraat-e-Mustaqeem par chalna Kitaab-o-Sunnat ko mazbooti ke saath thaamne, in par 'amal karne aur in ke hudood par ruk jaane se hi mumkin hai, Kitaab-o-Sunnat par 'amal hi se sachi Tawheed aur Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ki sachi itteba' haasil ho sakta hai. Irshaad Baari hai:

(1) Hadees Saheeh hai, Musnad Ahmad: 182/4, Mustadrak Haakim: 73/1, Haakim ki tas-heeh ki 'Allaamah Zahabi ne muwaafaqat ki hai.

﴿وَمَنْ يُطِيعِ اللَّهَ وَالرَّسُولَ فَأُولَٰئِكَ مَعَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِمْ مِنَ النَّبِيِّينَ وَالصِّدِّيقِينَ وَالشُّهَدَاءِ وَالصَّالِحِينَ وَحَسُنَ أُولَٰئِكَ رَفِيقًا﴾^(٦٦)

"Jo Allah aur Rasool ki aata'at kare, aise log un logon ke saath hon ge jin par Allah Ta'ala ne in'aam-o-ikraam kiya hai Yaani Nabiyon, Siddeequon, Shaheedon aur Saaliheen ke saath hon ge, aur yeh kitne achhe saathi hain." (An-Nisaa: 69)

In mazkoorah nawaaze gae hastiyon ki taraf Allah Ta'ala ne Surah Faatihah mein Siraat ki nisbat ki hai:

﴿إِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ۝ صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ ۝ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ۝﴾^(٦٧)

"Humein Siraat-e-Mustaqeem par chala, un logon ki Siraat jin par tu ne in'aam-o-ikraam kiya hai, un logon ka raasta nahi jin par tu ne ghazab naazil kiya hai aur na hi gumraahon ka raasta." (Al-Faatihah: 6-7)

Is Siraat-e-Mustaqeem ki hidaayat aur gumraah kun raaston se hifaazat-o-salaamati se badh kar banda par aur koi ni'mat nahi ho sakti. Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne apni Ummat ko isi shaahraah-e-Mustaqeem par chhoda hai. Aap (ﷺ) ne farmaaya:

(تركتكم على المحجة البيضاء ليلها كنهارها لا يزيغ عنها بعدي إلا هالك)

"Main ne tumhein waazeh shaahraah par chhoda hai, jis ki raat bhi din ki tarah hai, mere ba'ad is se sirf badnaseeb halaak hone waala hi hatt sakta hai." ⁽¹⁾

(1) Ibn Maajah:35, as-Saheehah:937

Mulaahizah farmaaien: Iqtiza as-Siraat al-Mustaqeem liMukhaalafat Ashaab al-Jaheem - Shaikh-ul-Islam Ibn Taymiyyah,

92. Sunnat Ki Zid Kya Hai?

Sunnat ki zid bid'at hai jo Deen mein ghad li jaati hai, bid'at aisi Shari'at hai jis ki Allah Ta'ala ne ijaazat nahi di hai. Aur Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ke is farmaan se yehi muraad hai:

(من أحدث في أمرنا هذا ما ليس منه فهو رد)

"Jo hamare Deen mein aisi cheez ki ijaad kare jo is mein nahi hai to woh mardood hai." (1)

Aik Hadees mein Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne farmaaya:

(عليكم بسنتي و سنة الخلفاء الراشدين المهديين من بعدي
تمسكوا بها و عضوا عليها بالنواجذ و إياكم و محدثات الأمور فإن
كل محدثة ضلالة)

"Tum meri Sunnat aur mere ba'ad mere hidaayat yaafta Khulafaa-e-Raashideen ki Sunnat ko mazbooti ke saath thaam lo, aur ijaad kardah bid'at se bach kar raho, kyunkeh har bid'at gumraahi hai." (2)

Bid'at ke wujood ki taraf Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne is Hadees mein ishaara kiya hai:

(1) Saheeh Muslim:1718

(2) Saheeh Hadees hai, Musnad Ahmad:126/4, Abu Daawood, Baab Lu-zoom as-Sunnah, Raqm:4607, Tirmizi:44/5 Raqm:2676, Imam Tirmizi ne kaha yeh Hadees Hasan Saheeh hai.

(وستفترق أمتي على ثلاث وسبعين فرقة كلها في النار إلا واحدة)

"Aur meri Ummat 73 firqon mein batt jaae gi, 72 firqe Jahannumi hon ge, sirf aik Jannati hoga." (1)

Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne is Jannati firqe ki ta'yyun apni zabaan mubaarak se kar di hai:

(هم من كان على مثل ما أنا عليه و أصحابي)

"Yeh woh log hon ge jo mere aur mere Ashaab ke tareeq par honge."(2)

Neez Allah Ta'ala ne apne is qawl se Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ko bari qarar diya hai:

﴿إِنَّ الَّذِينَ فَزَعُوا دِينَهُمْ وَكَانُوا شِيَعًا لَسْتَ مِنْهُمْ فِي شَيْءٍ إِنَّمَا أَمْرُهُمْ إِلَى اللَّهِ ثُمَّ يُنَبِّئُهُم بِمَا كَانُوا يَفْعَلُونَ ﴿٥٩﴾﴾

"Jin logon ne apne Deen mein tafreeq kar li aur firqon mein bat gae, aap ka un se koi ta'lluq nahi, bas un ka ma'amla Allah ke supurd hai." (Al-An'aam: 159)

Mulaahizah farmaaein: al-Bida' wan-Nahi 'anhaa - Ibn Wazaah al-Qurtubi, al-I'tisaam - Imam Shaatibi, al-Bida' al-Hawliyyah - 'Abdullah bin 'Abdull-'Azeez at-Tuwaijri, al-Bid'ah: Zawabituhaa wa Asaruhaa as-Sayyi' fil-Ummat - 'Ali bin Muhammad bin Naasir al-Faqeehi,

(1) Hadees shawaahid ki bunyaad par Hasan hai, Haakim, Kitaab al-'Ilm:129/1, Tirmizi, Kitaab al-Imaan, Baab maa jaa fi iftiraaq, 159, Hizat al-Ummah:26/5 Raqm:2641 (5) al-An'aam

(2) Hadees shawaahid ki bunyaad par Hasan hai, Haakim, Kitaab al-'Ilm:129/1, Tirmizi, Kitaab al-Imaan, Baab maa jaa fi iftiraaq, 159, Hizat al-Ummah:26/5 Raqm:2641 (5) al-An'aam

93. Deen Mein Fasaad-o-Bigaar Ke Ae'tibaar Se Bid'at Ki Kitni Qismein Hain?

Deen me fasaad-o-bigaad, rukhna andaazi aur khalal andaazi ke ae'tibaar se bid'at ki do qismein hain: Aik Bid'at-e-Mukaffirah aur doosri ghair Mukaffirah, Yaani aik kaafir bana dene waali Bid'at, doosri faasiq bana dene waali Bid'at.

Mulaahizah farmaaein: al-I'tisaam - Imam Shaatibi:37/2

94. "Bid'at-e-Mukaffirah" Kise Kehte Hain?

Bid'at-e-Mukaffirah bahut saari hain, aur yeh woh bid'at hai jis se Deen-o-Shari'at ki kisi ijtimaa'i, mutawaatir aur badeehi masalah ka inkaar laazim aae. Aisi bid'at ki ijaad se aadmi kaafir ho jaata hai, kyunkeh is se Kitaabullah ki takzeeb aur Rusoolon ki Shari'at ka inkaar laazim aata hai jise de kar Allah ne bheja hai. Jaise "Jahmiyyah"⁽¹⁾ ki Bid'at, ye log Allah Ta'ala ki har sifaat ka inkaar karte hain aur Qur'an Majeed ko makhloq maante hain, yehi nahi balkeh Allah Ta'ala ki har sifaat ko makhloq kehte hain, Neez Allah Ta'ala ke Ibrahim (عليه السلام) ko "Khaleel" aur Moosaa (عليه السلام) ko "Kaleem" banane ka inkaar karte hain. Isi tarah "Qadariyyah"⁽²⁾ ki Bid'at, yeh log Allah Ta'ala ke 'Ilm, afaal aur Qazaa-o-Qadr ka inkaar karte hain. Neez "Mujassimah" ki Bid'at, yeh log Allah Ta'ala ko makhloq ke mushaabeh qaraar dete hain waghairah.

(1) Jahm bin Safwaan ki taraf mansoob hai jis ne Ja'd bin Dirham se yeh bid'at akhaz ki thi, aur jise Saalim bin Ahwaz ne Marw mein qatal kar diya tha.

(2) Yeh Ma'bad bin Khaalid Juhni ke paiokaar hain jis ne sab se pehle taqdeer par kalaam kiya jiska mazhab hai keh saza-o-jaza jabr hai.

Albatta aisi bid'at ijaad karne waalon ke baare mein thodi si tafseel hai: Woh yeh ke jis ke baare mein yeh ma'loom ho keh us ka maqsad is bid'at se qawaaid-e-Deen (Deen ki buniyaadon) ko kamzor karna aur Musalmaanon ko tashkeek ke zariy'e Deen se bargashta karna hai, to aisa shakhs yaqeenan kaafir hai, balkeh us ka Deen se koi ta'lluq nahi, aur Deen ke sab se bure dushmanon mein se aik hai. Aur jin ka maqsad yeh na ho balkeh woh khud dhokaa kha gae aur un par Haq-o-Baatil waazeh na ho saka aur khalat malat ho gaya to aise logon ko Haq batlaaya jae ga, un par hujjat qaaim ki jae gi. Agar is par bhi woh Haq ko tasleem na karein to phir un ke Kaafir hone ka hukm lagaaya jae ga.

Mulaahiza farmaaien: al-I'tisaam – Imaam Shaatibi: 37/2

95. Bid'at-e-Ghair Mukaffirah Kise Kehte Hain?

Bid'at Ghair Mukaffirah woh bid'at hai jo aisi na ho keh jisse Kitaab Allah ki takzeeb hoti ho, aur na aisi cheez ka inkaar laazim aata ho jise Allah Ta'la ne Rusoolon ko de kar bheja hai. Jaise "Marwaaniyon" ⁽¹⁾ ki bid'at, jis par bade bade Sahaaba-e-Karaam ne nakeer ki thi aur un ki bid'at ko jaaiz nahi samjha tha, lekin is se un ki takfeer nahi ki thi, aur na is ki wajah se un ki bai'at se haath kheencha tha. Maslan yeh log ba'z Namaazon ko waqt se muakhkhar kar dete the, Namaz-e-'Eid se qabl khutbah dena shuru' kar diya tha, aur Jumu'a mein haalat-e-khutbah mein kai daf'a baith jaate the, aur minbaron par ba'z bade Sahaaba-e-Karaam (رضي الله عنهم) ko gaali dete the.

(1) Marwaan bin Hakam ki taraf mansoob hai. Yahi Usmaan (رضي الله عنه) ke gherao ka bada sabab tha, jab yeh Madinah ka Governor tha to khutbah mein 'Ali (رضي الله عنه) ko gaali diya karta tha, usi ne sab se pehle 'Eid ki Namaz se pehle khutbah dena shuru' kiya tha. Gala ghut kar mara tha.

Yeh bid'atein kisi shar'i bad-'aqeedgi ke sabab na theen balkeh ba'z auqat taweel ke tor par aur ba'z daf'a siyaasi aur deenwi aghraaz aur khuwaahishaat-e-nafs ki pairwi ke sabab theen.

Mulaahiza farmaaein: al-I'tisaam – Imaam Shaatibi: 37/2

96. Bid'at Ki Wuqu' Ke Ae'tibaar Se Kitni Qismein Hain?

Do qismein hain:

'Ibaadaat mein bid'at aur mu'aamlaat mein bid'at

Mulaahiza farmaaein: Tanbeeh Awla al-Absaar ilaa Kamaal ad-Deen wa maa fil-Bid'a min al-Akhthaar – Saaleh bin Sa'd as-Suhaimi

97. Ibaadaat Mein Bid'at Ki Kitni Qismein Hain?

Do qismein hain:

(1) Pehli aisi cheez ko bator 'Ibaadat karna jis ki Allah Ta'ala ne mutlaqan ijaazat nahi di hai, jaise jaahil soofi log lahu-o-la'ab ke aalaat, naach gaanay, seeti-o- taali aur mukhtalif anwaa' ki baansuri waghera ko 'Ibaadat ke taur par jaaiz samajhte hain, jis mein un logon ki mushaabihat karte hain jin ke baare mein Allah Ta'ala ne farmaaya: ﴿وَمَا كَانَ صَلَاتُهُمْ عِنْدَ الْبَيْتِ إِلَّا مُكَاءً وَتَصَدِيَةً﴾ "Baitullah ke paas un ki Namaz sirf seeti aur taali bajaana thi." (Al-Anfaal: 35)

(2) Doosri aisi cheez ko 'Ibaadat ke taur par karna jis ki asal Shari'at mein maujood to hai magar us ko us ki asal jagah se hata kar doosri jagah mein rakh diya gaya hai. Masalan: Ihraam mein sar ko khula rakhna 'Ibaadat hai, lekin ghair muhrim roza ya Namaz, ya aur kisi cheez mein 'Ibaadat ki niyyat se sar ko khula rakhe to ye bid'at ho ga jo haraam hai, isi tarah wo tamaam 'Ibaadaat jo Shari'at mein jaaiz

hain unhein aise waqt mein karna jo jaaiz nahi hai. Jaise nafli Namaz mamno' waqt mein padhna, aur jaise shak ke din roza rakhna, isi tarah 'Eidain ke din roza rakhna waghera in mein yeh sab bid'at hai aur haraam hain.

98. 'Tbaadaat Mein Bid'at Ki Kitni Haalatain Hain?

'Tbaadaat mein bid'at ki do haalatein hain:

(1) Pehli haalat: Aisi bid'at jo us 'Tbaadat ko bilkuliyah baatil kar deti hai, jaise Fajr ki Namaz do ki bajaaye teen padhe, ya Maghrib ki chaar padhe, aur chaar raka'at waali Namaz mein jaan bujh kar qasdan paanch ya teen raka'at padhe.

(2) Doosri haalat: Yeh keh sirf woh bid'at baatil ho jo haqeeqat mein baatil hai, lekin wo 'amal jis mein bid'at waaq'e hui hai bilkul saheeh aur durust ho, masalan: koi shakhs a'azaa-e-wuzu ko wuzu karte waqt teen martaba se ziyaada dhoye. Kyunkeh Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne is fa'il ke baatil hone ki baat nahi farmaai balkeh ye farmaaya: (فمن زاد على هذا فقد أساء وتعدى وظلم) "Jo teen martaba se ziyaada dhoye us ne bura kiya, had se tajaawuz aur zulm kiya."⁽¹⁾ Waghera.

99. Mu'aamalaat Mein Bid'at Kya Hai?

Aisi cheez ki shart lagana jo Kitaabullah mein hai na Sunnat Rasoolullah mein, jaise ghair mu'taq Yaani azaad karne waale ke 'ilaawa kisi doosre ke liye "Haq Walaa" ki shart lagaana, jaise keh "Qissah Bareerah" mein hai keh us ke maalikon ne farokht karte waqt apne liye "Haq Walaa" ki shart rakhi. Ye sun kar Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ)

(1) Hadees Hasan hai, Abu Dawood: 135, Nasaai: 1/88, Ibn Maaajah: 440, Saheeh al-Jaame': 2892

khade ho gae aur Allah ki hamd-o-sanaa ke ba'ad farmaaya:

(فَمَا بَالُ رِجَالٍ يَشْتَرُونَ شُرُوطًا لَيْسَتْ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ، فَأَيُّ شَرْطٍ لَيْسَ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ فَهُوَ بَاطِلٌ، وَإِنْ كَانَ مِائَةَ شَرْطٍ، فَقَضَاءُ اللَّهِ أَحَقُّ وَشَرْطُ اللَّهِ أَوْثَقُ اللَّهُ أَوْثَقُ، مَا بَالُ رِجَالٍ مِنْكُمْ يَقُولُ أَحَدُهُمْ أَعْتَقَ يَا فَلَانُ، وَلِي الْوَلَاءِ، إِنَّمَا الْوَلَاءُ لِمَنْ أَعْتَقَ)

"Logon ko kya ho gaya hai woh aisi cheezon ki shart lagaate hain jo Kitaabullah mein nahi hain, jo shart bhi Kitaabullah mein na ho wo baatil hai khuwaah senkdon shartein lagaai jaaein, kyunkeh Allah ka faisla haqq hai aur us ki shart ziyaada mazboot hai, tum logon ko kya ho gaya hai keh koi kehta hai: Ae falaan! tum ghulaam aazaad karo magar "Haq Walaa" mujhe mile ga, sun lo! "Haq Walaa" use haasil ho ga jis ne aazaad kiya hai." (1)

Isi tarah woh shart bhi bid'at aur haraam hai jo haraam ko halaal kar de ya halaal ko haraam kar de.

Mulaahizah farmaaein: Al-I'tisaam – Imaam Shaatibi: 2/73

100. Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) Ke Ahl-e-Bait Aur Aap (ﷺ) Ke Asahaab Ke Silsilah Mein Kisi Cheez Ka Iltizaam Waajib Hai?

Hum par waAjib hai keh hum Ahl-e-Bait aur Sahaabah Karaam (رضي الله عنهم) ke baare mein apne dil-o-zabaan ko paak-o-saaf rakhein, un ke

(1) Bukhari: 3/126, Muslim: 4/213

manaaqib-o-fazaail ko bayaan karein, un ki buraaiyon se zabaan rok lein, aur un ke aapas mein ikhtilaafaat aur ladaaiyon ke baare mein sukoot ikhtiyaar karein, aur un ki shaan mein gustaakhi na karein. Allah ne un ka zikr Taurat, Injeel aur Qur'an mein kiya hai, un ke fazaail-o-manaaqib mein saheeh Ahaadees aai hain jo Ummahaat kutub Hadees mein maujood hain. Allah Ta'ala ne un ki shaan mein farmaaya:

﴿مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ وَالَّذِينَ مَعَهُ أَشِدَّاءُ عَلَى الْكُفَّارِ رُحَمَاءُ
بَيْنَهُمْ تَرَاهُمْ رُكَّعًا سُجَّدًا يَبْتَغُونَ فَضْلًا مِنَ اللَّهِ وَرِضْوَانًا
سِيَّمَاهُمْ فِيهِ وَجُوهِهِمْ مِنَ آثَرِ السُّجُودِ ذَلِكَ مَثَلُهُمْ فِي التَّوْرَةِ ۗ
وَمَثَلُهُمْ فِي الْإِنْجِيلِ ۗ كَزَرْعٍ أَخْرَجَ شَطَاةً فَآزَرَهُ فَاسْتَغْلَظَ فَاسْتَوَى
عَلَى سَوْقِهِ يُعْجِبُ الزُّرَّاعَ لِيَغِيظَ بِهِمُ الْكُفَّارَ وَعَدَّ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ
آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ مِنْهُمْ مَغْفِرَةً وَأَجْرًا عَظِيمًا ﴿١٩﴾﴾

"Muhammad Rasoolullah hain, aur aap ke saath jo Imaan waale hain woh kaafiron par sakht hain aur aapas mein raheem-o-shafeeq, aap unhein rukoo'-o-sujood mein Allah ke fazl-o-karam aur raza mandi maangte dekhein ge, un ke chehron par sujood ke nishaan hain, un ke yehi ausaaf Taurat-o-Injeel mein mazkoor hain, misl us kheta ke jis ne apni soyi nikaali, woh mazboot hui, phir moti hui aur apne taane par khadi ho gai keh kaashtkaar ko bhali ma'loom hone lage. Taakeh in (Sahaabah) se kuffaar ka ghaiz-o-ghazab mazed badhe. Allah Ta'ala ne un mein Imaan waalon aur nek 'amal karne waalon ke liye ajr-e-'azeem aur maghfirat ka wa'da kiya hai." (Al-Fath: 29)

Neez farmaaya:

﴿وَالَّذِينَ آوَوْا وَنَصَرُوا أُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ حَقًّا لَهُمْ مَغْفِرَةٌ وَرِزْقٌ كَرِيمٌ ﴿٧٤﴾﴾

"Jo log Imaan laae, hijrat ki aur Allah ke raaste mein jihaad kiya aur jin logon ne panaah di aur madad ki woh haqeeqat mein khaalis momin hain, un ke liye maghfirat aur rizq kareem hai." (Al-Anfaal: 74)

Neez farmaaya:

﴿وَالشَّاقِقُونَ الْآلُوفُونَ مِنَ الْمُهْجِرِينَ وَالنَّاصِرِ وَالَّذِينَ اتَّبَعُوهُمْ بِإِحْسَانٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ وَرَضُوا عَنْهُ وَأَعَدَّ لَهُمْ جَنَّاتٍ تَجْرِي تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا أَبَدًا ذَلِكَ الْفَوْزُ الْعَظِيمُ ﴿١٠٠﴾﴾

"Aur Muhaajireen-o-Ansaar mein saabiqaen-e-awwaleen aur jinhon ne ihsaan ke saath un ki pairwi ki Allah Ta'ala un se raazi ho gaya aur wo Allah se raazi ho gae, aur Allah Ta'ala ne un ke liye Jannatein taiyyaar rakhi hain jin ke neeche nehrein jaari hain. Un mein woh hamesha rahein ge, yehi badi kaamyabi hai." (At-Tawba:100)

Neez farmaaya:

﴿لَقَدْ تَابَ اللَّهُ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ وَالْمُهَاجِرِينَ وَالنَّاصِرِ الَّذِينَ اتَّبَعُوهُ فِي سَاعَةِ الْعُسْرَةِ ﴿١١٧﴾﴾

"Allah Ta'ala ne Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) aur un ke Muhaajireen-o-Ansaar ki tauba qubool kar li jinhon ne tangi ki ghadi ke zamaanah mein aap ki pairwi ki." (At-Tawba:117)

Neerz farmaaya:

﴿لِلْفُقَرَاءِ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ الَّذِينَ أُخْرِجُوا مِنْ دِيَارِهِمْ وَأَمْوَالِهِمْ
يَبْتَغُونَ فَضلاً مِنَ اللَّهِ وَرِضْوَاناً وَيَنْصُرُونَ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ أُولَئِكَ
هُمُ الصَّادِقُونَ ۝ وَالَّذِينَ تَبَوَّءُوا الدَّارَ وَالْأَيْمَانَ مِنْ قَبْلِهِمْ يُحِبُّونَ
مَنْ هَاجَرَ إِلَيْهِمْ وَلَا يَجِدُونَ فِي صُدُورِهِمْ حَاجَةً مِمَّا أُوتُوا
وَيُؤْتِرُونَ عَلَى أَنْفُسِهِمْ وَلَوْ كَانَ بِهِمْ خَصَاصَةٌ ۖ وَمَنْ يُوقِ شَيْخاً
نَفْسِهِ فَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ ۝﴾

"(Fi ka maal) un Muhaajir miskeenon ke liye hai jo apne gharon se aur apne maalon se nikaal diye gae, woh Allah ke fazl aur Us ki raza mandi ke talabgaar hain aur Allah Ta'ala ki aur Us ke Rasoolullah ki madad karte hain (8) yehi raastbaaz log hain aur (un ke liye) jinhon ne is ghar mein (Yaani Madinah) aur Imaan mein un se pehle jagah bana li aur apni taraf hijrat kar ke aane waalon se muhabbat karte hain aur Muhaajireen ko jo kuch de diya jaae us se woh apne dilon mein koi tangi mahsoos nahi karte, balkeh khud apne ooper unhein tarjeeh dete hain go khud ko kitni hi sakht haajat ho." (Al-Hashar: 8-9)

Un ke 'ilaawa aur bahut saari Aayaat hain jin mein Muhaajireen-o-Ansaar ki badi t'areef aur fazilat bayaan ki gai hain. Hum yeh bhi jaante hain aur hamaara yehi 'aqeedah hai keh Allah Ta'ala ne Badri Sahaabiyon ko khitaab kar ke farmaaya: (اعملوا ما شئتم فقد) "Tum jo chaaho 'amal karo, main ne tumhein bakhsh diya hai." (1)

(1) Bukhari, Kitaab Baab Fazl man shahida Badr 9/51 Muslim Raqam:2494

Isi tarah hamaara 'aqeedah hai keh jin logon ne darakht ke neeche "Bi'at-e-Rizwaan" ki thi un mein se koi bhi Jahannum mein daakhil nahi ho ga, balkeh Allah Ta'ala un se raazi hai aur woh Allah se. Irshaad-e-Rabbaani hai:

﴿لَقَدْ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ إِذْ يُبَايِعُونَكَ تَحْتَ الشَّجَرَةِ فَعَلِمَ مَا فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ﴾

"Allah Ta'ala un momineen se raazi ho gaya jab woh Aap (ﷺ) ke haath par darakht ke neeche bi'at kar rahe the, Allah ne un ke dilon mein jo tha use ma'loom kar liya." (Al-Fath: 18)

Hum is amr ki bhi shahaadat dete hain keh Ummat-e-Muhammadiyah jo afzal-ul-umam hai, un mein sab se afzal tareen Sahaabah Karaam (رضي الله عنهم) ki jama'at hi hai, aur is baat ki bhi shahaadat dete hain keh agar koi Uhud pahaad ke baraabar sona kharch kare tab bhi wo Sahaabah Karaam (رضي الله عنهم) ke aik mudd yaa aadha mudd kharch karne ke sawaab ke baraabar nahi pahunch sakta. ⁽¹⁾

Neez hamaara yeh bhi 'aqeedah hai keh woh Anbiyaa ki tarah ma'soom nahi the, un se khataa-o-ghalti ho sakti hai. Haan! woh mujtahid the, agar un ka ijtihaad durust nikla to unhein dugnaa ajr mile ga, agar un ka ijtihaad durust na nikla tab bhi woh aik ajr ke yaqeeni taur par mustahiq hain. Fazaail-o-Manaaqib aur hasanaat hain jo un ke bure 'amalon ko dho dete hain. Ma'amooli najaasat agar bahr-e-baykaraan mein gir jaae to kya ise aaludah kar sakti hai? (رضي الله عنهم) hamaara yehi 'aqeedah Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ki azwaj-e-mutahharaat aur Ahl-e-Bait ke baare mein bhi hai. Jin se Allah Ta'ala ne najaasat aur aaludgi door kar di thi aur unhein paak-o-saaf kar

(1) Bukhari:195/4 o Muslim, Raqam:2541 ki is Hadees ki taraf ishaara hai: (لا تسبوا اصحابي فلو أن أحد الأنفق مثل أحد ذهباً ما بلغ مد أحدهم ولا نصفه)

diya tha. Hum har us shakhs se baraat ka e'laan karte hain jis ke seene mein Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ke ashaab, Aap ke Ahl-e-Bait, ya kisi bhi Sahaabi ke baare mein kina-o- bughz ho, ya woh un ko gaali de, ya un ki shaan mein ma'amooli aur adnaa qisam ki bhi gustaakhi kare. Aur hum Allah Ta'ala ko un ke saath hamaari muhabbat-o- dosti ka gawaah banaate hain, aur apni bisaat-o-taaqat bhar un ki taraf se difaa' karte hain, kyunkeh Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne apni wasiyyat mein is ki taa'ed ki thi, aap ne farmaaya tha:

(لا تسبوا أصحابي الله الله في أصحابي)

"Mere Ashaab ko gaali na do aur na bure alfaaz ke saath yaad karo, mere Ashaab ke baare mein Allah se darte raho."⁽¹⁾

Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne aik Hadees mein farmaaya:

(إِنِّي تَارِكٌ فِيكُمْ ثَقَلَيْنِ: أَوَّلُهُمَا كِتَابُ اللَّهِ، فَخُذُوا بِكِتَابِ اللَّهِ وَتَمَسَّكُوا بِهِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: وَأَهْلُ بَيْتِي، أَذْكَرُكُمْ اللَّهُ فِي أَهْلِ بَيْتِي)

"Main tumhaare darmiyaan do giraan numa cheezein chhod jaata hoon: aik Allah ki Kitaab, use mazbooti se pakde raho. Aur doosri mere Ahl-e-Bait, mere Ahl-e-Bait ke silsile mein Allah se darte raho."⁽²⁾

Mulaahiza farmaaein: 'Aqeedah Tahaawiyyah – Abu al-'Izz al-Hanafi, safha 467-471. L'umdat al-I'tiqaad – Muwafaq-ud-Deen Ibn Qudaamah:178.

(1) Bukhari:191/4, Muslim:188/7

(2) Muslim, Baab Faza'a'il 'Ali bin Abi Taalib:123/7, Musnad Ahmad:366/4, Mustadrak Haakim:148/3, 'Allaamah Zahabi ne Haakim ki tasheeh ki muwaafiqat ki hai.

101. Sahaabi Kise Kehte Hain?

Is ki t'areef yun ki gai hai:

(الصحابي هو من لقي النبي سلاما مسلما ومات على ذلك)

"Sahaabi wo shakhs hai jo Islam ki haalat mein Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) se mila aur phir usi haalat mein faut hoa."

102. Sahaaba Mein Sab Se Afzal Kon Hain?

Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ke ba'ad Abu Bakr Siddiq (رضي الله عنه) sab se afzal hain. Un ke ba'ad Hazrat 'Umar Faarooq (رضي الله عنه), un ke baad 'Usmaan Zul-Noorain (رضي الله عنه), un ke ba'ad Hazrat 'Ali (رضي الله عنه), phir baqiyyah 'Asharah Mubasharah, phir Ahl-e-Badr, phir Bay'at-e-Rizwaan waale, phir tamaam Sahaaba (رضي الله عنهم). 'Abdullah bin 'Umar (رضي الله عنهما) farmaate hain:

(كنا في زمن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم لا تعدل بأبي بكر احدا
ثم عمر ثم عثمان ثم نترك أصحاب النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم لا
نفاضل بينهم)

"Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ke 'ehd-e-mubaarak mein hum Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه) ke baraabar kisi ko nahi samajhte the, un ke ba'ad 'Umar (رضي الله عنه), phir un ke ba'ad 'Usmaan (رضي الله عنه) ke baraabar. Phir hum saare Sahaaba ko chhod dete the, kisi ko kisi par fazilat nahi detethe."⁽¹⁾

Mulaahiza farmaaein: 'Aqeedah Ahl-us-Sunnah wal-Jamaa'ah fi as-Sahaabah al-Kiraam – Naasir bin 'Ali 'Aa'iz.

(1) Bukhari, Kitaab Fazaail As-haabi an-Nabi (ﷺ): 4/203, Abu Daawood: 4627, Tirmizi:3807

103. Awliya Allah Ki Karaamat Ka Kya Hukm Hai?

Awliya ki karaamat Haq hai. Karaamat us khaariq-e-'aadat cheez ke zuhoor ko kehte hain jo Awliya ke haath se zaahir hoti hai, lekin is mein un ka koi ikhtiyaar aur tasarruf nahi hota, aur na hi karaamat kisi challenge ke taur par zaahir hoti hai, balkeh Allah Ta'ala un ke haath sirf jaari kar deta hai aur unhein is ki koi khabar tak nahi hoti. Jaise Ashaab-e-Kahf ⁽¹⁾, Ash-haab-e-Ghaar ⁽²⁾ aur Jureyh Raahib ⁽³⁾ ka waaqi'ah. Dar-haqeeqat Awliyaa ki yeh karaamaat Anbiyaa ke mu'jizaat hi hain. Yehi wajah hai keh is Ummat mein ziyaadah aur badi badi karaamaat zaahir hui. Kyun keh hamaare Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ke mu'jizaat ziyaadah bhi hain aur bade bhi. Jaise Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه) ki khilaafat mein murtad ho jaane ke zamaane mein aap se karaamat zaahir hui ⁽⁴⁾. Aur 'Umar (رضي الله عنه) ki khilaafat mein aap ne minbar par khade ho kar farmaaya: (يا سارية الجبل) "Ae Saariyah! pahaad ki taraf aao" ⁽⁵⁾

Aur Aap ki aawaaz Shaam mein Saariyah tak pahunchi. Isi tarah Aap ne Misr ke dariyaa-e-Neel ke naam khat likha aur dariyaa behne

(1) Ash-haab-e-Kahf ka qissah: al-Bidaayah wan-Nihaayah, jild 2, safha:10-110.

(2) Ash-haab-e-Sakhras ka waaqi'ah: Bukhari, Kitaab al-Ijaarah:3/51; Muslim, Kitaab adh-Zikr wad-dua'a, Baab Qissah Ash-haab al-Ghaar, Raqam:3743.

(3) Musnad Ahmad:2/307; al-Bidaayah wan-Nihaayah:2/123.

(4) Taareekh al-Islam-o-Tabaaqat. Almashaahir wal-a'laam lil-Zahabi: 20/3-25

(5) Asad al-ghaaba: 65/4 Majmoo' al-Fataawa Ibn Taymiyyah: 78/11

laga ⁽¹⁾. Aur 'Alaa bin al-Hazrami ka ghoda, aap ne Roomiyon ke saath jang mein dariyaa mein daal diya tha ⁽²⁾. Aur jaise Abu Muslim Khawaani ne aag ke andar Namaz padhi ⁽³⁾, jise Aswad 'Anasi Kazzaab ne jalaaya tha.

Waghaira karaamaat jo Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ke daur mein zaahir hui aur Sahaaba o Taabi'een ke daur mein bhi aur is ke ba'ad bhi aaj tak zaahir hoti rahi hain, aur Qayaamat tak zaahir hoti rahein gi. Darhaqeeqat yeh sab hamaare Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ke mu'jizaat hain, kyunkeh aap ki pairwi hi se in Awliya ko yeh darjah naseeb hua.

Yeh baat yaad rakho keh agar kisi ghair-muttabi' Rasool aur kaafir o faasiq se is qisam ki koi khariq-e-'aadat cheez zaahir hoti hai to woh karaamat nahi, balkeh wo fitnah aur sha'badah baazi ke siwaa kuch nahi. Aur yeh sha'bdah baazi kisi Waliyyullah se saadir nahi ho sakti, yeh shaytaan ke Awliya se saadir ho sakti hai.

Mulaahizah farmaein: Karaamaat al-Awliya - al-Laalakaai - Usool al-Imaan fi Daw' al-Kitaab wal-Sunnah, Safha 203

104. Allah Ta'ala Ka Wali Kon Hai?

Har woh shakhs Allah Ta'ala ka Wali hai jo Allah Ta'ala par Imaan laae, us se dare aur Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ki Sunnat ki pairwi kare. Irshaad-e-Rabbaani hai:

﴿أَلَا إِنَّ أَوْلِيَاءَ اللَّهِ لَا خَوْفٌ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ﴾

(1) Al-Nujoom al-Zaahira: 35/1, Taareekh al-Khulafaa: 49

(2) Isaba: 38/7, Tabaqaat Ibn Sa'd: 77/4, Majmoo' al-Fataawa: 278/11-

(3) Taareekh Ibn 'Asaakir: 15/9, Majmoo' al-Fataawa: 279/11.

"Sun lo! Allah Ta'ala ke Awliya par na khauf hoga aur na woh ghamgeen honnge." (Yunus: 62)

Agay Allah Ta'ala ne Awliya ke baare mein bayaan kiya:

﴿الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَكَانُوا يَتَّقُونَ﴾

"Jo Allah Ta'ala par Imaan laae aur Allah se darte rahe."

(Yunus: 63)

Neez farmaaya:

﴿اللَّهُ وَلِيُّ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا يُخْرِجُهُم مِّنَ الظُّلُمَاتِ إِلَى النُّورِ وَالَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا أَوْلِيَاهُمُ الطَّاغُوتُ يُخْرِجُونَهُم مِّنَ النُّورِ إِلَى الظُّلُمَاتِ﴾

"Allah Ta'ala mominoon ka Wali hai, Allah unhein tareekiyon se Noor ki taraf nikaalta hai, aur kaafiron ke Awliya Taaghoot hain jo unhein Noor se taarekiyon ki taraf nikaal le jaate hain." (Al-Baqarah: 257)

Neez farmaaya:

﴿إِنَّمَا وَلِيُّكُمُ اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا الَّذِينَ يُقِيمُونَ الصَّلَاةَ وَيُؤْتُونَ الزَّكَاةَ وَهُمْ رُكْعُونَ ﴿٥٥﴾ وَمَنْ يَتَوَلَّ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا فَإِنَّ حِزْبَ اللَّهِ هُمُ الْغَالِبُونَ ﴿٥٦﴾﴾

"Tumhaara Wali Allah hai, aur Rasool aur momineen hain, jo Namaz qaaim karte hain, Zakaat ada karte hain aur rukoo' karte hain. Aur jo Allah aur us ke Rasool aur momineen se munh mode to sun lo! Allah Ta'ala ka giroh hi ghaalib rahe ga." (Al-Maaidah: 55-56)

Imaam Shaafi'i (رحمته الله عليه) ne farmaaya:

(إذا رأيتم الرجل يمشي على الماء أو يطير في الهواء فلا تصدقوه ولا تغتروا به حتى تعلموا متابعتهم للرسول صلى الله عليه وسلم)

"Jab tum kisi aadmi ko paani par chalte ya hawa mein udte dekho, to us ki na tasdeeq karo, na us se dhoka khaao yahaan tak keh yeh jaan lo keh woh shakhs Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ka muttabi' hai ya nahi." ⁽¹⁾

Mulaahizah farmaaein: Al-Furqaan bain Awliya al-Rahmaan wa Awliya al-Shaytaan - Ibn Taymiyyah, Wilaayah Allah wa al-Tareeq ilayhaa. Ibrahim Hilaal.

105. Woh Kon Sa Giroh Hai Jis Ke Baare Mein Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) Ne Farmaaya Hai:

"Meri Ummat mein aik giroh hamesha Haq par qaaim aur ghaalib rahe ga, logon ki mukhaalifat se us ko koi nuqsan nahin pahunche ga, yahaan tak keh Qayaamat aa jaae."

(1) Sharh al-'Aqeedah al-Tahaawiyyah, Safha: 508, Matboo'ah al-Maktab al-Salaami, Beirut, Tahqeeq Sheikh Naasir al-Deen al-Albaani, Imaam Shaafi'i (رحمته الله عليه) ke is qawl par un tamaam logon ke aqwaal o afaal ko parakhna chaahiye jinhein hum Wali maante hain aur jin ki taraf sainkdon karaamaat aur khawariq 'aadat umoor mansub kiye jaate hain, aur jinhein hum apni mahfilon mein bade fakhar ke saath bayaan karte hain. Un ki zaati zindagiyan ka mutaala'a kar ke dekhein keh aaya woh ita'at o mutaabi'at Rasool (ﷺ) fidahaa Abi o Ummi) ki kasooti par poora utarte hain? Ya kahin hum dhoka to nahi khaae hue hain.

Woh giroh tehattar (73) firqon mein "Firqa Naajiyah" hai jaisa keh Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne istisna kar ke batla diya hai:

(كلها في النار إلا واحدة وهي الجماعة)

"Bahattar (72) firqa Jahannami hon ge, sirf aik Firqa Naajiyah hoga aur woh Ahl-e-Sunnat wal-Jama'ah⁽¹⁾ hain." ⁽²⁾

Aik riwaayat mein Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne farmaaya:

(ما أنا عليه وأصحابي)

"Yeh woh log hain jo mere aur mere Sahaaba-e-Karaam (رضي الله عنهم) ke tareeqpar hain." ⁽³⁾

Mulaahizah farmaaien: Tahdeed al-Firqa an-Naajiyah - Majeed al-Khaleefah, Safha 16

106. Qayaamat Ke Din Par Imaan Laane Ka Kya Matlab Hai?

Qayaamat ke din par Imaan laane mein maut ke ba'ad pesh aane waale un tamaam umoor par Imaan laana shaamil hai jin ki Allah ne

- (1) "Jama'at" ka matlab 'Abdullah bin Mas'ood (رضي الله عنه) ne bayaan kiya: (الجماعة ما وافق الحق وإن كنت وحدك) "Jama'at use kehte hain jo Haq ke muwaafiq ho, gar tum tanha hi reh jao."
- (2) Saheeh hai, Ibn Maajah Raqm: 4041, Ahmad: 145/3, 'Allaamah al-Al-baani ne Zilaal al-Jannah fi Takhrij al-Sunnah: 32/1-33 mein saheeh qaraar diya hai.
- (3) Tirmizi, Abwaab al-Imaan, Baab maa jaa fi ifтираaq haazihi al-Ummat, Raqm: 2641, Haakim: 1/128/129. Yeh Hadees shawaahid ki buniyaad par Hasan hai.

aur us ke Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ne khabar di hai. Un mein se chand umoor darj zail hain:

- (1) Maut
- (2) Qabr ki aazmaaish par Imaan rakhna
- (3) Qabr ke azaab aur raahat o aaraam par Imaan rakhna
- (4) Qayaamat-e-Kubra
- (5) Meezaan-e-A'maal
- (6) A'maal Naamah
- (7) Hisaab
- (8) Hauz-e-Kausar
- (9) Siraat
- (10) Shafa'at
- (11) Jannat aur Jahannam

107. (1) Maut:

Abu Sa'eed Khudri (رضي الله عنه) se riwaayat hai, woh bayaan karte hain keh Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ne farmaaya:

(إِذَا وُضِعَتِ الْجَنَازَةُ فَاحْتَمَلَهَا الرَّجَالُ عَلَى أَعْنَاقِهِمْ، فَإِنْ كَانَتْ صَالِحَةً قَالَتْ: يَا وَيْلَهَا أَيْنَ تَذْهَبُونَ بِهَا؟ يَسْمَعُ صَوْتَهَا كُلُّ شَيْءٍ إِلَّا الْإِنْسَانَ، وَلَوْ سَمِعَهَا الْإِنْسَانُ لَصَعِقَ) ⁽¹⁾

(1) Saheeh Bukhari: 1316, 1314

"Jab mayyat ko chaarpaai par rakh diya jaata hai aur log use apne kandhon par utha kar chalne lagte hain, to agar woh neik tha to kehta hai: Mujhe aagay le chalo, mujhe aage le chalo. Aur agar bura tha to kehta hai: Haaye barbaadi! ise kahaan le ja rahe ho? us ki aawaaz insaan ke 'ilaawa har cheez sunti hai, aur agar insaan sun le to behosh ho jaae."

Is liye Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne farmaaya:

(أَسْرَعُوا بِالْجَنَازَةِ فَإِنْ تَكْ صَالِحَةٌ فَخَيْرٌ تَقْدُمُونَهَا إِلَيْهِ وَإِنْ تَكْنَ غَيْرُ ذَلِكَ فَشَرٌّ تَضَعُونَهُ عَنْ رِقَابِكُمْ) ⁽¹⁾

"Janaazah ko le kar taiz chalo, kyunkeh agar woh neik tha to use khair ki taraf pahuncha do ge, aur agar bura tha to apne kandhon se shar ko utaar do ge."

Mulaahizah farmaaein: Ma'aarij al-Qubool bi Sharh Sullam al-Wusool ila 'Ilm al-Usool - Haafiz al-Hakami: 681/2-906; al-Hayaat al-Aakhirah - Ghaalib al-'Awaaji; al-Qayaamah al-Kubraa - 'Umar bin Sulaymaan bin 'Abdullah al-Ashqar al-'Utaibi; al-Qayaamah al-Sughraa - 'Umar bin Sulaymaan bin 'Abdullah al-Ashqar al-'Utaibi.

108. (2) Qabr Ki Aazmaaish Par Imaan Rakhna:

Yaani is baat par ke logon ka marne ke ba'ad apni qabr mein bhi imtihaan liya jaata hai. Insaan se sawaal hota hai: Tumhaara Rabb kon hai? tumhaara Deen kya hai? tumhaare Nabi kon hain? To is ke jawaab mein banda-e-Momin kehta hai: Mera Rabb Allah hai, mera

(1) Muttafiq 'alaih bi riwaayat Abu Hurairah (رضي الله عنه): Bukhari, Kitaab al-Janaaiz, Baab al-Sur'ah bil-Janaazah, 108/2, Hadees 1315; Muslim, Kutub al-Janaaiz, Baab al-Israa'i bil-Janaazah, 2651, Hadees 944.

Deen Islam hai, aur mere Nabi Muhammad (ﷺ) hain. Lekin gunaaahgaar kehta hai: Haaye haaye, main nahin jaanta. Logon ko kuch kehte suna tha wahi main ne bhi keh diya. Us se kaha jaata hai: Na to tum ne jaana, na Kitaabullah ki tilaawat ki (keh jaan sakte). Phir us par lohe ke hathode se zarbein lagaai jaati hain to woh aisi cheekh maarta hai keh use insaan ke 'ilaawa har cheez sunti hai. Aur aik riwaayat mein hai keh use insaan-o-jinnat ke 'ilaawa us ke qareeb ki har cheez sunti hai. Allah Ta'ala ne farmaaya:

﴿يُثَبِّتُ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا بِالْقَوْلِ الثَّابِتِ فِي الْحَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا وَفِي
الْآخِرَةِ وَيُضِلُّ اللَّهُ الظَّالِمِينَ وَيَفْعَلُ اللَّهُ مَا يَشَاءُ﴾⁽¹⁾

"Allah Ta'ala Imaan waalon ko qawl-e-saabit ke saath mazboot rakhta hai duniya ki zindagi mein bhi aur aakhirat mein bhi, haan zaalimoon ko Allah behkaa deta hai, aur Allah jo chahe karguzre."(Ibrahim:27)⁽¹⁾

Mulaahiza farmaaein: At-Tazkirah fee Ahwaalil-Mawtaa wa Umooril-Aakhirah safha 125, Sharh-ul-'Aqeedah at-Tahaawiyah safha 265

109. (3) Qabr Ke 'Azaab Aur Raahat-o-Aasaash Par Imaan Rakhna:

Yeh cheez Kitaab-o-Sunnat se saabit hai aur yeh barhaq hai aur is par Imaan rakhna waajib hai, qabr mein 'azaab sirf rooh ko hota hai aur jism us ke taabe' hai, lekin Qayaamat ke din rooh aur jism donon ko 'azaab ho ga. Behar haal qabr ka 'azaab aur raahat-o-aaraam barhaq

(1) Dekhiye: Saheeh, Bukhari, Kitaab-ul-Janaaiz, Baab maa jaa fee 'azaab-ul-qabr, 2 / 123, Hadees (1374, 1329) Musnad Ahmad 287,288,295,296/4 Mustadrak Haakim 1/ 37 taa 40

hai, Kitaabullah aur Sunnat-e-Rasoolullah (ﷺ) mein is ke dalaail maujood hain. "(1)

Mulaahiza farmaaen: Sharh-ul-'Aqeedah at-Tahaawiyah safha 267

II. (4) Qayaamat-e-Kubraa:

Jab Hazrat Israafel (عليه السلام) Soor mein Pehli baar phoonk maarein ge, phir qabr se uthaa dene waala Soor phoonkein ge to roohein apne apne jismon mein wapas lauta di jaein gi aur log nange paon, barhana jism aur ghair makhtoon haalat mein apni apni qabr se uth kar Allah Rabb-ul-'Aalameen ke saamne haazir ho jaein ge.

Mulaahiza farmaaen: Al-Qiyaamah al-Kubraa - 'Umar bin Sulaimaan bin 'Abdullah al-Ashqar al-'Uteebi.

III. (5) Meezaan-e-'Amal:

Is Meezaan (taraazo) par banda aur us ke a'maal donon ka wazan kiya jae ga:

﴿فَمَنْ ثَقُلَتْ مَوَازِينُهُ فَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ ﴿١٠٣﴾ وَمَنْ خَفَّتْ مَوَازِينُهُ فَأُولَئِكَ الَّذِينَ خَسِرُوا أَنفُسَهُمْ فِي جَهَنَّمَ خَالِدُونَ ﴿١٠٤﴾﴾

"Pass jin ke taraazo ka palla bhaari ho gaya woh to nijaat paane waale ho gae. Aur jin ke taraazo ka palla halka ho gaya to yeh hain woh jinhon ne apna nuqsan aap kar liya jo hamesha ke liye Jahannam mein rahein ge." (Al-Mominoon: 102-103)

Mulaahiza farmaaen: Sharh-ul-'Aqeedah at-Tahaawiyah safha 281, Al-Hayaat al-Aakhirah - Ghaalib al-'Awaaji

(1) Dekhiye: Kitaab-ur-Rooh, az Ibn-ul-Qayyim, 263,311/1

112. (6) A'maal Naamah:

A'maal naamah aur sahife phaila diye jaen ge, to ba'z logon ko un ka naama-e-a'maal un ke daaein haath mein diya jaae ga aur ba'z ko peeth peechhe se baaein haath mein thama diya jaae ga:

﴿فَأَمَّا مَنْ أُوْتِيَ كِتَابَهُ بِيَمِينِهِ فَيَقُولُ هَذَا مَا أقرءُوا كِتَابِيَةَ ۗ إِنَّنِي ۙ
ظَنَنْتُ أَننِي مَلِيحٌ حِسَابِيَةَ ۗ﴾ فَهُوَ فِي عِيشَةٍ رَّاضِيَةٍ ﴿٦٠﴾ فِي جَنَّةٍ
عَالِيَةٍ ﴿٦١﴾ قُطُوفُهَا دَانِيَةٌ ﴿٦٢﴾ كُلُوا وَاشْرَبُوا هَنِيئًا بِمَا أَسْلَفْتُمْ فِي
الْأَيَّامِ الْخَالِيَةِ ﴿٦٣﴾ وَأَمَّا مَنْ أُوْتِيَ كِتَابَهُ بِشِمَالِهِ فَيَقُولُ لِيَلَنِي
لَمَ أُوْتِ كِتَابِيَةَ ۗ وَلَمْ أَدْرِ مَا حِسَابِيَةَ ۗ لِيَلَنِيهَا كَانَتِ الْقَاضِيَةَ ﴿٦٤﴾
مَا أَغْنَىٰ عَنِّي مَالِيَةَ ۗ هَلْكَ عَنِّي سُلْطَانِيَةَ ۗ﴾ ﴿٦٥﴾

"So jise us ka naamah-e-a'maal us ke daaein haath mein diya jaae ga woh kahe ga keh lo mera naamah a'maal padho. Mujhe to kaamil yaqeen tha keh mujhe apna hisaab milta hai. Pass woh aik dil pasand zindagi mein hoga. Buland-o-baala Jannat mein. Jis ke mewe jhuke hon ge. (Un se kaha jaae ga maze se khaao pio apne a'maal ke badle jo tum ne guzishta zamaane mein kiye). Lekin jise us ka naamah a'maal baaein haath mein diya jaae ga woh kahe ga kaash mujhe meri kitaab di hi na jaati. Aur main jaanta hi na keh hisaab kya hai. Kaash keh maut mera kaam hi tamaam kar deti. Mere maal ne bhi mujhe nafa' na diya. Mera ghalbah bhi mujh se jaata raha."

(Al-Haaqah: 19-29)

Doosri jagah Allah Ta'ala ne farmaaya:

﴿وَأَمَّا مَنْ أُوتِيَ كِتَابَهُ وَرَاءَ ظَهْرِهِ ﴿١٠﴾ فَسَوْفَ يَدْعُوا ثُبُورًا ﴿١١﴾ وَيَصْلِي سَعِيرًا ﴿١٢﴾﴾

"Aur jis shakhs ko is (ke a'maal) ki kitaab us ki peeth ke peechhe se di jaae gi. To woh maut ko pukaare ga. Aur bhadkti hui Jahannam mein daakhil hoga." (Al-Inshaaq: 10-12)

Mulaahiza farmaaein: Al-Hayaat al-Aakhirah Ghaalib al-'Awaaji: 859/2

113. (7) Hisaab:

(عَنْ أَبِي بَرْزَةَ الْأَسْلَمِيِّ، قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: "لَا تَزُولُ قَدَمَا عَبْدٍ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ حَتَّى يُسْأَلَ عَنْ عُمْرِهِ فِيمَا أَفْنَاهُ، وَعَنْ عِلْمِهِ فِيْمَ فَعَلَ، وَعَنْ مَالِهِ مِنْ أَيْنَ اكْتَسَبَهُ وَفِيْمَ أَنْفَقَهُ، وَعَنْ جِسْمِهِ فِيْمَ أَبْلَاهُ")

Abu Barzah Aslami (رضي الله عنه) kehte hain keh Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ne farmaaya: Qayaamat ke din kisi bande ke donon paaon nahi hatein ge yahaan tak keh us se yeh na pooch liya jaae: us ki 'umr ke baare mein keh use kin kaamon mein khatam kiya, aur us ke 'Ilm ke baare mein ke us par kya 'amal kiya aur us ke maal ke baare mein ke use kahaan se kamaaya aur kahaan kharch kiya, aur us ke jism ke baare mein ke use kahaan khapaaya.⁽¹⁾

Mulaahiza farmaaein: Al-Qiyaamah al-Kubraa – 'Umar bin Sulaimaan bin 'Abdullah al-Ashqar al-'Uteebee safha 193-

(1) Sunan Tirmizi: 2417, Saheeh

114. (8) Hauz-e-Kausar:

Is baat ki pukhta tasdeeq bhi waajib hai keh Qayaamat ke maidaan mein Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ka Hauz hoga jis ka paani doodh se ziyaada safed aur shehad se badh kar meetha ho ga, is ke aab khore aasman ke taaron ki ginti ke baraabar hon ge aur is ka tool-o-'arz aik aik maah ki masaafat ke baraabar ho ga, jise is Hauz ka aik ghoont paani naseeb ho jaae use phir kabhi piyaas mehsoos nahi hogi." ⁽¹⁾

Yeh Hauz hamaare Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ke liye khaas ho ga, waise to har Nabi ka aik Hauz hoga, lekin hamaare Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) hi ka Hauz sab se bada ho ga.⁽²⁾

Mulaahiza farmaaein: Taysir-ul-Kareem al-'Ali fee Wasf Hauz-in-Nabi 'Abdus Salaam al-Baali, Al-Hayaat al-Aakhirah - Ghaalib al-'Awaaji: 1427/2.

115. (9) Siraat:

Siraat Jahannam ke ooper nasb hai jisse awwaleen o aakhireen tamaam log guzrein ge, yeh talwaar se ziyaada taiz aur baal se ziyaada bareek hai, log apne apne a'maal ke ae'tibaar se is ke ooper se guzrein ge, chunaanche ba'z log aankh jhapkne ki maanind guzr jaaen ge, ba'z bijli ki tarah, ba'z hawa ki tarah, ba'z taiz raftaar ghode ki tarah aur ba'z ount ki raftaar se, aur ba'z log daud kar, ba'z 'aam chaal chal kar aur ba'z ghisat kar ise paar karein ge, pul ke kinaaron par lohe ke aankode nasb hon ge jis shakhs ke baare mein hukm hoga woh use uchak lein ge.

(1) Saheeh Bukhari: (6593 Ta 6575)

(2) Saheeh Muslim: (2305 Ta 2289)

Jab Momineen pul Siraat paar kar lein ge to Jannat aur Jahannam ke darmiyaan aik pul par unhein khada kiya jaae ga aur aik doosre se qisaas dilwaaya jaae ga, jab bilkul paak-o-saaf ho jaaen ge to unhein dukhol-e-Jannat ki ijaazat mile gi. ⁽¹⁾

Mulaahiza farmaaein: Sifat-us-Siraat - Haay al-Haay - Al-Qiyaamah al-Kubraa - 'Umar bin Sulaimaan bin 'Abdullah al-Ashqar al-'Uteebi safha 279.

116. (10) Shafa'at:

Doosre ke liye khair talab karne ko Shafa'at kehte hain.

Shafa'at ki kai qisamien hain: Ibn Abbi-ul-'Izz ne Sharh 'Aqeedah Tahaawiyah mein Shafa'at ki aath qisamien zikr ki hain:

1. Shafa'at-e-'Uzma taakeh logon ka hisaab-o-faisla shuru' ho.
2. Un logon ke baare mein Shafa'at jin ki nekiyaan aur buraaiyaan baraabar hon gi.
3. Un logon ke baare mein Shafa'at jinhain Jahannam raseed karne ka hukm ho chuka ho ga keh Allah unhein Jahannam mein na daale.
4. Jo log Jannat mein daakhil ho chuke honge un ke rafe' darajaat ke liye Shafa'at.
5. Kuch logon ke liye hisaab ke baghair Jannat mein daakhil

(1) Dekhiye Saheeh Bukhari, Kitaab-ul-Mazaalim, Baab Qisaas-ul-Mazaalim, Hadees (2440) wa Kitaab-ur-Riqaaq, Hadees (6533 taa 6535) Saheeh Muslim, Kitaab-ul-Imaan, 1 / 163 taa 187, Hadees (186 taa 195)

hone ki Shafa'at.

6. Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ki apne chacha Abu Taalib ke 'azaab ki takhfeef ke liye Shafa'at.
7. Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ki Shafa'at ke tamaam mominon ke liye dukhool-e-Jannat ki ijaazat mil jaae.
8. Ummat-e-Muhammadiyah mein se jo log Kabeera gunaahon ke murtakib hue un ke liye Shafa'at. ⁽¹⁾

Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) chaar martaba yeh Shafa'at farmaaein ge:

1. Jis ke dil mein jou ke daane ke baraabar Imaan ho ga us ke baare mein Shafa'at farmaaein ge.
2. Jis ke dil mein zara yaa raai ke daane ke baraabar Imaan ho ga us ke baare mein Shafa'at farmaaein ge.
3. Phir jis ke dil mein raai ke adnaa daane ke baraabar Imaan ho ga us ke baare mein Shafa'at farmaaein ge.
4. Phir har us shakhs ke baare mein jis ne (لا اله الا الله) ka iqraar kiya ho ga Shafa'at farmaaein ge.

Is ke ba'ad Allah Ta'ala farmaaein ga:

(شفعت الملائكة وشفع النبيون وشفع المؤمنون ولم يبق إلا أرحم الرحمين
فيقبض قبضة من النار فيخرج منها قوما لم يعملوا خيرا قط) ⁽²⁾

(1) Sharh Aqeedah Tahawiyah, Safha 252 taa 262

(2) Saheeh Bukhari, Kitaab-ut-Tawheed, Baab Qaulihi Ta'ala:

(لما خلقته بيدي) Hadees (7410) Saheeh Muslim, Kitaab-ul-Imaan, Baab Ma'rifah Tareeq-ur-Ru'yah, 170/1, Hadees (183) Wahaab Adnaa al-Jannah Manzilah, 80/1, Hadees (193)

"Farishte Shafa'at kar chuke, Anbiyaa Shafa'at kar chuke, mominon Shafa'at kar chuke, ab sirf Arhamur-Raahimeen (Allah) baaqi reh gaya, chunaachah Allah Ta'ala Jahannam se mutthi bhar kar un logon ko nikaal de ga jinhon ne kabhi koi bhalaai nahi ki hogi. "

Mulaahiza farmaaein: Isbaat-ush-Shafa'at - Imaam Zahabi, Al-Hayaat al-Aakhirah - Ghaalib al-'Awaji: 1/469, Ash-Shafa'at - Muqbil bin Haadi al-Waadi'ee

117. (11) Jannat Aur Jahannam:

Yeh 'aqeedah rakhna bhi waajib hai keh Jannat aur Jahannam do makhloq hain jo kabhi fanaa nahi hon ge, Jannat Allah ke Awliya ka ghar hai aur Jahannam Allah ke dushmanon ka thikaana, Ahl-e-Jannat hamesha hamesha ke liye Jannat mein rahein ge aur Kuffaar hamesha hamesha ke liye Jahannam mein, is waqt bhi Jannat aur Jahannam donon maujood hain, Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne Namaz-e-Kusoof mein aur Me'raaj ki raat donon ka mushaahida kiya hai.

Saheeh Hadees se yeh bhi saabit hai keh Maut ko aik chitkabre maindhe ki shakal mein haazir kiya jaae ga aur use Jannat aur Jahannam ke darmiyaan khada kar ke zibah kar diya jaae ga, phir yehy munaadi kar di jaae gi keh ae Ahl-e-Jannat! Jannat mein ab hamesha ki zindagi hai is keh ba'ad maut nahi, aur ae Ahl-e-Jahannam! Jahannam mein hamesha ki zindagi hai is ke ba'ad maut nahi.⁽¹⁾

Mulaahiza farmaaein: Al-Jannah wan-Naar - 'Umar bin Sulaimaan al-Ashqar

(1) Saheeh Muslim: 2849/1

118. Kutub-ul-'Aqeedah Al-Qadeemah:

Shumaar	Naam Kitaab	Musannif	Tareekh Wafaat
1	1. Kitaab-ul-Imaan -o-Ma'aalimuhuo Sunanuhu	Al-Imaam wal-Mujtahid Abu 'Ubaid al-Qaasim bin Salaam	(224)Hijri
2	Imaam Ibn Abbi Shaybah	Kitaab-ul-Imaan	(235)Hijri
3	Usool-us-Sunnah	Imaam Ahl-us-Sunnah wal-Jamaa'ah Ahmad bin Hanbal	(241)Hijri
4	Ar-Radd 'ala al-Jahmiyyah wazzanaadiqah	Imaam Ahl-us-Sunnah wal-Jamaa'ah Ahmad bin Hanbal	(241)Hijri
5	Khalq Af'aal al 'Tbaad	Imaam al-Bukhari	(256)Hijri
6	Kitaab-ul-Imaan (Al-Jaame'as- (Saheeh	Imaam al-Bukhari	(256)Hijri
7	Kitaab-ut-Tawheed (Al-Jaame' as- Saheeh	Imaam al-Bukhari	(256)Hijri
8	Kitaab-us-Sunnah (Sunan)	Abu Bakr Ahmad bin Haani al-Kalbi al-Asram	(273)Hijri
9	Kitaab-us-Sunnah	Imaam Abu Daawood	(275)Hijri
10	As-Sunnah	Imaam Ibn Qutaybah	(276)Hijri

11	Al-Ikhtilaaf fil-Lafz war-Radd 'ala al-Jahmiyyah wal-Mushabbihah	Haafiz wa Imaam Abu Haatim ar-Raazi	(277)Hijri
12	Usool-us-Sunnah wa I'tiqaad-ud-Deen — Ar-Radd 'ala al-Jahmiyyah	Imaam ad-Daarimi	
13	As-Sunnah	Haafiz Ibn Abbi 'Aasim	(287)Hijri
14	As-Sunnah	'Abdullah ibn Imaam Ahmad	(290)Hijri
15	As-Sunnah	Muhaddis Abu Bakr al-Marwazi	(292)Hijri
16	As-Sunnah	Al-Marwazi (Shaagird Imaam Ahmad)	(292)Hijri
17	Sareeh-us-Sunnah	Mujtahid, Mufassir Imaam Ibn Jareer at-Tabari	(310)Hijri
18	Kitaab-ut-Tawheed o Isbaat Sifaat-ir-Rabb	Faqeeh Imaam Ibn Khuzaimah	(311)Hijri
19	'Aqeedah at-Tahaawiyah	Abu Ja'far at-Tahaawi	(321)Hijri
20	Al-Maqaalaat al-Islaamiyyah	Imaam 'Abdull Hassan al-Ash'ari	(324)Hijri
21	Ar-Risaalah ilaa Ahl-us-Saghr	Imaam 'Abdull Hassan al-Ash'ari	(324)Hijri
22	Al-Ibaanah 'an Usool-id-Deen	Imaam 'Abdull Hassan al-Ash'ari	(324)Hijri

23	Sharh-us-Sunnah	Al-Hassan bin 'Ali bin Khalaf al-Barbahaari	(329)Hijri
24	Kitaab-us-Sunnah	Abu Ahmad al-Asaal	(349)Hijri
25	Ash-Sharee'ah	Imaam Abu Bakr al-Aajurri	(360)Hijri
26	I'tiqaad Aimmat-il-Hadees	.Imaam Abu Bakr al-Isma'eeli	(371)Hijri
27	Kitaab-us-Sifaat	Imaam ad-Daaraqutni	(385)Hijri
28	Kitaab-un-Nuzool	Imaam ad-Daaraqutni	(385)Hijri
29	Al-Ibaanah 'an Sharee'ah al-Firqat-un-Naajiyah wa Mujaanaabat-il-Firaq al-Mazmoomah	Abu 'Abdillah 'Ubaidullah bin Muhammad bin Battah al-'Ukbari al-Hanbali	(387)Hijri
30	Sharh al-Ibaanah 'an Usool-is-Sunnah wadiyyaanah	Abu 'Abdillah 'Ubaidullah bin Muhammad bin Battah al-'Ukbari al-Hanbali	(387)Hijri
31	Kitaab-ut-Tawheed	Ibn Mandah	(395)Hijri
32	Ar-Radd 'ala al-Jahmiyyah	Ibn Mandah	(395)Hijri
33	Sharh Usool I'tiqaad Ahl-is-Sunnah wal-Jamaa'ah	Al-Laalikaai	(428)Hijri

34	Al-wusool ilaa ma'rifah al-usool fi masaail al-'uquood fi al-sunnah	Abu Amr al-Talmanaki al-Andalusi	(429)Hijri
35	Al-I'tiqaad	Abu Na'eem al-Isbahaani	(430)Hijri
36	Al-Risaalah fi isbaat al-istiwaah	Abu Muhammad al-Juwayni	(438)Hijri
37	'Aqeedah al-salaf ashaab al-Hadees	Imam Abu 'Usmaan al-Saabooni	(449)Hijri
38	Al-I'tiqaad 'ala mazhab al-salaf Ahl Al-Sunnah wal-Jamaa'ah	Imam Bayhaqi	(458)Hijri
39	Zumm al-kalaam	Shaikh al-Islam Abu Ismaa'eel al-Harawi	(481)Hijri



119. Kuch Kutub-e-'Aqeedah Ka T'arruf

(1) Al-Sharee'ah lil-Imam Al-Aajuri

Muallif Ka Naam: Imam Abu Bakr Muhammad bin al-Husain bin 'Abdullah al-Aajuri (Darb al-Aajur ki taraf manbat hai, jo keh Baghdaad ke maghribi jaanib ka aik muhalla hai) (عمر النبي)

Wilaa'dat Aur Wafaat: 264 Hijri sanah wilaadat hai, aur 96 saal ki 'umr mein sanah 360 Hijri mein wafaat paae.

Kitaab Ka Naam: Al-Sharee'ah.

Kitaab Ki Taaleef Ka Maqsad: Muallif ke qawl aap ke 'ahd mein bid'aat aur Ahl al-ahwaa ki kasrat, aur 'aam Ahl-e-Islam ke liye asl deen samajhne mein mushkil hona waghera.

Kitaab Ke Aham Mowzu'aat:

- 1- Jamaa'at ko laazim pakadna aur firqawaariyat se gurez karna.
- 2- Pichhli ummaton ka iftiraaq phir is Ummat mein iftiraaq phir khawaarij ka zikr kiya hai.
- 3- 'Aqeedah Ahl al-Sunnah ke masaadir aap ne bayaan kiye hain ke kahaan se 'aqeedah liya jaae.
- 4- Tamassuk bil-kitaab wal-sunnah aur safn al-sahabah.
- 5- Deen mein jidaal ki mazammat.
- 6- Khalq Qur'an par seer haasil guftugu.

7- Imaan mein 'amal ka maujood hona phir taarik al-salaah ke kufri ka masalah aur Imaan ke nuqs-o- izdyaad par behas.

8- Murji'ah, Qadariyyah, Mu'tazilah, aur Hulooliyyah waghera par rad.

9- 'Azaab-e-qabr ka bar-haq hona, 'alaamaat Qayaamat sughra o kubra, Jannat o Jahannum ka bar-haq hona aur is ki baqa.

10- Fazaail al-Sahaabah, 'Asharah Mubasharah, Ahl al-Bait, hujrah Rasoolullah (ﷺ), Shaikhayn tadfeen, aur fazaail Umm al-Mumineen 'Aishah o Mu'aawiyah, 'Ammar o 'Umar ibn al-'Aas (رضي الله عنه) waghera.

11- Mashaajiraat al-Sahaabah ki baabat kaf-e-lisaan, un se tabarra aur un par sab-o-shatam karne waalon ki shana'at, aur rawaafiz ke suu' mazhab par behas kiye hain.

Kitaab Ki Ahmiyyat:

1- 'Aqeedah ki masaadir mein is ka shumaar hota hai.

2- 'Aqeedah ke mowzu' par yeh encyclopedia hai.

3- Kitaab ke saare mowzu'at ba-sinad pesh kiye gae hain.

4- Har masalah mein Kitaab o Sunnah ke saath aqwaal Sahaabah wa Taabi'een bhi pesh kiye gae hain.

5- Hadees ki mukhtalif al-anwaa' tasaneef mein is ki haisiyat mustakhraj ki bhi hai.

6- Aap ke ba'ad aane waale Ahl-e-'Ilm ne 'Aqeedah Ahl al-Sunnah ki baabat is kitaab ko marja' maana hai.

Al-Sharee'ah Ke Masaadir:

- 1- Kitaab al-Imaan az Ahmad bin Hanbal (عمر الشافعي)
- 2- Kitaab al-Imaan az Abu Nasr al-Fallaas
- 3- Kitaab al-Masaabeeh az Abu Bakr bin Abu Dawood
- 4- Kitaab Ghareeb al-Hadees az Abu 'Ubaid

Musannif Ka Manhaj:

- 1- 'Aqeedah Ahl al-Sunnah wal-Jamaa'ah ke isbaat aur mukhaalifeen ke rad mein Muhaddiseen ka tareeqah apnaae hain, Yaani nusoos ka zikr, aqwaal-e-Sahaabah o Taabi'een, aur kitaab, baab waghera.
- 2- Ahaadees-e-saheehah samait za'eef riwaayaat bhi laae hain.
- 3- Mukhaalifeen ka qawl zikr karte hain phir us ka bharpoor rad karte hain.
- 4- Bade bade taqreeban saare firqon ka zikr kar ke un par rad kiya hai.
- 5- Musannif asloob al-hiwaar Yaani sawaal-o-jawaab ka andaaz ikhtiyaar karte hain.
- 6- Kitaab mein ba'z aham mubaahis zikr nahin kiye gae jaise Allah Ta'ala ki sifaat "wajh" waghera.

(2) Al-Ibaanah 'an Sharee'ah al-Firqah al-Naajiyah li-Ibn Battah:

Muallif Ka Naam: Imam Abu 'Abdullah 'Ubaidullah bin Muhammad bin Hamdaan al-'Ukburi al-Hanbali (عبدالله بن محمد بن حمدان العقبري الحنبلية), jo Ibn Battah se mashhoor hain.

Wilaadat Aur Wafaat: 304 - 387 Hijri.

Kitaab Ka Naam: Al-Ibaanah 'an Sharee'ah al-Firqah al-Naajiyah wa mujaanabat al-firaq al-mazmoomah

Kitaab Ke Aham Mowzu'aat:

- 1- 'Aqeedah Ahl al-Sunnah wal-Jamaa'ah ka bayaan aur un ke mukhaalifeen par rad.
- 2- Ta'alat par ubhaar gaya aur Allah aur us ke Rasool ki mukhaalafat se tahzeer ki gai hai.
- 3- Jamaa'at ko laazim pakadna aur firqawaariyat se gurez karna.
- 4- Deen mein jidaal aur ta'amuq ki mazammat.
- 5- Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ki fitan se muta'lliq peshan goiyaan.
- 6- Imaan mein 'amal ka maujood hona phir taarik al-salaah ke kufir ka masalah aur Imaan ke nuqs-o- izdyaad par bahs.
- 7- Murjiah, Raafzah aur Khawaarij waghera par rad.
- 8- Fazaail al-Sahaabah (رضي الله عنهم) aur rawaafiz ke su mazhab par bahas kiye hain.

- 9- Hidaayat-o-taufeeq ki ahmiyyat.
- 10- Imaan bil-qadr se muta'lliq tafseeli bayaan.
- 11- Allah Ta'ala ki sifaat kalaam phir khalq-e-Qur'an ke bayaan ke ba'ad Jahmiyyah par thos rad.
- 12- Kitaab ke kuch hisse mafqood hain.
- 13- Yeh kitaab "al-Ibaanah al-Kubraa" se ma'roof hai.

Kitaab Ki Ahmiyyat:

- 1- 'Aqeedah ki masaadir mein iska shumaar hota hai.
- 2- 'Aqeedah ke mowzu' par yeh encyclopedia hai.
- 3- Kitaab ke saare mowzu'at ba-sinad pesh kiye gae hain.
- 4- Har masalah mein Kitaab o Sunnah ke saath aqwaal Sahaabah o Taabi'een bhi pesh kiye gae hain.
- 5- Aap ke ba'ad aane waale Ahl-e-Ilm ne 'Aqeedah Ahl al-Sunnah ki baab is kitaab ko marja' maana hai, khusoosan Imam al-Laalakaai ne "Sharh Usool I'tiqaad Ahl al-Sunnah wal-Jamaa'ah" mein mukammal isi maslak ko ikhtiyaar kiya hai.
- 6- Mazhab Ahmad bin Hanbal (رحمته الله عليه) ke usool-o-furoo' mein iska khaas maqaam hai.

Musannif Ka Manhaj:

- 1- Aaghaz-e-kitaab mein aik muqaddimah bayaan kiya gaya hai, jis mein musannif ke 'ahd ke halaat bhi qalam-band kiye gae hain.
- 2- Is tasneef ko kutub aur ajzaa mein munqasim kiya hai, aur 'Aqeedah Ahl al-Sunnah wal-Jamaa'ah ke isbaat aur mukhaalifeen

ke rad mein Muhaddiseen ka tareeqah apnaaye hain, Yaani nusoos ka zikr, aqwaal Sahaabah o Taabi'een, aur kitaab, baab waghera.

3- Ahaadees ki sihhat wa za'af par behas karte hain.

4- Mukhaalifeen se khaasa taweel niqaash karte hain.

5- Musannif aksar maqaamaat par dalaail ke saath Ahl al-Sunnah aur Ahl al-Bid'ah ke maabain hue munaazre bhi bayaan karte hain.

(3) Sharh Usool I'tiqaad Ahl al-Sunnah wal-Jamaa'ah lil-Laalakaai (عشر الشريعة)

Muallif Ka Naam: Imam Abu al-Qaasim Hibbatullah bin al-Hassan bin Mansoor al-Raazi al-Tabari al-Laalakaai, yeh nisbat darasal pair par pehne jaane waale moze ki tijaarat ki wajah se hai.

Wilaadat Aur Wafaat: Aakhri dinon Baghdaad mein the, phir sheher Dinaar nikle aur raaste mein hi wafaat paaye, sanah wafaat 418 Hijri hai.

Kitaab Ka Naam: Kitaab ke naam mein ikhtilaaf hai, kisi ne "al-Sunnah" kaha, kisi ne "Sharh al-Sunnah", aur kisi ne "Usool al-Sunnah." Ma'roof naam: Sharh Usool I'tiqaad Ahl al-Sunnah wal-Jamaa'ah. Yeh muallif ki aakhri kitaab hai, 416 Hijri ki tasneef hai.

Sabab Taaleef: Muallif ne muqaddimah mein zikr kiya hai keh aap se i'tiqaad Ahl al-Hadees se muta'lliq likhne ka mutaalibah kiya gaya. Aur doosra maqsad 'aam Ahl-e-'Ilm ka asl ko chhod kar digar 'uloom mein dilchaspi lena aur 'uloom-e-shar'iyyah se inhisaarf karna tha.

Is muqaddimah mein musannif ne kitaab mein apne shuroot ki wazaahat bhi ki hai.

Kitaab Ke Aham Mawzu'aat:

- 1- 'Aqeedah Ahl al-Sunnah wal-Jamaa'ah ka bayaan karne ke ba'ad un se munaazre se roka hai.
- 2- Ta'qqul pasandi aur Mu'tazilah aur Hadees-e-Rasool ki jahaalat se waaqif karaye hain.
- 3- Bid'aat ke zuhoor aur Ahl-e-'ilm o hukmraan tabaqah ka un ke tayyun mowqif ka bayaan.
- 4- Ahl al-Hadees ke fazaail aur is ki wajah-e-tasmiyah aur is ke degar naam.
- 5- Ta'alat par ubhaara gaya aur Allah aur us ke Rasool (ﷺ) ki mukhaalafat se tahzeer ki gai hai.
- 6- Jamaa'at ko laazim pakadna aur firqa waariyat se gurez karna.
- 7- Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ke mu'jizaat aur peshan-goimaan.
- 8- Imaan mein 'amal ka maujood hona phir taarik al-salaah ke kufr ka masalah aur Imaan ke nuqs-o- izdyaad par behas.
- 9- Murji'ah, Raafizah aur Khawaarij waghera par rad.
- 10- Fazaail al-Sahaabah (رضي الله عنهم) aur rawaafiz ke su mazhab par behas kiye hain.
- 11- Imaan bil-qadr se muta'lliq tafseeli bayaan.
- 12- Allah Ta'ala ki sifaat kalaam phir khalq-e-Qur'an ke bayaan ke ba'ad Jahmiyyah par thos rad.

13- Ghair marai makhlooqaat se muta'lliq bayaan.

14- 'Alaamaat al-Sa'ah aur qabr o umoor-e-aakhirat ka bayaan.

Kitaab Ki Ahmiyyat:

1- Ahl al-Sunnah ke 'aqeedah ke bayaan mein marja' ki haisiyat rakhti hai.

2- Kitaab ki haisiyat mustakhraj ki hai.

3- Manhaj Ahl al-Sunnah ki tauzeeh mein bakasrat dalaail maujood hain.

4- Manhaj ki wazaahat mein Ahl-e-'Ilm ke aqwaal ki bharmar hai.

5- 'Ulamaa Ahl al-Sunnah ke naamon ka yeh mauso'ah hai.

Musannif Ka Manhaj:

Musannif ne muqaddimah mein kaha:

1- Aap ne taareekh bayaan ki keh Ummat mein kab aur kaise ikhtilaaf waaqe' hua.

2- Ahl al-Sunnah ke barhaq hone ko mudallal saabit kiya.

3- Fahm Sahaabah ke hujjat hone ko saabit kiya.

4- Aap ne saari riwaayaat apni sanad se laae hain.

5- Saheeh Ahaadees ke saath za'eef riwaayaat bhi laae hain.

6- Mukhaalifeen ke aqwaal aur un ke dalaail ka zikr bahut kam karte hain.

7- Ahl al-Sunnah ki taqweeyat mein kuch Ahl-e-'Ilm ke munaamaat bhi bayaan karte hain.

8- Aasaar kabhi baghair sanad ke laate hain phir masalah bayaan kar ke us ki asaneed naql karte hain.

(4) Kitaab Al-Sunnah Li-'Abdullah Bin Ahmad Bin Hanbal (عبدالله بن أحمد):

Muallif Ka Naam: Imam Abu 'Abdul-Rahmaan 'Abdullah Ibn Imam Ahl al-Sunnah Ahmad bin Hanbal al-Shaybaani (عبدالله بن أحمد)

Wilaadat Aur Wafaat: 213 - 290 Hijri.

Kitaab Ka Naam: Kitaab al-Sunnah.

Siyaasi, 'Ilmi Aur Ijtimaa'i Haalaat: Khulafaa-e-'Abbasiyyah mein tanaffus, Atraak aur 'Aajam par ai'timaad ke bure nataaij, Mutawakkil 'ala Allah ka zimmiyon se muta'lliq libaas mein tameez ka hukum dena aur naye manaadir ko dhaane ka order jaari karna. Phir aakhri dinon Abu Sa'eed al-Jannaabi ka zuhoor hai jo keh Qaraamita ka raiees tha. Saath mein Muslim qiyaadat ki mazbooti, aghyaar par control, Islaami saqaafat ki digar par chhaap aur deenwi 'uloom ka 'Arabi mein tarjuma, har fan mein Aimmah Muhaddiseen ki tasneefaat, kibaar Muhaddiseen ka wajood, fitnah khalq Qur'an ka maslah, i'tizaali fikr ka urooj.

Kitaab Ke Aham Mowzu'aat:

1- Khalq-e-Qur'an ka qaail kaafir hai.

2- Qur'an Allah Ta'ala ka kalaam hai woh Us ki makhlooq nahi hai.

- 3- Jannat mein ruyat-e- Baari Ta'ala
- 4- Al-Kursi,
- 5- Ahl-us-Sunnah ke haan Imaan ki ta'reef aur Murjiah par rad.
- 6- Qadriyah aur in ke peechhe Namaz padhne ka hukm.
- 7- Dajjaal aur us ki sifaat ka bayaan.
- 8- Sifat Wajh ka isbaat.
- 9- Jahmiyah ke dalaail ka jaaiza.
- 11- Khulafaa-e-Raashideen ki khilaafat aur Siddeeq-e-Akbar (رضي الله عنه) ki awliyyat ka bayaan.
- 12- Qabr aur is ke fitne ka bayaan.
- 13- Khawaarij ka zikr.

Kitaab Ki Ahmiyat:

- 1- Ahl-us-Sunnah ke 'aqeedah ke bayaan mein marja' ki haisiyat hai, aur masaadir-e-oolaa mein ma'dood hoti hai, Imaam Aajuri, Ibn Battah ke liye yeh bhi marja' rahi hai.
- 2- Yeh kitaab digar 'aqeedah ki kitaabon mein jis mowzu' mein mumtaaz hai woh Jahmiyah par tafseeli rad hai.

Musannif Ka Manhaj: Musannif ne muqaddamah mein kaha:

- 1- Aap ne saari riwaayaat apni sanad se laae hain.
- 2- Saheeh Ahaadees-o-Aasaar ke saath za'eef riwaayaat bhi laae hain, albatta is ke saare turoq bhi jam'a kar dete hain, mazed sanad mein mazkoor kisi raawi se muta'lliq apne waalid se sawaal bhi kar lete hain.

(5) Kitaab at-Tawheed lil-Haafiz Ibn Khuzaimah:

Muallif Ka Naam: Imaam Abu Bakr Muhammad bin Ishaq bin Khuzaimah (رضي الله عنه)

Wilaadat Aur Wafaat: 223 ta 311 Hijri.

Kitaab Ka Naam: Kitaab at-Tawheed o Isbaat Sifaat ar-Rabb 'Azza wa Jall.

Siyaasi, Ijtimaa'i Aur 'Ilmi Haalaat: Aap ki wilaadat Mu'tasim Billah ke 'ahd mein hui jis mein Atraaq ne apne pair mazbooti se jamaa rakhe the, i'tizaali daur aur Muhammad Saani ke haq mein imtihaan aur ihqaaq-e-haq mein ki jaane waali jad-o-jahad ka daur hai.

Kitaab Ki Taaleef Ka Maqsad:

1- Muallif ke qawl: Ahl-uz-Zaigh ki kasrat aur Mubtadieen ki farmaash par un ki khair khuwaahi karte hue keh woh kahin Ahl-e-Baatil se mutaassir na ho jaein.

2- Is 'ahd mein Tawheed ki aham qism Asmaa-o-Sifaat se muta'lliq bahs-o-mubahasah aur jidaal tha is liye is mowzu' se muta'lliq aap ne taaleef farmaai.

Kitaab Ke Aham Mowzu'at:

1- Sifaat Khabariyah ka thos dalaail se isbaat, jaise: Allah Ta'ala ka apne liye nafs, wajh, do haath, aankh, Allah Ta'ala ka dekhna aur sunna, ungli ka isbaat, Allah ke liye pair, masalah Istiwaa', aakhri sa'at mein aasmaan-e-duniya nuzool Baari Ta'ala, aur Allah Ta'ala ke afaal mein se jaise kalaam ka isbaat waghera.

- 2- Kul insaan roz-e-qayaamat Allah Ta'ala ko dekhein ge, Momin-o-Munaafiq, Muslim-o-Kaafir sab.
- 3- Sifaat Fi'liyyah ka isbaat jaise: Allah Ta'ala ka kalaam karna, hansna.
- 4- Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ki milne waali Shafa'at-e-'uzma aur digar Shafa'at ka bayaan.
- 5- Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ka apni Ummat ki teen shafqat-o-rehmat ka bayaan.
- 6- Kalimah-e-Tawheed ki fazilat keh is ke liye beher soorat Jannat aakhri thikaana ho ga.
- 7- Khawaarij aur Murjiah jo keh mutazaad firqe hain un ka khoob khoob rad kiya hai.
- 8- Ba'z Aayaat jis ka khulaasah yeh hai keh maut do martaba aur ihyaa bhi do martaba, jis se Mu'tazilah waghera ne yeh istidlaal kiya keh 'azaab-e-qabr nahi hai jis insaan mar jaae, in ghalat istidlaalaat ka behtareen jawaab diye hain.
- 9- Aakhir mein mawza'-ul-'Arsh kahaan hai is ko waazeh farmaae hain.

Kitaab Ki Ahmiyat:

- 1- 'Aqeedah ki masaadir mein is ka shumaar hota hai.
- 2- Kitaab ke saare mowzu'at ba-sanad pesh kiye gae hain.

Musannif Ka Manhaj:

- 1- 'Aqeedah Ahl-us-Sunnah wal-Jamaa'ah ke isbaat aur mukhaalifeen ke rad mein muhaddiseen ka tareeqa apnaaye hain, Yaani nusooos ka

behtareen tareeqe se zikr karna.

2- Ahaadees-e-Saheehah samait za'eef riwaayaat bhi laae hain.

3- Jahmiyah ke rad mein nihaayat 'umdagi se nusoos tarteeb diye hain.

4- Sifaat-e-Baari Ta'ala se muta'lliq aap ne mawsoo'ah ki shakal di hai.

5- Nusoos zikr karne ke ba'ad is ko mukhtalif tareeqe se samjhaate hain, jis se aik mutalaashi-e-haq ko samajhna aasaan ho jaata hai.

Muallif Se Hone Waali Akhta:

1- Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ka Rabb-ul-'Aalameen ko khuwaab mein dekhna, jise aap ne ruyat-e-basariyah qaraar diya.

(6) As-Sunnah li-Abbi Bakr al-Khalaal:

Muallif Ka Naam: Imaam Abu Bakr Ahmad bin Muhammad bin Haroon bin Yazeed al-Khallaal (رحمته الله عليه)

Wilaadat-o-Wafaat: 234 H ta 311 Hijri.

Siyaasi, 'Ilmi Aur Ijtimaa'i Haalaat: 'Abbaasi khaleefah Mutawakkil 'Alaa Allah ke 'ahd mein aap ki wilaadat hui jis mein Ahl-us-Sunnah ke liye raahat aur takreem ka mu'aamla rawaa rakha gaya tha. Albatta Atraaq aur digar 'ajami 'anaasir apna manfi jazbah rakhe hue the, taa-ankah Mutawakkil ko qatl bhi kar diya gaya. Aur Mutawakkil ke ba'ad khilaafat-e-'Abbaasiyah zawaal pazeer hone lagi. 'Ilmi naahiyah se Mutawakkil ka daur Ahl-us-Sunnah ka 'urooj ka daur hai, kutub-e-sittah samait sekdon kutub-e-hadeesiyah

wajood mein aaein. Mutawakkil ke ba'ad Imaam Khallaal ne mukhtalif simt safar kar ke Ahmad bin Hanbal (عمر بن الخطاب) ke masaail jam'a kiye hain, 'aqeedah Ahl-us-Sunnah ko waazeh farmaae hain.

Kitaab Ka Naam: As-Sunnah (al-Musnad min Masaail Abbi 'Abdullah Ahmad bin Muhammad bin Hanbal (عمر بن الخطاب)).

Kitaab Ki Taaleef Ka Maqsad: Muallif ne kuch waazeh nahi kiya hai, albatta aap ke daur mein hue siyaasi haadisaat ko pesh-e-nazar rakhte hue imaaraat ke masaail ko bayaan kiya hai, jis mein Quraish ke fazaail, aur in ki imaaraat phir aaimmah se khurooj waghera masaail zikr kiye hain.

Kitaab Ke Aham Mowzu'aat: Yeh kitaab Imaam Ahl-us-Sunnah ke manhaj-o-'aqeedah ki numaaindagi karti hai. Is ke aham mowzu'aat yeh hain:

- 1- Imaaraat ke masaail aur is mein khurooj 'ala-l-Aaimmah se tehzeer karaaya gaya hai, aur luzoom al-jamaa'ah ki talqeen ki gai hai.
- 2- Ahkaam al-Khawaarij.
- 3- Choron se muta'lliq masaail.
- 4- Khulafaa-e-Arba'ah ka zikr, Abu Bakr ki taqdeem aur 'Ali bin Abu Taalib ki tarbee', aur Mu'aawiyah ki khilaafat (عمر بن الخطاب).
- 5- Fazaail an-Nabi (ﷺ) aur Maqaam-e-Mahmood ka bayaan.
- 6- Fazaail as-Sahaabah aur Rawaafiz par rad.
- 7- Qadariyah, Murjiah aur Jahmiyah par rad.

Kitaab Ki Ahmiyat:

- 1- Imaam Ahl-us-Sunnah ke 'aqeedah se muta'lliq aqwaal ka majmoo'ah hai.
- 2- Akaabireen Ahl-us-Sunnah jaise Ishaq Raahawaih, Sufyaan bin 'Uyainah, Imaam Maalik, al-Awzaa'i, 'Umar bin 'Abdul-'Azeez waghera ke aqwaal bhi is mein bakasrat maujood hain.

Musannif Ka Manhaj:

- 1- Musannif ne poora zor Imaam Ahl-us-Sunnah ke saare masaail ko yakjaa karne ki koshish ki hai, jis ke liye kaafi safar bhi kiye hain.
- 2- Is mein Imaam Ahl-us-Sunnah ke aqwaal jam'a karne ke saath aap ke khud kai aqwaal maujood hain jaise keh Ibn Taymiyyah ne zikr kiya hai, mazed apne hum 'asr 'ulamaa' ke aqwaal bhi maujood hain.
- 3- Is mein kuch za'eef aur kuch mawzoo' riwaayaat bhi laae hain.
- 4- Tarteeb mein muraa'at nahi rakhi gai hai.

**(7) As-Sunnah Li-Abi 'Abdillah Muhammad Bin
Nasr Al-Marwazi (عمر النبي)**

Muallif Ka Naam: Imaam Abu 'Abdullah Muhammad bin Nasr bin Hajjaaj al-Marwazi (عمر النبي)

Wilaadat-o-Wafaat: 202 ta 294 H, 92 saal ki 'umr mein inteqaal hua.

Siyaasi, 'Ilmi Aur Ijtimaa'i Haalaat: Aap ki wilaadat Baghdad mein hui jo keh 'Abbaasi khilaafat ka daur tha. 'Ilmi tour se Khalq-e-Qur'an ka masalaah 'urooj par tha.

Kitaab Ka Naam: As-Sunnah

Kitaab Ki Taaleef Ka Maqsad: Mutaal'lah se ma'loom hota hai keh Musannif ne deen se muta'lliq rijaal ki aaraa ko jo ahmiyat di jaa rahi hai us ke sadd-e-baab ke liye taaleef farmaae hain, isi tarah Ahl se jod paida karne ke liye bhi aap ne is jaanib qadam uthaae hain.

Kitaab Ke Aham Mowzu'aat: Kitaab ka aaghaz Surah Hujuraat ki Aayat kareemah ﴿وَاعْلَمُوا أَن فِيكُمْ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ﴾ (Al-Hujuraat: 7) se kiya gaya hai:

- 1- 'Ulamaa ki qadr aur in ki farmaanbardaari.
- 2- Hasad, bughz aur dushmani ka haraam hona.
- 3- Nas ke hote hue kisi raae ko akhaz karna ki karaahat.
- 4- Amr bil ma'roof wa nahi 'anil munkar ka bayaan.
- 5- Fazaail as-Sahaabah ka bayaan.
- 6- Firqah bandi se tahzeer, Sunnat ko laazim pakadna, aur Ahl al-Kitaab ki mukhaalifat.
- 7- Sunnat ka Qur'an par qaazi hona.
- 8- Bid'aat aur ghuloo ke mutaabiq fatwa dene ki karaahat.
- 9- Hujjiyat-e-Hadees aur Sunnat ki aqsaam.
- 10- Hujjiyat-e-Hadees ke zumn mein Arkaan-e-Islam ki tauzeeh, aur fiqh al-mu'aamalaat bhi bayaan kiye gae hain.

Kitaab Ki Ahmiyat:

1- Imaam Ahl-us-Sunnah ke talaamzah mein aap ka shumaar hota hai, is se kitaab ki ahmiyat waazeh hai.

Musannif Ka Manhaj: 1- Kitaab Muhammad Saani ke tarz par hai, nusooos se pur aur Salafi nuqtah-e-nazar se istidlal kiya gaya hai.

2- Nusooos ki tauzeeh mein 'Ulamaa-e-Ahl-us-Sunnah ke aqwaal zikr karte hain.

3- Bahut saari Ahaadees aur aasaar-o-aqwaal Ahl-ul-'Ilm mu'allaq laae hain.

(8) Kitaab al-Imaan, Kitaab al-Qadr, Kitaab al-Fitan,
 Kitaab al-Ahkaam, Kitaab at-Tawheed li-Imaam al-
 Bukhari (عنه)

Muallif Ka Naam: Imaam Abu 'Abdullah Muhammad bin Isma'el al-Bukhari (عنه)

Wilaadat-o-Wafaat: 194 H ta 256 H.

Siyaasi, 'Ilmi Aur Ijtimaa'i Haalaat: Aap ki wilaadat Bukhara mein hui jo us daur mein mashriq mein Cheen ki taraf Islaami sarhad thi.

Kitaab Ka Naam: Al-Jaami' as-Saheeh (Kitaab al-Imaan, Kitaab al-Qadr, Kitaab al-Fitan, Kitaab al-Ahkaam, Kitaab at-Tawheed).

Kitaab Ki Taaleef Ka Maqsad:

Kitaab Ke Aham Mowzu'aat:

- 1- Kitaab al-Imaan mein Murjiah-o-Khawaarij par rad hai.
- 2- Kitaab al-Qadr mein Qaadriyah par rad hai.
- 3- Kitaab al-Fitan aur Kitaab al-Ahkaam mein Khawaarij o Rawaafiz par mazeed rad hai.
- 4- Jahmiyah, Mushabbihah, aur jamee' Ahl at-Ta'weel ki tardeed mein Kitaab at-Tawheed tarteeb diye hain.

Kitaab Ki Ahmiyat: 1- Ye kitaab "Asahh-ul-Kutub ba'da Kitaab Allah" Yaani Saheeh Bukhari ki yeh kitaabein hain.

Musannif Ka Manhaj:

- 1- Kitaab at-Tawheed mein pehle Qur'ani Aayaat ka hawaala dete hain phir un Ahaadees ko laae hain jin mein Sifaat Baari Ta'ala ka zikr hai.
- 2- Is silsilah mein 245 marfoo' riwaayaat laae hain, jin mein 55 mu'allaq aur 190 mawsool hain, asal Ahaadees 11 hain unhi ko mukarrar laae hain.
- 3- In mein chaar riwaayaat mein Imaam Muslim se muttafiq hain, baqiyyah mein Imaam Bukhari munfarid hain.
- 4- Marfoo' Ahaadees ke 'ilaawa mukhtalif Sahaabah karaam aur Taabi'een 'izaam se 36 aasaar bhi bayaan kiye hain.
- 5- Phir in Ahaadees-o-Aasaar par 58 'unwaanaat qaaim kiye hain.

6- Asmaa-o-Sifaat par bila tamseel-o-takyeef aur bila taaweel-o-ta'teel Salaf ki tarah Imaan laaya jae yeh Imaam Bukhari ka mauqqif ikhtiyaar kiya hai.

(9) Kitaab at-Tawheed li-Ibn Mandah (عنه)

Muallif Ka Naam: Imaam Abu 'Abdullah Muhammad bin Ishaq bin Muhammad bin Yahya Ibn Mandah (عنه)

Wilaadat-o-Wafaat: 396Hijri.

Kitaab Ka Naam: Al-Tawheed-o-Ma'rfat Asmaa Allah 'Azza wa Jall wa Safaah 'ala al-Ittifaq wal-Tafarrud. ('Aqeedah se muta'lliq aap ki digar kitaabein: Kitaab al-Imaan, al-Radd 'ala al-Jahmiyyah, al-Rooh wal-Nafs, al-Radd 'ala al-Lafziyyah).

Kitaab Ke Aham Mozu'aat:

- 1- Sab se pehle Allah Ta'ala ki Wahdaaniyat ko bayaan kiya hai.
- 2- Ruboobiyyat se muta'lliq mubaahis tarteeb diye gae hain, jis mein: khalq, taqdeer, tadbeer, muqallib al-quloobullah hi hai, sab ki maut-o-hayaat us ke haath mein hai, Wohi Raaziq, Mughni aur Mufaqr hai, Wohi beemaari dene waala aur Wohi shifaa dene waala hai, waghera. Phir isi Tawheed-e-Ruboobiyyat ko zikr kar ke yeh batlaaya hai keh yeh Tawheed Uloohiyyat ko laazim hai.
- 3- Asmaa-o-Sifaat ka matool zikr hai.
- 4- 99 naamon waali Hadees zikr farmaai hai, phir Ism-e-A'zam par guftugu ki hai.

5- Asmaa-o-Sifaat ke isbaat mein m'aroor Ahl al-Sunnah ke usool ki wazaahat farmaae hain.

6- Sifaat Khabariyyah ka mufassal bayaan hai.

Kitaab Ki Ahmiyat:

1- Yeh kitaab m'aroor aur 'azeem Muhaddis ki murattab kardah hai, bayaanid likhi gai hai, maraaje' mein iska shumaar hota hai.

2- Bahut saare masaail mein yeh kitaab Haafiz Ibn Khuzaymah (رضي الله عنه) ki Kitaab al-Tawheed se hum-aahang hai.

Musannif Ka Manhaj:

1- Kitaab ki tarteef mein Muhaddiseen ka nahaj apnaaya hai, bakasrat Ahaadees laae hain, us ke turoq ko waazeh kiya hai, jis se Hadees ki kitaab ma'loom hoti hai.

2- Baab ke tehet Aayat ya Hadees-e-mubaarakah zikr karne par iktifa kiya hai, ta'leeqaat bahut kam hain.

3- Ahaadees ko Imaam Bukhari (رضي الله عنه) ki tarah mukarrar laae hain.

4- Imaam Muslim (رضي الله عنه) ki tarah Ahaadees ke turoq yakja farmaae hain.

5- Imaam Tirmiz (رضي الله عنه) ki tarah Ahaadees par saheeh, hasan ya za'eef hone ka hukm lagaate hain, mazed Hadees ke shawaahid ki taraf ishaarah bhi karte hain.

Musannif Se Hone Waali Akhtaa:

1- Imaan aur Islam mein 'adam-e-tafreeq.

2- Muttafiq 'alaih Hadees jis mein Moosa (عليه السلام) ka Mulak al-Mawt ki aankh phodhne ka zikr hai, is ki ta'ammul karni hai keh is se muraad un ki daleel ka ibtaal hai.

3- Lafzi bil-Qur'an makhloof ka masalah.

4- Allah Ta'ala ne Adam (عليه السلام) ko us ki soorat mein paida farmaaya, is Hadees ki aap ne taweel farmaayi hai.

(10) Al-Radd 'Ala Al-Jahmiyyah Lil-Daarimi (عنه السلام)

Moallif Ka Naam: Imaam Abu Sa'eed 'Usmaan bin Sa'eed Daarimi (عنه السلام).

Wilaadat-o-Wafaat: 200Hijri ta 280Hijri.

Siyaasi, 'Ilmi Aur Ijtimaa'i Haalaat:

Kitaab Ka Naam: Al-Radd 'ala al-Jahmiyyah.

Kitaab Ki Taaleef Ka Maqsad: Jahmiyyah aur Mu'tazilah ka 'aammatan-naas par ghaalib hona jis se un par kamaa haqqu hu rad na hone ki wajah se aap ne is jaanib qalam uthaaya hai.

Kitaab Ke Aham Mozu'aat:

1- Ghaibiyat mein Ahl al-Sunnah ka mauqif waazeh farmaae hain keh woh is mein jidaal aur kuawiz se gurez karte the.

2- Sifaat Baari Ta'ala se muta'lliq be-gufatgu karne waalon se muta'lliq peshan-goion ka bayaan.

3- 'Arsh ka ma'ina aur is se muta'lliq Ahl al-Sunnah ka mauqqif, phir Baari Ta'ala ka istawaa 'ala al-'Arsh ka bayaan.

4- Wahi aur us ke aqsaam, bilkhusoos Rabb Kabriyaa ka hijaab par guftugu farmaana.

5- Nuzool Baari Ta'ala: jaise har raat aasman-e-duniya par nuzool, nisf Sha'baan ki raat, Yawm-e-'Arafah, maidaan-e-Hashr mein, Ahl-e-Jannat ke haan.

6- Ru'yat-e-Baari Ta'ala ka bayaan.

7- Allah Ta'ala ke 'Ilm aur uski sifat kalaam ka bayaan, is ke zumn mein Qur'an ke Kalaamullah hone aur khalq Qur'an ke baatil nazariyyah ka rad farmaaya hai, mazeed aik baab un ke rad mein qaaim kiya hai jo is mein tawuqquf karte hain.

8- Ghulaat Jahmiyyah ke takfeer ka bayaan jo ke ijmaa'i masalah hai, balkeh un par hujjat qaaim ho jaane ke ba'ad tawbah na ho to un se qitaal bhi kiya jaae ga.

Kitaab Ki Ahmiyat: 1- Baqawl Haafiz Ibn al-Qayyim (رحمته الله عليه) yeh kitaab Jahmiyyah ke rad mein bahut behtareen kitaab hai. Mutaal'ah karne ke ba'ad qaari is nateeja par pahunche ga.

Musannif Ka Manhaj:

1- Ibtidaa Allah Ta'ala ki hamd-o-sana farmaayi hai jis mein Allah Ta'ala ki Wahdaaniyat, Ruboobiyyat aur Asmaa-o-Sifaat ka Ahl al-Sunnah ke tareeq par zikr maujood hai, ba'd az-aan Sifaat-e-Baari Ta'ala mein taaweel ka aaghaz kisi mujrim ne kiya hai is ki wazaahat ki hai.

- 2- Har 'unwaan aur mozoo'ki wazaahat mein bakasrat Aayaat aur Ahaadees laae hain, pehle Aayaat zikr karte hain, un Aayaat ki tafseer bisanad laae hain, phir Ahaadees-e-mubaarakah.
- 3- Chunkeh aap 'Asr al-Riwaayah se hain is liye saari Ahaadees apni sanad se laae hain.
- 4- Kuch za'eef riwaayaat bhi laae hain.
- 5- Asal masalah ki wazaahat ke saath mukhaalifeen ke shubhaat zikr kar ke un par mazeed rad karte hain.
- 6- 'Unwaan aur baab ke zikr ke ba'ad us ki tawzeeh bhi karte hain.

(11) Al-Radd 'Ala Al-Jahmiyyah Wal-Zanaadiqah Li- Imaam Ahl Al-Sunnah Ahmad Bin Hanbal (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ).

Moallif Ka Naam: Imaam Abu 'Abdullah Ahmad bin Hanbal (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ).

Wilaadat-o-Wafaat: 164Hijri ta 241Hijri.

Siyaasi, 'Ilmi Aur Ijtimaa'i Haalaat:

Kitaab Ka Naam: Al-Radd 'ala al-Jahmiyyah wal-Zanaadiqah feema shakkoo feehi min tashaa-buh al-Qur'an o taawaluho min ghayr taaweelihi.

Kitaab Ki Taaleef Ka Maqsad: Firaq-e-Zaallah ke mad-e-muqaabil aap ne aik jama'at ka role ada farmaaya, un par hujjat qaaim karne aur 'aammatun-naas ko un se aagah karne ke liye taaleef ki hai.

Kitaab Ke Aham Mozu'at:

- 1- Zanaadiqah ka taaruf aur un ke gumraah hone ke asbaab bayaan kiye gae hain.
- 2- Qur'an ki jis jis Aayat se unhon ne istidlaal kiya hai us ka mufassal 'ilmi jawaab tahreer farmaaya hai.
- 3- Jahmiyyah se hue munaazray ki roodaad bayaan ki gai hai, saath mein un ki 'Arabi daani ka muhaasabah bhi kiya gaya hai, jaise qawl aur khalq mein farq, Qur'an mein mazkoor "al-'Umri" aur Qur'an ko lafz "shay" ke tasmiyah se un ka munkhadi' hona.
- 4- Ruyat-e-Baari Ta'ala ka isbaat aur un ke shukook-o-shubhaat ka azaalah.
- 5- Rabb al-'Aalameen ki sifat kalaam, aur istawaa 'ala al-'Arsh par sair haasil guftugu farmaai hai, mazed Allah Ta'ala ka makhloq se baain hona bhi bayaan kiya gaya hai.
- 6- Un Ahaadees ka bhi saheeh diraasah kiya gaya hai jin se Jahmiyyah istidlaal karte hain.

Kitaab Ki Ahmiyat: 1- Is kitaab ki ahmiyat ke liye yehi kaafi hai keh yeh Imaam Ahl-us-Sunnah ki taaleef hai. Jo bahut saari marja'a ka rutbah haasil ki hui kitaabon ke liye marja'a ki haisiyat rakhti hai.

Musannif Ka Manhaj:

1- Ibtidaa Allah Ta'ala ki hamd-o- sana farmaae hain jis mein Allah Ta'ala ki wahdaaniyat, ruboobiyat, aur Asmaa-o-Sifaat ka Ahl-us-Sunnah ke tareeq par zikr maujood hai, ba'ad az-aan Sifaat-e-Baari Ta'ala mein taaweel ka aagaaz kisi mujrim ne kiya hai is ki wazaahat hai.

- 2- Har 'unwaan aur mauzoo' ki wazaahat mein baksarat Aayaat aur Hadees laae hain, pehle Aayaat zikr karte hain, in Aayaat ki tafseer basnad laae hain, phir Hadees-e-mubaarakah.
- 3- Chunkeh aap 'asr-ur-riwaayah se hain is liye saari Hadees apni sanad se laae hain.
- 4- Kuch za'eef riwaayaat bhi laae hain.
- 5- Asal masalah ki wazaahat ke saath mukhaalifeen ke shubhaat zikr kar ke in par mazed rad karte hain.
- 6- 'Unwaan aur baab ke zikr ke ba'ad is ki tauzeeh bhi karte hain.

120. Islaami 'Aqeeda Aik Nazar Mein

Allah aik hai. Akela hai. Be-niyaaz hai. Is ka koi shareek nahi. Na is jaisa koi hai. Na is ka koi wazeer hai na musheer. Na is ki biwi hai na aulaad. Woh har cheez ka 'Ilm rakhne waala hai. Jo ho chuka hai, jo hone waala hai, aur jo nahi hua, aur agar ho ga to kaise ho ga sab ka jaanne waala hai. Woh har cheez par Qaadir hai. Is ko koi cheez 'aajiz nahi kar sakti jo chaahe kar guzarta hai. Allah Ta'ala ki tamaam Sifaat aur Us ke Asmaa-ul-Husna acche naamon ko isi tarah Haq maanna chaahiye jis tarah woh Allah ki kitaab aur Hadees Saheehah se saabit hai.

Maslan: 'Ilm (jaanna), Sami' (sun'na), Basar (dekhna), qudrat, iraadah, kalaam, istiwa'ala al-'arsh waghera, aur Woh har raat aasman-e-duniya par nuzool farmaata hai. Ahl-e-Imaan Qayaamat ke din apne Rabb ko apni aankhon se dekhein ge. Aur Allah ke tamaam zaati, fa'li aur khabri Sifaat par isi tarah Imaan rakhna chaahiye jaise

woh mazkoor hain, na in mein koi rad-o-badal kiya jaae, na in ko mu'attal-o-bekaar samjha jaae, na in ko kisi cheez se tashbeeh di jaae, na in ki koi kaifiyat bayaan ki jaae. 'Ibaadat sirf Allah ki karni chaahiye, is ke saath kisi ko shareek nahi karna chaahiye. Na is ke siwa kisi ko haajat rawa samjha jaae. Aur na sajdah kiya jaae, na kisi aur ki nazr maani jaae. Sirf Allah Ghani hai baaqi is ke siwa sab muhtaaj hain. Allah ke tamaam Nabi barhaq the. Hazrat Muhammad Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) nabiyon mein sab se afzal aur aakhri Nabi hain. Aap (ﷺ) par nubuwat khatm hai. Qayaamat ke din Ahl-e-Tawheed ke liye Aap (ﷺ) ki shafa'at haq hai. Aap (ﷺ) hi ko hamd ka jhanda diya jaae ga. Aap (ﷺ) ke hawz-e-kausar se Ahl-e-Tawheed ko jaam pilaaya jaae ga.

Qayaamat Haq hai. Marne ke ba'ad log uthaaye jaaen ge. Hisaab kitaab haq hai. Meezaan-e-'adl, pul-siraat, Jannat, Dozakh sab Haq hain, in par Imaan laana farz hai. Taqdeer khair-o-shar haq hai. Koi cheez Allah ki taqdeer se baahar nahi jaa sakti, na is ki tadbeer ke baghair paida ho sakti hai.

Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ke ba'ad Abu Bakr Siddiq (رضي الله عنه) afzal hain. Un ke ba'ad Hazrat 'Umar Farooq (رضي الله عنه), un ke ba'ad 'Usmaan Zun-Nurain (رضي الله عنه), un ke ba'ad Hazrat 'Ali (رضي الله عنه), phir baqiyyah 'Asharah Mubasharah, phir Ahl-e-Badr, phir Bai'at-e-Rizwaan waale, phir tamaam Sahaaba (رضي الله عنهم). Tamaam Sahaaba-e-Karaam 'aadil the. Tamaam Ummahaat-ul-Mumineen (Yaani Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ki biwiyaan) paak theen. Auliyaa Karaam ki karaamat haq hain. Lekin woh Allah ke haq mein kisi se kisi haq ke mustahiq nahi. Yaani woh Allah ke bande hain, na nafa' ke maalik na nuqsaan ke aur karaamat un ke ikhtiyar mein nahi Allah ke hukm se sarzad hoti hai. Tamaam Aaimma Mujtahideen Imaam Abu Haneefah (رحمته الله عليه), Imaam Maalik

(عنه عليه السلام), Imaam Shaafee'i (عنه عليه السلام), Imaam Ahmad bin Hanbal (عنه عليه السلام) haq par the. Un ke jitne ijtihadaat Kitaab-o-Sunnat ke mutaabiq hain un par woh ajar-o-sawaab ke mustahiq hain. Jin mein un se ghaltiyaan hui hain Allah unhein ma'af kare. Un par 'amal Ummat ke liye zaroori nahi. Chaaron mazaahib mein se sirf kisi aik mazhab ka paaband hona kisi bhi Musalmaan ke liye shar'a zaroori nahi Irshaad Nabwi (ﷺ) hai: (تركت فيكم امرين لن تضلوا ما تمسكتم بهما كتاب الله وسنتي) "Main ne tumhaare darmiyaan do cheezen chhod di hain jab tak in donon par mazbooti se qaaim raho ge gumraah na ho ge. Allah ki Kitaab Qur'an Majeed aur meri Sunnat. (Ahaadees-e-Saheeha)." Yeh Hadees har Musalmaan ke liye shar'ai dastoor hai.

Mulaahiza farmaaien: Mulakhkhas Ta'leem-ul-Islam taaleef Molana Mukhtar Ahmad Nadwi (عنه عليه السلام)

121. Islam Ki Khusoosiyat:

1. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jo har maidaan mein 'Ilm aur 'aql ko saath rakhta hai.
2. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jo tahzeeb-o-tamaddun ka daa'i hai.
3. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jo roohaaniyat aur maadiyat ka haamil hai.
4. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jis ke haq mein tamaddun duniya ke falsafah ne shahaadat di hai.
5. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jis ka tajurbaat se saabit karna aasaan hai.
6. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jis ki buniyaadi ta'leem tamaam Anbiyaa-o-Rusul aur aasmaani kitaabon par Imaan laana hai.

7. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jo Bani Noo' insaan ki tamaam zarooriyaat-e-zindagi ka jame' hai.
8. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jis ki shahaadat 'Ilmi tajurbaat ne di hai.
9. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jis mein aasaani aur lachhak hai.
10. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jo har Ummat aur har zamaana ke liye munaasib hai.
11. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jis par har haal mein 'amal karna aasaan hai\
12. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jo ifraat-o-tafreet se khaali hai.
13. Isam hi aisa Deen hai jis ki muqaddas kitaab (Qur'an) mahfooz hai.
14. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jis ki muqaddas Kitaab tamaam bani nau' insaan ke liye sarchashma-e-hidaayat hai.
15. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jo tamaam mufeed 'Uloom ke husool ki ijaazat deta hai.
16. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jis se maujooda tahzeeb mustafaad (faaida uthaa rahi) hai.
17. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jis mein maujooda tahzeeb ki kharaabiyon ka saheeh 'ilaj hai.
18. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jis ki tahzeeb ke rooh aur maadah ke jaame' hone ki shahaadat taareekh ne di hai.
19. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jis se dunyaawi aman-o-aasaish poori ho sakti hai.

20. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jis ka isbaat 'Ilmi tajziya se aasaan hai.
21. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jis ne tamaam tabaqaati imtiyazaat ko khatm kar diya hai.
22. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jis ne tamaam insaanon ke maabain yaksaan qanooni mu'aamlaat ka 'elaan kiya.
23. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jis ne samaaji insaaf qaaim kiya.
24. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jis mein khilaaf-e-fitrat koi cheez nahi hai.
25. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jis mein ahkaam ko zulm-o-tashaddud se rokne hue baahmi mashware ka dars diya hai.
26. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jis ne dushmanon ke saath bhi ittefaaq qaaim rakhne ka sabaq diya hai.
27. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jis ki bashaarat aasmani kitaabon mein maujood hai.
28. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jis ne 'aurat ka, khuwaah biwi ho ya beti, tahaffuz kiya hai.
29. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jis ne gore kaale, 'Arabi-o-'Ajami mein musaawaat qaaim ki.
30. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jis ne siyaasi huqooq saabit kiye.
31. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jis ne ta'leem-e-Deen ki targheeb dete hue 'Ilm-e-naafe' ke chhupaane ko haraam qaraar diya.
32. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jis ne apne awaamir ko jadeed tibbbi iktishaafaat ke muwaafiq rakha.

33. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jis ne ghulaamon ko baheemaana salook se bachaate hue hukkaam ko musaawaat aur hurriyat ki targheeb di. (Jis ke nateeja mein tareekh gawaah hai keh ghulaam bhi sarbara-e-saltanat par faaiz hue aur Baadshah bane.)
34. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jis ne 'aql ki baala-dasti aur is ke faislay ki iata'at saabit ki.
35. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jis ne fuqara ke liye aghniyaa ke maal mein hissa mu'ayyan kar ke donon ko bachaaya hai.
36. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jis ne fitrat aur hikmat-e-Ilahi ke mutaabiq akhlaaq ki sakhti aur narmi ke mawqif ko saabit kiya hai.
37. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jis ne tamaam makhluqaat ke saath narmi aur husn-e-sulook ka hukm diya hai.
38. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jis ne fitri usool ke mutaabiq shehri huqooq ke usool sikhlaaye hain.
39. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jis ne insaan ki sehat aur sarwat ki hifaazat ki hai.
40. Islam hi aisa Deen hai jo dil-o-dimaag aur ikhlaaq par asar andaaz hota hai.

Mulaahiza farmaaien: Shaikh 'Abdull-Fattaah al-Imaam bi-'unwaan al-Tafseer al-'Asri al-Qadeem Jild 3

122. 'Aqeedah-e-Tahaawiyah

Allah ke tawfeeq se hum Tawheed-e-Baari Ta'ala mein apna yeh 'Aqeedah bayaan karte hain:

Bila shubah Allah Ta'ala aik hai.

Us ka koi shareek nahi.

Koi cheez us ki misl nahi.

Koi cheez us ko 'aajiz karne waali nahi.

Woh qadeem hai, Us ki koi ibtida nahi.

Woh daaimi hai, Us ko koi intiha nahi.

Woh fana hone waala aur mitne waala (marne ya khatm hone waala) nahi.

Duniya mein wohi kuch hota hai, jis ka Woh iraadah karta hai.

Insaani wahm-o-fikr Us ki haqeeqat tak rasaai haasil nahi kar sakte, na hi insaani fahm Us ki zaat ka idraak kar sakti hai.

Woh makhloq ke mushaabeh nahi.

Woh (tanha) sab ka Khaaliq hai, aur yeh sab ko paida karna un mein se kisi ke muhtaj hone ki wajah se nahi.

Badoon e kulfat woh sab ko rozi dene waala hai.

Woh be-khauf-o-khatar sab ko maut dene waala hai, aur dubaara sab ko paida karne waala hai bila mushaqqat.

Woh apni jame' sifaat ke saath takhleeq-e-'aalam ke qabl hi se mutasif hai. Makhluqaat ki takhleeq se us ki sifaat mein aisi koicheez

ziyaada nahi hui jo pehle na thi, wo jis tarah apni sifaat ke saath azal se hai, usi tarah in sifaat se abad tak mutasif rahe ga.

"Khaaliq" ki sifat se us ka insaaf takhleeq ke ba'ad se nahi, (balkeh pehle se hai) usi tarah "Baari" ki sifat se insaaf bariyat (makhlooq) ko paida karne ke ba'ad se nahi, (balkeh pehle se hai).

Ruboobiyat ki sifat se woh tab se mutasif hai, jab keh koi marboob (tarbiyat paane waala) na tha aur "Khaaliq" ki sifat se tab se mutasif hai jab keh koi makhlooq paida bhi na ki gai thi.

Woh jis tarah kisi murde ko zinda karne ke wajah se "Muhyi" (zinda karne waala) kaha jaata hai usi tarah is (sifaati) naam se zinda karne se qabl bhi mutasif hai. Aur usi tarah "Khaaliq" ka (sifaati) naam bhi takhleeq se qabl hi us ko haasil hai. Aur yeh sab kuch is liye keh Woh tamaam cheezon par (pehle se) Qaadir hai, aur tamaam ashya (wajood mein) usi ki mohtaaj hain. Aur yeh sab kuch karna us par sehr hai, aur woh kisi cheez ka mohtaaj-o- zaroorat mand bhi nahi.

Us ke misl koi cheez nahi, aur woh Samee'-o-Baseer hai.

Makhlooq ko usi tarah paida kiya jaisa keh woh jaanta (aur chahta) tha, Aur un ki taqdeerein muqaddar farmaaiien.

Muddat-e-hayaat ki ta'yin farmaai.

Allah Ta'ala par koi cheez us ki takhleeq se qabl bhi posheeda na thi.

Aur jo kuch yeh karne waale hain, woh use takhleeq ke qabl hi se jaanta hai.

Tamaam ko us ne apni farmaanbardaari ka hukum diya hai, aur nafarmaani se mana' farmaaya hai.

Aur har shay us taqdeer aur masheeat ke mutaabiq hi chalti hai. Aur (har jagah) usi ki masheeat (iraada) kaar farma hai, na keh bandon ki masheeat-o- iraadah. Haan kuch kisi bande ke baare mein Allah chaahe, to jo Allah chaahta hai woh hota hai, aur jo kuch woh nahi chaahta woh nahi hota.

Jis ko chahe woh hidaayat deta hai, aur apne fazl se 'aafiyat-o-hifaazat deta hai, aur jise chaahe woh gumraah karta hai aur insaaf ke saath zaleel-o-mubtalaaye ('azaab) karta hai. Aur is tarah tamaam hi log Us ke iraaade ke mutaabiq Us ke fazl-o-'adl mein daair hain.

Allah Ta'ala apne hamsaron aur ham misl azdaad se paak hai, (Yaani koi hamsar-o-zid nahi).

Koi Us ke faisla ko rad karne waala nahi, aur na koi kisi baat par us ki giraft karne waala hai, aur na hi kisi ko us ke bar khilaaf ghalba haasil hai.

Muhammad (ﷺ) yaqeenan Us ke muntakhib bande, khaas Nabi, aur pasandeeda Rasool hain. Woh Khaatim-un-Nabiyeen hain, tamaam muttaqiyon (neikon) ke Imaam, Nabiyon ke sardaar, aur Parwardigaar-e-'Aalam ke mahboob hain.

Aap ke ba'ad kisi qism ka da'waae nabuwat gumraahi aur nafs parasti hai.

Aap tamaam jinnaaton aur jamee' insaanon ke liye Deen-e-Haq, raah-e-hidaayat, noor-e-Imaan aur ziya-e-Islam le kar batoor Nabi mab'oos kiye (bheje) gae the.

Qur'an kalaam-e-Ilahi hai, woh Baari Ta'ala ki hi farmaai (takallum ki hui baat) hai, us ki koi kaifiyat mu'ayyan nahi, apne Rasool par batariq-e-wahi naazil farmaaya. Aur jamee' Musalmaan is baat ki

tasdeeq karte hain, aur yaqeen rakhte hain keh Qur'an Allah Ta'ala ka haqeeqi kalaam hai, aur makhlooq ke kalaam ki tarah makhlooq nahi; lehaaza jo shakhs Qur'an sune aur yeh kahe keh woh insaan ka kalaam hai to woh kufriya baat kehta hai aur aise insaan ki Allah Ta'ala ne buraai bayaan ki hai aur use Jahannam (Saqr) ki dhamki di hai, chunaancha Qur'an mein hai: (سأصليه سقر) "(Main 'anqareeb use Jahannam mein daaloon ga)." Allah ki yeh wa'eed us shakhs ke liye hai jo yeh kehta tha: (إن هذا إلقاء قول البشر) "(keh yeh to insaan ki baatein hain)", pass hamein yaqeen hai keh yeh Qur'an Khaaliq-e-Bashar ka kalaam hai, aur kisi bashar ke kalaam ke mushaabeh nahi.

Aur jo koi Allah Ta'ala ko insaani sifat-o-haalat se mutasif kare woh kufr karta hai, pass jis shakhs ne yeh samajh liya, us ne durust kaam kiya. Aur kaafiron jaisi baatein karne se bach gaya, aur us ne jaan liya keh Haqq Ta'ala apni sifaat mein kisi insaan ke mushaabeh nahi. Haqq Ta'ala ki ruyat (deedar) Ahl-e-Jannat ko yaqeenan naseeb ho gi. Jis mein zaat-e-Baari Ta'ala ka ihaata na ho ga aur na koi kaifiyat ho gi. Chunaancha Qur'an mein bhi is ka zikr hai: (وجوه يومئذ ناظرة) "(إلى ربها ناظرة)" (bahut se chehre (log) us din tar-o-taaza apne Rabb ko dekhein ge)."

Is ruyat ki kaifiyat-o-tafseel wohi ho gi jaisi keh Allah ke 'ilm-o-iraade mein hai. Aur saheeh Ahaadees mein is baabat jo kuch hai woh sab jaisa keh Irshaad farmaaya gaya, barhaq hai aur us se Rasoolullah ne jo matlab muraad liya woh sab durust hai. Is masala mein hum apni raae se taaweel-o-wazaahat nahi karte aur na apni marzi ke khayaalaat baandhte hain. Is liye keh Deen ki aisi baaton mein wohi shakhs salaamat rehta hai jo apne ko Allah-o-Rasool ke hawaale kar de aur aisi mushtabah cheezon ki haqeeqat ko us ke jaanne waale (Allah-o- Rasool) ke hawaale kar de.

Islam par wohi shakhs saabit qadam reh sakta hai jo Qur'an-o- Sunnat ke saamne sar tasleem-e- kham kar ke khud ko in ke hawaale kar de, lehaaza jo shakhs aisi cheezon ki tahqeeq-o-khoz mein mashghool ho ga, jis ki fahm us ko nahi di gai to woh Tawheed-e-khaalis, ma'rifat-e-saafiyah aur Imaan-e-saheeh se door hi rahe ga, aur kufr-o-Imaan, tasdeeq-o- takzeeb, aur iqraar-o-inkaar mein daanwadol, giraftaar-e-waswasa, hairaan-o-pareshaan aur mubtalaee shak-o-taraddud rahe ga. Aur na to Momin mukhlis ban paaye ga na munkir jaahid.

Jannatiyon ko deedar-e-Ilahi naseeb hone ke 'aqeedah par us shakhs ka Imaan saheeh na kehlaaye ga, jo is deedar ko wohi kahe ya apni fahm se koi doosri taaweel kare.

Ruyat-e-Baari Ta'ala aur digar tamaam sifaat-e-Baari Ta'ala mein saheeh taaweel (matlab) yehi hai keh (insaani) taaweelaat ko tark kar ke Kitaab-o-Sunnat ko tasleem kar liya jaae. Aur yehi Musalmaanon ka Deen hai.

Jo shakhs Janaab-e-Baari Ta'ala ki sifaat ki nafi karne se na bacha aur (usi tarah) woh shakhs jo sifaat ko mushaabeh makhlooq qaraar dene se na bacha woh gumraah hua aur "Tanzeeh" ke raaste par na chala.

Baari Ta'ala yaktaai sifaat se mutasif aur munfarid-o-waasaf ke haamil hain. makhlooq mein koi us jaisi sifaat waala nahi.

Baari Ta'ala had, intihaa, hisse, a'zaa, aur adwaat (jawaareh) se paak hai.

Jihaat sitta (fawq, taht, yameen, shimaal, qidaam, khalaf) mein se koi jihat Baari Ta'ala ka ihaata nahi karti, jaisa keh makhlooqaat ka ihaata karti hain.

Mi'raaj haq hai, Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ko raat mein Mi'raaj karaai gai, aur bahaalat-e-bedaari Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ko banafs-e-nafees aasmaan par le jaaya gaya, aur phir wahaan se jahaan jahaan Allah Ta'ala ne chaaha. Is moqa' par Allah Ta'ala ne apni shaayaan-e-shaan aap (ﷺ) ka isteqbaal farmaaya, aur jo kuch chaaha us ka hukum (Wahi) farmaaya. (وصلى الله عليه في الآخرة والأولى)"(Aap par durood ho, duniya mein bhi aur aakhirat mein bhi)."

Hauz-e-Kausar jo ikraam-o-a'zaaz ke taur par Aap (ﷺ) ko di gai hai, woh barhaq hai. Aur woh shafa'at bhi jis ka Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ko wa'da kiya gaya hai, bamutaabiq bayaan-e-Hadees woh bhi barhaq hai.

Azal mein Allah Ta'ala ne apne Ma'bood hone ka jo iqraar Hazrat Aadam (عليه السلام) aur aulaad-e-Aadam se liya woh bhi haq hai.

Allah Ta'ala ko azal hi se Jannat mein daakhil hone waale aur Jahannum mein jaane waale tamaam hazraat ki t'adaad ka 'Ilm hai, is mein na to kami ho gi na ziyaadti ho gi. Yehi haal bandon ke afaal ka hai, jis ke baare mein Allah Ta'ala ko ma'lloom hai keh woh yeh karne waale hain. Chunaanche har aik ke liye woh kaam jis ke liye woh paida kiya gaya aasaan kar diya gaya. Aur har 'amal ka (maqbool-o-ghair maqbool hone) ae'tibaar us ke khaatima se hoga.

Neik bakht woh hai jis ke neik bakht hone ka Allah ne faisla kar diya, aur bad bakht bhi woh jis ke bad bakht hone ka Allah ne faisla kar diya.

Makhlooq ke baare mein nushta taqdeer dar-asal Allah Ta'ala ka aik bhed hai, jis se na to koi muqarrab farishta waaqif hai na koi Rasool. Is baare mein fikr-o- gehraai mein jaane ki koshish darmaandagi aur usool-e-Islam se bargashtagi ka sabab hai. lehaaza is baare mein

fikr-o-nazar aur khayaal-o-wahm se bhi door rahiye, Allah Rabbul 'Izzat ne 'ilm-e-taqdeer ko apni makhlooq se posheeda rakha hai aur makhlooq ko is ke dar pai hone se mana' farmaaya hai.

Chunaanche Allah Ta'ala farmaate hain: **اللَّهُ لَا يُسْأَلُ عَمَّا يَفْعَلُ وَهُمْ يُسْأَلُونَ** ﴿١﴾ "Allah jo kare us baare mein sawaal nahin kiya jaata aur haan! logon se baaz purs ho gi. Pas jo daryaaft kare keh yeh Allah ne kyun kiya? us ne is hukm-e-Qur'ani ko na maana, aur jo hukm Qur'ani ko na maane woh kaafir hai.

Yeh kuch zaroori baatein thin, Allah ke un bar-guzida bandon ke liye jin ke quloob roshan hain, yeh log Raasikheen fil-'Ilm ke martaba par faaiz hain, kyunkeh 'Ilm ki do qismein hain, aik woh 'Ilm jo makhlooq ko diya gaya, aur doosra woh jo makhlooq mein mafqood hai (Yaani nahi diya gaya). Pass maujood 'Ilm ka inkaar kufr hai aur mafqood 'Ilm mein rasaai ka da'wa bhi kufr hai. Aur Imaan tab hi salaamat reh sakta hai jab maujood ko maana jaae aur mafqood ki talab ko tark kar dein.

Hum Lauh-o-Qalam aur jo kuch us mein likha hai, us par Imaan rakhte hain. Allah Ta'ala ne jis cheez ke hone ko likh diya, to saari makhlooq jama' ho kar bhi us ko na hone waali nahi kar sakti. Isi tarah saari makhlooq jama' ho kar jis cheez ke hone ko nahi likha, us ke hone waali bana dena chaahein to yeh nahi ho sakta. Chunaanche Qayaamat tak jo kuch hone waala hai woh sab likh kar Qalam-e-Taqdeer khushk ho chuka. (Yaani yeh kaam tamaam ho chuka).

Bande ne jo kuch khataa ki woh us mein durusti ko paane waala bhi na tha, aur jahasn us ne durusti dikhaai woh wahaan khataa karne waala bhi na tha.

Bande ko yeh jaan lena chaahiye keh Allah Ta'ala ko us ki makhlooqaat mein jo kuch hone waala hai us ka 'ilm hai. Yeh Allah Ta'ala ki Taqdeer-e-Mubram (pukhta) hai aur aasmhai-o- zameen mein na koi us ka mukhaalif hai na baaz purs karne waala, na koi us ko khatam kar sakta hai na badal sakta hai, na koi kam kar sakta hai na ziyaada. 'Aqeedaa-e-Imaan, Usool-e-Ma'rifat, aur a'tiraaf-e-Tawheed aur iqraar-e-Ruboobiyat ke liye yeh sab zaroori hai, is liye keh Allah Ta'ala ne apni Kitaab mein farmaaya hai: "Allah Ta'ala ne tamaam cheezon ko paida farmaaya hai, aur har aik ki taqdeer mu'ayyan kar di hai. Neiz Allah Ta'ala ne yeh bhi farmaaya hai: "Aur Allah Ta'ala ka hukm muqaddar kardah taqdeer ki tarah hai."

Pass jo koi taqdeer ke baab mein Allah Ta'ala ka muqaabil hua aur apni naaqis fehmi (beemaar dil) se is mein ghour-o-fikr kare us ke liye barbaadi hai. Aisa shakhs apne khayaalaat se talaash-e-ghaib mein makhfi raaz daryaافت karna chaahata hai, aur apni tamaam baaton mein gunahgaar kazaab saabit hoga.

'Arsh-o-Kursi barhaq hai. Aur Allah Ta'ala 'Arsh aur doosri cheezon se bhi mustaghni hai, har cheez par muheet aur baalaa-o-bartar hai, aur Allah Ta'ala ke ihaata se us ki makhlooq 'aajiz hai.

Hum Imaan, tasdeeq aur tasleem karte hue kehte hain keh:

Allah Ta'ala ne Hazrat Ibrahim (عليه السلام) ko Khaleel banaaya, aur Hazrat Musa (عليه السلام) ko sharaf-e-kalaam se nawaaza.

Hum Malaaiika, Anbiyaa (عليه السلام) aur un par naazil shudah kitaabon par bhi Imaan laate hain, aur gawaahi dete hain keh tamaam Anbiyaa haqq par the.

Hamaari tarah Ka'ba ko Qibla samajhne waalon ko hum Musalmaan kahein ge jab keh woh Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ki laayi hui baaton ka a'tiraaf kare, aur jo kuch Aap (ﷺ) ne farmaaya aur khabar di us ki tasdeeq kare.

Hum zaat-e-Khudawandi (ki haqiqat daryaaft karne) mein ghour-o-fikr nahi karte, na deen-e-Khudaawandi mein bahas karte hain, na dar baara Qur'an mujaadala (niza') karte hain.

Aur hum gawaahi dete hain keh Qur'an Rabbul 'Aalameen ka kalaam hai, jo Hazrat Jibreel (عليه السلام) le kar naazil hue, aur Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ko sikhlaaya. Yeh Qur'an Allah Ta'ala ka kalaam hai, makhlooq ka kalaam is ki barabari nahi kar sakta. Hum na kalaam-e-Ilahi ke makhlooq hone ke qaail hain, na aisa keh kar Jamaa'at-e-Muslimeen ki mukhaalifat karte hain.

Kisi Ahl-e-Qibla ko gunaah karne ki wajah se kaafir na kahein ge, jab tak keh woh is gunaah ke fa'il ko halaal na samjhein.

Hum is baat ke qaail nahi keh Imaan waale ko gunaah koi nuqsan nahi karta.

Neikokaaron ke liye hum umeed karte hain keh Allah un ko m'aaf farmaa de, aur apni rehmat se daakhil Jannat kar de, albatta is ka yaqeen nahi aur na Jannat ki hum gawaahi dete hain. Un ke gunaahon ki maghfirat talabb karte hain, aur un ke baare 'azaab kaa khauf karte hain aur maghfirat se naa-umeed bhi nahi.

Gunaah ke bawajood 'azaab se itminaan aur m'aafi se maayosi aadmi ko mazhab Islam se khaarj kar deti hai aur Ahl-e-Qiblah ki raah-e-haq is umeed-o-na-umeedi ke darmiyaan hai.

Bandah Imaan se is waqt tak nahi nikle ga, jab tak un cheezon ka inkaar na kare jis ke tasleem se woh Imaan mein daakhil samjha jaata hai.

Imaan zabaan se iqraar karne aur dil se tasleem karne kaa naam hai, (Yaani donon baaton kaa hona zaroori hai).

Aur Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne Shari'at ki wazaht farmaai woh sab bar-haq hai. Aur Imaankak hi jaame' cheez kaa naam hai, aur sab hi Momin asl Imaan mein baraabar hai. Haan! khaashiyat, taqwa, gunaahon se ijtinab aur nekion par pabandi ke ae'tibaar se har aik mein darjah bandi hai.

Momineen tamaam Allah ke wali hain, aur sab se mukarram Allah ke nazdeek ziyaada farmaanbardaar aur Qur'an ki ziyaada itteba' karne waala hai. Aur Imaan naam hai Allah Ta'ala ko, Us ke farishton ko, Us ki naazil kardah kitaabon ko, Us ke Rusoolon ko, aur aakhrat ke din ko, achhi buri, kadwi meethi taqdeer ko tasleem karne ka. Hum in tamaam baaton par Imaan laate hain (tasleem karte hain).

Aur Allah ke Rusoolon ke darmiyaan tafreeq nahi karte. (Yaani kisi ko Nabi maane aur kisi ko na maanne ki tafreeq nahi karte) aur jo bhi Khuda ki t'aleemaat unhon ne pesh ki, hum us ki tasdeeq karte hain.

Ummat-e-Muhammadiyah (ﷺ) ke woh log jinhon ne kisi kabeerah gunaah kaa irtikaab kiya hai, woh Jahannum mein jaein ge, lekin Tawheed ke qaail hone aur Imaan par marne ki surat mein woh Jahannum mein hamesha na rahein ge. Chaahе woh taubah kiye baghair mare hon. Aise log Allah Ta'ala ki masheeat aur hukm ke taabe' hon ge, agar Allah chaahе to un ki maghfirat farmaa de aur apne fazl se un ko m'aaf kar dein. Chunaanchah Qur'an mein Allah

Ta'ala ka Irshaad hai: "Woh shirk ke 'ilaawa jo gunaah bhi chaahe ga bakhsh de ga." Aur agar Allah Ta'ala chaahe to un ke saath insaaaf karte hue Jahannum mein 'azaab dein, aur saza bhugat lene ke ba'ad apne rahm-o-karam se ya neikokaaron ki Shafa'at ki wajah se Jahannum se nikaal kar Jannat mein bhej dein.

Allah Ta'ala ne Ahl-e-Imaan ko duniya-o-aakhrat mein un munkireen-o-kuffaar se juda qaraar diya hai, jo hidaayat yaaftah nahi aur na Khuda ki madad ke haqq-daar hain.

Ae Allah! Ae Islam aur Musalmaan ke Wali! Humein Islam par saabit qadam rakh, taa'n keh hum tujh se mulaaqaat karein.

Hum tamaam Musalmaanon ke peechhay, chaahe woh naik hon ya faasiq hon, Namaz padhne ko durust samajhte hain. Isi tarah naik aur faasiq tamaam ki Namaz-e-Janaaza padhi jaane ko zaroori samajhte hain.

Kisi naik-o-bad ke baare mein Jannat ya Jahannum ka faisla hum nahi karte, aise kisi shakhs ke baare mein kufr, ya nifaaq ya shirk ki gawaahi bhi nahi dete, jab tak keh us se is qabeel ki koi baat zaahir na ho, aur un ke posheeda ahwaal ko Allah ke hawaale karte hain. Kisi Musalmaan ko hum waajib-ul-qatl nahi samajhte, jab tak keh woh waajib-ul-qatl qaraar na diya jaae.

Humaare Imaam aur hukaam ke khilaaf baghaawat ko hum durust nahi samajhte, chaahe woh zulm karein, na un ke baare mein bad dua'a karein ge na unki ita'at chhodein ge jab tak keh woh humein kisi ma'siyat ka hukm na dein un ki ita'at Allah ki ita'at samjhi jaae gi. (Aur woh khud zaalim-o-badkaar hon to) un ke liye Allah se islaah-o-'Afw ki dua'a karte rahein ge.

Hum Sunnat-e-Rasool aur Jamaa't-e-Muslimeen ke tareeqa par chalne ka 'ahd karte hain, juda gaana raah ikhtiyaar karne, ikhtilaaf karne aur tafarruq baazi se door rahein ge. 'Adl-o-amaanat waalon ko pasand karte hain, aur zulm-o- khiyanat karne waalon se nafrat karte hain.

Jin cheezon ka ilm hum par mushtabah hai, us baare mein humara kehna yehi hai keh Allah hi ziyaada jaanne waala hai.

Safar-o-hazr masah-e-'ala al-khuffain ko hum jaaiz samajhte hain, jaisa keh Hadees-e-Paak mein is ka bayaan hai.

Fareeza-e-Hajj aur Fareeza-e-Jihad Musalmaanon ke Ameer ki zair-e-qiyaadat chaahe woh naik hon ya bad, Qayaamat tak jaari rahein ge. Koi cheez is ko mansookh nahi kar sakti.

Hum karaaman katebeen ke hone par bhi Imaan rakhte hain, Allah Ta'ala ne un ko hum par nigraan muqarrar kiya hai.

Mulk-e-Maut ke baare mein bhi hamein yaqeen hai, jinhein Ahl-e-Jahaan ki arwaah qabz karne ka zimmedaar banaaya gaya hai.

Hum murde se qabr mein us ke Rabb, us ke Deen, aur Nabi ke baare mein sawaal kiye jaane par Imaan rakhte hain, jaisa keh Nabi Kareem (ﷺ) se marwi riwaayaat aur Sahaabah ke bayaan se ma'loom hota hai.

Aur qabr marne waale ke liye ya to Jannat ka aik baagh hoti hai ya Dozakh ka gaddha.

Hum Qayaamat mein dubaara paida kiye jaane, a'amaal ka badla milne, Allah ke huzoor pesh hone, hisaab-o-kitaab, a'amaal naama pesh kiye jaane, aur us ke mutaabiq sawaab-o-'azaab diye jaane aur

Pul-e-Siraat par se guzarne aur a'amaal ke tole jaane par bhi Imaan rakhte hain.

Jannat-o-Jahannum paida ki ja chuki hain, yeh kabhi naabood na hongy, aur na puraani hon gi. Allah Ta'ala ne makhloof ko paida karne se pehle hi se Jannat-o-Jahannum ko paida kar liya tha, aur phir har do mein jaanay waale insaanon ko paida kiya. Pass jis ko chaaha apne fazl se Jannat ka haqdaar banaaya, aur jisko chaaha apne 'adl-o-insaaf se Jahannum ka haqdaar banaaya.

Bande ka khair-o-shar us ke muqaddar mein likha ja chuka hai.

Aur "istita'at-e-fi'al" baein ma'ina keh jis haasil hone se hi banda koi kaam kar sake, aur jo bande ke qabze mein nahi samjhi jaati, woh fi'al ke saath saath insaan ko hasil hoti hai. Aur istita'at ba ma'ina tandurusti, gunjaaish, taaqat aur asbaab-o- aalaat ka muyassar hona yeh bande ko pehle se haasil hoti hai, aur isi ki bunyaad par bande ko Allah ki taraf se kisi kaam ka mukallaf banaaya jaata hai. Jaisa keh Allah Ta'ala farmaate hain: ﴿لَا يُكَلِّفُ اللَّهُ نَفْسًا إِلَّا وُسْعَهَا﴾ "Allah kisi ko us ki taaqat ke baghair mukallaf nahi banaata."

Afaal-e-'ibaad (bandon ke afaal) Allah ke paida kardah aur bandon ke kasb kardah hain. Allah ne unhein us ka mukallaf banaaya jis ki woh taaqat rakhte the, aur bande us ki taaqat rakhte hain jis ka unhein mukallaf banaaya gaya hai. Chunaanchah (لا حول ولا قوة الا بالله) ka yehi ma'ina hai: gunaaah se bachne ka koi heela, harkat aur taaqat (hawl) bande ko Allah ki madad ke baghair nahi, aur Allah ki ita'at aur farmaan-bardaari ki quwwat-o-qudrat bhi Allah ki taufeeq ke baghair nahi.

Har cheez Allah Ta'ala ke iraadah, 'Ilm, faislah aur taqdeer ke mutaabiq hi chalti hai. Allah Ta'ala ki chaahat digar tamaam ki

chaahton par ghaalib hai, aur Allah Ta'ala ka faislah doosre tamaam ki tadbeeron par ghaalib aata hai. Woh jo chaahte hain karte hain, aur kabhi kisi par zulm nahi karte. Har buraai aur kharaabi se woh paak hain, aur har 'aib aur khaami se woh munazzah hain. Qur'aan mein hai: "Woh jo kare us par baaz purs nahi, aur haan logon se baaz purs hogi."

Zindon ke dua'a karne se aur sadqah karne se murdon ko nafa' hota hai. Allah Ta'ala logon ki dua'aein qubool farmaate hain, zarooratein poori karte hain, aur tamaam cheezon ke Maalik hain, aur Allah ka koi Maalik nahin.

Palk jhapakne ke baraabar bhi koi Allah se mustaghni nahi. Jo koi khud ko Allah se zarrah baraabar mustaghni samjhe woh kaafir hai, aur gunaahgaar hai. Allah Ta'ala gussa farmaate hain aur khush bhi hote hain, magar Allah ka gussa aur raza mandi makhloq ki tarah nahi.

Hum Sahaabah-e-Rasool se muhabbat karte hain, albatta na kisi ki muhabbat mein ghulov karte hain, na kisi se baraat karte hain. Aur jo koi un se bughz rakhe, aur buraai se un ka zikr kare, hum un se bughz rakhte hain.

Hum to Sahaabah ka zikr-e-khair hi se karein ge. Sahaabah se muhabbat Deen, Imaan aur Ihsaan hai, aur un se dushmani kufr, nifaaq aur sarkashi hai.

Rasoolullaah (ﷺ) ke ba'ad awwalan hum Hazrat Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه) ke liye khilafat maante hain, is liye ke aap hi poori Ummat se afzal aur muqaddam hain. Phir Hazrat 'Umar bin Khattab (رضي الله عنه) ke liye, phir Hazrat 'Usmaan (رضي الله عنه) ke liye, phir Hazrat 'Ali bin Abbi Taalib (رضي الله عنه) ke liye. Yehi chaar Khulafaa-e-Raashideen aur Aammah-e-

Mahdiyeen hain.

Jin das Sahaabah (رضي الله عنهم) ka naam le kar Nabi Kareem (ﷺ) ne un ko Jannat ki bushraat di, hum bhi un ke haq mein Jannat ki gawaahi dete hain, jaisa keh Rasoolullaah (ﷺ) ne un ke haq mein Jannat ki gawaahi di, aur Nabi Kareem (ﷺ) ki baat barhaq hai. Yeh hazraat hasb-e-zail hain:

Hazrat Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه),

Hazrat 'Umar (رضي الله عنه),

Hazrat 'Usmaan (رضي الله عنه),

Hazrat 'Ali (رضي الله عنه).

Hazrat Talhah (رضي الله عنه),

Hazrat Zubair (رضي الله عنه),

Hazrat Sa'd (رضي الله عنه),

Hazrat Sa'eed (رضي الله عنه),

Hazrat Abdur Rahman bin 'Auf (رضي الله عنه),

Hazrat Abu 'Ubaydah bin Jarraah (رضي الله عنه),

Jo shakhs Sahaabah-e-Rasool (رضي الله عنهم), Azwaaj-e-Mutahharaat, aur Aal-e-Rasool (رضي الله عنهم) ke baare mein nek baat kare aur unhein buraaiyon se paak samjhe woh munafiq nahi ho sakta.

'Ulamaa-e-Salaf, un ke muttabi'een nek log, aur Ahl-e-Fiqh aur Ahl-e-Nazar ko hum acche alfaaz hi se yaad karein ge. Aur jo un ki buraai kare woh raah-e-raast par nahi.

Kisi Wali ko hum kisi Rasool se afzal nahin samajhte. Balkeh hum kehte hain ke faqat aik Nabi tamaam Awliya se badh kar hai.

Awliyaa ki karaamaat ko hum haqq samajhte hain, aur jo qisse mu'tabar hazraat se marwi hain, un ko bhi durust samjhte hain.

Ashraat-e-Saa'at ('alaamaat-e- Qayaamat) masalan khurooj Dajjaal, Hazrat 'Isa (عليه السلام) kaa aasmaan se naazil hona, Sooraj kaa maghrib se tulu' hona, aur aik makhsoos chopaya jaanwar kaa us ki jagah se nikalnaa waghera par hum Imaan-o-yaqeen rakhte hain.

Kisi kaahin aur najoomi ki hum is ki kahaani aur nujoom mein tasdeeq nahi karte. Isi tarah kitaab-o-Sunnat aur ijmaa'-e-Ummat ke khilaaf baat karne waale kisi ki hum tasdeeq nahi karte.

Jama'at Muslimeen ki baat ko durust aur un ki mukhalifat ko gumraahi aur 'azaab kaa sabab samajhte hain, Allah kaa Deen aasmaan-o-zameen mein aik hi hai aur woh "Deen Islam" hai. Allah Ta'ala farmaate hain: ﴿إِنَّ الدِّينَ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ الْإِسْلَامُ﴾ (Deen Allah ke nazdeek Islam hi (mu'tabar) hai). ﴿وَرَضِيَ لَكُمْ الْإِسْلَامَ دِينًا﴾ ("Tumhaare liye main ne Deen Islam ko pasand kiya").

Deen Islam ifraat-o-tafreet ke darmiyaan, tashbeeh-o-ta'teel ke maabain, jabr-o-qadr ke beech, itminaan-o-naa-umeedi mein se aik raah-e-i'tedaal faraaham karta hai.

Yeh hamaara mazhab aur 'aqeedah hai, zaahir mein bhi aur dil mein bhi.

Aur jo koi is kaa mukhaalif ho, hum Allah ke saamne us se bari hain.

Hum Allah se dua'a karte hain keh woh humein Imaan par saabit qadam rakhe aur Imaan par khaatima farmaae, aur ghalat

khuwaahishon par chalne se, judaagaana rae ikhtiyaar karne se, aur mushabbih, Mu'tazilah, Jamiyyah, Jabariyyah, Qadariyyah waghera ghalat masaalik par chalne se hifaazat farmaae, jinhon ne Sunnat-e-Rasoolullah ki aur Jama'at-e- Muslimeen ki mukhaalifat kar ke gumraahi se naata jod rakha hai. Hum aise gumraahon se bari hain, aur yeh sab hamaare nazdeek gumraah aur be-raah hain.

Allah hi sab ko mahfooz rakhne waala hai, aur Wohi taufeeq bakhshne waala hai.



Aayaat

.1 ﴿إِنَّ الدِّينَ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ الْإِسْلَامُ﴾

"Allah ke yahaan Deen sirf Islam hai" (Aal-e-'Imraan: 19)

﴿إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَغْفِرُ أَنْ يُشْرَكَ بِهِ وَيَغْفِرُ مَا دُونَ ذَلِكَ لِمَنْ يَشَاءُ﴾
﴿وَمَنْ يُشْرِكْ بِاللَّهِ فَقَدِ افْتَرَىٰ إِثْمًا عَظِيمًا﴾⁽⁷⁸⁾

"Allah Ta'ala apne saath shirk ko kabhi nahi bakhshta, aur is se chhote gunaaah ko bakhsh deta hai jis ke liye chaahta hai, aur jo Allah ke saath shareek thahraata hai to us ne bahut hi bade gunaaah ka bohtaan baandha." (Nisaa: 48)

.2 ﴿وَمَنْ يُشْرِكْ بِاللَّهِ فَقَدْ ضَلَّ ضَلًّا بَعِيدًا﴾⁽⁷⁹⁾

"Jo Allah ke saath shirk kare to woh door ki gumraahi mein ja pada. (Nisaa: 116)

.3 ﴿مَنْ يُشْرِكْ بِاللَّهِ فَقَدِ حَرَّمَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ الْجَنَّةَ وَمَأْوَاهُ النَّارُ﴾
﴿وَمَا لِلظَّالِمِينَ مِنْ أَنْصَارٍ﴾⁽⁸⁰⁾

"Jo Allah ke saath shirk kare us par Allah ne Jannat haraam kar rakhi hai, aur us ka thikaana Jahannum hai." (Maaidah: 72)

•4 ﴿حُقِّقَ لَهُ غَيْرَ مُشْرِكِينَ بِهِ ۗ وَمَنْ يُشْرِكْ بِاللَّهِ فَكَأَنَّمَا خَرَّ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ فَتَخْطَفُهُ الطَّيْرُ أَوْ تَهْوِي بِهِ الرِّيحُ فِي مَكَانٍ سَحِيقٍ ﴿٣١﴾﴾

"Jo Allah ke saath shirk kare to goya woh aasmaan se gir pada, pass parinde use noch lein yaa hawa use uda kar kisi door daraaz maqaam mein daal de." (Hajj: 31)

•5 ﴿إِنَّ الْمُنَافِقِينَ فِي الدَّرَكِ الْأَسْفَلِ مِنَ النَّارِ وَلَنْ تَجِدَهُمْ نَصِيرًا ﴿٦٥﴾ إِلَّا الَّذِينَ تَابُوا وَأَصْلَحُوا وَاعْتَصَمُوا بِاللَّهِ وَأَخْلَصُوا دِينَهُمْ لِلَّهِ فَأُولَٰئِكَ مَعَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ ۗ وَسَوْفَ يُؤْتِي اللَّهُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ أَجْرًا عَظِيمًا ﴿٦٦﴾﴾

"Munaafiqeen Jahannum ke sab se niche tabqe mein hon ge, aap un ka koi madadgaar nahi paaen ge, magar jinhon ne taubah ki aur apni islaah kar li aur Allah Ta'ala ko mazbooti se pakda, aur usi ke liye Deen ko yaksoo kar liya, to yeh log phir Momineen ke saath hon ge." (Nisaa: 145-146)

•6 ﴿فَمَنْ كَانَ يَرْجُوا لِقَاءَ رَبِّهِ فَلْيَعْمَلْ عَمَلًا صَالِحًا وَلَا يُشْرِكْ بِعِبَادَةِ رَبِّهِ أَحَدًا ﴿١١٠﴾﴾

"Jo apne Rabb se milne ki umeed rakhe woh 'amal-e-saaleh kare aur apne Rabb ki 'Ibaadat mein kisi ko shareek na kare." (Kahf: 110)

•7 ﴿لَيْسَ كَمِثْلِهِ شَيْءٌ وَهُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ﴾

"Us ke misl koi cheez nahi, woh Samee'-o-Baseer hai."

(Shoora: 11)

•8 ﴿وَمِنَ النَّاسِ مَن يَتَّخِذُ مِن دُونِ اللَّهِ أَندَادًا يُحِبُّونَهُمْ كَحُبِّ اللَّهِ وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا أَشَدُّ حُبًّا لِلَّهِ﴾

"Ba'z log aise bhi hain jo Allah ke shareek thehra kar un se aisi muhabbat rakhte hain jaisi muhabbat Allah se honi chaahiye, aur Imaan waale Allah ki muhabbat mein bahut sakht hote hain." (Baqarah: 165)



Ahadees

1. (ترکت فیکم امرین لن تضلوا ما تمسکتُم بہما کتاب اللہ

وستتی)

"Main ne tumhaare darmiyaan do cheezen chhod di hain jab tak un donon par mazbooti se qaaim raho ge gumraah na ho ge. Allah ki Kitaab Qur'an Majeed aur meri Sunnat."

(Ahaadees-e-Saheehah)

2. (افترت اليهود على إحدى وسبعين فرقة فواحدة في الجنة

وسبعون في النارِ وافترت النصارى على ثنتين وسبعين فرقة

فإحدى وسبعون في النارِ وواحدة في الجنةِ والذي نفس محمد

بيده لتفترقن أمتي على ثلاث وسبعين فرقةً واحدةً في الجنةِ

وثنتان وسبعون في النارِ قيل يا رسول الله من هم قال الجماعة)

"Auf bin Malik (رضي الله عنه) se riwaayat hai, woh bayaan karte hain keh Rasoolullah ne farmaaya: Yahood ikahattar (71) firqon mein bate jin mein se aik firqa Jannati hai aur sattar firqe Jahannami. Aur Nasaara bahattar (72) firqon mein bate jin mein aik firqa Jannati hai aur ikahattar firqe Jahannami. Aur qasam hai us Zaat ki jis ke haath mein Muhammad (ﷺ) ki jaan hai! Meri Ummat tehatarr (73) firqon mein bate gi jin mein sirf aik firqa Jannati hoga aur baaqi bahattar firqe Jahannami. 'Arz kiya gaya: Ae Allah

ke Rasool! Woh kon log hain? farmaaya: Woh Jamaa'at ho gi." (**Sahih Ibn Maajah: 3241**)

Aur (Sunan Tirmizi: 2641) mein 'Abdullah bin 'Umro (رضي الله عنه) ki riwaayat mein hai keh Sahaaba ne 'arz kiya: Ae Allah ke Rasool! Yeh Jannati firqa kon hai? farmaaya: (ما انا عليه وأصحابي)"Jis raaste par main hoon aur mere Sahaaba hain (us par chalne waale Jannati hon ge.)"

•3 (لَا تَزَالُ طَائِفَةٌ مِنْ أُمَّتِي قَائِمَةٌ بِأَمْرِ اللَّهِ ، لَا يَضُرُّهُمْ مَنْ خَذَهُمْ
أَوْ خَالَفَهُمْ ، حَتَّى يَأْتِيَ أَمْرُ اللَّهِ وَهُمْ ظَاهِرُونَ عَلَى النَّاسِ)

"Mu'aawiyah (رضي الله عنه) se riwaayat hai, woh kehte hain keh maine Rasoolullah ko farmaate hue suna: Meri Ummat ka aik giroh hamesha Allah ke Deen ke saath qaaim-o-daa'im rahe ga. Un ka saath chhodne waale aur un ki mukhaalifat karne waale un ko koi nuqsan nahi pahuncha sakein ge, yahaan tak keh Allah ka hukm aa pahunche ga aur woh isi tarah logon par ghaalib rahein ge." (**Muslim: 1037**)

•4 (بَدَأَ الْإِسْلَامَ غَرِيبًا وَسَيَعُودُ كَمَا بَدَأَ غَرِيبًا فَطُوبَى لِلْغُرَبَاءِ)

"Abu Hurairah (رضي الله عنه) se riwaayat hai, woh bayaan karte hain keh Rasoolullah ne farmaaya: Islam ajnabiyat ki haalat mein shuru' hua tha aur 'anqareeb pehle hi ki tarah ajnabi ho jaae ga. Pass khushkhabri ho Ghuraba (ajnabiyon) ke liye." (**Sahih Muslim: 145**)

5. قَالَ (جِبْرِيلُ): يَا مُحَمَّدُ أَخْبِرْنِي عَنِ الْإِسْلَامِ. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: الْإِسْلَامُ أَنْ تَشْهَدَ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ، وَتُقِيمَ الصَّلَاةَ، وَتُؤْتِيَ الزَّكَاةَ، وَتَصُومَ رَمَضَانَ، وَتَحُجَّ الْبَيْتَ إِنْ اسْتَطَعْتَ إِلَيْهِ سَبِيلًا. قَالَ: صَدَقْتَ. فَعَجِبْنَا لَهُ يَسْأَلُهُ وَيُصَدِّقُهُ. قَالَ: فَأَخْبِرْنِي عَنِ الْإِيمَانِ. قَالَ: أَنْ تُؤْمِنَ بِاللَّهِ وَمَلَائِكَتِهِ وَكُتُبِهِ وَرُسُلِهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ، وَتُؤْمِنَ بِالْقَدَرِ خَيْرِهِ وَشَرِّهِ. قَالَ: صَدَقْتَ. قَالَ: فَأَخْبِرْنِي عَنِ الْإِحْسَانِ. قَالَ: أَنْ تَعْبُدَ اللَّهَ كَأَنَّكَ تَرَاهُ، فَإِنْ لَمْ تَكُنْ تَرَاهُ فَإِنَّهُ يَرَاكَ.

"Is shakhs Jibraeel (عليه السلام) ne poochha: Ya Rasoolullah! Islam ke kehte hain? Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ne farmaaya: Islam yeh hai keh tum Kalma-e-Tawheed Yaani is baat ki gawaahi do keh Allah Ta'ala ke siwa koi Ma'bood-e-Barhaq nahi aur Muhammad (ﷺ) ki Risaalat (keh aap Allah Ta'ala ke Rasool hain) ka iqraar karo, Namaz paabandi se ta'deel-e-arkaan ke saath ada karo, Zakaat do, Ramazaan ke roze rakho aur agar istita'at ho to Hajj bhi karo. Us shakhs (Jibreel (عليه السلام)) ne 'arz kiya: Aap ne sach farmaaya. Hum ko ta'jjub hua keh khud hi sawaal karta hai aur khud hi tasdeeq karta hai. Us ke ba'ad us shakhs (Jibreel (عليه السلام)) ne 'arz kiya: Imaan kise kehte hain? Aap (ﷺ) ne farmaaya: Imaan ke ma'ina yeh hain keh tum Allah Ta'ala ka, Us ke farishton ka, Us ki kitaabon ka, Us ke Rusoolon ka aur Qayaamat ka yaqeen rakho, taqdeer-e-Ilahi ko Yaani har khair-o-sharr ke muqaddar hone ko sachha jaano. Us shakhs (Jibreel (عليه السلام)) ne 'arz kiya: Aap ne sach farmaaya.

Phir kehne laga: Ihsaan kise kehte hain? Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ne farmaaya: Ihsaan ki haqeeqat yeh hai keh tum Allah Ta'ala ki 'Ibaadat is tarah karo goya tum Allah Ta'ala ko dekh rahe ho, agar yeh martaba haasil na ho to kam az kam itna yaqeen rakho keh Allah Ta'ala tum ko dekh raha hai. **(Sahih Bukhari: 50, Sahih Muslim:18)**

.6 (أفضل الإسلام الإيمان بالله)

"Islam ka behtareen darja Allah par Imaan laana hai."
(As-Sahihah: 551/2)

.7 (حق الله على العباد أن يعبدوه ولا يشركون به شيئاً وحق العباد على الله أن لا يعذب من لا يشرك به شيئاً)

"Bandon par Allah Ta'ala ka haqq yeh hai keh woh Us ki 'Ibaadat karein aur Us ke saath kisi bhi cheez ko shareek na thehraen. Aur Allah par bandon ka haqq yeh hai keh woh use 'azaab na de jo Us ke saath kisi bhi cheez ko shareek na thehraae." **(Bukhari: 2856)**

.8 (أخوف ما أخاف عليكم الشرك الأصغر فسئل عنه فقال الرياء)

"Mujhe tum par jis amar ka sab se ziyaada khatra nazar aa raha hai woh shirk-e-asghar hai. Aap (ﷺ) se daryaافت kiya gaya keh shirk-e-asghar kya cheez hai? to Aap ne farmaaya: Woh riyaa kaari hai." **(As-Saheehah: 951)**

9. (أُمِرْتُ أَنْ أَقَاتِلَ النَّاسَ حَتَّى يَشْهَدُوا أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ)

"Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ka Irshaad hai: Mujhe is amar ka hukm diya gaya hai keh main us waqt tak jang karta rahoon ga jab tak log is baat ki shahaadat na de dein keh Allah ke 'ilaawa koi Ma'bood barhaq nahi, aur Muhammad (ﷺ) Us ke bande aur Rasool hain." (Sahih Bukhari: 25, Sahih Muslim)

10. (مَنْ مَاتَ وَهُوَ يَعْلَمُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ دَخَلَ الْجَنَّةَ)

"Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ne farmaaya: Jo shakhs mar jaae is haal mein keh woh jaanta tha keh (لا اله الا الله) kya hai to woh Jannat mein daakhil hoga." (Muslim: 25)

11. (ثَلَاثٌ مَنْ كُنَّ فِيهِ وَجَدَ بَيْنَ حَلَاوَةِ الْإِيمَانِ: مَنْ كَانَ اللَّهُ وَرَسُولَهُ أَحَبَّ إِلَيْهِ مِمَّا سِوَاهُمَا، وَمَنْ كَانَ أَحَبَّ عَبْدًا لَا يُجِبُهُ إِلَّا اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ، وَمَنْ يَكْفُرْ أَنْ يَعُودَ فِي الْكُفْرِ بَعْدَ إِذْ أَنْقَذَهُ اللَّهُ مِنْهُ كَمَا يَكْفُرُهُ أَنْ يُلْقَى فِي النَّارِ.)

"Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ne farmaaya: Teen cheezein jis mein paai jaaein us ne Imaan ki mithaas paa li: 1-Jisko Allah aur Us ke Rasool har cheez se ziyaada mahboob hon. 1- Woh shakhs jo kisi bande se muhabbat kare to sirf Allah ke liye muhabbat kare. 3-Woh shakhs jis ko Allah ne kufr se bacha liya ho, woh doobaara kufr mein lautna waisa hi napasand karta ho jaise aag mein daala jaana us ko napasand hai." (Muttafiq 'alaih, Bukhari: 21, Muslim: 43)

12. (مَنْ قَالَ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَكَفَرَ بِمَا يُعْبَدُ مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ حَرَّمَ مَالَهُ وَ
دَمَهُ وَحِسَابُهُ عَلَى اللَّهِ)

"Rasoolullah (ﷺ) ne farmaaya: Jo shakhs {لا اله الا الله} kahe aur Allah ke siwa har cheez ki 'Ibaadat ka inkaar kare to us ka maal aur us ki jaan (Islam ke nazdeek) mahfooz hai, aur us ka hisaab Allah par hai." (Muslim: 23)

13. (الْإِيمَانُ بَضْعٌ وَسِتُّونَ وَفِي رِوَايَةٍ بَضْعٌ وَسَبْعُونَ شُعْبَةً، فَأَعْلَاهَا
قَوْلُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَأَدْنَاهَا إِمَاطَةُ الْأَذَى عَنِ الطَّرِيقِ، وَالْحَيَاءُ
شُعْبَةٌ مِنَ الْإِيمَانِ.)

"Nabi-e-Kareem (ﷺ) ne farmaaya: Imaan ki saath se kuch upar shaakhein hain aur aik doosri riwaayat ke mutaabiq sattar se upar shaakhein hain, sab se a'laa shaakh لا اله الا الله aur sab se adnaa raasta se takleef da ashiya ko hataana hai, aur "sharam-o-hayaa" Imaan ki aik shaakh hai." (Bukhari: 9)



Urdu → Roman Urdu Transliteration Table

Urdu Letters	Roman Sound	Misal (Example)
ا	a / aa	Aam (mango)
ب	b	Bachcha
پ	p	Paani
ت	t	Talib
ٹ	ṭ / ṭ	ṭable (retroflex t)
ث	s / th	Saalim (Arabic)
ج	j	Jism
چ	ch	Chand
ح	h	Haqq (gehri h)
خ	kh	Khushoo'
د	d	Dil
ڈ	d / d	ḍabba (retroflex d)
ذ	z	Zehn
ر	r	Raah
ڑ	r / r	ṛaḥna (retroflex r)
ز	z	Zameen
ژ	zh	Zhilmil
س	s	Sabr
ش	sh	Shams
ص	s	Ṣabr (zor se s)
ض	z / z	Zulm (zor se z)
ط	t	Ṭalib (emphatic t)
ظ	z/z	Zaahir
ع	/ khamosh	'Ilm / Aalim
غ	gh	Ghushl
ف	f	Fikr
ق	q	Qalb

Urdu Letters	Roman Sound	Misal (Example)
ك	k	Kalam
گ	g	Ghar
ل	l	Lafz
م	m	Mohabbat
ن	n	Noor
ں	n / nasal n	Chaañd
و	w/o/u	Waqt / Noor
ہ	h	Haq
ء	,	Hamza (rukawat wali a w a z)
ي	y / I / ee	Yaqeen / Deen

Istemaal Ka Tareeqa (Usage Not)

- ◆ Do haroof wale vowels (aa, ee, oo) lambi awaaz dikhate hain. Jaise: Aab, Deen, Noor.
- ◆ Macron (̄) long vowel (lambi awaaz) ko dikhane ke liye istemaal hota hai — jaise: ā, ī, ū. Ye asl Arabic aur Urdu awaaz ko behtar dikhata hai.
- ◆ Misal: Āb (آب), Dīn (دین), Nūr (نور), Rasūl Allāh (رسول) ﷺ ﷺ Rekhta aur classical Urdu romanization mein macron ka istemaal preferred hai, jabke aam likhai mein "aa, ee, oo" bhi chalega.
- ◆ ❖ Retroflex huruf (ڄ, ڏ, ڙ) ko kuch log t, d, r likhte hain, lekin aam Roman Urdu likhai mein sirf t, d, r bhi chalega.

- ◆ Hamza (ء) zyadatar lafzon mein khamosh hoti hai, lekin zarurat par (') lagaya ja sakta hai — jaise: Ka'ba, Mu'min.
- ◆ Ain (ع) ko aam likhai mein chhoda ja sakta hai, lekin agar awaaz ya ma'ni badal sakta ho to (') se dikhaya jata hai.
- ◆ Har lafz ke sath misal di gayi hai taake awaaz aur ma'ni asani se samjhe ja saken.

Note

Yeh Roman Urdu Transliteration Table Rekhta aur classical Urdu standards ke mutabiq hai, lekin Roman Urdu readers ke liye asaan aur phonetic tor par likhi gayi hai.

Maqsad: Roman Urdu likhne aur padhne ka aik nizaam paida karna jo Deeni aur Adabi matn ke liye mufeed ho.



Hard Words & Meanings

1. 'Arsh — عرش — Arsh _ Throne.
2. Aab-khoray — آب خورے — Pani peenay ke bartan ya piyalay _ Drinking vessels, cups.
3. Aadaab — آداب — Achhe usool, tehzeeb aur sulook ke tareeqay _ Manners, etiquettes, proper conduct.
4. Aaimmah — ائمه — Deeni rehnuma ya peshwa _ Religious leaders, leading scholars.
5. Aamezish — آمیزش — Milap ya mix hona _ Mixture, blending.
6. Aankode — آنکڑے / کاتھے — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
7. Aasaar — آثار — Nishaniyan, riwayaat ya baqi asraat _ Signs, traces, reports, remnants.
8. Aayat-e-Qisaas — آیتِ قصاص — Qisaas se mutaalliq ayat _ Verse about legal retribution.
9. Aazaad karna — آزاد کرنا — Riha karna, chhor dena _ To free, to release.
10. Aazmaish — آزمائش — Imtihaan, kasauti _ Trial, test.
11. Abad — ابد — Hamesha ke liye, be intiha mustaqbil _ Eternity, everlasting future.
12. Abjad — اَبْجَد — Huroof ki purani tartib _ Old Arabic letter sequence.
13. Adaa (khūn-bahā) — ادائیگی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.

14. Adaaye Zakaat — ادائے زکوٰۃ — Zakaat _ Zakat.
15. Adab — ادب — Tehzeeb aur ehtram _ Respect, etiquette.
16. Aeza-dahi — ایذا دہی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
17. Ae'tebaar-e-A'maal — اعتبار اعمال — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
18. Afāak — اَفَاک — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
19. Af'aal — افعال — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
20. Af'aal-o-A'maal — افعال و اعمال — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
21. Aghniyaa — اغنیاء — Daulat mand log _ The rich, wealthy people.
22. Ahaadees-o-Akhbaar — احادیث و اخبار — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
23. Ahadees-e-Saheeha — احادیث صحیحہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
24. Aham Mawzu'aat — اہم موضوعات — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
25. Ahkaam — احکام — Hukm aur sharai farman _ Rulings, commands.
26. Ahl al-Kitaab — اہل الكتاب — Aasmani kitab walay log _ People of the Book.
27. Ahl-al-Sunnah wal-Jama'ah — اہل سنت والجماعت — Log sunnat _ People sunnah.
28. Ahl-e-Fiqh — اہل فقہ — Fiqh samajhne wale ulama _ Jurists, scholars of jurisprudence.

29. Ahl-e-Jahannam — اهل جهنم — Jahannam walay log _ People of Hell.
30. Ahl-e-Jannat — اهل جنت — Jannat walay log _ People of Paradise.
31. Ahl-e-Naar — اهل نار — Aag yani jahannam walay log _ People of the Fire.
32. Ahl-e-Nazar — اهل نظر — Ghour o fikr walay log _ People of reflection and reasoning.
33. Ahl-e-Qiblah — اهل قبله — Qiblah ki taraf namaz parhne wale _ People who face the qiblah, generally Muslims.
34. Ahl-e-Sunnat — اهل سنت — Sunnat par chalne wale log _ People of the Sunnah.
35. Ahl-e-Tawheed — اهل توحيد — Tawheed walay log _ People of monotheism.
36. Ahl-ul-Ahwaa — اهل الأهواء — Khahishaat par chalne wale log _ People of desires, people of whims.
37. Ahl-us-Sunnah — اهل السنة — Sunnah par chalne wale log _ People of the Sunnah.
38. Ahl-us-Sunnat — اهل سنت — Sunnat par chalne wale log _ People of the Sunnah.
39. Ahl-uz-Zaigh — اهل الزيغ — Log kaj rawi _ People deviation.
40. Ahmiyat — اهميت — Aham honay ki sifat _ Importance, significance.
41. Ahsaai (Ahsaaha) — احصاء — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
42. Aimmat-ul-Hadees — ائمة الحديث — Hadees _ Hadith.

43. Ajnabi — اجنبی — Ghair ya anjaan shakhs _ Stranger, outsider.
44. Ajnabiyat — اجنبیت — Begaanagi ki halat _ Strangeness, alienation.
45. Ajsaam — اجسام — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
46. Akbar — اکبر — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
47. Akhbaar — اخبار — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
48. Akhlaaq — اخلاق — Kirdar aur aadatain _ Character, morals.
49. Akhta' — خطا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
50. Aksariyat — اکثریت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
51. Alfaaz istemaal karna — الفاظ استعمال کرنا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
52. Alwaah — الواح — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
53. Amaanat mein khayaanat — امانت میں خیانت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
54. Amaanat-daari — امانت داری — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
55. Amaanatdaar — امانت دار — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
56. Amar — امر — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
57. Ambiya-e-Kiraam — انبیائے کرام — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _

Meaning needs manual verification.

58. Amr bil-Ma'roof wa Nahi 'anil-Munkar — امر بالمعروف و نهی عن المنکر — Hukm burai _ Command evil.
59. Andaad / Andaad (plural of Nad) — انداد — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
60. Andaaz — انداز — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
61. Andād / Andaad — (انداد) شرکائے خدا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
62. Aqeedah — عقیدہ — Yaqeeni deeni aqeeda _ Creed, belief.
63. Aql-o-Baseerat — عقل و بصیرت — Aql aur gehri samajh _ Reason and insight.
64. Aqsaam — اقسام — Qismain _ Kinds, categories.
65. Ar-Radd — الرد — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
66. Arkaan — ارکان — Bunyadi hisson ya sutoon _ Pillars, essential parts.
67. Arkaan-e-Islam — ارکان اسلام — Islam ke bunyadi sutoon _ Pillars of Islam.
68. Asaneed — اسانید — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
69. Asar Andaaz — اثر انداز — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
70. Asghar — اصغر — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
71. Ashaab — اصحاب — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.

72. Ashaab-e-Ghaar — اصحابِ غار — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
73. Ashaab-e-Kahf — اصحابِ کہف — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
74. Ashraat-e-Saa'at — (اشراطِ ساعت) قیامت کی علامات — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
75. Aslaaf — اسلاف — Pehlay buzurg aur salaf _ Pious predecessors, early elders.
76. Asmaa Muqayyadah — اسماء مقیدہ — Naam _ Names.
77. Asmaa-e-Husna — اسمائے حسنیٰ — Allah ke sab se khoobsurat naam _ The Most Beautiful Names of Allah.
78. Asmaa-o-Sifaat — اسماء و صفات — Naam aur sifaat _ Names and attributes.
79. Asnaad — اسناد — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
80. Asnaam — (اصنام) بت — But ya maabood-e-batil _ Idols, false gods.
81. Ata'at-o-farmaanbardaari — اطاعت و فرمانبرداری — Itaat farmanbardari _ Obedience.
82. Athheem — اثم — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
83. Atraak — اتراک — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
84. Aulad-e-Aadam — اولادِ آدم — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
85. Auliya-e-Shaitaan — اولیاءِ شیطان — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
86. Awliya — اولیاء — Allah ke nek doston _ Sainly friends of

- Allah, close allies.
87. Awliyaa-e-Shaytaan — اولیاءِ شیطان — Nek dost _ Allies.
 88. Awliyyat — اولیت — Pehlapan _ Priority.
 89. Awshaan — آوٹان / آستانے — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
 90. Azal — ازل — Be-ibtida guzra hua zamana _ Pre-eternity, beginningless past.
 91. A'maal-e-Saaliha — اعمالِ صالحہ — Nek _ Righteous.
 92. A'maal-Naamah — اعمال نامہ — Record _ Record.
 93. A'thaar-o-Aqwaal — آثار و اقوال — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
 94. A'zaa — اعضاء — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
 95. A'zaa-e-Wuzu — اعضائے وضو — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
 96. A'zamor-Raahimeen / Arhamur-Raahimeen — ارحم الراحمین — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
 97. Ba-alfaz-e-digar — بالفاظِ دیگر — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
 98. Baab — باب — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
 99. Baa'e'n haath — ہاتھ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
 100. Baal se bareek — بال سے باریک — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.

101. Baala-dasti — بالادستی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
102. Baari — باری — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
103. Baatariq-e-Wahi — بطریق وحی — Wahi _ Revelation.
104. Baatil — باطل — Ghalat, be-haq _ Falsehood, invalid.
105. Baaz-purs — بازپرس — Pooch gachh aur hisaab _ Questioning, accountability.
106. Bad-bakht — بدبخت — Badnaseeb shakhs _ Wretched, unfortunate person.
107. Bad-shaguni — بدش — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
108. Badeehi — بدیہی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
109. Badnaseeb — بدنصیب — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
110. Baghair sanad — بغیر سند — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
111. Baheemaana salook — بہیمانہ سلوک — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
112. Baitullah — بیت اللہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
113. Bai'at — بیعت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
114. Bakasrat — بکثرت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
115. Balaa gh-ul-Mubeen — بلاغ مبین — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar

- _ Meaning needs manual verification.
116. Banafs-e-Nafees — بنفیس نفیس — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _
Meaning needs manual verification.
117. Baqaa-e-Imaan — بقاء ایمان — Imaan _ Faith.
118. Baraabar (neki-buraai) — برابر — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _
Meaning needs manual verification.
119. Bara'at (baraat ka elan) — براءت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar
_ Meaning needs manual verification.
120. Bargashta — برگشته — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning
needs manual verification.
121. Bargashtagi — برگشتگی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning
needs manual verification.
122. Barhana — برہنہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning
needs manual verification.
123. Bari-uz-zimmah — بری الذمہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _
Meaning needs manual verification.
124. Bariyyat — بریت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning
needs manual verification.
125. Barqaraar — برقرار — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning
needs manual verification.
126. Bata'deel arkaan — باعتدال ارکان — Sutoon _ Pillars.
127. Bawajood — باوجود — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning
needs manual verification.
128. Be-deeni — بے دینی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning
needs manual verification.
129. Be-izzati — بے عزتی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning
needs manual verification.

130. Be-khauf-o-khaṭar — بے خوف و خطر — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
131. Be-sood — بے سود — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
132. Behosh ho jaana — بے ہوش ہو جانا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
133. Behtareen qadoh — بہترین قدوہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
134. Bida'at — بدعت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
135. Bid'at — بدعت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
136. Bid'at-e-Ghair Mukaffirah — بدعتِ غیر مکفرہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
137. Bid'at-e-Mukaffirah — بدعتِ مکفرہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
138. Bijli ki tarah — بجلی کی طرح — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
139. Bil-alfaaz-e-deegar — بالفاظِ دیگر — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
140. Bil-ittifaaq — بالاتفاق — Ittifaq _ Agreement.
141. Bila rehmat — بلا رحمت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
142. Bilkulliya — بالکلیہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
143. Bohtaan — بہتان — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.

144. Bugz-o-nafrat — بغض و نفرت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
145. Buhtaan — بہتان — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
146. Bunyaad — بنیاد — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
147. Bāyin an-il-Khalq — مخل — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
148. Chaarpaai — چارپائی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
149. Challenge — تحدی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
150. Cheekh — چیخ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
151. Chitkabra maindha — چتکبرا مینڈھا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
152. Daa'e'n haath — دایاں ہاتھ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
153. Daimi — دائمی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
154. Dajjaal — دجّال — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
155. Dalaail — دلائل — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
156. Dalaalat — دلالت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
157. Dalail-o-Masaail — دلائل و مسائل — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.

158. Dar-pardah — درپردہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
159. Darajaat ka buland hona — درجات کا بلند ہونا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
160. Darak-ul-asfal — درک اسفل — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
161. Darak-ul-Asfal — درک الاسفل — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
162. Darja — درجہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
163. Darjah — درجہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
164. Daryaa-e-Neel — دریائے نیل — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
165. Daryaaft — دریافت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
166. Dawati maidaan — دعوتی میدان — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
167. Da'ee — داعی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
168. Da'i — داعی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
169. Da'wa — دعویٰ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
170. Da'wa-e-Nubuwwat — دعوائے نبوت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
171. Da'wat — دعوت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.

172. Deedar-e-Ilahi — دیدار الہی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _
Meaning needs manual verification.
173. Deen mein daakhil hona — دین میں داخل ہونا — Deen _ Religion.
174. Deen-e-Islam — دین اسلام — Deen islam _ Religion islam.
175. Dhoka khana — دھوکا کھانا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _
Meaning needs manual verification.
176. Dhokah-baaz — دھوکے باز — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _
Meaning needs manual verification.
177. Dikhaawa — دکھاوا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning
needs manual verification.
178. Dil mein basna — دل میں راسخ ہونا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar
_ Meaning needs manual verification.
179. Dil-o-Zabaan — دل و زبان — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _
Meaning needs manual verification.
180. Dimaagh — دماغ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning
needs manual verification.
181. Dukhol-e-Jannat — دخولِ جنت — Jannat _ Paradise.
182. Dābbat-ul-Ard (makhsoos chopaaaya) — دابة الارض — Ma'ni ki
tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
183. Ehaanat — اہانت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning
needs manual verification.
184. Ehsaas — احساس — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning
needs manual verification.
185. E'raaz — اعراض — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning
needs manual verification.
186. Faasiq — فاسق — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs
manual verification.

187. Faasiqaana — فاسقانه — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
188. Faasla — فاصله — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
189. Faa'il — فاعل — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
190. Fahm-e-Sahābah — فهم صحابه — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
191. Faisla bar-raghat tasleem karna — برضا و رغبت قبول کرنا — Maan lena _ Submission.
192. Fanaa — فناء — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
193. Farokht — فروخت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
194. Farz-o-Laazim — فرض و لازم — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
195. Fasaad-o-bigaad — فساد و بگاڑ — Fasaad _ Corruption.
196. Fasaad-o-Bigaar — فساد و بگاڑ — Fasaad _ Corruption.
197. Faseeh 'Arabi — فصیح عربی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
198. Fasih — فصیح — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
199. Fawaaid — فوائد — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
200. Fazaail — فضائل — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.

201. Fazilat — فضيلت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
202. Fa'eli 'Ibaadat — فعلی عبادت — Ibaadat _ Worship.
203. Fiqh al-Mu'aamalaat — فقہ المعاملات — Fiqh _ Jurisprudence.
204. Firqa-e-Naajiyah — فرقہ ناجیہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
205. Firqah — فرقہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
206. Firqat-un-Naajiyah — فرقہ ناجیہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
207. Firqawaariyat — فرقہ واریت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
208. Fisq — فسق — Nafarmani _ Sinful disobedience.
209. Fisq-e-Akbar — فسق اکبر — Nafarmani _ Sinful disobedience.
210. Fisq-e-Asghar — فسق اصغر — Nafarmani _ Sinful disobedience.
211. Fitna — فتنہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
212. Fitnah — فتنہ — Aazmaish, fasaad, gumraahi _ Trial, turmoil, temptation.
213. Fitnah-e-Qabr — فتنہ قبر — Fitna qabr _ Trial grave.
214. Fitrat — فطرت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
215. Fitri Usool — فطری اصول — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
216. Fujar — فجور — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.

217. Fujoor — فـجـور — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
218. Fuqaraa — فقراء — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
219. Furqaan — فرقان — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
220. Futoor — فتور — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
221. Fāhisha-e-Mubayyinah — فاحشه مبيته — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
222. Ghaalib — غالب — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
223. Ghadr — غدر — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
224. Ghaib — غيب — Posheeda cheez _ The unseen.
225. Ghaibiyaat — غيبات — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
226. Ghail-Mutazallzil tasdeeq — غير متزلزل تصديق — Tasdeeq _ Affirmation.
227. Ghair Allah — غير الله — Allah _ Allah.
228. Ghair-Makhtoon — غير مختون — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
229. Ghair-Ma'bood — غير معبود — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
230. Ghair-Muhzah — غير محض — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
231. Ghair-Mutazallzil — غير متزلزل — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.

232. Ghalbah — غلبہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
233. Ghamgeen — غمگین — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
234. Ghareeb (Hadees) — (غریب) حدیث — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
235. Ghazab — غضب — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
236. Ghisat kar chalna — گھسٹ کر چلنا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
237. Ghode ki raftaar — گھوڑے کی رفتار — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
238. Ghour-o-fikr — غور و فکر — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
239. Ghuloo — غلو — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
240. Ghurabaa — غرباء — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
241. Ghurabā — غرباء — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
242. Ghuroob-e-Aaftaab — غروب آفتاب — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
243. Gumraah — گمراہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
244. Gumraahi — گمراہی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
245. Gunaahgaar — گناہگار — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.

246. Gunda — گنڈا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
247. Gurez karna — گریز کرنا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
248. Haadi — ہادی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
249. Haalatain — حالتیں — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
250. Haaye barbaadi — ہائے بربادی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
251. Hadd — حد — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
252. Halaak — ہلاک — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
253. Halaakat — ہلاکت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
254. Halaal — حلال — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
255. Halaat-e-Naapaaki — حالتِ ناپاکی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
256. Halaawat-ul-Imaan — حلاوتِ ایمان — Imaan _ Faith.
257. Halaf uthana — حلف اٹھانا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
258. Hamd-o-Sanaa — حمد و ثناء — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
259. Hameem — حمیم — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
260. Hamsar — ہمسر — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs

- manual verification.
261. Hamzaad — ہمزاد — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
262. Haq-e-Walaa — حق ولاء — Haq _ Truth.
263. Haq-Talfi — حق تلفی — Haq _ Truth.
264. Haqeeqat ki tahdeed — حقیقت کی تحدید — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
265. Haqeeqatan — حقیقتاً — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
266. Haqeeqi ma'ina — حقیقی معنی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
267. Haqiqat — حقیقت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
268. Haraam — حرام — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
269. Harbah — حربہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
270. Hauz-e-Kausar — حوض کوثر — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
271. Heela saazi — حیلہ سازی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
272. Hidaayat — ہدایت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
273. Hifaazat — حفاظت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
274. Hifaazat-o-Salaamati — حفاظت و سلامتی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.

275. Hifz karna — حفظ کرنا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
276. Hijaab — حجاب — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
277. Hikmat — حکمت — Danaai aur durust faisla _ Wisdom.
278. Hikmat-e-Amr — حکمتِ امر — Hikmat hukm _ Wisdom command.
279. Hikmat-e-Ilahi — حکمتِ الہی — Hikmat _ Wisdom.
280. Hisaab — حساب — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
281. Hisaab-o-Faisla — حساب و فیصلہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
282. Hizbullah — حزبِ اللہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
283. Hudood — حدود — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
284. Hujjat — حجت — Mazboot daleel _ Conclusive proof, argument.
285. Hujjiyat-e-Hadees — حجیتِ حدیث — Hadees _ Hadith.
286. Hujjiyat-e-Sunnat — حجیتِ سنت — Sunnat _ Sunnah.
287. Hukkaar / Hukoomaat — حکام — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
288. Hulooliyyah — حلولیہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
289. Hum-aahang — ہم آہنگ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
290. Hum-kalaami — ہم کلامی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _

- Meaning needs manual verification.
- 291.** Hum-sifat — بم صفت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 292.** Huqooq — حقوق — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 293.** Huroof-o-Kalimaat — حروف و كلمات — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 294.** Hurriyat — حُرِّيَّت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 295.** Husn-e-Sulook — حسن سلوك — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 296.** Hadd — حد — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 297.** Ibaadaat — عبادات — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 298.** Ibtidaa — ابتداء — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 299.** Idraak — ادراك — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 300.** Ifrāt-o-Tafreet — افراط و تفريط — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 301.** Iftiraaq — افتراق — Judai aur taqseem _ Division, separation.
- 302.** Iftiraaq — افتراز / احتياط — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 303.** Ihaata — احاطه — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 304.** Ihaata-e-'Ilm — احاطه علم — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.

305. Ihqaaq-e-Haq — احقاق حق — Haq _ Truth.
306. Ihyaa — احياء — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
307. Ijaad karna — ايجاد كرنا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
308. Ijaazat — اجازت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
309. Ijaazat-e-Ilahi — اجازت الہی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
310. Ijmaa'-e-Ummat — اجماع امت — Ittifaq _ Consensus.
311. Ijmaa'i — اجماعی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
312. Ijtimaa'-e-Deen — اجتماع دین — Deen _ Religion.
313. Ijtimaa'i — اجتماعی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
314. Ikhlaas — اخلاص — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
315. Ikhtiyaar — اختیار — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
316. Ikraam-o-A'zaaz — اکرام و اعزاز — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
317. Iktifaa — اکتفا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
318. Ilhaad — الحاد — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
319. Ilhaad-e-Asmaa — اسماء میں الحاد — Naam _ Names.

320. Ilm-e-Deen — علم دين — Deen _ Religion.
321. Ilm-e-Jafr — علم جفر — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
322. Ilm-e-Raml — علم رمل — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
323. Itizaam — التزام — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
324. Imaam-o-Mujtahid — امام و مجتهد — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
325. Imaan bil-Rusul — ايمان بالرسول — Imaan _ Faith.
326. Imaan-o-'Amal — ايمان و عمل — Imaan amal _ Faith deed.
327. Imaaraat — امارات — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
328. Imlaak — املاك — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
329. Intihaan — امتحان — Aazmaish _ Test, trial.
330. Infi'aal — انفعال — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
331. Inheraaf — انحراف — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
332. Inkaar — انكار — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
333. Inkaar-o-'Inaād — انكار و عناد — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
334. Inqiyaad — انقياد — Farmabardari se maan lena _ Submission, compliance.
335. Intiha — انتها — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs

manual verification.

- 336.** In'aam-o-Ikraam — انعام و اکرام — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 337.** Iqaamat-us-Salaah — اقامت الصلاة — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 338.** Iqraar — اقرار — Tasleem aur maan lena _ Confession, acknowledgment.
- 339.** Iqraar-bil-Lisaan — اقرار باللسان — Iqraar _ Acknowledgment.
- 340.** Iraadah — اراده — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 341.** Irshaad-e-Giraami — ارشاد گرامی — Rehnumai _ Guidance.
- 342.** Irshaad-e-Ilahi — ارشاد الہی — Rehnumai _ Guidance.
- 343.** Irshaad-e-Rabbaani — ارشاد ربانی — Rehnumai _ Guidance.
- 344.** Irtikaab — ارتکاب — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 345.** Isbaat — اثبات — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 346.** Islaah — اصلاح — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 347.** Islam par maut aana — اسلام پر موت آنا — Islam _ Islam.
- 348.** Ism-e-A'zam — اسم اعظم — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 349.** Israafeel (عليه السلام) — اسرافیل علیہ السلام — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 350.** Istata'at — استطاعت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 351.** Isteqbaal — استقبال — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning

- needs manual verification.
- 352.** Istidlaal — استدلال — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 353.** Istikbaar — استكبار — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 354.** Istikhdaam-e-Shaitaan — استعمالِ شيطان — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 355.** Istilaahan — اصطلاحاً — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 356.** Istinbaat-e-Ahkaam — استنباط احكام — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 357.** Istiqraar — جمعے رہنا / ثابت قدمی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 358.** Istisnaa — استثناء — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 359.** Istita'at — استطاعت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 360.** Istiwaa — استواء — Buland hona ya arsh par mustawi hona _ Rising above, established over the Throne.
- 361.** Istiwaa' — استواء — Buland hona ya arsh par mustawi hona _ Rising above, established over the Throne.
- 362.** Itaa'at — اطاعت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 363.** Itaat-e-Rahmaan — اطاعتِ رحمن — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 364.** Itmi'naan — اطمینان — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 365.** Itteba' — اتباع — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs

manual verification.

- 366.** Izaafa — اضافہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 367.** Izālah — ازالہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 368.** I'jaaz — اعجاز — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 369.** I'jaaz-ul-Qur'an — اعجاز قرآن — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 370.** I'laan — اعلان — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 371.** I'tidāl — اعتدال — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 372.** I'timaad — اعتماد — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 373.** I'tiqaad — اعتقاد — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 374.** I'tiqaad-o-Yaqeen — اعتقاد و یقین — Yaqeen _ Certainty.
- 375.** I'tizaali fikr — اعتزالی فکر — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 376.** Jaaiz asbaab — جائز اسباب — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 377.** Jaamid ism — اسم جامد — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 378.** Jaari hona — جاری ہونا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 379.** Jabariyyah — جبریہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning

- needs manual verification.
- 380.** Jabr-o-Qadr — جبر و قدر — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 381.** Jadaamaat — جمادات — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 382.** Jahaalat — جهالت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 383.** Jahannam — جهنم — Dozakh _ Hellfire.
- 384.** Jahannumi — جهنمی — Jahannam wala _ Person of hell.
- 385.** Jahl — جهل — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 386.** Jahmiyyah — جهمیہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 387.** Jaiz — جائز — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 388.** Jamaa'at ko laazim pakadna — جماعت کو لازم پکڑنا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 389.** Jama'at — جماعت — Jamaat _ Group.
- 390.** Jama'at-e-Muslimeen — جماعتِ مسلمین — Jamaat _ Group.
- 391.** Janaazah — جنازہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 392.** Jannat — جنت — Behisht _ Paradise.
- 393.** Jannati — جنتی — Jannat wala _ Person of paradise.
- 394.** Jawaaz — جواز — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 395.** Jaza — جزا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs

manual verification.

- 396.** Jazaa-o-Sazaa — جزا و سزا — Badla aur saza _ Reward and punishment.
- 397.** Jazbah — جذبہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 398.** Jibreel (جبریل علیہ السلام) — عليه السلام — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 399.** Jidaal — جدال — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 400.** Jihaat-e-Sitta — جہاتِ ستہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 401.** Jinn-o-Ins — جن و انس — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 402.** Jinnat — جنات — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 403.** Jism — جسم — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 404.** Judaai — جدائی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 405.** Juhood — جھود — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 406.** Jureyh Raahib — جریدہ راہب — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 407.** Kaahin — کابین — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 408.** Kaamil — کامل — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.

409. Kaamiyaab — کامیاب — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
410. Kabeera gunaaah — کبیرہ گناہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
411. Kaifiyat — کیفیت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
412. Kaj-rawi — کج روی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
413. Kalaam-e-Ilahi — کلام الہی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
414. Kalimah — کلمہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
415. Kalimah-e-Tawheed — کلمہ توحید — Tawheed ka kalma _ Declaration of monotheism.
416. Kalma-e-Tawheed — کلمہ توحید — Tawheed _ Monotheism.
417. Kamzori — کمزوری — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
418. Kandhon par uthana — کندھوں پر اٹھانا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
419. Karaahat — کراہت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
420. Karaamaat-e-Awliya — کراماتِ اولیاء — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
421. Karaamat — کرامت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
422. Kayfiyat par sawaal — کیفیت پر سوال — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.

423. Kazb — كذب — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
424. Kazzab — كَذَّب — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
425. Khaaliq — خالق — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
426. Khaandaan — خاندان — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
427. Khaarij ho jaana — خارج ہو جانا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
428. Khaas kar dena — خاص کر دینا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
429. Khaatam-un-Nabiyyeen — خاتم النبیین — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
430. Khaatim-un-Nabiyeen — خاتم النبیین — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
431. Khaatima — خاتمہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
432. Khabar-e-Aahaad — خیر واحد — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
433. Khabees 'amal — خبیث عمل — Amal _ Deed.
434. Khair talab karna — خیر طلب کرنا — Bhalai _ Good.
435. Khair-o-Shar — خیر و شر — Bhalai burai _ Good evil.
436. Khalaaq — خلاق (حصہ) — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
437. Khalal-Andaazi — خلل اندازی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.

438. Khaleel — خليل — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
439. Khalq Af'aal al-'Ibaad — خلق افعال العباد — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
440. Khalq-e-Qur'an — خلق قرآن — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
441. Khalwat-o-Jalwat — خلوت و جلوت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
442. Khapaana — کھپانا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
443. Khauf — خوف — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
444. Khauf-o-Khashiyat — خوف و خشیت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
445. Khawaarij — خوارج — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
446. Khawaariq-e-'Aadat — خوارج عادت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
447. Khidaa' — خداع — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
448. Khilaaf-e-'Aadaat — خلاف عادات — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
449. Khilaafat — خلافت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
450. Khulafaa-e-Raashideen — خلفائے راشدین — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
451. Khulafaa-e-'Abbaasiyyah — خلفائے عباسیہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.

452. Khullam-khulla — کھلم کھلا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _
Meaning needs manual verification.
453. Khurooj — خروج — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning
needs manual verification.
454. Khurooj-e-Dajjaal — خروج دجال — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _
Meaning needs manual verification.
455. Khusaa'il-e-Hameedah — خصائل حمیدہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh
darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
456. Khushki-o-Darya — خشکی و دریا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar
_ Meaning needs manual verification.
457. Khushoo'-o-Khuzoo' — خشوع و خضوع — Ma'ni ki tashreeh
darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
458. Khusoosiyyaat — خصوصیات — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _
Meaning needs manual verification.
459. Khuwaahishaat-e-Nafs — خواہشاتِ نفس — Ma'ni ki tashreeh
darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
460. Khāriq-e-'Aadat — خرقِ عادت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _
Meaning needs manual verification.
461. Kibaar — کبار — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs
manual verification.
462. Kitaab (taqdeer) — کتاب (تقدیر) — Kitab _ Book.
463. Kitaab-o-Sunnat — کتاب و سنت — Kitab sunnat _ Book sunnah.
464. Kitaabullah — کتابِ اللہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning
needs manual verification.
465. Kitmaan-e-Haqq — کتمانِ حق — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _
Meaning needs manual verification.
466. Kufr — کفر — Inkaar _ Disbelief.

467. Kufr-e-Akbar — کفر اکبر — Inkaar _ Disbelief.
468. Kufr-e-Asghar — کفر اصغر — Inkaar _ Disbelief.
469. Kufr-e-l'tiqaadi — کفر اعتقادی — Inkaar _ Disbelief.
470. Kufr-e-Jahl-o-Takzeeb — کفر جہل و تکذیب — Inkaar _ Disbelief.
471. Kufr-e-Juhood — کفر جحود — Inkaar _ Disbelief.
472. Kufr-e-Nifaaq — کفر نفاق — Inkaar nifaq _ Disbelief hypocrisy.
473. Kufr-e-Shakk-o-Raib — کفر شک و ریب — Inkaar _ Disbelief.
474. Kufr-e-'Amali — کفر عملی — Inkaar _ Disbelief.
475. Kufr-e-'Inaad-o-Ishtikbaar — کفر عناد و استکبار — Inkaar _ Disbelief.
476. Kufriya — کفریہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
477. Kulfat — کلفت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
478. Kulli a'itimaad — کلی اعتماد — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
479. Kursi — کرسی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
480. Kutub-e-Sittah — کتبِ ستہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
481. Kutub-ul-'Aqeedah — کتبُ العقیدہ — Aqeeda _ Creed.
482. Lahu-o-La'ab — لہو و لعب — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
483. Lauh-o-Qalam — لوح و قلم — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
484. Lohe ka hathoda — لوہے کا ہتھوڑا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar

- _ Meaning needs manual verification.
485. Lughatan — لغتاً — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
486. Luzoom-ul-Jamaa'ah — لزوم الجماعة — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
487. Maal ka hisaab — مال کا حساب — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
488. Maali ae'tibaar — مالی اعتبار — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
489. Maalik — مالک — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
490. Maaziyah — ماضیہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
491. Mabni — مبنی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
492. Mab'oos — مبعوث — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
493. Madad-o-Nusrat — مدد و نصرت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
494. Mafaateeh-ul-Ghaib — مفاتیح الغیب — Ghaib _ Unseen.
495. Mafhoom — مفہوم — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
496. Mafqood 'Ilm — مفقود علم — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
497. Mahaatah — احاطہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
498. Mahboob-o-Mukhtaar — محبوب و مختار — Ma'ni ki tashreeh

- darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 499.** Mahfooz rakhna / Taufeeq dena — محفوظ رکھنا / توفیق دینا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 500.** Mahroomi — محرومی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 501.** Mahshar — محشر — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 502.** Mahsoor — محصور — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 503.** Majhool — مجهول — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 504.** Majmoo'ah — مجموعہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 505.** Makhluqaat — مخلوقات — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 506.** Malaaiika — ملائکہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 507.** Mamnoo' — ممنوع — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 508.** Manaadir — منادر — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 509.** Manaaiqib — مناقب — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 510.** Manfi jazbah — منفی جذبہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 511.** Manhaj — منہج — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs

manual verification.

- 512.** Mansoob karna — منسوب کرنا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 513.** Mansub — منسوب — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 514.** Manzilat — منزلت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 515.** Maraaje' — مراجع — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 516.** Maraatib-e-Deen — مراتبِ دین — Deen _ Religion.
- 517.** Maraz-e-Qalb — مرضِ قلب — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 518.** Marboob — مربوط — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 519.** Mardood — مردود — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 520.** Marfoo' — مرفوع — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 521.** Martaba — مرتبہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 522.** Marwi — مروی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 523.** Masaadir — مصادر — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 524.** Masaadir-e-Oolaa — مصادرِ اولیٰ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 525.** Masaafat — مسافت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning

- needs manual verification.
- 526.** Masawi — مساوی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 527.** Masheet — مشیت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 528.** Mashhoor (jaadoo-zada) — مسحور — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 529.** Mashroo' — مشروع — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 530.** Maslah — مسئلہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 531.** Maslak — مسلک — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 532.** Masoom / Mosoom karna — موسوم کرنا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 533.** Mausoom — موسوم — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 534.** Maut — موت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 535.** Mawsool — موصول — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 536.** Mawsoo'ah — موسوعہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 537.** Mawzoo' — موضوع — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 538.** Mawzoo'āt — موضوعات — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.

539. Mawzu' — موضوع — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
540. Mayyat — مَيِّت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
541. Mazammat — مَذْمُوت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
542. Mazbooti se thaamna — مضبوطی سے تھامنا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
543. Mazhab-us-Salaf — مَذْهَبِ سَلَف — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
544. Mazkoorah — مَذْكَورَه — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
545. Ma'aasi — مَعْاصِي — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
546. Ma'ani — مَعَانِي — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
547. Ma'bood-e-barhaq — مَعْبُودِ بَرْحَق — Sacha aur haq _ True and rightful.
548. Ma'inon mein tadabbur — مَعَانِي مِیں تَدَبُّر — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
549. Ma'rifat — مَعْرِفَت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
550. Ma'siat — مَعْصِيَت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
551. Meethaaq — مِيثَاق — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
552. Meezaan — مِيزَان — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.

553. Meezaan-e-A'maal — میزان اعمال — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
554. Mehfooz — محفوظ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
555. Me'raaj — معراج — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
556. Millat-e-Islaamiyyah — مِلَّتِ اسلامیه — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
557. Minbar — منبر — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
558. Minhaj-e-Salaf — منهج سلف — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
559. Miqdaar mu'ayyan — مقدار معین — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
560. Misaal dena — مثال دینا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
561. Mi'raaj — معراج — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
562. Moassar maanna — مؤثر سمجھنا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
563. Mojizaat — معجزات — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
564. Momin-e-Haqeeqi — مومنین حقیقی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
565. Mo'jizaat-e-Hissi — جسئی معجزات — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
566. Mo'jizaat-e-Ma'nawi — معنوی معجزات — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.

567. Muakkad — مؤكد — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
568. Muallif — مؤلف — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
569. Mua'amlaat — معاملات — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
570. Mubashshir — مبشّر — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
571. Muftadi'een — مبتدعين — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
572. Mudabbir — مدبّر — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
573. Mudallis — مدلس — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
574. Mudraj — مدرج — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
575. Mudtarib — مضطرب — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
576. Mufassal — مفصّل — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
577. Muftariyyaat — مفتریات — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
578. Muhaajireen-o-Ansaar — مهاجرین و انصار — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
579. Muhaasaba — محاسبه — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
580. Muhabbat — محبت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.

581. Muhaddiseen — محدثين — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
582. Muhdathaat — محدثات — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
583. Muheet — محيط — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
584. Muhrim — مُحْرِم — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
585. Muhtadi — مُهْتَدِي — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
586. Muhyi — مُحْيِي — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
587. Muhzah 'Ibaadat — محض عبادت — Ibaadat _ Worship.
588. Mujaadalah — مجادله — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
589. Mujaanaabat — مجانبت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
590. Mujassimah — مجسمه — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
591. Mukallaf — مَكْلَف — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
592. Mukarram — مَكْرَم — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
593. Mukhaalif — مخالف — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
594. Mukhaalifat — مخالفت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
595. Mukhalifat-e-Jama'at — مخالفتِ جماعت — Jamaat _ Group.

596. Mukhlis — مخلص — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
597. Mulhideen — ملحدین — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
598. Munaadi — منادی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
599. Munaafiqeen — منافقین — Munaafiq log _ Hypocrites.
600. Munazzah — منزہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
601. Muna' — منع — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
602. Munfarid — منفرد — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
603. Munfa'il — منفعل — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
604. Munkhadi' — منخدع — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
605. Munkir-e-Shari'at — منکر شریعت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
606. Munkireen-e-Sifaat — منکرین صفات — Sifaat _ Attributes.
607. Muntakhib — منتخب — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
608. Munzireen — منذرین — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
609. Munāzray — مناظرے — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
610. Muqaabla aaraai — مقابلہ آرائی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _

Meaning needs manual verification.

- 611.** Muqarrab Farishta — مقرَّب فرشته — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 612.** Muqtazaa — مقتضا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 613.** Murji'ah — مرجئه — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 614.** Murtad — مرتد — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 615.** Murtakib — مرتكب — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 616.** Musaawaat — مساوات — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 617.** Musakhkhar — مسخر — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 618.** Musannif — مصنف — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 619.** Mushaabahat — مشابهت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 620.** Mushaabeh — مشابه — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 621.** Mushaahidah — مشاهدہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 622.** Mushabbih — مشبہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 623.** Mushrik — مشرک — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.

624. Mushrikeen — مشركين — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
625. Mushtaq — مشتق — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
626. Musnad — مسند — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
627. Mustaghni — مستغنى — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
628. Mustanad — مستند — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
629. Mustaqbil — مستقل — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
630. Mustasna — مستثنى — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
631. Mustawi — مستوى — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
632. Mutaabiq — مطابق — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
633. Mutaabi'ah — متابعت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
634. Mutaa'alliq — متعلق — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
635. Mutahed — متحد — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
636. Mutalaashi-e-Haq — متلاشى حق — Haq _ Truth.
637. Mutawaatir — متواتر — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.

638. Muta'wweel — مأوّل — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
639. Mutlaqan — مطلقاً — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
640. Muttabi' — متبّع — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
641. Muttabi'een — متّبِعِين — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
642. Muttafiq — متفق — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
643. Muttaqi — متقى — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
644. Muttassif — متّصف — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
645. Muzayyan — مزّين — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
646. Muḥāsabah — محاسبه — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
647. Mu'aamlaat — معاملات — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
648. Mu'allaq — معلّق — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
649. Mu'attal — معطل — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
650. Mu'attillah — معطله — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
651. Mu'ayyan hissa — متعيّن حصه — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.

652. Mu'jizaat — معجزات — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
653. Mu'tabar marwiyyat — معتبر مرویات — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
654. Mu'tadil — معتدل — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
655. Mu'taq — مُعْتَق — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
656. Mu'taqid — معتقد — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
657. Mu'tazilah — معتزله — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
658. Na-farmaani — نافرمانی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
659. Na-jaiz — ناجائز — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
660. Naamah-e-A'maal — نامہ اعمال — Record _ Record.
661. Naaqis fehm — ناقص فہم — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
662. Naasir — ناصر — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
663. Naasir-o-Madadgaar — ناصر و مددگار — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
664. Naaziba cheez — نامناسب چیز — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
665. Naazil shudah wahi — نازل شدہ وحی — Wahi _ Revelation.
666. Naazil-shudah — نازل شدہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.

667. Nad (shareek) — نَدَّ (شَرِيك) — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
668. Nadaamat — نَدَامَت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
669. Nafarmaani — نَافَرْمَانِي — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
670. Nafaz — نَفَاز — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
671. Nafi — نَفِي — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
672. Nahaj-e-Muhaddiseen — نَهْجِ مَحَدِّثِيْنَ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
673. Naik-o-saaleh — نَيْكِ وَ صَالِحِ — Nek _ Righteous.
674. Najoomee — نَجْوَمِي — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
675. Nakeer — نَكِيْر — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
676. Namaz-e-Kusoof — نَمَازِ كُسُوْفِ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
677. Namoonah — نَمُوْنَه — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
678. Naqdari — نَاقِدْرِي — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
679. Naqis — نَاقِص — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
680. Naql karna — نَقْلِ كَرْنَا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
681. Naql-o-'Aql — نَقْلِ وَ عَقْلِ — Aql _ Reason.

682. Naraazgi — ناراضگی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
683. Nas — نص — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
684. Nasb hona — نصب ہونا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
685. Naseeb — نصیب — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
686. Naseehat — نصیحت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
687. Nashrah — نشرہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
688. Nasir — ناصر — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
689. Nazar-o-Niyaaaz — نظر و نیاز — Nazar aur fikr _ Reflection.
690. Nazeer — نذیر — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
691. Na'imat — نعمت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
692. Neik / Saalih — نیک / صالح — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
693. Neko-kaar — نیکوکار — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
694. Nifaaq — نفاق — Nifaaq _ Hypocrisy.
695. Nifaaq-e-Akbar — نفاق اکبر — Nifaaq _ Hypocrisy.
696. Nifaaq-e-Asghar — نفاق اصغر — Nifaaq _ Hypocrisy.
697. Nijaat — نجات — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs

manual verification.

- 698.** Nisf Sha'baan — نصف شعبان — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 699.** Niza' — نزاع — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 700.** Noor — نور — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 701.** Noor-e-Imaan — نور ایمان — Imaan _ Faith.
- 702.** Noori makhlooq — نوری مخلوق — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 703.** Nujoom — نجوم — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 704.** Numaaindagi — نمائندگی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 705.** Nuqs-o-Izdyaad — نقص و زیادت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 706.** Nuqsaan — نقصان — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 707.** Nushta-e-Taqdeer — نسخه تقدیر — Taqdeer _ Divine decree.
- 708.** Nusoos — نصوص — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 709.** Nusrat — نصرت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 710.** Nuzool — نزول — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 711.** Nuzool-e-'Isa (نزل عیسیٰ علیہ السلام) — ع — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.

712. Nuṣoos — نصوص — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
713. Paabandi — پابندی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
714. Paak-o-saaf — پاک و صاف — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
715. Pairavi — پیروی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
716. Pairu-kaar — پیروکار — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
717. Pairwi — پیروی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
718. Palla bhaari hona — پلڑا بھاری ہونا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
719. Panaah maangna — پناہ مانگنا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
720. Parda-ke-aad — پردے کی آڑ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
721. Peetal ka kada — پیتل کا کڑا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
722. Peeth ke peechhe — پیٹھ کے پیچھے — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
723. Pesh-goi-e-Ghaib — غیب کی پیش گوئی — Ghaib _ Unseen.
724. Peshgoi — پیش گوئی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
725. Pukhta tasdeeq — پختہ تصدیق — Tasdeeq _ Affirmation.
726. Pul-e-Siraat — پل صراط — Raasta _ Path.

727. Pyās — پیاس — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
728. Qaabil-e-Radd — قابل رد — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
729. Qaadir-ul-Kalaam — قادر الکلام — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
730. Qaaim — قائم — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
731. Qaaim-o-daaim — قائم و دائم — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
732. Qaasid Farishta — قاصد فرشته — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
733. Qaazi hona (Sunnat ka) — قاضی ہونا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
734. Qabool — قبول — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
735. Qabr ki aazmaaish — قبر کی آزمائش — Qabr imtihaan _ Grave trial.
736. Qabzah — قبضہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
737. Qadariyyah — قدریہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
738. Qadeem — قدیم — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
739. Qadeemah — قدیمہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
740. Qalam-e-Taqdeer — قلم تقدیر — Taqdeer _ Divine decree.

741. Qalb ki gehraai — قلب کی گہرائی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
742. Qalbi 'Ibaadat — قلبی عبادت — Ibaadat _ Worship.
743. Qaraamita — قرامطہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
744. Qaraar diya — قرار دیا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
745. Qasam — قسم — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
746. Qasdan — قصداً — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
747. Qatl — قتل — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
748. Qat'an baatil — قطعاً باطل — Baatil _ Falsehood.
749. Qawaa'id — قواعد — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
750. Qawaa'id-e-Arba'a — قواعدِ اربعہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
751. Qawaa'id-e-Deen — قواعدِ دین — Deen _ Religion.
752. Qawl-e-Saabit — قولِ ثابت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
753. Qawl-o-fi'l — قول و فعل — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
754. Qawli 'Ibaadat — قولی عبادت — Ibaadat _ Worship.
755. Qayaamat — قیامت — Qayamat _ Resurrection.
756. Qayaamat-e-Kubra — قیامتِ کبریٰ — Qayamat _ Resurrection.

757. Qayood — قيود — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
758. Qazaa — قضاء — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
759. Qilaadah — قلاده — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
760. Qisaas — قصاص — Qisaas _ Retaliation.
761. Qismein — قسمين — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
762. Qitaal — قتال — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
763. Qiyaadat — قيادت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
764. Qiyaamat — قيامت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
765. Qubooliyat — قبوليت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
766. Qubooliyat-e-'Ibaadat — قبوليتِ عبادت — Ibaadat _ Worship.
767. Qudrat-o-Masheeat — قدرت و مشييت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
768. Raaghib hona — راغب ہونا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
769. Raah-e-haq — راه حق — Haq _ Truth.
770. Raahat-o-Aaraam — راحت و آرام — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
771. Raashid — راشد — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.

772. Raasikheen fil-'Ilm — راسخين فى العلم — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
773. Raawi — راوى — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
774. Rabb-ul-'Aalameen — ربّ العالمين — Rabb _ Lord.
775. Rad karna — رد كرنا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
776. Raees — رئيس — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
777. Rafeeq — رفيق — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
778. Rafe' darajaat — رفع درجات — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
779. Rahnumaai — رہنمائى — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
780. Rajm-e-Shayaateen — رجم شياطين — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
781. Raka'aat — ركعات — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
782. Rasool ki mutaabi'at — رسول كى متابعت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
783. Rawaafiz — روافض — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
784. Razaamandi — رضامندى — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
785. Ra'ees — رئيس — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
786. Rehmat se na-umeedi — رحمت سے نااميدى — Ma'ni ki tashreeh

- darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
787. Rehnumaai — رہنمائی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
788. Rijaal — رجال — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
789. Risaalat — رسالت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
790. Riya — ریاء — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
791. Riyaa-kaari — ریاء کاری — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
792. Roo-daād — روداد — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
793. Rooh — روح — Rooh _ Soul.
794. Rooh-ul-Ameen — روح الامین — Rooh _ Soul.
795. Roshan shaaraah — روشن شاہراہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
796. Ruboobiyat — ربوبیت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
797. Ruboobiyyat — ربوبیت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
798. Rujoom — رجوم — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
799. Rukn — رکن — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
800. Ruqyah — رُقِیہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs

manual verification.

- 801.** Ruwaat-e-Hadees — رواة حدیث — Hadees _ Hadith.
- 802.** Ruyat-e-Rabb — رؤیت رب — Rabb _ Lord.
- 803.** Ruy'at-e-Bāri — رؤیت باری — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 804.** Ru'yah — رؤیت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 805.** Saabiqaen Awwaleen — سابقین اولین — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 806.** Saabit-qadmi — ثابت قدمی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 807.** Saahir — ساحر — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 808.** Saaliheen — صالحین — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 809.** Saariq — سارق — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 810.** Sabr — صبر — Sabr _ Patience.
- 811.** Sachi Tawheed — سچی توحید — Tawheed _ Monotheism.
- 812.** Sadd-e-Baab — سدّ باب — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 813.** Safar — سفر — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 814.** Saheeh 'Ilm — صحیح علم — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 815.** Sailaab — سیلاب — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.

816. Sajdah-rez — سجده ریز — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
817. Salaf Saaliheen — سلف صالحین — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
818. Salafi Nuqtah-e-Nazar — سلفی نقطہ نظر — Nazar aur fikr _ Reflection.
819. Samee'-o-Baseer — سمیع و بصیر — Sunne wala dekhne wala _ All-hearing all-seeing.
820. Sanad — سند — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
821. Saqaafat — ثقافت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
822. Sar-e-ataa't-e-kham — سر اطاعتِ خم — Itaat _ Obedience.
823. Sar-nigoon — سرنگون — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
824. Sar-tasleem-e-kham — سر تسلیم خم — Maan lena _ Submission.
825. Sarbara-e-Saltanat — سربراہ سلطنت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
826. Sareeh — صریح — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
827. Sarwat — ثروت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
828. Saum-e-Ramazaan — صوم رمضان — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
829. Seer-haasil guftugu — غیر ضروری بحث — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
830. Sehar — سحر — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs

manual verification.

- 831.** Shaahaab — (شہابِ ٹوٹی ہوئی چنگاری) — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 832.** Shaahid — شہید — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 833.** Shaahraah-e-Mustaqeem — شاہراہِ مستقیم — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 834.** Shaakhein — شاخیں — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 835.** Shaare' — شارع — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 836.** Shaaz — شاذ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 837.** Shafaa'at — شفاعت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 838.** Shafa'at-e-Kubraa — شفاعتِ کبریٰ — Shafaat _ Intercession.
- 839.** Shafa'at-e-'Uzma — شفاعتِ عظمیٰ — Shafaat _ Intercession.
- 840.** Shahaadat — شہادت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 841.** Shahaadatain — شہادتین — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 842.** Shaitani asraar — شیطانی اسرار — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 843.** Shaitanat — شیطنت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 844.** Shak-o-Shubhāt — شک و شبہات — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.

845. Shakk-o-shubhah — شك و شبه — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
846. Sharaabi — شرابی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
847. Sharaf-e-Kalaam — شرف کلام — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
848. Shareek — شریک — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
849. Sharm-o-Hayaa — شرم و حیا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
850. Shart lagana — شرط لگانا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
851. Sharitein — شرطیں — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
852. Shawaahid — شواہد — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
853. Shayaan-e-shaan — شان کے لائق — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
854. Shayaateen — شیاطین — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
855. Sha'bdah-baazi — شعبہ بازی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
856. Shehri Huqooq — شہری حقوق — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
857. Shirk — شرک — Shirk _ Polytheism.
858. Shirk-e-Akbar — شرکِ اکبر — Shirk _ Polytheism.
859. Shirk-e-Asghar — شرکِ اصغر — Shirk _ Polytheism.

860. Shi'a' — (شيعاً فرقى) — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
861. Sho'bah — شعبه — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
862. Shubhaat — شبهات — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
863. Shuhadaa — شهداء — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
864. Shukūk — شكوك — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
865. Shuroot — شروط — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
866. Shu'oor — شعور — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
867. Siddeeqeen — صدّيقين — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
868. Sidq — صدق — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
869. Sifaarishi — سفارشى — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
870. Sifaat — صفات — Sifaat _ Attributes.
871. Sifaat-e-Fi'liyyah — صفاتِ فعليہ — Sifaat _ Attributes.
872. Sifaat-e-Kamaal — صفاتِ كمال — Sifaat _ Attributes.
873. Sifaat-e-Khabariyyah — صفاتِ خبریہ — Sifaat _ Attributes.
874. Sifat-e-Kalām — صفتِ كلام — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
875. Sihar — سحر — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs

- manual verification.
- 876.** Siraaj-e-Munir — سراج منیر — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 877.** Siraat — صراط — Raasta _ Path.
- 878.** Siraat-e-Mustaqeem — صراطِ مستقیم — Raasta _ Path.
- 879.** Siyaasi haadisaat — سیاسی حادثات — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 880.** Siyasi aghraaz — سیاسی اغراض — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 881.** Soor — صور — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 882.** Sudhaar — سدھار / اصلاح — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 883.** Sunnat — سُنَّت — Sunnat _ Sunnah.
- 884.** Supurd — سپرد — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 885.** S'aadatmand — سعادت مند — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 886.** Taa Qayaamat — تاقیامت — Qayamat _ Resurrection.
- 887.** Taabe' — تابع — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 888.** Taaghoot — طاغوت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 889.** Taaifah Mansoorah — طائفہ منصورہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 890.** Taant / Dhaaga — تائنت / دھاگا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _

Meaning needs manual verification.

- 891.** Taareekh — تاريخ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 892.** Taarik-as-Salaah — تارك الصلاة — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 893.** Taaweel — تاويل — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 894.** Taaweelaat-e-Baatilah — باطل تاويلات — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 895.** Taa'eed — تائيد — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 896.** Tafarraqa baazi — تفرقه بازي — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 897.** Tafarrud — تفرد — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 898.** Tafāsīr bisa-nad — تفاسير بالسند — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 899.** Tafreeq — تفریق — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 900.** Tafreeq-e-Deen — تفرقه دين — Deen _ Religion.
- 901.** Tafseel — تفصيل — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 902.** Tafseeli rad — تفصیلی رد — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 903.** Tafseer — تفسير — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 904.** Taftteesh — تفتيش — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning

- needs manual verification.
- 905.** Tahaammul — احاطه / گنجائش — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 906.** Tahqeeq — تحقيق — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 907.** Tahreef — تحريف — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 908.** Taiz chalna — تيز چلنا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 909.** Tajaawuz — تجاوز — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 910.** Takabbur — تكبر — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 911.** Takalluf — تكلف — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 912.** Takallum — تكلم — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 913.** Takfeer — تكفير — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 914.** Takhfeef-e-'Azaab — تخفيف عذاب — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 915.** Takhsees — تخصيص — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 916.** Takleef — تكييف — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 917.** Takmeel-e-Deen — تكميل دين — Deen _ Religion.
- 918.** Takraao — تڪراو — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning

- needs manual verification.
- 919.** Takreem — تَكْرِيم — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 920.** Takyeef — تَكْيِيف — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 921.** Takzeeb — تَكْذِيب — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 922.** Talaash-e-Ghayb — تَلَاَشْ غَيْب — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 923.** Talwaar — تَلْوَار — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 924.** Tamassuk — تَمَسِّك — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 925.** Tamseel — تَمَثِيل — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 926.** Tanaffus — تَنْفُّس — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 927.** Tanzeeh — تَنْزِيَه — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 928.** Tanzeel — تَنْزِيل — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 929.** Taqaaza-e-Asmaa — اَسْمَاءُ كَا تَقَاَضَا — Naam _ Names.
- 930.** Taqaaze — تَقَاَضَا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 931.** Taqarrub — تَقَرُّب — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 932.** Taqdeer — تَقْدِير — Taqdeer _ Divine decree.

933. Taqdeer-e-Ilahi — تقدیر الہی — Taqdeer _ Divine decree.
934. Taqdeer-e-Kooni — تقدیر کونی — Taqdeer _ Divine decree.
935. Taqdeer-e-Mubram — تقدیر مُبرَم — Taqdeer _ Divine decree.
936. Taqwa — تقویٰ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
937. Tar-o-taazgi — تازگی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
938. Taraazu — ترازو — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
939. Taraddud — تردد — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
940. Tardeed — تردید — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
941. Tareef — تعریف — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
942. Tareekh-e-Wafaat — تاریخ وفات — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
943. Tarjumah — ترجمہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
944. Tarteeb — ترتیب — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
945. Tarteeb-e-Fazilat — ترتیب فضیلت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
946. Tasarruf — تصرف — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
947. Tasarrufaat — تصرفات — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.

948. Tasbeeh — تسبيح — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
949. Tasdeeq — تصديق — Tasdeeq _ Affirmation.
950. Tasdeeq-e-Qalb — تصديق قلب — Tasdeeq _ Affirmation.
951. Taseer — تاثير — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
952. Tashbeeh — تشبيه — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
953. Tashbeeh-o-Ta'teel — تشبيه و تعطيل — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
954. Tashkeek — تشكيك — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
955. Tashābuh al-Qur'an — تشابه القرآن — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
956. Tasneefaat — تصنيفات — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
957. Taubah — توبه — Tauba _ Repentance.
958. Tawheed — توحيد — Tawheed _ Monotheism.
959. Tawheed-e-Ruboobiyat — توحيد ربوبيت — Tawheed _ Monotheism.
960. Tawheed-e-Uloohiyat — توحيد الوهيت — Tawheed _ Monotheism.
961. Tawheed-ul-Asmaa o Sifaat — توحيد الاسماء و الصفات — Tawheed naam sifaat _ Monotheism names attributes.
962. Tauzeeh — توضيح — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
963. Tawakkul — توكل — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.

964. Tawassut — توَسَّطَ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
965. Tawfeeq — تَوَفَّقَ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
966. Tawheed-e-Baari — تَوْحِيدِ بَارِي — Tawheed _ Monotheism.
967. Ta'addi — تَعَدَّى — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
968. Ta'alluq — تَعْلُقَ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
969. Ta'ammul — تَعَمَّلَ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
970. Ta'assub — تَعَصَّبَ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
971. Ta'a'ruḍ — تَعَارَضَ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
972. Ta'bedaar — فَرَمَانَ بَرْدَارَ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
973. Ta'jjub — تَعَجَّبَ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
974. Ta'leef — تَالِيفَ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
975. Ta'leeqaat — تَعْلِيقَاتَ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
976. Ta'reef — تَعْرِيفَ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
977. Ta'rruf — تَعَارَفَ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
978. Ta'teel — تَعَطَّلَ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs

manual verification.

- 979.** Ta'weez — تعويد — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 980.** Ta'yyun — تعين — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 981.** Ta'āwul / Ta'weel — تأول / تاويل — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 982.** Ta'seer — تاثير — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 983.** Tehqeeq — تحقيق — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 984.** Tehreef — تحريف — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 985.** Thikaana — ثهكانا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 986.** Tilaawat — تلاوت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 987.** Tilism — طلسم — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 988.** Tirah / Tiyarah — طيره — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 989.** Tiwalah — توله — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 990.** Tool-o-'Arz — طول و عرض — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 991.** Tulu'-e-Shams min-al-Maghrib — طلوع شمس من المغرب — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 992.** Turooq — طرق — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs

manual verification.

- 993.** Uchakna / Nahbah — نهب / أُحْكِنَا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 994.** Uchhaal lena — اجهال لينا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 995.** Ujrat — اجرت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 996.** Ukhuwat-e-Imaani — أُخُوْت ايمانى — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 997.** Uktaana — اُكْتَانَا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 998.** Uloohiyat — الوهيت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 999.** Ulul-'Azm — أولوالعزم — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1000.** Umeedein baandhna — اميديس باندهنا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1001.** Ummat — امت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1002.** Urooj — عروج — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1003.** Usool — اصول — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1004.** Usool-e-Salaasah — اصول ثلاثه — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1005.** Usool-us-Sunnah — اصول السنة — Sunnat _ Sunnah.
- 1006.** Usul — اصول — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs

manual verification.

- 1007.** Waajib — واجب — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1008.** Waajibaat — واجبات — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1009.** Waarid — وارد — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1010.** Waazeh — واضح — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1011.** Wafaat — وفات — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1012.** Wahdaaniyat — وحدانیت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1013.** Wahdat — وحدت — Yagangi _ Unity.
- 1014.** Wahi — وحی — Wahi _ Revelation.
- 1015.** Wahi-e-Shaitani — شیطانی وحی — Wahi _ Revelation.
- 1016.** Wahm-o-Fikr — وهم و فکر — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1017.** Wahy — وحی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1018.** Wali vs Rasool (Afzaliyyat) — ولی بمقابلہ رسول (افضلیت) — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1019.** Waliyyullah — ولی اللہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1020.** Wasiyyat — وصیت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1021.** Waswasa — وسوسہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning

- needs manual verification.
- 1022.** Wa'az-e-Ilahi — وعظ الہی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1023.** Wa'da khilaafi — وعده خلافی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1024.** Wilaadat — ولادت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1025.** Wilāadat — ولادت — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1026.** Wujood — وجود — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1027.** WujooH — وجوہ — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1028.** Wuqu' — وقوع — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1029.** Yaksoo — یکسو — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1030.** Yakta — یکتا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1031.** Yaqeen — یقین — Yaqeen _ Certainty.
- 1032.** Yaqeen-e-Qalb — یقین قلب — Yaqeen _ Certainty.
- 1033.** Zaahiri aur Baatini — ظاہری اور باطنی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1034.** Zaalimeen — ظالمین — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1035.** Zaani — زانی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.

- 1036.** Zaleel — ذليل — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1037.** Zamm-ul-Kalaam — ذم الكلام — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1038.** Zanaadiqah — زنادقه — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1039.** Zariy'a — ذريعه — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1040.** Zariy'e — ذريعه — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1041.** Zawaal-pazeer — زوال پذير — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1042.** Zayen karna — سنوارنا — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1043.** Za'eef — ضعيف — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1044.** Zibah — ذبح — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1045.** Zidd — ضد — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1046.** Ziinat-e-Aasmaan — زينت آسمان — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1047.** Zikr — نكر — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1048.** Zimmiyon — ذميون — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning needs manual verification.
- 1049.** Ziya-e-Islam — ضيائے اسلام — Islam _ Islam.
- 1050.** Ziyaadati — زيادتی — Ma'ni ki tashreeh darkaar _ Meaning