

KITABUT TAWHEED

Taaleef
Muhammad bin 'Abdul Wahhaab

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Tauhid tamaam ibaadaat ki buniyaad hai

Irshaade Rabbaani hai:

"aur Maine jinnon aur insaanon ko sirf isliye paida kiya hai ki wah meri bandagi karen. " (Surah az-Zaariyaat: 56)

Phir farmaya:

Aur humne har ummat mein Rasool bheja ki sirf Allaah ki bandagi karo aur taaghoot (ki bandagi) se bacho. (Surah an-Nahl: 36)

Neez irshaade baari ta'aala hai:

"aur tere rab ne faisla kar diya hai ki tum sirf usi (Allaah) ki bandagi karo aur waalidain ke saath husne sulook karo." (Surah al-Israa: 23)

Aur jaisa ki Allaah jalla shanahu ne farmaya:

"aur tum sab Allaah ki bandagi karo aur uske saath kisi ko shareek naa thahrao. " (Surah an-Nisaa: 36)

Ek aur jagah par Allaah Rabbul izzat ne yoon farmaya hai:

قُلْ تَعَالَوْا ٱتْلُمَا حَرَّمَ رَبُّكُمْ عَلَيْكُمْ اللَّا تُشْرِكُوا بِهِ شَيْئًا

"(ae Muhammad ﷺ!) kah dijiye ki aao mein tumhen wah chizen padh kar sunaaoon, jo tumhare rab ne tum par haraam ki hain (wah yeh) ki tum uske saath kisi ko shareek naa thahrao." (Surah al-Anaam: 151)

'Abdullah bin Mas'ood raziyallaahu 'anhu farmate hain ki jo shakhs Nabi ki sar ba-muhar wasiyyat mulahiza karna chaahta hai to wah Allaah ta'aala ka yeh farman padh le:

صِرَاطِي مُسْتَقِيًا فَاتَّبِعُوْهُ وَ لَا تَتَّبِعُوا السُّبُلَ فَتَفَرَّقَ بِكُمْ عَنَ سَبِيلِهُ ذَٰلِكُمْ وَصَّلَكُمْ بِهُلَعَلَّكُمْ تَتَّقُونَ ۞ سَبِيلِهُ ذَٰلِكُمْ وَصَّلَكُمْ بِهُلَعَلَّكُمْ تَتَّقُونَ ۞

"(ae Muhammad ﷺ!) kah dijiye ki aao mein tumhen wah chizen padh kar sunaaoon, jo tumhare rab ne tum par haraam ki hain. Yeh ki tum uske saath kisi ko shareek naa thahrao. Aur (maa baap se bad-sulooki naa karna balki) apne waalidain ke saath husne sulook karo. Aur apni aulaad ko muflisi ke dar se gatl naa karo (kyunki) hum tumhen bhi rizg dete hain aur unhen bhi. Aur tum be-hayaai ke kamon ke zaahir hon yaa poshidaa, qarib naa jaana. Aur jiska qatl Allaah ne haraam thahraya hai, use qatl naa karo, magar haq (aur jaiz tariqe) ke saath. Us (Allaah) ne tumhen in baaton ki hidaayat ki hai, taaki tum aqal se kam ho. Aur tum yateem ke maal ke qarib bhi naa jao, magar aise tariqe se jo intihai bahtareen aur pasandidah ho, yahaan tak ki wah jawaani ko pahunch jae. Aur insaaf ke saath naap taul pura pura karo. (be-insaafee naa karo), hum kisi jan ko uski wusat se badh kar mukallaf nahin banate. Aur jab baat karo to insaaf ki kaho, khwaah wah (tumhara) rishtedaar hi ho. (jhukao se kam naa lo) aur Allaah ke ahed ko pura karo. (bad ahdi naa karo) us (Allaah) ne tumhen in baaton ki hidaayat ki hai, shaayad ki tum nasihat qubool karo aur beshak yahi mera sidhaa raasta hai, tum isi par chalo aur doosre raaston par naa chalna, ki wah (raaste) tumhen Allaah

ki raah se door kar denge. Us (Allaah) ne tumhen is baat ki hidaayat ki hai, taaki tum parhezgaar bano." (Surah al-Anaam: 153)

Isnaaduhu Hasan: sunan at-Tirmizi, Abwaabut tafsir al-Qur'aan 'an Rasoolullah ﷺ, (J.5 S.155 H:3070) wa Mu'jamul Ausat lit-Tabraani: 2/43 Raqamul Hadees: 1208, wa Ibn Abee Hatim fee Tafseerihi: 5, raqam: 8065.

Tambeeh: is Hadees ko zaeef kahna durust nahin. Dekhen zameemah No.1.

Aur Mu'aaz bin Jabal raziyallaahu 'anhu ka bayaan hai ki ek dafa mein Nabi ﷺ ke peechhe gadhe par sawaar tha ki aap ne mujh se farmaya:

يَامُعَاذُ! هَلْ تَلْرِي حَقَّ اللهِ عَلَى الْعِبَادِةِ وَمَا حَقَّ اللهِ عَلَى الْعِبَادِ عَلَى اللهِ عَلَى الْعِبَادِ أَنْ يَعْبُلُوهُ وَلَا اللهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ ، قَالَ: فَإِنَّ حَقَّ اللهِ عَلَى الْعِبَادِ أَنْ يَعْبُلُوهُ وَلَا يُشْرِكُوا بِهِ شَيْعًا ، وَحَقَّ الْعِبَادِ عَلَى اللهِ أَنْ لَا يُعَنِّبُ مَنْ لَا يُشْرِكُوا بِهِ شَيْعًا ، وَحَقَّ الْعِبَادِ عَلَى اللهِ أَنْ لَا يُعَنِّبُ مَنْ لَا يُشْرِكُوا بِهِ شَيْعًا ، وَحَقَّ الْعِبَادِ عَلَى اللهِ أَنْ لِللهِ أَنْ لَا يُعَنِّبُ مَنْ لَا يُشْرِكُوا بِهِ شَيْعًا ، فَقُلْتُ : يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَفَلَا أَبْشِرُ النَّاسَ ؟ قَالَ: لَا تُبَشِّرُ هُمْ فَيَتَكِلُوا))

"ae Mu'aaz! kya tum jante ho ki Allaah ta'aala ka bandon par aur bandon ka Allaah ta'aala par kya haq hai?" (Mu'aaz raziyallaahu 'anhu kahte hain) Maine kaha: "Allaah ta'aala aur uske Rasool hi bahtar jante hain." aap an hag hai ki wah sirf usi ki 'ibaadat karen aur uske saath kisi ko shareek naa thahraaen aur bandon ka Allaah ta'aala par haq yeh hai ki jo bandah shirk ka murtakib naa ho wah use 'azaab naa de." (Mu'aaz raziyallaahu

'anhu) kahte hain: Maine kaha: "yaa Rasoolullah (ﷺ)! (ijazat ho to) logon ko yeh khushkhabri suna doon? aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "nahin aisa naa ho ki wah isi par bharosa karke baith jayen (aur 'amal karna chhod den)."

Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitaabul jihaad was Siyar, J. 4, S. 29, Hadees Number 2856, 5667, 6500. Wa Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabul Imaan, J. 1 S. 43, Hadees Number 30, doosra nuskha, Hadees Number 48.

- Jinn wa Ins ki takhleeq mein Allaah ta'aala ki hikmat karfarma hai.
- 'Ibaadat se asl muraad Tauhid hai, kyunki Jumla Ambiya aur unki ummaton ke darmiyaan yahi baat mutanaza thi.
- Jo shakhs Tauhid par karband nahin, usne Allaah ta'aala ki 'ibaadat hi nahin ki aur Surah "al-kafiroon" ki aayat " aur jinki tum parastish karte ho mein unki parastish karne wala nahin hoon " ka mafhoom bhi yahi hai.
- Ambiya wa rusul ki be-sat mein hikmat karfarma thi.
- Allaah ta'aala ki taraf se har ummat ki hidaayat ke liye Rasool bheje gaye.
- Tamaam Ambiya ka deen ya'ni unki da'wat ka mahwar aur markazi nuktaa sirf Tauhid tha.
- Ek bada masalaa yeh bhi ma'loom huwa ki taaghoot ka radd aur uska inkar kiye baghair Allaah ta'aala ki

'ibaadat (bandagi) mumkin hi nahin. Aur isi ma'naa mein Allaah ka yeh farmaan hai:

"so jo shakhs taaghoot ka inkar kare aur Allaah ta'aala par imaan laaye, darhaqiqat usne aisi mazboot rassi ko tham liya hai jo tootne waali nahin hai." (Surah al-Baqrah: 256)

- "Taaghoot" har us chiz ko kahte hain jiski Allaah ta'aala ke siwa 'ibaadat ki jae.
- Yeh bhi ma'loom huwa ki salafe Sawlihin ke nazdiq Soorahe An'aam ki mazkoorah teen muhkam aayat ki kis qadr ahmiyyat aur azmat thi. Inmen Allaah ta'aala ki taraf se bandon ko dus ahkam aur hidaayat di gayi hain. Inmen se awwaleen hidaayat "shirk se mumaaniat" ki hai.
- Soorahe Bani Israail (al-Israa) ki muhkam aayat mein aththaraa masaail bayaan huye hain, jinka aaghaaz in alfaaz se hota hai:

لَا تَجْعَلُ مَعَ اللهِ إِلهَا اخْرَ فَتَقْعُكُ مَنْ مُوْمًا هَٰذُنُولُانَ

"Allaah ta'aala ke saath koi aur ma'bood naa banana Warna zalil aur be-yaar wa madadgaar hokar baith rahoge." (al-Israa: 22)

ya'ni in masaail mein sab se pahle Tauhid kaa bayaan hai aur sab se aakhir mein bhi Tauhid hi ka zikr hai:

وَلَا تَجْعَلُ مَعَ اللهِ الهَا اخرَ فَتُلْفي فِي جَهَتَّمَ مَلُومًا مَّلُ حُورًا ٥

"aur Allaah ta'aala ke saath koi doosra ma'bood naa bana lena ki (aisa karne se) malaamat zadaa aur (Allaah ke darbar se) raandaa bana kar jahannam mein daal diye jaoge." (Surah al-Israa: 39)

Allaah ta'aala ne hamen in masaail ki ahmiyyat par Tambeeh karte huye irshaad farmaya:

"yeh un daanaai ki baaton mein se hain jo aap ke rab ne aap ki taraf wahy ki hain." (Surah al-Israa: 39)

 Sooratun Nisaa ki wah aayat jo huqooqe ashrah ki aayat kahlaati hai, ka aaghaaz bhi Allaah ne apne (Tauhid bhare) in alfaaz se kiya hai:

"aur Allaah ta'aala ki bandagi karo aur uske saath kisi ko shareek naa thahrao." (Surah an-Nisaa: 36)

 Ismein Rasoolullah ki us wasiyyat ki taraf bhi tawajjah dilaai gayi hai jo aap ne wafaat ke waqt farmai thi.

- Humare ya'ni bandon ke zimme Allaah ta'aala ka kya haq hai?
- Bande jab Allaah ta'aala ka haq adaa karen to unka Allaah ta'aala par kya haq hai?
- Hadise mazkoorah se yeh bhi pata chalaa ki ismein mazkoor masale ka aksar Sahabah raziyallaahu 'anhum ko 'ilm naa tha.
- Kisi maslihat ke peshe nazar kitmaane 'ilm ('ilm ko chupaye rakhna) jaiz hai.
- Kisi musalman ko aisi khabar dena mustahab hai jis se wah khush ho.
- Allaah ta'aala ki rahmat ki wusat par bharosa karke 'amal tark karne se Darna chaahiye.
- Agar masool ko kisi baat ka 'ilm naa ho to uske mutalliq "Allaahu wa Rasooluhu a'lam" (ya'ni Allaah aur uske Rasool bahtar jante hain) kahe.
- Kisi ko 'ilm sikhana aur kisi ko mahroom rakhna bhi jaiz hai.
- Is Hadees se Nabi-e-Akram ki tawaazo wa inkisaari ka bhi pata chalta hai ki aap ijaleelul qadr hone ke bawajood gadhe par sawaar huye aur apne peechhe ek doosre shakhs ko bhi sawaar kiya.
- Sawaari par apne peechhe kisi doosre ko bitha lena jaiz hai.

- Is Hadees se Mu'aaz bin Jabal raziyallaahu 'anhu ki fazeelat bhi waazeh hoti hai.
- Is Hadees se masalaa Tauhid ki azmat ka bhi pata chalta hai.

Tauhid ki fazeelat aur isse gunaahon ke mitne ka bayaan

Irshaade Rabbaani hai:

"aur jo log imaan laaye aur apne imaan ko zulm (shirk) se aaloodah nahin kiya, unke liye aman hai aur wahi raahe raast par hain." (Surah al-Anaam: 82)

Aur Ubaadah bin Saamit raziyallaahu 'anhu se riwaayat hai ki Rasoolullah ﷺ ne irshaad farmaya:

وَرَسُولُهُ، وَأَنَّ عُبَالُهُ وَحَلَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ ، وَأَنَّ مُحَبَّدًا عَبَلُهُ وَكُلِهُ وَكُلِهُ اللهُ وَحَلَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ ، وَأَنَّ عَبَلُا اللهُ وَكُلِهُ اللهُ وَكُلِهُ اللهُ الْجُنَّةُ عَلَىٰ مَا كَانَ مِنَ الْعَبَلِ)) وَرَسُولُهُ وَكُلِهَ اللهُ الْجُنَّةُ عَلَىٰ مَا كَانَ مِنَ الْعَبَلِ)) مِنْهُ، وَالْجَنَّةُ حَقَّى، وَالنَّارُ حَقَّى، أَذْخَلَهُ اللهُ الْجُنَّةُ عَلَىٰ مَا كَانَ مِنَ الْعَبَلِ)) مِنْهُ، وَالْجَنَّةُ حَقَّى، وَالنَّارُ حَقَّى، أَذْخَلَهُ اللهُ الْجُنَّةُ عَلَىٰ مَا كَانَ مِنَ الْعَبَلِ) مِنْهُ وَالنَّارُ حَقَّى، أَذْخَلَهُ اللهُ الْجُنَّةُ عَلَىٰ مَا كَانَ مِنَ الْعَبَلِ) وَمِنْهُ اللهُ اللهُ وَكُلِهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ وَكُلِهُ اللهُ اللهُ

Saheeh al-Bukhari, Ahaadis al-Ambiya salwaatullaahi alaihim, qauluhu: yaa Ahlul kitaab laa taghloo fee deenakum, J. 4, S. 165, Hadees Number 3435. Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabul Imaan, J. 1 S. 42, Hadees Number 28 doosra nuskha, Hadees Number 46.

Aur (jo shakhs is baat ki bhi gawaahi de ki) Jannat aur jahannam barhaq hain. To aise shakhs ko Allaah ta'aala (baharhaal) Jannat mein dakhil karega, khwaah uske a'amaal kaise hi hon."

Aur Sahihain hi mein Itbaan raziyallaahu 'anhu se riwaayat hai ki Nabi se ne irshaad farmaya:

Allaah ta'aala aise shakhs ko jo mahaz razae ilaahi ke liye "laa ilaa-h illallaah" ka iqraar kare, Dozakh par haraam kar deta hai.

Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitaabus salaah, J. 1 S. 92 Hadees: 425, 1186, 5401, 6423, 6938. Wa Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabul masaajid wa Mawaazius Salaah, J. 2 S. 126 Hadees: 33 doosra Nuskha H: 263.

Abu Sa`eed Khudri raziyallaahu 'anhu se riwaayat hai ki Rasoolullah ﷺ ne farmaya:

"Moosa 'alaihis salaam ne Allaah ta'aala se arz ki, ae mere parwardigar! mujhe koi aisa zikr bataayen jis se mein tujhe yaad karoon aur uske zariye se tujhe pukarta rahoon. Allaah ta'aala ne farmaya: ae Moosa! "laa ilaa-h illallaah" padha karo. Hazrat Moosa ne kaha: ae mere rab! yeh kalima to tere sab bande padhte hain. Allaah ta'aala ne farmaya: ae Moosa! agar saaton aasmaan aur unki makhlooq bajuz mere aur saaton zameenen taraazoo ke ek palday mein hon aur "laa ilaa-h illallaah" doosre palday mein ho to "laa ilaa-h illallaah" in sab se wazni hoga."

Is ko Ibn Hibbaan ne apni Saheeh zikri sawaal KaleeMullah Rabbah, J. 14 S. 102 Hadees: 6218. Haakim ne al-Mustadrak, Kitaabud Du'aa wat Takbeer... 18, Hadees: 1979 waghairah ne riwaayat kiya hai.

Yeh Hadees Moosa 'alaihis salaam ke waaqiye ke saath zaeef hai magar laa ilaa-h illallaah ki yeh fazeelat apne shawahid ke saath Saheeh hai. Tafsil ke liye dekhen zameemah Number 2.

Aur sunan Tirmizi mein Hasan sanad ke saath Anas bin Maalik raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki Maine Rasoolullah ko yeh farmate suna ki Allaah ta'aala ne irshaad farmaya:

"ae Ibn Aadam! agar tu mere paas zameen bhar kar gunaah laaye, phir is haal mein tu mujh se mulaaqaat kare ki tu mere saath kisi ko shareek naa thahraata ho to mein isi qadr teri taraf maghfirat wa bakhshish lekar aaoon."

Yeh Hadees Saheeh hai. Rawaahut Tirmizi, Kitaabud Da'waat 'an Rasoolullah , J. 5 S. 509, Hadees Number 3540, Hasanahut Tirmizi wa sahhahul Albaani, takhreej Mishkaatul Masaabeeh 4336. as-Saheehah 127, 128. Is Hadees par kalaam ke jawaab ke liye dekhen zameemah Number 3.

- In Ahaadis se ma'loom huwa ki Allaah ta'aala ka fazl bahut wasi' hai.
- Allaah ta'aala ke haan Tauhid kaa sawaab bahut ziyadah hai.
- Tauhid kaa 'aqeedah sawaab ke saath saath gunaahon ka kaffaaraa bhi hai.
- Surah An'aam ki aayat: 82 ki tafsir bhi waazeh hui ki ismein "zulm" se muraad "shirk" hai.
- Hadise Ubaadah raziyallaahu 'anhu mein paanch umoor mazkoor hain, in par ghaur kiya jae ki inmen sare fahrist shirk naa karna hai.
- Hadise Ubaadah aur Hadise Itbaan raziyallaahu 'anhuma donon ko jamaa karen to in se "laa ilaah illallaah" ka ma'naa mazeed waazeh ho jata hai aur jo log is dhoke mein mubtila hain (ki mahaz zabaan se kalima Tauhid kaa iqraar nijat ke liye Kafi hai) unki ghalati bhi waazeh ho jati hai.
- Itbaan raziyallaahu 'anhu ki Hadees mein mazkoor shart bhi qaabile tawajjah hai.
- Ambiyae kiraam 'Alaihimus salaam bhi is kalima ki fazeelat maan-ne ke muhtaaj the.
- Yeh amr bhi qaabile ghaur hai ki kalima "laa ilaah illallaah" tamaam aasmaanon aur zameenon se wazni

aur bhaari hone ke bawajood bahut se kalima go logon ke taraazoo halke honge.

- Ismein yeh saraahat bhi hai ki aasmaanon ki tarah zameenen bhi saat hain.
- Aasmaanon aur zameenon mein makhlooq aabaad hai.
- Allaah ta'aala ke bhi ausaaf (sifaat) hain, jabki Ashaa'araa ka 'aqeedah iske bar'aks hai (ki wah Allaah ta'aala ki ba'z sifaat ka inkar karte hain.)
- Jab aap Anas raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi Hadees ko achchi tarah samajh lenge to aap ko ma'loom hoga ki Itbaan raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi Hadees ke in alfaaz:

ki jo shakhs mahaz razae ilaahi ki khatir kalima "laa ilaah illallaah" ka iqraar kar le to Allaah ta'aala use Dozakh par haraam kar deta hai."

Se shirk ko chhod dena muraad hai, mahaz zabaan se kalima padh lena nijat ke liye Kafi nahin.

- Yeh baat bhi qaabile ghaur hai ki is Hadees mein Muhammad aur 'Eesaa 'alaihis salaam donon ko Allaah ta'aala ke bande aur Rasool kaha gaya hai.
- Yeh baat bhi qaabile pahchaan hai ki (har chiz Allaah ta'aala ke hukm se paida hone ki wajah se uska

kalima hai) taaham yahaan khusoosi taur par 'Eesaa 'alaihis salaam ko " Allaah ta'aala ka kalima " kaha gaya hai.

- (agarcha rooh, Allaah ta'aala ki makhlooq hai, taaham) 'Eesaa 'alaihis salaam ke mutalliq khusoosi taur par ma'loom huwa ki unhen Allaah ta'aala ki rooh qaraar diya gaya hai.
- Jannat aur jahannam par imaan laane ki (ahmiyyat aur) fazeelat bhi ma'loom hoti hai.
- Is tafsil se Ubaadah raziyallaahu 'anhu ki Hadees mein (('alaa maa kan minal 'amali)) ka ma'naa bhi mutayyan ho jata hai ki (insaan ke Jannat mein jane ke liye uska "sahibe Tauhid "hona shart hai.)
- Qiyaamat ke roz a'amaal taulne ke liye jo meezaan qaaim ki jaegi, uske bhi do palday hain.
- Is Hadees mein Allaah ta'aala ke liye "al wajha" ka lafz istimaal huwa hai, ki jiska ma'naa "chahra" hai. (ya'ni yeh imaan laana zaroori hai ki Allaah ta'aala ka chahra hai, albattah {laisa ka misli shaiun} ki roo se hum uski kaifiyyat samajhne se qaasir hain.

Tauhid ke tamaam taqaazon ko pura karne wala shakhs bilaa Hisaab Jannat mein jaega

Irshaade ilaahi hai:

"Beshak Ibraahim (logon ke liye) peshwa, Allaah ta'aala ke farmanbardaar aur yaksoo the, wah mushrikin mein se nahin the." (Surah an-Nahl: 120)

Neez irshaad hai:

"aur (ahle imaan wah hain) jo apne rab ke saath (kisi ko) shareek nahin thahraate." (Surah al-Mominoon: 59)

Husain bin 'Abdur Rahmaan raziyallaahu 'anhu kahte hain ki mein (ek dafa) Sa`eed bin Jubair rahimahullaah ke paas haazir tha ki unhone kaha "guzishtaa raat tootne wala sitaaraa tum mein se kis ne dekha?" to Maine kaha: "Maine, phir saath hi yeh bhi kah diya ki mein us waqt Namaaz mein mashghool nahin tha, balki mujhe kisi chiz ne das liya tha", Sa`eed bin Jubair rahimahullaah ne poochha: to phir tumne kya kiya? Maine kaha: "Maine dum kiya tha." Unhone mujhe se phir poochha: tumne aisa kyun kiya? to Maine jawaab mein kaha ki hamen Sha'bi rahimahullaah ne ek Hadees bayaan ki hai, iski

bina par Maine dum kiya tha. Sa'eed bin Jubair rahimahullaah ne phir sawaal kar diya: "Sha'bi rahimahullaah ne tumhen kya bayaan kiya tha? " Maine jawaab diya ki unhone hamen Buraidah bin Hasib raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi ek Hadees bayaan ki ki

"nazar-e-bad aur kisi zahreeli chiz ke katane ke siwa kisi aur soorat mein dum nahin."

Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitabut Tibb, J. 7, S. 126, Hadees: 5705, 5752, 6541. Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabul Imaan, J. 1, S. 37, Hadees: 220, doosra nuskha: 374. Muallif ne yahaan Muslim ke hi alfaaz naql kiye hain.

Wazahat: ... Muslim ki riwaayat mein laa yarqoona lafz ki zyaadati hai jo ki baqaul Shaikhul Islaam Ibn Taimiyah rahimahullaah ke shaaz hai. Majmoo' Fataawa: 1/182 aur iqtizaa as-siraatal mustaqeem: 2/827-828.

yeh sun kar Sa`eed bin Jubair rahimahullaah ne kaha: jisne jo suna, phir us par 'amal kiya, usne bahut hi achcha kiya. Albattah hamen Ibn 'Abbaas raziyallaahu 'anhuma ne nabiye Akram ki yeh Hadees sunai.

((عُرِضَتُ عَلَىّ الْأُمُمُ، فَرَأَيْتُ النَّبِيّ وَمَعَهُ الرَّهُطُ، وَالنَّبِيّ وَمَعَهُ الرَّجُلُ وَالنَّبِيّ لَيْسَ مَعَهُ أَحَلٌ، إِذْ رُفِعَ لِيُ سَوَادٌ عَظِيْمٌ، فَظَنَنْتُ وَالرَّجُلَانِ، وَالنَّبِيّ لَيْسَ مَعَهُ أَحَلٌ، إِذْ رُفِعَ لِيُ سَوَادٌ عَظِيْمٌ، فَظَنَنْتُ وَالنَّبِيّ لَيْسَ مَعَهُ أَحَلُ، إِذْ رُفِعَ لِيُ سَوَادٌ عَظِيمٌ، أَمَّتِي، فَقِيلَ لِيْ: هٰنَا مُوسَى وَقَوْمُهُ، فَنَظُرُتُ فَإِذَا سَوَادٌ عَظِيمٌ، فَقِيلَ لِيْ: هٰنَا مُوسَى وَقَوْمُهُ، فَنَظُرُتُ فَإِذَا سَوَادٌ عَظِيمٌ، فَقِيلَ لِيْ: هٰنِهِ أُمَّتُكَ، وَمَعَهُمُ سَبْعُونَ أَلَقًا يَّلُخُلُونَ الْجَنَّةُ بِعَيْرِ حِسَابٍ فَقِيلَ لِيْ: هٰنِهِ أُمَّتُكَ، وَمَعَهُمُ سَبْعُونَ أَلَقًا يَّلُخُلُونَ الْجَنَّةُ بِعَيْرِحِسَابٍ وَلَا عَنَابٍ، ثُمَّ مَهَنَ فَلَحَلَ مَنْزِلَهُ فَعَاضَ النَّاسُ فِي أُولِئِكَ، فَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمُ وَلَكَالَةُ مُولَ اللهُ وَاللَّهُ وَقَالَ اللهُ عَنَالَ بَعْضُهُمُ فَلَعَلَّهُمُ النَّاسُ فِي أُولِئِكَ، فَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمُ وَلَكَالَ اللهُ عَنَالَ اللهُ عَنَالَ اللهُ عَنَالَ اللهُ عَنَالَ اللهُ مُ اللّهُ اللهُ اللهُ عَنَالَ اللهُ عَنْ الْ اللهُ عَنْ اللهُ ال

الَّذِينَ وُلِنُوا فِي الْإِسْلَامِ فَلَمْ يُشْرِكُوا بِاللهِ شَيْئًا، وَذَكَرُوا أَشْيَاءً، فَكُرَجَ عَلَيْهِمْ رَسُولُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِمْ رَسُولُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِمْ رَسُولُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِمْ يَتَوَكَّلُونَ ـ هُمْ الَّذِينَ لَا يَسْتَرُقُونَ وَلَا يَكْتَوُونَ وَعَلَى رَبِّهِمْ يَتَوَكَّلُونَ ـ فَقَامَ عُكَّاشَةُ بَنُ هِعُصَنِ يَتَطَيَّرُونَ وَلَا يَكْتَوُونَ وَعَلَى رَبِّهِمْ يَتَوَكَّلُونَ ـ فَقَامَ عُكَاشَةُ بَنُ هِعُصَنِ يَتَطَيَّرُونَ وَلَا يَكْتَوُونَ وَعَلَى رَبِّهِمْ يَتَوَكَّلُونَ ـ فَقَامَ عُكَاشَةُ بَنُ هِعُصَنِ يَتَطَيَّرُونَ وَلَا يَكْتَوُونَ وَعَلَى رَبِّهِمْ يَتَوَكَّلُونَ ـ فَقَامَ عُكَاشَةُ بَنُ هِعُصَنِ فَقَالَ: الْكَالَةُ فَيْ وَعَلَى مِنْهُمْ ، فَقَالَ: اللهَ أَنْ يَجْعَلَنِي مِنْهُمْ ، فَقَالَ: سَبَقَكَ مِنَا عُكَاشَةُ)) فَقَالَ: سَبَقَكَ مِنَا عُكَاشَةُ))

"mere saamne bahut si ummaten pesh ki gayi, Maine dekha ki kisi Nabi ke saath to bahut badi jamaat hai aur kisi ke saath ek do aadami hain. Aur Maine ek Nabi aisa bhi dekha, jiske saath koi ek bhi (ummati) nahin tha. Isi asnaa mein mere saamne ek bahut badi jamaat namoodaar hui, Maine samjha ki yeh meri ummat hai, lekin mujh se kaha gaya ki yeh Moosa 'alaihis salaam aur unki ummat hai. Phir Maine ek aur bahut badi jamaat dekhi, mujhe bataaya gaya ki yeh aap ﷺ ki ummat hai. Aur inmen sattar hazaar afraad aise hain jo baghair hisaab aur baghair 'azaab ke Jannat mein dakhil honge. Itni baat farmane ke baad Nabi-e-Akram 🕮 uththe aur ghar tashreef le gaye. Sahaabaye kiraam raziyallaahu 'anhum un (khush nasib sattar hazaar) afraad ke baare mein qiyaas aaraaiyyaan karne lage. ba'z ne kaha " shaayad yeh wah log hain jo Rasoolullah 🎏 ki sohbat se faizyaab huye hain " aur ba'z ne kaha: "shaayad yeh wah log hain jo (ahde) Islaam mein paida huye aur unhone Allaah ta'aala ke saath kisi ko shareek nahin thahraya. " iske 'ilaawa unhone kuch aur baaten bhi zikr kin. itne mein Nabi ﷺ

tashreef le aae, to Sahabah kiraam raziyallaahu 'anhum ne aap ko apni aaraa se aagah kiya to aap ne farmaya: "yeh wah log hain jo naa dum karwaate hain, yeh (ilaaj ki gharz se) apne jism दाग्रते hain, naa badfaali lete hain aur wah sirf apne parwardigar par hi tawakkul karte hain. "yeh sun kar Ukkashaa bin muhsin raziyallaahu 'anhu khade huye aur arz ki (ae Allaah ke Rasool ।) yeh du'aa farmaen ki Allaah ta'aala mujhe unmein se kar de. "aap ne farmaya: "tu unmein se hai. "iske baad ek doosra shakhs khadaa huwa aur arz ki (ae Allaah ke Rasool ।) mere liye bhi du'aa farmaen ki Allaah ta'aala mujhe bhi unmein se kar de. aap ne farmaya: is (du'aa) mein Ukkashaa (raziyallaahu 'anhu) tum par sabqat le gaya hai."

Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitabut Tibb, H: 5705, 5752. Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabul Imaan, H: 220, wal lafzalahu.

- Yeh ki Tauhid ke baare mein logon ke darjat wa maraatib mukhtalif hain.
- "Tahaqquqe Tauhid" ke matlab ki wazahat hai.
- Allaah ta'aala ne is baat par Ibraahim 'alaihis salaam ki madah wa sataaish farmai hai ki " wah mushrikon mein se nahin the aur unka daaman shirk ki aaloodgi se paak tha."

- Allaah ta'aala ne is baat par auliya kiraam ki bhi madah farmai hai ki wah shirk se bezaar the.
- "dum" aur jism daaghne ke tariqae ilaaj ko tark karna Tauhid kaa a'laa darja hai.
- In ausaaf ka ihaata karna hi darhaqiqat tawakkul hai.
- Isse Sahaabaye kiraam raziyallaahu 'anhum ke 'ilm ki gahraai ka bhi pata chalta hai, ki yeh buland paay maraatib wa manaasib inhen mahaz 'amal ki badaulat haasil huye hain.
- Isse yeh bhi pata chalta hai ki Sahaabaye kiraam raziyallaahu 'anhum khair aur neki ke kamon par kis qadr harees the.
- Isse ummate Muhammadiyah ki fazeelat bhi waazeh hoti hai ki yeh ummat bulandi-e-darjat aur kasrate ta'daad ke lihaaz se tamaam ummaton se bartar aur afzal hai.
- Isse Moosa 'alaihis salaam (aur un) ki ummat ki fazeelat bhi ayaan hoti hai.
- Nabi ke saamne tamaam ummaten pesh ki gayin.
- Har ummat ko apne apne Nabi ke saath alaahidah alaahidah uththeaa jaega.
- Daawate Ambiya ko bil-umoom thode logon ne qubool kiya.

- Jis Nabi ä ki da'wat par ek shakhs bhi imaan naa laaya, wah akela hi aaega.
- Is 'ilm ka faaidah yeh hai ki kasrate ta'daad par maghroor aur qillate ta'daad par pareshaan nahin hona chaahiye.
- Nazar-e-bad aur zahreele janwar ke katay ka dum karna jaiz hai.
- Sa'eed bin Jubair rahimahullaah ke qaul

(قَلُأُ حُسِّنَ مَنِ انْتَهَى إِلَى مَاسَمِعَ)

ya'ni "jisne apni shaneed ke mutabiq 'amal kiya, usne achcha kiya "se salafe Sawlihin ki ilmi gahraai ka pata chalta hai, neez yeh bhi ma'loom huwa ki Pahli Hadees doosri Hadees ke khilaaf nahin.

- Salafe Sawlihin ek doosre ki beja ta'reef wa sataaish se parhez kiya karte the.
- Nabi-e-Akram ka Ukkashaa raziyallaahu 'anhu se yeh farmana ki ((anta minhum)) "ki tu unmein se hai. "aap ke Nabi hone ke dalaail aur nishaaniyon mein se ek daleel aur nishaani hai.
- Is Hadees se Ukkashah raziyallaahu 'anhu ki fazeelat bhi ma'loom hui.
- Isse yeh bhi ma'loom huwa ki (ba-waqte zaroorat tasreeh ki bajae) ishaarah wa kinaaya mein guftagu karna jaiz hai.

• (Ukkashaa raziyallaahu 'anhu ke baad du'aa ki darkhwaast karne waale shakhs ko ahsan andaaz mein bitha dene se yeh baat Saabit hoti hai ki) Nabi-e-Akram a'laa wa ahsan akhlaaq ke Maalik the.

Shirk se darne ka bayaan

Irshaade Rabbaani hai:

"beshak Allaah ta'aala is (gunaah) ko nahin bakhshega ki (kisi ko) uska shareek banaaya jae aur iske siwa aur jis gunaah ko chaahe maaf kar dega. " (Surah an-Nisaa: 48)

Aur Ibraahim khaleelullah 'alaihis salaam ne du'aa ki:

"aur (ae mere rab!) mujhe aur meri aulaad ko buton ki 'ibaadat se bachanaa. " (Surah Ibraahim: 35)

Aur Hadees shareef mein hai:

"mujhe tumhare baare mein sab se ziyadah dar " shirke Asghar " ka hai. aap se poochha gaya: "shirke Asghar " kya hai? aap ne farmaya: "riyaakari."

Isnaaduhu Hasan li-zatihi. Musnad Ahmad, Musnad al-Ansaar, Hadees Mahmood bin Labeed, J. 39, S. 39, Hadees: 23630, 23636. Mu'jamul Kabeer lit-Tabraani, J. 4, S. 253, h. 4301. Wal Baihaqi fee Shu'bal Imaan, J. 9 S. 154, H: 6412. Ibn Hajar ne (Bulooghul Maraam: 440) Isnaaduhu Hasan jabki 'allaamah Albaani ne takhreej Mishkaatul Masaabeeh: 5263 was-Saheehah: 95 mein isnaaduhu jayyid kaha hai.

Aur 'Abdullah bin Mas'ood raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki Rasoolullah ﷺ ne farmaya:

"jis shakhs ko is haal mein maut aae ki wah Allaah ta'aala ke saath kisi doosre (shareek) ko pukarta ho, to wah jahannam rasid hoga."

Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitabut Tafsir, Raqamul-Hadees: 449, 6683.

Jabir raziyallaahu 'anhu riwaayat karte hain ki Rasoolullah ﷺ ne farmaya:

"jo koi is haal mein Allaah se mulaaqaat kare ki wah uske saath kisi ko shareek naa karta ho to wah Jannat mein jaega. Aur jo is haal mein Allaah ta'aala se mile ki wah uske saath kisi ko shareek thahraata ho to wah jahannam rasid hoga."

Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabul Imaan, J. 1, S. 65, H: 92, 93. Doosra nuskha, H: 150, 151-152.

- Shirk se Darna chaahiye.
- "riyaakari" bhi shirk ki ek qasam hai.

- "riyaakari" shirke Asghar hai.
- Nek logon par baaqi gunaah wa ki nisbat " riyaakari " ka ziyadah khataraa hai.
- Jannat aur jahannam (insaan ke) qarib hain.
- Ek hi Hadees mein Jannat aur jahannam ke qarib hone ko ikaththa zikr kiya gaya hai.
- Marte waqt shirk naa karne wala shakhs Jannat mein jaega aur jise shirk karte huye maut aai wah jahannam rasid hoga, agarcha wah bahut bada Aabid wa Zaahid kyun naa ho.
- Ibraahim khaleel 'alaihis salaam ka Allaah ta'aala se apne aur apni aulaad ke liye buton ki 'ibaadat se mahfooz rahne ki du'aa karna, ek bahut bada masalaa hai.
- Ibraahim 'alaihis salaam ne (ya'ni ae mere parwardigar! in buton ne bahut se logon ko gumraah kar diya hai. " kah kar aksaryat ki haalat se ibrat haasil ki hai (ki ae mere parwardigar! mujhe aur meri aulaad ko but parasti se bachanaa) (Surah Ibraahim: 36)
- Imaam Bukhari rahimahullaah ke bayaan ke mutabiq in aayat wa Ahaadis mein kalima "laa ilaa-h illallaah" ki tafsir hai.
- Is baab mein shirk se mahfooz rahne waalon ki fazeelat bhi Saabit hui hai.

"Laa ilaaha illallaah" ki taraf da'wat dena

Irshaade Rabbaani hai:

قُلُ هٰذِهٖ سَبِيْرِي ٓ اَدُعُوۤ اللهِ 7 عَلَى بَصِيۡرَةٍ اَنَاوَمَنِ اتَّبَعَنِي ۗ وَسُبُحٰ اللهِ وَ فَلَهُ اللهِ وَ مَا اَنَامِنَ الْبُشِرِ كِيْنَ ۞

"(ae Muhammad ﷺ!) aap kah den ki mera aur mere pairokaron ka rastaa to yeh hai ki hum sab samajh boojh kar Allaah ki taraf bulaate hain. Allaah ta'aala har 'aeb se paak hai aur mein shirk karne waalon mein se nahin hoon." (Surah Yousuf: 108)

'Abdullah bin 'Abbaas raziyallaahu 'anhuma se marwi hai ki Rasoolullah ﷺ ne Mu'aaz raziyallaahu 'anhu ko Yamen rawana karte waqt farmaya:

((إِنَّكَ تَأْتِي قَوْمًا مِّنَ أَهُلِ الْكِتَابِ، فَلْيَكُنَ أَوَّلَ مَا تَلُعُوهُمْ اللهِ مَهُمْ اللهُ وَفِي رَوَايَةٍ: إِلَّى أَنْ يُتُوحِلُوا الله وَإِلَهُ إِلَّا اللهُ وَفِي رَوَايَةٍ: إِلَّى أَنْ يُتُوحِلُوا الله وَإِنْ هُمُ أَطَاعُوكَ لِللهِ اللهُ افْتَرَضَ عَلَيْهِمْ خَمْسَ صَلَوَاتٍ فِي كُلِّ اللهُ افْتَرَضَ عَلَيْهِمْ خَمْسَ صَلَوَاتٍ فِي كُلِّ يَوْمِ وَلَيْلِكَ فَأَعْلِمُهُمْ أَنَّ اللهَ افْتَرَضَ عَلَيْهِمْ اللهَ افْتَرَضَ عَلَيْهِمْ وَاللهُ افْتَرَضَ عَلَيْهِمْ مَلَا عُوكَ لِنْلِكَ فَأَعْلِمُهُمْ أَضَاعُوكَ لِنْلِكَ فَأَعْلِمُهُمْ أَنَّ اللهَ افْتَرَضَ عَلَيْهِمْ صَلَقَةً تُؤْخَذُ مِنْ أَغْنِينَا عِهِمْ فَتُرَدُّ عَلَى فَقَرَا عِهْمُ الْمَظُلُومِ فَإِنَّهُ لَيْسَ لَكُولُكَ فَإِنَّ هُمُ أَطَاعُوكَ لِنْلِكَ فَإِنَّاكَ وَكَرَائِمَ أَمُوالِهِمْ ، وَاتَّقِ دَعُولًا الْمَظُلُومِ فَإِنَّهُ لَيْسَ لِلْلِكَ فَإِنَّاكُ وَكَرَائِمَ أَمُوالِهِمْ ، وَاتَّقِ دَعُولًا الْمَظُلُومِ فَإِنَّهُ لَيْسَ لِلْلِكَ فَإِنَّاكُ وَكَرَائِمَ أَمُوالِهِمْ ، وَاتَّقِ دَعُولًا الْمَظُلُومِ فَإِنَّهُ لَيْسَ لَيْ اللهُ اللهِ هُولِ اللهِ عَلَى اللهُ اللّهُ اللهُ الل

"tum ahle kitaab ki ek qaum ke paas ja rahe ho, tum unhen sab se pahle kalima "laa ilaa-h illallaah" ki gawaahi ki da'wat dena, ek aur riwaayat mein hai ki " tum unhen sab se pahle Allaah ta'aala ki wahdaaniyat (Tauhid) ki da'wat dena. " pas agar wah aapki yeh baat maan jayen to unhen batlana ki Allaah ta'aala ne un par din aur raat mein paanch namaazen farz ki hain. Pas agar wah tumhaari yeh baat bhi maan jayen to phir unhen batlana ki Allaah ta'aala ne un par Zakat farz ki hai, jo unke ashabe sarwat se wasool karke unke fuqraa wa ghurbaa mein taqsim kar di jaegi. Pas agar wah tumhaari yeh baat bhi maan jayen to unke umdah aur qeemati maal lene se ahtiyaat karna aur mazloom ki baddu'aa se bachna, kyunki uske aur Allaah ta'aala ke darmiyaan koi hijab nahin."

Saheeh al-Bukhari, kitabuz Zakat, J. 2, S. 104, h. 1395, 1458, 1996, 4347, 7372. Saheeh Muslim, J. 1 S. 37, h. 19, doosra nuskha: 29.

Wazahat:... ilaa ai yu-wahhidullaah ke alfaaz sirf Saheeh Bukhari, Kitabut Tauheed, J. 9, S. 114, H: 7372 mein hi hai.

Sahal bin S'ad raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi ek aur Hadees mein hai ki khaibar ke din Rasoolullah ﷺ ne farmaya:

((لَأُعْطِينَ الرَّايَةَ عَلَا رَّجُلَّا يُفْتَحُ عَلَى يَكَيْهِ، يُّحِبُ الله وَرَسُولَهُ، وَيُحِبُّهُ الله وَرَسُولُهُ، وَيُحِبُّهُ الله وَرَسُولُهُ، فَبَاتَ النَّاسُ يَكُو كُونَ لَيْلَتَهُمْ أَيُّهُمْ يُعْطَاهَا، فَلَبَّا أَصْبَحُوا النَّاسُ غَكُوا عَلَى رَسُولِ اللهِ صَلَّى الله عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ، كُلُّهُمْ يَرْجُو أَن يُعْطَاهَا، فَقَالَ: أَيْنَ عَلِي بَنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ ؟ فَقِيْلَ: هُو يَشْتَكِي عَيْنَيْهِ،

فَأُرْسِلُوا إِلَيْهِ فَأُنِيهِ، فَبَصَق فِي عَيْنَيْهِ وَدَعَالَهُ، فَبَرَأَكُأَنُ لَّمُ يَكُنْ بِهِ وَجَعُّ ، فَأَعْطَاهُ الرَّايَةَ ، فَقَالَ: أَنْفُنُ عَلى رِسْلِكَ حَتَّى تَنْزِلَ بِسَاحَتِهِمْ ثُمَّ ادْعُهُمْ إِلَى الْإِسْلَامِ ، وَأَخْبِرُهُمْ مِمَا يَجِبُ عَلَيْهِمْ مِّنْ حَقِّ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى فِيهِ، فَوَاللَّهِ لَأَنْ يَهْرِي اللَّهُ بِكَرَجُلًا وَّاحِمًا خَيْرٌ لَكَ أَنْ يَكُونَ لَكُ مُمْرِ النَّعَمِ))

"kal mein ek aise shakhs ko parcham doonga uske haathon Allaah ta'aala Fath dega. Jo Allaah ta'aala aur uske Rasool (ﷺ) se muhabbat rakhta hai aur Allaah ta'aala aur uska Rasool (ﷺ) usse muhabbat rakhte hain. Chunanche Sahabah raziyallaahu 'anhum raat bhar qiyaas aaraaiyyaan karte rahe ki parcham kise diya ja sakta hai? subh hui to tamaam Sahabah kiraam raziyallaahu 'anhum Rasoolullah ﷺ ki khidmat mein pahunch gaye. Har ek ki yahi khwaahish aur ummeed thi ki parcham use hi milega. aap 🅮 ne daryaaft farmaya: "Ali bin Abee taalib (raziyallaahu 'anhu) kahan hain? " bataaya gaya ki unki aankhen dukhtee hain. Sahabah kiraam raziyallaahu 'anhum ne Ali raziyallaahu 'anhu ko bulaa bheja to Rasoolullah 🕮 ne unki aankhon mein lu'aabe mubaarak daala aur du'aa farmai. Chunanche Ali raziyallaahu 'anhu (mukammal taur par) yoon tandurust ho gaye ki goya unhen kuch bhi takleef nahin thi. aap 🏙 ne parcham Ali raziyallaahu 'anhu ko thama diya aur irshaad farmaya: "itmeenaan se (abhi) rawana ho jao aur khaibar ke maidaan mein pahunch jao. Phir sab se pahle unhen Islaam qubool karne ki da'wat dena aur Allaah ta'aala ke jo

huqooq un par aaid hote hain, unhen bataanaa. Allaah ta'aala ki qasam! agar Allaah ta'aala tumhaari badaulat ek aadami ko bhi hidaayat de de, to tumhare liye yeh (sa'aadat intihai qeemati) surkh Oonton se Kahin bahtar hai."

Saheeh al-Bukhari, kitaab Fazaailu AsHaabin Nabi, J. 5, S. 18, Raqamul Hadees: 3701, 3009, 4210. Saheeh Muslim, kitaab Fazaailus Sahabah, J. 7, S. 121, H: 2406, doosra nuskha: 34.

- Nabi-e-Akram ke muttabaeen ka tariqe kar yeh hai ki (wah khud hidaayat par aa jane ke baad) doosron ko bhi Allaah ta'aala ki taraf bulaate hain.
- Is baat mein ikhlaase niyyat ki targhib hai, kyunki aksar logon ka haal yeh hai ki wah "da'wat ilal haq" lekar uththen bhi to (wah ismein mukhlis nahin hote balki) wah logon ko bil-umoom apni zaat ki taraf bulaate hain.
- Da'wat ke kamon mein basirat se kam lena farz hai.
- Husne Tauhid yeh hai ki Allaah ta'aala ko har 'aeb se paak maana jae.
- Shirk ki ek kharaabi yeh hai ki yeh Allaah ta'aala ke liye gaali aur uski zaat mein 'aeb aur nuqs hai.
- Is baat ka aham tareen masalaa yeh hai ki musalman ko ahle shirk se door kar dena chaahiye, taaki Kahin aisa naa ho ki wah shirk naa karne ke bawajood inka saathi ban jae.

- Jumla wajibaate deen mein se sab se Pahla waajib masalaa Tauhid hai.
- Ba-Shamoole Namaaz tamaam umoore deen se qabl Tauhid se tableegh ka aaghaaz karna chaahiye.
- "Rasoolullah ﷺ ke farman {أَنْ يُوْخُذُوْا الله} aur kalima "laa ilaa-h illallaah" ki shahaadat wa gawaahi ka ma'naa wa mafhoom ek hi hai.
- Kuch log ahle kitaab hone ke bawajood kitaab (ya'ni Tauhid) se kamaa-haqqahoo baakhabar nahin hote yaa janne ke bawajood is par 'amal pairaa nahin hote.
- Deen ki taalim tadreejan deni chaahiye.
- Sab se pahle aham tareen aur baad azaan ba-tadreej ahmiyyat waale masaail bayaan karne chaahen.
- Ismein Zakat ke masraf ka bhi bayaan hai.
- Muallim ko chaahiye ki wa mut'allim ke shubhaat ko bhi door kare.
- Zakat mein umdah aur qeemati maal lena manaa hai.
- Mazloom ki baddu'aa se bachna chaahiye.
- Mazloom ki aah wa baddu'aa aur Allaah ta'aala ke darmiyaan koi hijab nahin.
- Sayyadul-Mursaleen Muhammad Rasoolullah aur auliya Sahaabaye kiraam raziyallaahu 'anhum ko jin

mashaqqaton, bhook aur takleef ka saamnaa karna padaa, wah tamaam dalaail Tauhid men se hain.

- Nabiye Akram ka yeh irshaad ki "kal mein yeh parcham aise shakhs ko doonga jo ..." aap ki alaamate Nabuwwat mein se hai.
- Aap ka Ali raziyallaahu 'anhu ki aankh mein luaab daalna (aur unka fauran sehat yaab ho jaana bhi) alaamate Nabuwwat mein se hai.
- Is waaqiye se Ali raziyallaahu 'anhu ki fazeelat bhi ayaan hoti hai.
- Is waaqiye se Sahaabaye kiraam raziyallaahu 'anhu ki azmat aur fazeelat bhi waazeh hai ki wah saari raat yeh sochte rahe ki parcham kis khush nasib ko milne wala hai aur is khayaal mein wah Fath ki bashaarat bhi bhool gaye.
- Isse "imaan bil qadr" bhi Saabit hota hai ki parcham aise shakhs ko mil gaya jisne uske liye koi koshish yaa khwaahish nahin ki aur koshish karne waale uske husool se mahroom rahe.
- Ali raziyallaahu 'anhu se Nabi-e-Akram ke farman (('alaa rusulika)) "itmeenaan se rawana ho jao "mein aadaabe (jung) ki taalim hai".
- Isse yeh bhi pata chalaa ki jung se peshtar daawate Islaam deni chaahiye.

- Logon se awwaleen khitaab ho, yaa qabl azeen da'wat aur jung ho chuki ho, har do soorat mein qabl az jung daawate Islaam mashroo' hai.
- Nabiye Akram ke mandarjah zel irshaad ki "un par Allaah ta'aala ke jo huqooq hain wah unhen bataanaa" se ma'loom huwa ki Islaam ki da'wat hikmat wa daanaai ke saath pesh karni chaahiye.
- Musalman hokar Islaam mein (muqarrar karda) huqooqullah se rooshnaas hona chaahiye.
- Ma'loom huwa ki jis shakhs ke haathon ek bhi shakhs hidaayat paa jae, uske liye bada sawaab aur badi azmat hai.
- Isse fatwa par qasam uthane ka jawaaz bhi Saabit hota hai.

Tauhid ki tafsir aur kalima "laa ilaahaa illallaah" ki gawaahi ka mafhoom

Irshaade Rabbaani hai:

"yeh log (Allaah ta'aala ke 'ilaawa) jinko pukarte hain, wah khud apne rab ka taqarrub haasil karne ka waseelah (zariya) talaash karte rahte hain ki kaun uske qarib tar ho aur wah uski rahmat ke ummidwaar aur uske 'azaab se khaif rahte hain. Beshak tere rab ka 'azaab darne ki chiz hai." (Surah al-Israa: 57)

Aur irshaad hai:

وَإِذْ قَالَ إِبُرْهِيْمُ لِأَبِيْهِ وَقُومِهِ إِنَّنِي بَرَآءٌ مِّ التَّهْ الَّذِي فَطَرِنِي فَطَرِنِي وَاذْ قَالَ إِبُرُهِيْمُ لِأَبِيْهِ وَقُومِهِ إِنَّنِي بَرَآءٌ مِّ التَّهْ اللَّهُ مُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ مُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ مُ اللَّهُ مُ اللَّهُ مُ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللللْمُ اللللْمُ اللَّهُ الللِّلْمُ الللللْمُ اللللْمُ اللللْمُ اللَّهُ ال

"aur (us waqt ko yaad karo) jab Ibraahim ne apne baap aur apni qaum se (saaf saaf) kah diya tha ki tum (Allaah ta'aala ke siwa) jinki bandagi karte ho (mera unse koi ta'alluq nahin) mein unse bezaar hoon. Haan, (mein sirf use maantaa hoon) jisne mujhe paida kiya hai aur wahi meri raahnumaai karega aur yahi baat apni aulaad mein peechhe chhod gaye, taaki wah (Allaah ki taraf) rujoo karen." (Surah az-Zukhruf: 26-28)

Neez farmaya:

"unhone Allaah ta'aala ko chhod kar apne 'ulama aur buzurgon ko apna rab bana liya." (Surah at-Taubah: 31)

Aur farmaya:

"aur kuch log aise hain jo ghairullaah ko (uska) shareek aur humsar thahraate hain. (aur) wah in se Allaah ki si muhabbat karte hain aur imaan waale (sab se) badh kar Allaah ta'aala se muhabbat karte hain." (Surah al-Baqarah: 165)

Aur Abu Maalik raziyallaahu 'anhu (ya'ni S'ad bin Taariq raziyallaahu 'anhu) se marwi hai, Nabi ﷺ ne ek dafa farmaya:

"jis shakhs ne kalima "laa ilaa-h illallaah" ka iqraar kar liya aur Allaah ta'aala ke siwa jinki 'ibaadat ki jati hai, unka inkar kiya to uska maal aur khoon mahfooz ho gaya aur uska hisaab (ya'ni baaqi mu'aamalah) Allaah ta'aala ke supurd hai."

Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabul Imaan, J. 1, S. 39, h. 23, doosra nuskha: 37, 38.

Wazahat: Allaah azz wa jal yeh sirf Musnad Ahmad, Hadees: 15875, 27212, 27213 mein hai aur Muslim mein sirf "Allaah" hi hai.

Aaindah abwaab isi baat ki tashreeh hai.

- Ismein sab se aham masalaa Tauhid aur kalima "laa ilaa-h illallaah" ki tafsir hai, jise mut'addid waazeh aayat wa Ahaadis se bayaan kar diya gaya hai.
- Dalaaile Tauhid men sab se Pahli aayat Sooratul Israa (bani israail) ki hai, jismein in mushrikin ki tardid hai jo masaaib wa mushkilaat mein Allaah ta'aala ko chhod kar Sawlihin wa buzurgaan ko pukarte hain. Is aayat mein saaf saaf bayaan hai ki Allaah ta'aala ko chhod kar doosron ko pukarna hi shirke Akbar hai.
- In dalaaile Tauhid men se ek daleel Surah baraa-at (at-Taubah) ki aayat hai, jismein Allaah ta'aala ne waazeh andaaz mein farmaya hai ki ahle kitaab ne Allaah ta'aala ko chhod kar apne 'ulama aur buzurgon ko rab bana rakha tha, jabki unhen sirf aur sirf ek ilaah ki 'ibaadat ka hukm diya gaya tha. Halanki is aayat ki waazeh tafsir jismein koi ishkal yaa ibhaam nahin, yeh hai ki ahle kitaab apne 'ulama aur buzurgon ko (musibat aur mushkil mein) pukarte nahin the, balki 'amale maasiyat mein unki itaa'at karte the.

 Ibraahim 'alaihis salaam ki us baat ka tazkirah hai, jo unhone kuffaar se kahi thi "ki mein tumhare ma'budon se bezaar aur laa ta'alluq hoon, haan (mera ta'alluq sirf usi se hai jisne mujhe paida kiya hai) aur is tarah Ibraahim 'alaihis salaam ne kuffaar ke ma'budaane baatilaa se apne rab ko mustasna kiya.

Allaah subahanahu ta'aala ne bayaan farmaya ki kuffaar se is tarah ki baraat wa bezaari aur Allaah ta'aala ki mawalat wa muhabbat hi kalima laa ilaa-h illallaah ki tafsir hai. Chunanche farmaya " aur Ibraahim 'alaihis salaam yahi paighaam apne peechhe apni qaum mein chhod gaye, taaki wah (uski taraf) rujoo karen."

In dalaail mein se ek daleel Soorahe Baqrah ki wah aayat hai jo Allaah ta'aala ne kafiron ke mutalliq bayaan farmai hai ki wah jahannam ki aag se nikalne waale nahin hain. Aur unke baare mein farmaya ki wah apne shareekon se yoon muhabbat karte hain, jaise Allaah ta'aala se honi chaahiye. Isse ma'loom hota hai ki kuffaar ko Allaah ta'aala se bhi badi muhabbat thi, magar unki yeh muhabbat unhen musharraf ba-Islaam naa kar saki.

Zaraa ghaur karen... ki jab Allaah ta'aala aur ghairullaah se muhabbat karne waalon ko musalman shumaar nahin kiya gaya to Allaah ta'aala se badh kar shareekon se muhabbat karne waalon, yaa Allaah ta'aala ko chhod kar sirf ghairullaah se muhabbat karne waalon ka kya haal hoga?

• In dalaail mein se ek daleel Nabi-e-Akram ka farmane zee shaan bhi hai ki jis shakhs ne kalima "laa ilaa-h illallaah" ka iqraar aur ma'budaane baatilaa ka inkar kiya uska maal aur khoon (jan) mahfooz ho gaya aur uska hisaab (ya'ni baaqi mu'aamalah) Allaah ta'aala ke supurd hai."

Yeh irshaade mubaarak un bade dalaail mein se ek hai jo kalima "laa ilaa-h illallaah" ke ma'naa wa mafhoom ko (sahih taur par) waazeh karte hain ki is kalima ko mahaz zabaan se adaa kar lene se maal wa jan ko amaan wa tahaffuz nahin mil jata, ya'ni is kalima ko mahaz padh lene se, yaa iske ma'naa aur lafz ko jan lene, yaa iske mahaz iqraar se amaan nahin mil jati aur naa Allaah wahdahu laa shareek lahu ko mahaz pukarne se amaan wa tahaffuz haasil hota hai, balki iske saath saath jab tak ma'budaane baatilaa ka kufr wa inkar naa kiya jae, amaan nahin mil sakti.

Yaad rahe ki... agar kisi ne in baaton mein se kisi mein bhi zaraa saa shak yaa tawaqquf kiya to uski jan aur maal ko tahaffuz wa amaan haasil nahin ho sakega. Yeh masalaa kis qadr aham aur 'azeem hai aur kis qadr waazeh hai. Aur mukhalifeen ke khilaaf kitni badi qaate' daleel hai.

Rafa balaa aur difaa masaaib ke liye chhalle aur dhaage waghairah baandhna shirk hai

Irshaade Rabbaani hai:

وَلَإِنْ سَأَلْتَهُمْ مِّنْ خَلَقَ السَّلُوتِ وَ الْأَرْضَ لَيَقُولُنَّ اللَّهُ قُلُ اَفَرَءَيْتُمُ مَّا تَلُعُونَ مِنْ دُوْنِ اللهِ إِنْ اَرَا دَنِيَ اللهُ بِخَرِّ هَلَ هُنَّ كُشِفْتُ خُرِّهَ اَوْ مَا تَلُعُونَ مِنْ دُوْنِ اللهِ إِنْ اَرَا دَنِيَ اللهُ بِخَرِّ هَلَ هُنَّ كُشِفْتُ خُرِّهَ اَوْ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ يَتَوَكُلُ اَرَا دَنِيْ بِرَحْمَةٍ هَلَ هُنَّ مُمْسِكُتُ رَحْمَتِهُ قُلْ حَسْبِي الله عَلَيْهِ يَتَوَكَّلُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ يَتَوَكَّلُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ يَتَوَكَّلُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ يَتَوَكِّلُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ يَتَوَكِّلُونَ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ مَا اللهُ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ ا

"(ae Muhammad ﷺ!) in se kah dijiye! tumhara kya khayaal hai ki agar Allaah ta'aala mujhe koi zarar pahchana chaahe to kya Allaah ta'aala ke siwa jinhen tum pukarte ho, is zarar ko hataa sakte hain? yaa Allaah mujh par maharbaani karna chaahe, to kya yeh uski rahmat ko rok sakte hain? aap (ﷺ) kah den ki mujhe to Allaah hi kafi hai, bharosa karne waale usi par bharosa karte hain." (Surah az-Zumar: 38)

Imraan bin Husain raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki Nabi me ek aadami ke haath mein peetal ka challaa dekha to farmaya:

((مَا هَنِهِ؟ قَالَ مِنَ الْوَاهِنَةِ، فَقَالَ: إِنْزَعُهَا فَإِنَّهَا لاَ تَزِدُيُكَ إِلَّا وَهُنَا، فَإِنَّكَ لَوْمُنَا وَهُنَا، فَإِنَّكَ لَوْمُنَّ وَهُنَا مَا أَفُلَحْتَ أَبَلًا مِ)

"yeh kya hai? usne kaha ki yeh "waahnah" (ek marz) ki wajah se pahnaa huwa hai. Aap an ne farmaya: "ise utaar do. Yeh (tumhen koi faaidah nahin pahuncha sakta balki) tumhaari kamzori mein mazeed izaafah kar dega. Is chhalle ko pehne huye agar tumhen maut aa gayi to tum kabhi nijat nahin paa sakoge."

Isnaaduhu zaeef, rawahu Ibn Maajah fee Sunan, Kitabut Tibb, J. 5, S. 175, H: 3531. Wa Musnad Ahmad, J. 33, S. 204, H: 20000. Musannaf Ibn Abee Shaibah, J. 5, S. 35, H: 23460, 23461.

Wazahat: ... yeh riwaayat marfooan zaeef hi hai magar mauqoofan bhi marwi hai. Mazeed tafsil ke liye dekhen zameemah Number 4.

Waahnah: Imaam ibnul-asir al-Jazaree rahimahullaah farmate hain ki wahnah ek aisi Bimaari hai jismein kandhe yaa poore baazoo ki rag phool jati hai. Takleef se nijat ke liye dum bhi karwaate hain. Ba'z ahle 'ilm ka qaul hai ki kuhni aur kandhe ke darmiyaani hisse mein ba'z auqaat takleef ho jaya karti hai. Yeh takleef mardon ko hoti hai, auraton ko nahin.

Nabi-e-Akram ne us shakhs ko wah challaa pahanne se isliye manaa kiya tha ki usne wah challaa is marz se nijat ke liye pahnaa tha ki wah challaa ise mahfooz rakhaygaa. Halanki chhalle ka Bimaari se koi wasta yaa ta'alluq nahin. (mutarjim)

Uqbah bin Aamir raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki Rasoolullah ﷺ ne farmaya:

((مَنْ تَعَلَّقَ مِّيْمَةً فَلَا أَتَمَّ اللهُ لَهُ، وَمَنْ تَعَلَّقَ وَحَقَّ فَلَا وَدَعَ اللهُ لَهُ))

"jis shakhs ne (Bimaari se tahaffuz ke liye) koi Tameemah (ta'weez) latkaaya, (Allaah ta'aala) uski muraad puri naa kare aur jisne sip baandha, Allaah ta'aala use bhi aaraam naa de."

Isnaaduhu Zaeef. Akhrajahu Ahmad fee Musnadahi. Musnad Ash-Shamiyeen, Hadees Uqbah bin Aamir al-Juhni, J. 28, S. 636, H: 17422, 17404. Wa Ibne

Hibbaan fee Saheehah: J. 13, S. 450, H: 6086 Wal haakim fee Mustadrak, J. 4, S. 216-217 wa laakin lahu shawahid.

Wazahat: ... tafsil ke liye dekhen zameemah Number 5.

Tameemah: Mazkoorah baala Hadees mein "Tameemah" aur "Wada'ah" ki mazammat waarid hui hai, koi chiz wah lohe ki ho yaa peetal ki, sip ho yaa manka, yaa dhaaga, use gale mein daalna, kalaai yaa baazoo, ungli yaa paaon mein baandhna, is niyyat se ki iski wajah se aaraam aa jaega, sakht mamnoo' hai, balki shirk hai.

Ek aur riwaayat mein hai:

"Jisne (bimaari se tahaffuz ki niyyat se) ta'weez latkaaya, usne us (Allaah ta'aala) ke saath shirk kiya."

Isnaaduhu Hasan. Rawahu Ahmad fee Musnadahi. Musnad Ash-Shamiyeen, Hadees Uqbah bin Aamir al-Juhni, J. 28, S. 636, H: 17422. Wa haakim fee Mustadrak, J. 4, S. 243, h. 7513. Wa sakata 'anhu az-Zahabi fil talkhis. Wa sahhahul Imaam al-Albaani fis Saheehah: 492.

Ibn Abee Hatim ne Huzaifah raziyallaahu 'anhu ke mutalliq bayaan kiya hai:

"unhone ek shakhs ke haath mein bukhar ke sabab dhaaga baandha huwa dekha to unhone use kat daala aur yeh aayat tilaawat farmai:

"aur inmen se aksar log Allaah ta'aala par imaan laane ke bawajood bhi mushrik hain. " (Surah Yousuf: 106) * Isnaaduhu Munqate: Akhrajahu Ibn Abee Hatim fee tafsir: 7/2208. Iski sanad mein 'Azrah bin 'Abdur Rahmaan al-Khuzaa'ee aur doosre masaadir ke mutabiq 'Azrah ki jagah Urwaa hain aur yeh naa to Huzaifah ke talaamizaa mein se hain aur naa hi Huzaifah se inki riwaayat ka kisi ne tazkirah kiya hai. Albattah doosri riwaayat Huzaifah se hi marwi hai jo is riwaayat se beniyaaz kar deti hai. Musannaf Ibn Abee Shaibah, J. 5, S. 35, H: 23463, Isnaaduhu Hasan li-zatihi.

• Tafseer Ibn Abee Hatim: 41/12040.

- (Bimaari se tahaffuz ki niyyat se) Challaa, Dhaaga yaa
 Doraa baandha sakht manaa hai.
- Is Hadees se ma'loom shudah is bayaan se ki agar sahaabi bhi is niyyat se koi chiz baandhe yaa latkee aur isi haal mein mar jae to wah bhi kabhi falaah nahin paa sakta. Sahabah ki is thos baat ke liye shaahid maujood hai aur wah yeh ki "shirke Asghar Akbarul kabaair hai."
- Jihaalat ke sabab bhi in chizon ke murtakib ko maazoor nahin samjha jaega.
- Yeh chizen dunya mein bhi mufeed nahin, balki Muzir hain kyunki aap ka farman hai ki "yeh teri Bimaari ko badhane ke siwa kuch naa karega."
- Aisi chizon ko istimaal karne waale shakhs ko sakhti se rokna chaahiye.
- Is baat ki wazahat ma'loom hui ki jisne koi chiz latkai use uske supurd kar diya jata hai.
- Jisne koi ta'weez latkaaya usne shirk kiya.

- Bukhar ki wajah se dhaaga baandhna shirk hai.
- Huzaifah raziyallaahu 'anhu ka is mauqe par is aayat ki tilaawat karna, is baat ki daleel hai ki Sahabah kiraam raziyallaahu 'anhum shirke Akbar ki aayat se shirke Asghar par bhi istidlaal kiya karte the, jaisa ki Soorahe al-Baqrah ki aayat ki tafsir mein Ibn 'Abbaas raziyallaahu 'anhu ne zikr kiya hai.
- Nazar-e-bad se bachaw ke liye seep baandhna shirk hai.
- (Bimaariyon se tahaffuz ke liye) ta'weez latkane aur seep daalne waale ke liye baddu'aa ki ja sakti hai ki Allaah ta'aala uski muraad puri naa kare aur use aaraam naa de.

Dum aur ta'weezaat ka bayaan

Sahih Bukhari wa Saheeh Muslim mein Abu Bashir Ansaari raziyallaahu 'anhu se riwaayat hai:

"Wah ek dafa Rasoolullah ke humraah kisi safar mein the ki aap ne ek qaasid ko yeh elaan karne ke liye bheja ki kisi Oont ki gardan mein taant waghairah se latkai chiz naa rahne di jae, agar ho to kat di jae." *

Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitaabul Jihaad was Siyar, J.4, S. 56, H: 3005. Wa Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabul Libaas wal-Zeenah, J. 6, S. 163, H: 2115, doosra nuskha: 105. Yeh Muslim ke alfaaz hain.

* daure jahiliyyat mein rasm thi ki agar kamaan ki taant puraani ho jati to use tabdil kar lete aur puraani taant ko chaupaayon ke gale mein daal dete, unka khayaal tha ki isse janwar nazar-e-bad se mahfooz rahta hai. (mutarjim)

aur 'Abdullah bin Mas'ood raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki "Maine Rasoolullah ﷺ ko yeh farmate suna:

"jhaad phoonk (nazar-e-bad waghairah se tahaffuz ke liye) ta'weez ganday (baandhna aur muhabbat ke liye kiye jane waale a'amaal) jadoo sab shirk hain. " *

Isnaaduhu Saheeh. Rawahu Abu Dawood, Kitabut Tibb, J. 4, S. 137, H: 3883. Wa Ibn Maajah, Kitabut Tibb, J. 5, S. 173, H: 3530. 'Allaamah Albaani ne Saheeh kaha hai, as-Saheehah raqam: 331.

* Mulahiza: yeh ek tafsili waaqiye ka ba'z hissah hai. pura Waaqi'ah Imaam Abu Dawood rahimahullaah ne naql farmaya hai, 'Abdullah bin Mas'ood raziyallaahu 'anhu ki zaujah mohtarma Zainab raziyallaahu anhaa ka bayaan hai ki mere shauhar 'Abdullah bin Mas'ood (raziyallaahu 'anhu) ne meri gardan mein ek dhaaga dekha to poochha, yeh kya hai? Maine kaha " yeh dum kiya huwa dhaaga mujhe diya gaya hai. " to Ibn Mas'ood raziyallaahu 'anhu ne wah dhaaga kat daala Aur farmaya: "ae 'Abdullah ke ahl wa ayaal! tum is shirk se beniyaaz ho, kyunki Maine Rasoolullah 🕮 ko yeh farmate huye suna ki, yeh jhaad phoonk, nazar-e-bad se tahaffuz ke liye mukhtalif chizen baandhna yaa latkanaa aur muhabbat ke ta'weezaat sab shirk hain." Maine kaha "meri aankh mein chubhan thi, mein fulaan Yahoodi ke paas dum karane jati thi, uske dum se mujhe aaraam aa jata tha." to Ibn Mas'ood raziyallaahu 'anhu ne kaha" yeh shaitaani harkat hai, wah apne haath se chubhota tha jab dum kiya jata to wah haath rok letaa. Is takleef ke dauraan tumhare liye itna Kafi tha ki tum wah du'aa padh leti, jo Rasoole Akram ﷺ padha karte the. Aap yeh du'aa padha karte the:

Is Hadees mein darj zel teen alfaaz waarid huye hain Tamaaim, Ruqaa aur Tola.

at-Tamaaim: ... yeh lafz "Tameemah" ki jamaa hai. Isse muraad har wah chiz hai jo nazar-e-bad se tahaffuz ke liye bachchon ke gale mein baandhi, latkai yaa daali jae. Qur'aanee ta'weezaat ko ba'z ahle 'ilm ne jaiz aur ba'z ne naajaiz qaraar diya hai, naajaiz kehne waalon mein se ek 'Abdullah bin Mas'ood raziyallaahu 'anhu bhi hain.

ar-Ruqaa: ... yeh "ruqyah" ki jamaa hai. Inhen "al-azaaim" bhi kaha jata hai. "ruqyah" dum aur jhaad phoonk ko kahte hain. Agarcha Hadees mein dum ko shirk kaha gaya hai, lekin dalaail se Saabit hai ki jo dum shirkiya kalimat par mushtamil naa ho, uski ijazat hai. Khud Rasoolullah me nazar-e-bad aur zahreele janwaron ke katane par dum ki ijazat aur rukhsat di hai.

Al-Tola: ... yeh ek aisa 'amal hai, jiske zariye Arbon ke khayaal mein khawind aur biwi ke maabain ulfat paida ki jati hai.

Aur 'Abdullah bin Uqeem se marwi hai ki Rasoolullah **#** ne farmaya:

"jis shakhs ne koi chiz latkai to use usi ke hawale kar diya jata hai."

Isnaaduhu Saheeh. Rawaahut Tirmizi fee Sunan, J.3, S.585, H: 2072. Wa Musnad Ahmad, J. 31, S. 77 H:18781, 18786. 'Allaamah Albaani rahimahullaah ne Hasan kaha hai. Ghaayatul Maraam, raqam: 297. Jabki Saheeh Tirmizi mein "Saheeh" kaha hai.

aur Imaam Ahmad, Ruwaifa' bin Saabit raziyallaahu 'anhu se riwaayat karte hain ki "mujhe Rasoolullah ﷺ ne farmaya:

(ایارُویْفِعُ! لَعَلَّ الْحَیَّاةَ سَتَطُولُ بِكَ، فَأَخْبَرِ النَّاسَ أَنَّ مَنْ عَقَلَ لِحُیتَهُ، وَالْوَیْفِعُ! لَعَلَّ الْحَیْدِ فِیْ مِنْهُ مِنْهُ مِنْهُ مَنْ الْحَیْدِ فِیْ مِنْهُ مِنْهُ مِنْهُ مِنْهُ مِنْهُ مِنْهُ مَا الْحَیْدِ فِیْ مِنْهُ مَنْهُ مِنْهُ مِنْ مِنْهُ مِنْهُ مِنْهُ مِنْ مِنْهُ مِنْهُ مِنْ مِنْ مُنْهُ مِنْ مُنْهُ مِنْ مُنْ مُنْهُ مِنْ مِنْ مُنْهُ مُنْ مُنْهُ مُنْهُ مُنْهُ مُنْهُ مُنْ مُنْهُ مُنْهُ مِنْ مُنْهُ مِنْ مُنْهُ مُنْهُ مُنْهُ مِنْهُ مِنْ مُنْهُ مِنْ مُنْهُ مِنْ مُنْهُ مُنْهُ مِنْ مُنْهُ مِنْ مُنْهُ مِنْ مُنْهُ مُنْهُ مُنْهُ مِنْ مُنْهُ مُنْ مُنْهُ مِنْ مُنْهُ مُنْ مُنْهُ مُنْ مُنْهُ مُنْ مُنْ مُنْهُ مُنْ مُنْهُ مُنْهُ مُنْهُ مُنْ مُنْ مُنْهُ مُنْهُ م

"ae Ruwaifa'! shaayad tum muddat tak zinda raho, lihaza logon ko bataa dena ki jo shakhs daadhi ko girah lagaye, yaa taant gale mein daale, yaa chaupaaye ke gobar yaa haddi se istinja kare, to Muhammad isse bezaar aur laa ta'alluq hain."

Isnaaduhu Saheeh. Rawahu Abu Dawood fee Sunan, Kitabut Tahaarah, J. 1, S. 31, H: 36. wan Nasaai fee Sunan, Kitaabuz-Zeenah, J. 8, S. 135, H: 5067. Wa Sahhahul Albaani fee Sahih Sunan Abee Dawood wa Mishkat, raqam: 351.

Sa'eed bin Jubair rahimahullaah se marwi hai:

"Jo shakhs kisi ke gale se ta'weez ko kat daale to use ek ghulaam aazaad karne ke baraabar sawaab milega."

Isnaaduhu Zaeef. Rawahu Ibn Abee Shaibah fee Musannaf, J. 5, S. 36, H:23473. Magar ek doosri riwaayat is riwaayat se beniyaaz kar deti hai. Rawah Ibn Abee Shaibah fee Musannaf, J. 5, S. 36, H: 23473. Isnaaduhu Saheeh.

Aur Waki rahimahullaah, Ibraahim Nakhyi rahimahullaah se riwaayat karte hain:

"(log ya'ni ashabe Ibn Mas'ood) Qur'aanee aur ghair Qur'aanee har qism ke ta'weezaat ko naapasand gardaante the."

Isnaaduhu Zaeef. Rawahu Ibn Abee Shaibah fee Musannaf, J. 5, S. 36 H: 23467, ismein Mugheerah jo ki Mughirah bin Miqsam al-Zab'ee hai, mudallis hai.

lekin Ibraahim Nakhyi bachchon ke gale mein is tarah ki chizon ko latkane ko durust nahin samajhte the, kyunki wah pehne baitul khalaa mein bhi dakhil hote hain, dekhen Musannaf Ibn Abee Shaibah, J. 5, S. 36, H: 23476.

- "Ruqyah" aur "Tameemah" ki tafsir.
- "Tola" ki tafsir hui.
- "Ruqyah", "Tameemah", aur "Tola" bilaa istisnaa teenon shirk hain.
- Nazar-e-bad aur zahreele janwaron ke katay ka ghair shirkiya dum mamnoo' nahin.
- Qur'aanee aayat ke Tameemah (ta'weez) ke baare mein ahle 'ilm ke maabain ikhtilaaf hai ki yeh shirk hai yaa nahin?
- Nazar-e-bad se tahaffuz ki khatir janwaron ke gale mein taant baandhna shirk hai.
- Ismein taant baandhne waalon ke liye shadid waeed waarid hui hai.
- Isse kisi ke gale mein baandhay huye ta'weez ko kat phenkne ka sawaab aur fazeelat ma'loom hoti hai.
- Ibraahim Nakhyi rahimahullaah ki baat ahle 'ilm ke mazkoorah baala ikhtilaaf ke manaafi nahin, kyunki unke kalaam se 'Abdullah bin Mas'ood raziyallaahu 'anhu ki shaagird muraad hain.

Jo shakhs kisi darakht yaa patthar waghairah ko mutbarrik samajhe

Irshaade Rabbaani hai:

أَفَرَءَيْتُمُ اللَّتَوَ الْعُزِّي ۞ وَمَنُوعَ الشَّالِثَةَ الْأُخْرَى ۞

"bhalaa tumne (kabhi) "laat", "'Uzzaa" aur teesri (Dewi) "manaat" ke baare mein bhi ghaur kiya hai? " (Surah an-Najm:19-20)

Abu Waaqid Laisi raziyallaahu 'anhu ka bayaan hai:

خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ عَلَيْ إِلَى حُنَيْنٍ ، وَنَحْنُ حُلَاثًا عَهْلٍ بِكُفْلٍ ، وَلَحْنُ حُلَاثًا عَهُلٍ بِكُفْلٍ ، وَلَحْنُ حُلَاثًا عَهُلٍ بِكُفْلٍ ، وَلَكُمْ مُلِكُمْ مُلُكُلُهُ مُرِكِيْنَ سِلُرَةٌ يَّعْكِفُونَ عِنْكَهَا وَيَنُوطُونَ مِهَا أَسُلِحَتَهُمْ يُقَالَ لَهَا ذَاتَ أَنُواطٍ فَمَرَرُنَا بِسِلُرَةٍ فَقُلْنَا يَا رَسُولُ اللهِ عَلَيْ اللهُ أَكْبَرُ ! أَنَّهَا أَنُواطٍ كَمَا لَهُمْ ذَاتَ أَنُواطٍ ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ عَلَيْ اللهُ أَكْبَرُ ! أَنَّهَا اللهُ اللهُ

Ghazwae Hunain ke mauqe par hum Rasoolullah & ke humraah ja rahe the aur hum nae nae musalman huye the. (raaste mein) mushrikin ki ek beri thi, wah (azmat aur barkat ke khayaal se) uske paas aakar baithe rahte the aur (barkat ke

liye) apne hathiyaar bhi us par latkaaya karte the. Uska naam "zate anwaat" tha. Chalte chalte ek beri ke paas se humara guzar huwa to humne kaha: "yaa Rasoolullah (ﷺ)! jaise in mushrikin ka zate anwaat hai, aap humare liye bhi ek " zate anwaat " muqarrar farma den. Rasoolullah ﷺ ne farmaya: "Allaahu Akbar! yahi to (gumraahi aur Saabiqah qaumon ke) raaste hain, us zaat ki qasam jiske haath mein meri jan hai! tumne to wahi baat ki jo bani israail ne Moosa 'alaihis salaam se kahi thi ki ae Moosa! jaise inke ma'bood hain aap humare liye bhi ek aisa ma'bood muqarrar kar den. " Moosa 'alaihis salaam ne farmaya: "tum to bade naadaan ho." phir aap ﷺ ne farmaya: tum bhi Pahli ummaton ke tareeqon par chaloge."

Hadees Saheeh. Rawaahut Tirmizi fee Sunan. Abwaabul fitan 'an Rasoolullah , J. 4, S. 49, H: 2180. Wa Musnad Ahmad, J. 36, S. 225, H: 21897. Imaam Albaani ne Saheeh Tirmizi mein "Sahih" kaha hai aur khud Imaam Tirmizi ne kaha: "Haazaa Hadees Hasan Saheeh."

- Sooratun Najm ki aayat ki tafsir hai.
- Sahaabaye kiraam raziyallaahu 'anhum ke zate anwaat muqarrar karne ke mutalabe ki Saheeh taujeeh (ki wah zate anwaat sirf tabarruk ki khatir muqarrar karanaa chahte the. Unka use ma'bood banana maqsood naa tha)
- Sahaabaye kiraam raziyallaahu 'anhum ne apni is khwaahish ka sirf izhaar hi kiya tha, ise amali jamaa nahin pahnaaya tha.

- Isse Sahaabaye kiraam raziyallaahu 'anhum ka maqsad wa iraada mahaz taqarrube ilaahi ka husool tha, kyunki inka gumaan tha ki Allaah ta'aala ise pasand farmata hai.
- Jab Sahaabaye kiraam raziyallaahu 'anhum par shirk ki yeh qism makhfi rahi to doosre aam logon ka isse naabalad rahna ziyadah qareene qiyaas hai.
- (Aamaale saalihah ke badle) Sahabah kiraam raziyallaahu 'anhum ko jo nekiyan aur bakhshish ke waaday ataa kiye gaye hain, wah doosron ko haasil nahin ho sakte.
- Rasoolullah ne is baare mein Sahaabaye kiraam raziyallaahu 'anhum ko maazoor aur be-qasoor nahin samjha, balki aap ne unki baayen alfaaz tardid farmai ki "yahi to gumraahi (Pahli qaumon) ke raaste hain tum bhi pahle logon ke tareeqon par chaloge "aur aap ne teen tarah se iski mazammat farmai.
- Sab se aham baat jo asl maqsood hai, wah Nabi ka Sahaabaye kiraam raziyallaahu 'anhum ke liye yeh farmana hai ki "tumhara mutalabah aur farmaish bhi bani israail ke mutalabah aur farmaish jaisi hai." Unhone kaha tha ki: "ae Moosa! humare liye bhi ek ma'bood bana." So tumne bhi aisa hi mutalabah kiya.
- Is qism ke maqamaat ko muqaddas aur mutbarrik naa samajhna, Tauhid aur laa ilaa-h illallaah ki muraad hai. Yeh ek intihai daqeeq aur poshidaa baat hai. Yahi wajah hai ki Sahaabaye kiraam raziyallaahu 'anhum bhi iska idraak naa kar sake.

- Aap ne fatawe par qasam uthai, jabki bilaa maslihat wa maqsad qasam uthana Rasoolullah ki aadate mubaaraka naa thi.
- Chunki Sahaabaye kiraam raziyallaahu 'anhum ko is mutalabah wa farmaish ki wajah se murtad nahin samjha gaya, isse ma'loom huwa ki shirk bada bhi hota hai aur chhota bhi.
- Abu Waaqid raziyallaahu 'anhu ka yeh kahna ki hum abhi nee nee musalman huye the, isse pata chalta hai ki doosre Sahaabaye kiraam raziyallaahu 'anhum ko is baat ka 'ilm tha ki aisa karna durust nahin.
- Isse izahaare taajjub ke mauqe par "Allaahu Akbar" kehne ka jawaaz bhi milta hai, neez ismein un logon ki tardid hai jo ise makrooh samajhte hain.
- Shirk wa bidat ke tamaam zaraaye ka sadday-baab karna chaahiye.
- Ismein ahle jahiliyyat ki mushaabihat se manaa kiya gaya hai.
- Ismein dauraane taalim (kisi maslihat ki buniyaad par Ustaad ka shaagird par) naaraaz hona Saabit hai.
- Nabi-e-Kareem in ne ((innahaa as-Sunnah)) farma kar umoomi usool bayaan kar diya.
- Aap ki yeh khabar bhi alaamate Nabuwwat mein se hai ki aap ki peshangoi ke mutabiq ab isi tarah ho raha hai.

- Allaah ta'aala ne Quraane Kareem mein jin baaton par Yahood wa Nasaara ki mazammat farmai, wah dar asl hamen Tambeeh hai. (taaki hum in se bachen.)
- Ahle 'ilm ke haan yeh usool taye hai ki 'ibaadat ki buniyaad hukm aur amr par hai (apni marzi yaa khwaahish se 'ibaadat muqarrar nahin ki ja sakti) isse qabr ke sawaalon par Tambeeh hoti hai ki qabr mein Pahla sawaal yeh hoga "tera rab kaun hai? "yeh to waaqe' hai, albattah doosra sawaal "tera Nabi kaun hai? "iska ta'alluq umoore ghaibiyah se hai. aur teesra sawaal "tera deen kya hai? "is par aayat dalaalat karti hai.
- Ahle kitaab ke taur tariqe bhi isi mazmoom mein hain, jaise mushrikin ka mazhab aur unke taur atwaar hain.
- Jo shakhs baatil se haq ki taraf aata hai, uske dil mein qadim ibaadaat, aqaaid aur tasawwuraat ka kuch naa kuch asar baaqi rah jat hai, jaisa ki Abu Waaqid raziyallaahu 'anhu ne kaha: "abhi maazi qarib mein humara kufr se ta'alluq raha hai aur hum nee nee musalman huye hain."

Ghairullaah ke liye janwar zabah karna

Irshaade ilaahi hai:

"kah dijiye ki meri Namaaz, meri qurbaani, meri zindagi aur meri maut sab Rabbul 'Aalameen ke liye hai, jiska koi shareek nahin aur mujhe isi baat ka hukm diya gaya hai aur mein sab se awwal farman bardaar hoon." (Surah al-Anaam: 162-163)

Neez farmaya:

"Pas tum apne rab hi ke liye Namaaz padho aur qurbaani do. " (Surah al-Kausar: 2)

Ali raziyallaahu 'anhu farmate hain ki Rasoolullah ﷺ ne mujhe chaar baaten batlaeen.

"Jo shakhs ghairullaah ke liye janwar zabah kare, us par Allaah ta'aala ki laanat hai. Jo shakhs apne waalidain par laanat kare, us par Allaah ta'aala ki laanat hai. Jo shakhs kisi bidati (mujrim) ko panaah de, us par Allaah ta'aala ki laanat hai. Jo shakhs hudooday zameen ke nishaanaat badle, us par (bhi) Allaah ta'aala ki laanat hai."

Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabul Azhiyyah, J. 6, S. 84, H: 1978. Doosra Nuskha: 43-45.

Taariq bin Shihaab raziyallaahu 'anhu riwaayat karte hain ki Rasoolullah ﷺ ne farmaya:

((دَخَلَ الْجَنَّةَ رَجُلُ فِي ذُبَابٍ، وَدَخَلَ النَّارَ رَجُلُ فِي ذُبَابٍ، قَالُوا: وَكَيْفَ ذَلِكَ يَارُسُول اللهِ ؟ قَالَ: مَرَّ رَجُلَانِ عَلَى قَوْمِ لَّهُمْ صَنَمُّ لَا يَجُوزُهُ أَحَلُ خَلِي عَلَى قَوْمٍ لَهُمْ صَنَمُّ لَا يَجُوزُهُ أَحَلُ خَلِي عَلَى قَوْمٍ لَهُمْ صَنَمُّ لَا يَجُوزُهُ أَحَلُ حَتَى يُقَرِّ بَ لَهُ شَيْعًا، فَقَالُوا لِأَحَلِهِمَا قَرِّب، قَالَ: لَيْسَ عِنْدِي شَيْعًا وَلَوْ ذُبَابًا، فَقَرَّ بَ ذُبَابًا فَقَرَّ بَ ذُبَابًا فَقَرَّ بَ ذُبَابًا فَقَرَّ بَ وَلَوْ ذُبَابًا، فَقَرَّ بَ ذُبَابًا فَقَرَّ بَ وَلَوْ ذُبَابًا، فَقَرَّ بَ ذُبَابًا فَقَلُوا سَبِيلَهُ، فَلَحَل النَّارَ ، وَقَالُوا لِلْآخِرِ: قَرِّ بَ، فَقَالَ: مَا كُنْتُ لِأُقَرِّ بَ لِأَحَلِ شَيْعًا دُونَ اللهِ عَرَّوجَلَّ، فَصَرَبُوا عُنْقَهُ، فَلَ خَلَ الْجَنَّةَ .))

"Ek shakhs makhkhi ki wajah se Jannat chalaa gaya aur ek shakhs makhkhi hi ki wajah se jahannam ja pahuncha. Sahabah kiraam raziyallaahu 'anhum ne arz ki yaa Rasoolullah "! wah kaise? aap ne farmaya: "do aadamiyo ka guzar ek qaum par huwa, jiska ek but tha. Kisi ko wahaan se chadhaawa chadhaaye baghair guzarne ki ijazat naa thi. (us) qaum ke logon ne inmen se ek ko kaha, chadhaawa chadhaao. Usne kaha, chadhaawe ke liye mere paas koi chiz nahin. Unhone kaha, tumhen yeh kam zaroor karna hoga, khwaah ek makhkhi

hi chadhaao. Us shakhs ne ek makhkhi ka chadhaawa chadhaa diya. Chunanche unhone uska raasta chhod diya. Aur wah us makhkhi ke sabab jahannam mein ja pahuncha. Un logon ne doosre se kaha, tum bhi koi chadhaawa chadhaao, to usne kaha, mein to Allaah ta'aala ke siwa kisi ke waaste koi chadhaawa nahin chadhaa sakta. Unhone use qatl kar diya aur wah seedha Jannat mein ja pahuncha.

Isnaaduhu Saheeh mauqoofan. Rawahu Ibn Abee Shaibah fee Musannaf, J. 6, S. 473, H: 33038. 'allaamah Albaani rahimahullaah ne silsila ahaadees az-Za'eefah, J. 12, S. 721, H: 5829 mein mauqoofan " Isnaaduhu Sahih" kaha hai.

- Aayate mubaaraka {innaa salaati wa nusuki} ki tafsir.
- Aayate mubaaraka {fa-salli li-rabbika wanhar} ki tafsir.
- Rasoolullah in ne sab se pahle ghairullaah ke naam par zabah karne waale shakhs par laanat farmai hai.
- Apne waalidain par laanat karne wala khud laanati hai, isse yeh baat maakhooz hai ki agar tum kisi ke waalidain ko laanat karoge to wah tumhare waalidain par laanat karega, isi tarah tum khud apne waalidain par laanat ka sabab banoge.
- Jo shakhs kisi bidati (mujrim) ko panaah de, wah malaoon hai. Bidati se muraad wah shakhs hai jo kisi aise jurm ka murtakib ho jis par Allaah ta'aala ki taraf se sazaa waajib ho aur wah isse bachne ke liye kisi ki panaah dhoonde.

- Jo shakhs hudoode zameen ki alaamat badal daale, wah laanati hai. Isse aise nishaanaat muraad hain jo aap aur aap ke padosi ki hudoode milkiyat ko mutayyan karte hain aur in nishaanaat ko badalne se padosiyon ka haq maarna maqsood ho.
- Kisi mutayyan shakhs par yaa umoomi taur par gunahgaar logon par laanat karne mein farq hai.
- Ek makhkhi ki wajah se jahannam mein jane ka qissa bahut 'azeem hai.
- Makhkhi ka chadhaawa chadhaane wala jahannam rasid huwa halanki aisa karne mein uska maqsad qat'an shirk nahin tha, balki usne apni jan bachane ke liye aisa kiya tha.
- Ahle imaan ke haan shirk kis qadr sangeen jurm hai ki usne qatl hona gawaara kar liya, lekin ahle sanam ka mutalabah pura naa kiya, halanki unhone usse sirf zaahiri 'amal karne ka mutalabah kiya tha.
- Un donon mein se shirk ka irtikab karke jahannam mein jane wala shakhs musalman tha. Agar wah kafir hota to aap yoon naa farmate ki " wah ek makhkhi ke sabab jahannam mein gaya."
- Is Hadees mein ek doosri Saheeh Hadees ki taaid hai ki "Jannat aur jahannam tumhare ek ke, uske joote ke tasmay se bhi ziyadah qarib hai."



Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitaabur Riqaaq, J. 8, S. 102, H: 6488.

 Ba-Shumul but parast har ek ke nazdiq qalbi 'amal sab se ziyadah aham aur maqsoode a'azam hota hai.

Jahaan Ghairullaah ke naam par zabah kiya jata ho wahaan Allaah ta'aala ke naam par zabah karna jaiz nahin

Irshaade ilaahi hai:

لَا تَقُمْ فِيهِ آبَلُ لَهُ لَهُ السِّسَ عَلَى التَّقُوٰى مِنْ أَوَّلِ يَوْمِ آحَقُ آنَ لَا تَقُوْمَ فِيهِ آبَلُ لَهُ السَّعِلَ السَّعَلَى التَّقُوٰمَ فِيهِ فِيهِ إِبَالُ الْمُعَالِقِ مِنَ الْمُعَلِقِ مِنَ الْمُعَلِقِ مِنَ الْمُعَلِقِ مِنَ الْمُعَلِقِ مِنَ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ مِنَ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ مِنَ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ مِنَ الْمُعَلِقِ مِنَ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ مِنَ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ اللّهُ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ اللّهُ عَلَيْهِ فِي اللّهُ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ اللّهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ اللّهُ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ اللّهُ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ الللهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ اللّهُ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْ عَلَيْهِ عَلَى السَاعِقُولِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْه

"Aap kabhi us (masjide ziraar) mein ('ibaadat ke liye) khade naa hona, albattah wah masjid jiski buniyaad shuroo' din se hi taqwah par rakhi gayi hai, wah ziyadah mauzoon hai ki Aap usmen ('ibaadat ke liye) khade hon. Ismein aise log hain jo paak saaf rahne ko pasand karte hain aur Allaah ta'aala ko bhi safaai aur paakizgi ikhtiyaar karne waale log hi pasand hain. " (Surah at-Taubah: 108)

Saabit bin DahHaak raziyallaahu 'anhu se riwaayat hai ki: ek shakhs ne bawaanah maqaam par Oont zabah karne ki nazr maani, Chunanche usne (iske mutalliq) Nabi se poochha to aap se ne farmaya:

((هَلُ كَانَ فِيهَا وَثَنَّ مِنُ أُوْثَانِ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ يُعْبَلُ ؟ قَالُوا: لَا ، قَالَ فَهَلَ كَانَ فِيهَا عِيدُ مِنْ أَعْيَادِهِمُ ؟ قَالُوا: لَا ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ عَلَيْ الْوَفِيلِيَّةِ الْوَفِي بِنَذُرك ، فَإِنَّهُ لَا وَفَا ّلِنَذُرِ فِي مَعْصِيَةِ اللهِ وَلَا فِيمَا لَا يَمْلِكُ الْبُنُ آدَمَ لَا) "kya wahaan jahiliyyat ke buton mein se koi aisa but tha jiski pooja ki jati rahi ho? Sahabah raziyallaahu 'anhum ne kaha nahin. Nabiye Akram in e mazeed poochha: "kya wahaan koi mushrikin ka melaa lagta tha? "Sahabah raziyallaahu 'anhum ne kaha nahin. To aap in e irshaad farmaya: "tum apni nazr puri kar lo. Yaad rakho! jo nazr Allaah ta'aala ki naafarmani ki ho use pura karna durust nahin aur isi tarah jis nazr ko pura karna insaan ki wusat mein naa ho use bhi pura karna zaroori nahin."

Isnaaduhu Saheeh. Rawahu Abu Dawood fee Sunan, Kitaabul Almaan wan Nuzoor, J. 3, S. 394, H: 3313 wa sahhahul Albaani.

- Aayate mubaaraka {laa taqooma feehi abada} ki tafsir hai.
- Allaah ta'aala ki itaa'at wa maasiyat ba'z auqaat zameen par bhi asar andaaz hoti hai.
- Kisi mushkil masale ko samjhane ke liye waazeh masalaa pesh karna chaahiye, taaki koi ishkal baaqi naa rahe.
- Ba-waqte zaroorat, mufti saail se Tafsilaat aur wazahaten talab kar sakta hai.
- Isse yeh bhi ma'loom huwa ki kisi khas maqaam ko mannat aur nazr maan-ne ke liye makhsoos karne

mein koi qabaahat nahin, basharteki ismein koi sharai rukawat naa ho.

- Jis maqaam par daure jahiliyyat mein koi "wasan" (but) raha ho, wahaan nazr puri karna manaa hai, khwaah ab use wahaan se khatm kar diya gaya ho.
- Kisi aisi jagah par bhi nazr puri nahin ki ja sakti, jahaan mushrikin ka koi melaa yaa tahwaar manaaya jata raha ho. Agarcha ab wah silsilah band hi ho chuka ho.
- Agar kisi ne mushrikin ke but yaa tahwaar waale maqaam ki nazr maani ho to use pura karna jaiz nahin, kyunki yeh naafarmani ki nazr hai, jo naajaiz hai.
- Isse yeh bhi ma'loom huwa ki tahwaar mein mushrikin ki mushaabihat se bachna chaahiye, agarcha mushrikin ki mushaabihat karna musalman ka maqsood naa bhi ho.
- Allaah ta'aala ki naafarmani waali nazr baatil hai.
- Jo amr insaan ki wusat, taaqat mein naa ho uski nazr maanna bhi naajaiz aur ghalat hai.

Ghairullaah ki nazr wa niyaaz shirk hai

Irshaade ilaahi hai:

"Yeh log nazren puri karte hain aur us din se, ki jiski sakhti phail rahi hogi, khauf rakhte hain." (Surah ad-Dahar: 7)

Neez irshaad hai:

"aur tum (Allaah ta'aala ki raah mein) jo kuch kharch karo, jo bhi nazr maano Allaah ta'aala usko janta hai." (Surah al-Baqrah: 270)

Aaishah raziyallaahu anhaa se riwaayat karti hain ki Rasoolullah ******* ne farmaya:

"jo shakhs Allaah ta'aala ki itaa'at ki nazr maane to use chaahiye ki Allaah ta'aala ki itaa'at kare aur jo shakhs Allaah ta'aala ki naafarmani wa maasiyat ki nazr maane to wah Allaah ta'aala ki naafarmani naa kare."

Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitaabul Almaani wan Nuzoor, J. 8, S. 142, H: 6696, 6700.

- Nazr ko pura karna waajib hai.
- Jab yeh Saabit ho chuka hai ki nazr Allaah ta'aala ki 'ibaadat hai to phir ise ghairullaah ke liye maanna aur sar anjam dena shirk hai.
- Isse yeh bhi Saabit huwa ki jo nazr maasiyat par mabni ho, use pura karna jaiz nahin.

Ghairullaah se panaah maangna shirk hai

Irshaade ilaahi hai:

"aur yeh ki ba'z log jinnaat ki panaah pakda karte the to (is tarah) unki sarkashi aur badh gayi thi." (Surah al-Jinn: 6)

Khaulaa bint Hakim raziyallaahu anhaa kahti hain ki Maine Rasoolullah ****** ko yeh farmate huye suna:

"Jo shakhs kisi jagah thahre aur yeh du'aa padh le: mein Allaah ta'aala ki makhlooq ke shar se Allaah ta'aala ke mukammal kalimat ki panaah maangta hoon. To uske wahaan se rawana hone tak use koi chiz zarar naa pahuncha sakegi."

Saheeh Muslim, kitabuz zikr wad du'aa wat Taubah wal istighfaar, J. 8, S. 76, H: 2708. Doosra nuskha: 54.

Masaail:

 Surah jinki aayat ki tafsir (jismein hai ki ba'z log jinnon ki panaah pakadte the)

- Isse yeh bhi Saabit huwa ki ghairullaah ki panaah lena shirk hai.
- Is masale par mazkoorah Baala Hadees se istidlaal kiya jata hai, kyunki isse 'ulama ne yeh daleel akhaz ki hai ki Allaah ta'aala ke kalimat makhlooq nahin, agarcha yeh kalimat Allaah ki makhlooq hote to Rasoole Akram in se panaah talab naa karte, kyunki makhlooq se panaah maangna shirk hai.
- Isse is du'aa ki fazeelat bhi Saabit hoti hai, agarcha yeh ek mukhtasar si du'aa hai.
- Kisi 'amal se kisi dunyawi faaidah ka husool maslan kisi ke shar se tahaffuz yaa kisi manfaat ka husool, is baat ki daleel nahin ki wah 'amal shirk nahin (balki aen mumkin hai ki jis 'amal se wah faaidah haasil huwa wah shirk ho. (mutarjim)

Ghairullaah se faryaad karna yaa use pukarna shirk hai

Irshaade ilaahi hai:

وَلَا تَالَ عُمِنُ دُونِ اللهِ مَا لَا يَنفَعُكُ وَلَا يَضُرُّكُ فَإِنْ فَعَلْتَ فَإِنْ اللهِ مَا لَا يَنفَعُكُ وَلَا يَضُرُّكُ فَإِنْ اللهُ مِنْ اللهُ بِحُرِّ فَلَا كَاشِفَ لَهُ إِلَّا هُوْ وَإِنْ يَمُ سَلْكُ اللهُ بِحُرِّ فَلَا كَاشِفَ لَهُ إِلَّا هُوْ وَإِنْ يَرِدُكَ بِعَيْرِ لَكَ بِعَيْرِ دُكَ بِعَيْرِ وَلَا يَاللهُ فَي وَالْ يَعْفُورُ الرَّحِيْمُ وَ فَلَا رَادَّ لِفَضْلِ اللهِ يُصِيْبُ بِهِ مَنْ يَشَاءُ مِنْ عِبَادِ اللهِ وَهُو الْغَفُورُ الرَّحِيْمُ وَ فَلَا رَادً لِفَضْلِ اللهِ عَنْ مِنْ يَشَاءُ مِنْ عِبَادِ اللهِ وَهُو الْغَفُورُ الرَّحِيْمُ وَالْعَلَامُ اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ اللهُ عَنْ اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ ا

"Aur tum Allaah ta'aala ko chhod kar kisi aisi chiz ko naa pukarna jo naa kuch tumhara bhalaa kar sake aur naa nuqsaan. Agar tum aisa karoge to zaalimon mein se ho jaoge, aur agar Allaah tumhen koi musibat pahunchee to uske siwa koi isko door karne wala nahin, agar tum se bhalai karna chaahe to koi uske fazl ko rokne wala nahin hai. Wah apne bandon mein se jise chaahta hai, apne fazl se nawaaztaa hai aur wah bakhshne wala (aur) raham farmane wala hai." (Soorahe Younus: 106-107)

Neez Irshaade ilaahi hai:

إِثْمَا تَعْبُلُونَ مِنْ دُوْنِ اللهِ آوْتَانَا وَ تَخُلُقُوْنَ اِفْكُالِ اللهِ اللهُ اللهِ اللهُ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهُ اللهِ اللهُ اللهِ اللهِ اللهُ اللهِ اللهُ اللهُ اللهِ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ الهُ اللهُ الله

"Tum Allaah ke siwa jinko poojte ho wah tumhen rizq dene ka ikhtiyaar nahin rakhte, pas Allaah hi se rizq talab karo aur usi ki bandagi karo aur usi ka shukr baja laao. Tum usi ki taraf lautaye jaoge." (Surah al-AnkAbut: 17)

Aur farmaya:

وَمَنْ اَضَلَّ مِثَنَّ اللهِ مَنْ لَا يَسْتَجِيْبُ لَهُ اللهِ مَنْ لَا يَسْتَجِيْبُ لَهُ اللهِ مَنْ لَا يَسْتَجِيْبُ لَهُ اللهِ اللهِ مَنْ لَا يَسْتَجِيْبُ لَهُ اللهِ اللهِ مَنْ لَا يَسْتَجِيْبُ لَهُ اللهِ اللهِ مَنْ النَّاسُ كَانُوا لَهُمْ اَعْلَاءً وَ هُمْ عَنْ دُعَا يِهِمْ غَفِلُونَ ﴿ وَإِذَا حُشِرَ النَّاسُ كَانُوا لَهُمْ اَعْلَاءً وَ هُمْ عَنْ دُعَا يِهِمْ خُفِلُونَ ﴿ وَإِذَا حُشِرَ النَّاسُ كَانُوا لَهُمْ اَعْلَاءً وَ كَانُوا بِعِبَادَتِهِمْ لَغِرِيْنَ ﴾ كَانُوا بِعِبَادَتِهِمْ لُغِرِيْنَ ﴾

"aur us shakhs se bada gumraah kaun ho sakta hai jo Allaah ko chhod kar unko pukare jo qiyaamat tak use jawaab nahin de sakte aur wah unki pukar se ghaafil wa be-khabar hain, aur qiyaamat ko jab tamaam insaan jamaa kiye jaenge to us waqt wah un (pukarne waalon) ke dushman honge aur unki parastish se inkar karenge." (Surah al-Ahqaaf: 5-6)

Neez farmaya:

اَمِّنَ يُجِيْبُ الْمُضْطَرِّ إِذَا دَعَاهُ وَ يَكُشِفُ السُّوَّة وَ يَجْعَلُكُمْ خُلَفَاءَ السُّوِّة وَ يَجْعَلُكُمْ خُلَفَاءَ الْرَرْضِ عَالَة مَّعَ اللَّهِ قَلِيْلًا مَّا تَنَكُّرُونَ ۞ الْرَرْضِ عَاللَّهُ مَّعَ اللَّهِ قَلِيْلًا مَّا تَنَكُّرُونَ ۞

"Jab koi beqaraar faryaad kare to kaun hai jo uski pukar aur faryaad ko sune? (kaun uski) takleef door karta hai? aur (kaun hai jo) tumhen zameen ka Khalifah banata hai? (yeh sab kuch Allaah karta hai) to kya Allaah ke saath koi aur ma'bood hai? tum log kam hi sochte ho. " (Surah an-Naml: 62)

Aur Tabraani ne apni sanad se riwaayat ki hai:

((إِنَّهُ كَانَ فِي زَمَنِ النَّبِي عَلَيْهُ مُنَافِقٌ يُؤْذِي الْمُؤْمِنِينَ، فَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ: قُوْمُوْ ابِنَا نَسْتَغِيْثُ بِرَسُولِ اللهِ عَلَيْهُ مِنْ هٰذَا الْمُنَافِقِ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُ عَلَيْهُ: إِنَّهُ لَا يُسْتَغَاثُ بِنَ، وَإِنَّمَا يُسْتَغَاثُ بِاللهِ))

"Nabi ke zamaane mein ek munaafiq momineen ko (bahut) eezaayen diya karta tha, Chunanche chand Sahabah raziyallaahu 'anhum ne mashwaraa kiya ki chalo Nabi-e-Akram ki ki khidmat mein haazir ho ki isse gulu khalaasi ke liye Istighaasaa karen. Nabi-e-Akram ne irshaad farmaya: "dekho! mujh se Istighaasaa (faryaad) nahin kiya ja sakta. Balki faryaad (wa pukar) sirf Allaah ta'aala se karni chaahiye."

Isnaaduhu Zaeef. Rawaahut Tabraani fil Kabeer kamaa fee Majmauz zawaaid 10/162, feehi Ibn Lahiyyah wa hu-wa, Mukhtalatul Hadees, soo al-hifz. Wa Ahmad fee Musnad, J. 37, S. 380, H: 22706. ismein bhi Ibn Lahiyyah hain neez ek raawi mubaham bhi hai, iske alfaaz hain: "laa yaqaama liya innamaa yaqaama lillaah."

- Isse Saabit huwa ki du'aa aam hai aur Istighaasaa khas. Pas Istighaasaa ke baad du'aa ka zikr karna "'Atful-aam 'alal khas" ke qabeel se hai.
- Isse aayate mubaaraka {wa laa tad'oo min doonillaahi maa laa yan-fa'ooka wa laa yazruka} ki tafsir bhi ma'loom hui.

- Ghairullaah ko pukarna aur usse faryaad karna shirke Akbar hai.
- Koi intihai nek wa barguzidah shakhs bhi agar ghairullaah ko uski raza wa khushnoodi ke husool ki gharz se pukare to wah bhi zaalimon mein se hoga.
- Isse {wa laa tad'oo min doonillah} ke baad waali aayat ki tafsir bhi ma'loom hui.
- Ma'loom huwa ki ghairullaah ko pukarna kufr hai aur yeh 'amal dunya mein bhi logon ko faaidah nahin pahuncha sakta.
- Is tafsil se teesri aayate mubaaraka {fabtaghoo indallaahir Rizq} ki tafsir bhi waazeh hoti hai.
- Allaah ta'aala ke siwa kisi se rozi talab nahin karni chaahiye, jaisa ki uske siwa kisi se taalibe Jannat bhi nahin hona chaahiye.
- Isse chauthi aayate mubaaraka {wa man azallu} ki tafsir bhi waazeh hoti hai.
- Jo shakhs ghairullaah ko pukare, yaa usse faryaad kare, usse badh kar koi gumraah nahin.
- Allaah ta'aala ke siwa jinhen pukara jata hai wah pukarne waale ki pukar se be-khabar hain, wah nahin jante ki unhen koi pukar raha hai.
- Allaah ta'aala ke 'ilaawa jisko pukara jata hai wah is pukar ke sabab qiyaamat ke din pukarne waale ka dushman hoga.

- Ghairullaah ko pukarna darhaqiqat uski 'ibaadat hai.
- Jinko pukara jata hai wah qiyaamat ke din is parastish ka inkar kar denge.
- Ghairullaah ko pukarne ke sabab hi wah shakhs sab se ziyadah gumraah huwa.
- Isse paanchween aayat ki tafsir bhi waazeh ho jati hai.
- Hairaan kin baat to yeh hai ki buton ke pujari (aur inko pukarne waale) bhi aetaraaf karte hain ki pareshaan wa beqaraar aadami ki pukar sirf Allaah hi sunta hai aur wahi nijat deta hai, yahi wajah hai ki mushkilaat mein wah bhi khalis Allaah hi ko pukarte hain.
- Isse Saabit hota hai ki Nabi-e-Akram ne mukammal taur par chamane Tauhid ki hifaazat farmai aur (ummat ko) Allaah ta'aala ke saath intihai adab wa ihtaraam ki taalim di.

Be-ikhtiyaar ko pukarna shirk hai

Irshaade ilaahi hai:

"kya wah aison ko (Allaah ta'aala ka) shareek banate hain jo kuch paida nahin kar sakte, kyunki wah khud paida kiye jate hain aur naa inki madad ki taaqat rakhte hain aur naa apni hi madad kar sakte hain." (Surah al-A'raaf: 191-192)

Neez irshaad hai:

... وَالَّذِيْنَ تَلْعُوْنَ مِنْ دُوْنِهِ مَا يَمْلِكُونَ مِنْ قِطْبِيْرٍ ﴿ اِنْ تَلْعُوْهُمْ لَا يَسْبَعُوا دُعَاءً كُمْ وَلُوسَمِعُوا مَا اسْتَجَابُوا لَكُمْ وَيُومَ الْقِيبَةِ يَكُفُرُونَ يَسْبَعُوا دُعَاءً كُمْ وَلُوسَمِعُوا مَا اسْتَجَابُوا لَكُمْ وَيُومَ الْقِيبَةِ يَكُفُرُونَ بِشِرْ كِكُمْ وَلَا يُنَبِّعُكُ مِثُلُ خَبِيْرٍ ﴾ بيشر كِكُمْ وَلَا يُنَبِّعُكُ مِثُلُ خَبِيْرٍ ﴾

"Aur Allaah ko chhod kar jinko tum pukarte ho, wah ek khajoor ki guthli ke chilke ke baraabar bhi Maalik nahin hain. Tum agar unko pukaro to wah tumhaari pukar nahin sunte aur agar sun bhi len to tumhen koi jawaab nahin de sakte. Aur baroze qiyaamat wah tumhare shirk ka inkar kar denge aur (Allaah) Khabeer ki tarah tumhen koi khabar nahin de sakta." (Soorahe Faatir: 13-14)

Aur Anas raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai:

((شُجُّ النَّبِيُّ عَلَيْهُ يَوْمَ أُحْدٍ وَكُسِرَتْ رَبَاعِيتُهُ، فَقَالَ: كَيْفَ يُفْلِحُ قَوْمُ شَجُّوا نَبِيَّهُمْ ؟ فَنَزَلَتْ: لَيْسَ لَكَمِنَ الْأَمْرِ شَيْءٌ)) شَجُّوا نَبِيَّهُمْ ؟ فَنَزَلَتْ: لَيْسَ لَكَمِنَ الْأَمْرِ شَيْءٌ))

"Nabi-e-Akram ighazwae Uhad mein zakhmi ho gaye aur aap ke saamne ke do daant shahid kar diye gaye, jis par aap in ne farmaya: "aisi qaum kaise kamyaab ho sakti hai jisne apne Nabi ko zakhmi kar diya hai. " to is par yeh aayat naazil hui "(ae paighamber is mu'aamale mein aap ko kuch bhi ikhtiyaar nahin."

Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabul jihaad was Siyar, J. 5, S. 179, H: 1791. Doosra: 104. Wa akhrajahul Bukhari fee Kitaabul Maghaazi Raqamul Hadees: 4069.

Aur Ibn Umar raziyallaahu 'anhu se riwaayat hai ki unhone Rasoolullah ko suna, aap ne fajr ki Namaaz ki aakhiri rakat mein jab rukoo' se sar uththeaa to ((samiyallaahu liman hamidah, rabbana wa lakal Hamd)) ke baad farmaya: ((Allaahumm la'na fulaanan wa fulaanan)) * "yaa Allaah! fulaan aur fulaan par laanat farma " to Allaah ta'aala ne yeh aayat naazil farma di: "(ki ae paighamber!) is mu'aamale mein aap ko kuch bhi ikhtiyaar nahin. " aur ek riwaayat mein hai:

((يَلُعُوْ عَلَى صَفُوَانَ بَنِ أُمَيَّةً وَسُهَيْلِ بَنِ عَمْرٍ و وَالْحَارِثِ بَنِ هِشَامِر، فَنَزَلَتْ: لَيْسَ لَكَمِنَ الْأَمْرِ شَيْءً)) #

"Aap Safwaan bin 'Umayyah, Suhail bin amr aur Haaris bin Hishaam par baddu'aa kar rahe the, tab bhi yeh aayat naazil hui ki (ae paighamber !) is mu'aamale mein aap ko kuch bhi ikhtiyaar nahin."

* Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitaabul Maghaazi, J. 5, S. 99, H: 4069, 4559, 7346.

Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitaabul Maghaazi, J. 5, S. 99, H: 4070 mursalan. Wat Tirmizi, Abwaabut tafsir al-Qur'aan 'an Rasoolullah ﷺ, J. 5, S. 107, H: 3005. wa qaal "Haazaa Hadees Hasan Saheeh ghareeb" wa hasanahu Ibn Hajar fee Taghleeq at-Ta'leeq: 4/109. Wa Musnad Ahmad, J. 2, S. 104, Isnaaduhu Hasan.

Wazahat: ... takhsis ke bajae umooman baddu'aa karne ki yeh riwaayat Asah aur asabt hai. wallaahu aalam

Aur ek jagah mein Abu Hurairah raziyallaahu 'anhu se riwaayat hai ki jab Rasoolullah par {wa anzir Ashiratakal aqrabeen} naazil hui to aap khade ho gaye aur farmane lage:

(رَيَامَعُشَرَ قُرَيْشٍ! أَوْ كَلِبَةً نَحُوهَا ، اِشْتَرُوْا أَنْفُسَكُمْ ، لَا أُغْنِى عَنْكُمْ مِنَ اللهِ شَيْعًا ، يَاعَبّاسَ بَى عَبْدِالْمُطّلِبِ لَا أُغْنِى عَنْكَ مِنَ اللهِ شَيْعًا ، يَاعَبّاسَ بَى عَبْدِالْمُطّلِبِ لَا أُغْنِى عَنْكِ مِنَ اللهِ شَيْعًا ، وَيَافَا طُهَ بِنْتِ يَاصَفِيّةَ عَمّةٍ رَسُولِ اللهِ عَنْكِ مِنَ اللهِ شَيْعًا ، وَيَافَا طُهَ بِنْتِ عَنْكِ مِنَ اللهِ شَيْعًا ، وَيَافَا طُهُ بِنْتِ عَنْكِ مِنَ اللهِ شَيْعًا ، وَيَافَا طُهُ بِنْتِ مِنْ مَا لِي مَا فِي مَنْ اللهِ شَيْعًا)) هُ كُتَّدِ ، سَلِيْنِيْ مِنْ مَا لِيْ مَا شِئْتِ ، لَا أُغْنِى عَنْكِ مِنَ اللهِ شَيْعًا))

"Ae quraish ki jamaat! (yaa is tarah ka koi aur kalima aap ﷺ ne farmaya) apni janon ko baycho (ya'ni apne aap ko bacha lo) Allaah ke haan mein tumhare kisi kam naa aa sakoonga. Ae 'Abbaas bin 'Abdul Muttalib! (apne aap ko bacha lo) Allaah ke haan mein tumhare kisi kam naa aa sakoonga. Ae meri

phoophi Safiyyah! (apne aap ko bacha lo) Allaah ke haan mein tumhare kisi kam naa aa sakoonga. Ae meri beti Faatimah! mere maal se jo chaaho maang lo, lekin Allaah ke haan mein tumhare kisi kam naa aa sakoonga."

Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitaabul wasaaya, J. 4, S. 6, H: 2753, 4771. Wa Muslim, Kitaabul Imaan, J. 1, S. 133, H: 204, 206. Doosra: 348, 351.

Masaail:

- Donon aayaton ki tafsir hai. (jin mein makhlooq ko pukarne se manaa kiya gaya hai.)
- Junge Uhad ka (mukhtasar saa) tazkirah hai.
- Sayyadul-Mursaleen ka namaaz mein qunoote naazilaa padhna aur aap ke peechhe Sahabah raziyallaahu 'anhum ka aameen kahna Saabit hota hai.
- Jinke liye baddu'aa ki gayi wah khule kafir the.
- Un logon ne (Nabi-e-Akram ke saath bad sulooki ke) aise aise kam sar-anjam diye jinke karne se digar kuffaar bhi qaasir rahe. Maslan unka apne Nabi ko zakhmi karna aur unke qatl ke darpe hona aur musalman shohdaa ka muslah karna, halanki wah (Shuhdaa) in kuffaar ke Umme zaad bhi the.
- In kuffaar ki is bad-sulooki aur Nabi-e-Akram ki baddu'aa ke mauqe par Allaah ta'aala ne darje zel aayat naazil farmai.

- Allaah ta'aala ka yeh farmana: "ki Allaah ta'aala in kuffaar ko maafi de dega yaa inhen 'azaab dega " Chunanche Allaah ne inhen maafi di aur wah imaan le aae."
- Isse nuzoole hawadis ke mauqe par qunootay naazilaa padhne ka sAbut bhi milta hai.
- Jin logon par baddu'aa ki jae, unke aur inke aabaa wa ajdaad ke naam Namaaz mein lena jaiz hai.
- Qunootay naazilaa mein kisi mutayyan shakhs ka naam lekar us par laanat karna jaiz hai.
- Aayat ke nuzool ke mauqe par aap ka apne qaribi rishtaydaaron ko bulaa kar ek ek ko Allaah ke 'azaab se daraane aur apni apni nijat ki fikr dilaane ka zikr bhi hai.
- Jab aap ne daawate Tauhid dee to aap ko majnoon kaha gaya. Isi tarah aaj bhi agar koi Tauhid ki da'wat de to use bhi aise hi alqaab ka saamnaa karna padta hai.
- Nabi-e-Akram ka apne qaribi aur door ke rishtaydaaron se yeh farmana Saabit huwa ki Allaah ke haan mein tumhare kisi kam naa aa sakoonga, hatta ki yahi baat aap ne apni lakhte jigar Faatimah raziyallaahu anhaa se bhi saraahatan kahi aur jab aap Sayyadul-Mursaleen hone ke bawajood apni lakhte jigar seyadah Nisaa al-'Aalameen se farma rahe hain ki mein tumhare kuch kam naa aa sakoonga. Jabki

insaan ka imaan hai ki aap ki zabaane mubaarak se siwaye haq ke kuch nahin nikalta to phir mandarjah Baala saraahat ki Roshni mein aaj kal ke haalaat ko bhi daykhiye ki is Bimaari mein Awwaam hi nahin balki khawas bhi mubtila hain, ghaur karne waale par Saheeh Tauhid aur deen ki ajnabiyyat ayaan ho jaegi.

Farishton par Allaah ki wahy ka khauf

Irshaade ilaahi hai:

وَلَا تَنْفَعُ الشَّفَاعَةُ عِنْكَةً اللَّالِمَنَ آذِنَ لَا حَتَى إِذَا فُرِّعَ عَنْ قُلُوبِهِمْ قَالُوا مَاذَلْ قَالَ رَبُّكُمْ قَالُوا الْحَقَّ وَهُو الْعَلِيُّ الْكَبِيْرُ ۞

"Jab un farishton ke dilon par ghabraahat door hoti hai to wah ek doosre se kahte hain: tumhare rab ne kya farmaya? to (Allaah ke muqarrab farishte) kahte hain ki usne haq farmaya hai aur wah aali maqaam (aur) buzurg wa bartar hai." (Soorahe Sabaa: 23)

Aur Abu Hurairah raziyallaahu 'anhu Nabi ﷺ se riwaayat karte hain ki aap ﷺ ne farmaya:

((إِذَا قَضَى اللهُ الْأَمْرِ فِي السَّمَاءُ ضَرَبَتِ الْمَلَائِكَةُ بِأَجْنِحَتِهَا خُضُعَانًا لِقَوْلِهِ، كَأَنَّهُ سِلُسِلَةُ عَلَى صَفُواتٍ، يَنْفُنُهُمْ ذَلِكَ، حَتَّى إِذَا فُرِّعَ عَنْ لِقَوْلِهِ، كَأَنَّهُ سِلُسِلَةُ عَلَى صَفُواتٍ، يَنْفُنُهُمْ ذَلِكَ، حَتَّى إِذَا فُرِّعَ عَنْ قُلُومِهُمْ قَالُوا: الْحَقَ وَهُوَ الْعَلِيُّ الْكَبِيرُ، قُلُومِهُمْ قَالُوا: الْحَقَّ وَهُو الْعَلِيُّ الْكَبِيرُ، قَلُومِهُمْ قَالُوا: الْحَقَّ وَهُو الْعَلِيُّ الْكَبِيرُ، فَيُسْمَعُ هَا مُسْتَرِقُو السَّمْعِ، وَمُسْتَرِقُ السَّمْعِ هٰكَذَا بَعْضَهُ فَوْقَ بَعْضِ، فَيَسْمَعُ الْكَلِمةَ وَصَفَهُ سُفْيَانُ بِكَفِّهِ، فَحَرَّفَهَا وَبَدَّدَ بَيْنَ أَصَابِعِهِ، فَيَسْمَعُ الْكَلِمةَ فَيُلْقِيمًا اللهَّهُ عَلَى السَّعْ الْكَلِمة فَوْقَ بَعْضَ الْكَلِمة فَيُلُقِيمًا الْاَحْرُ إِلَى مَنْ تَعْتَهُ، حَتَّى يُلْقِيمًا عَلَى فَيْلُقِيمًا الْاَحْرُ إِلَى مَنْ تَعْتَهُ، حَتَّى يُلْقِيمًا عَلَى فَي لُقِيمًا الْاَحْرُ إِلَى مَنْ تَعْتَهُ، حَتَّى يُلْقِيمًا عَلَى فَي لُقِيمًا الْاَحْرُ إِلَى مَنْ تَعْتَهُ، حَتَّى يُلْقِيمًا عَلَى لِسَانِ السَّاحِرِ أَو الْكَاهِنِ، فَرُبَّمَا أَدْرَكَ الشِّهَابُ قَبُلَ أَنْ يُلُومِهُمُ الْمُنْ اللَّهُ مِنْ اللَّهُ الْكَافِينَ الْمَالُ السَّعَالَ السَّعْ الْمُنَا أَنْ اللَّهُ الْمُعْلَى اللَّهُ الْمُنْ اللَّهُ الْمُنْ اللَّهُ الْمُنْ اللَّهُ الْمُعْمَا وَلَا السَّاعِ السَّامِ السَّاعِ السَّاعِ السَّاعِ السَّامِ السَّاعِ السَّعَلَى السَّاعِ السَاعِ السُلَّعُ السَاعِ السَّاعِ السَّاعِ السَّاعِ السَّاعِ السَاعِ السَاعِ السَاعِ

قَالَ لَنَا يَوْمَ كَنَا وَكَنَا ، كَنَا وَكَنَا ؟ فَيُصَدَّقُ بِتِلْكَ الْكَلِمَةِ الَّتِي الْكَلِمَةِ الَّتِي الْكِلمَةِ الَّتِي الْكِلمَةِ الَّتِي الْكِلمَةِ اللَّيْمَ السَّمَاء))

"Jab Allaah ta'aala aasmaan par koi faisla saadir farmate hain to Allaah ke farishte uski hukm bardaari mein yoon apne par maarte hain ki goya sirf patthar par narm zanjeer lagne ki jhankar hai aur yeh farman un farishton tak pahunch jata hai, hatta ki jab unke dilon se ghabraahat door hoti hai to wah ek doosre se kahte hain tumhare rab ne kya farmaya? to (Allaah ke muqarrab farishte) kahte hain ki usne jo kaha wah barhaq hai Aur wah aali maqaam aur buzurg wa bartar hai. Allaah ki is baat ko shayaatin chori chhupe sunne ki koshish karte hain, yeh shayaatin ek doosre ke oopar yoon hote hain, yeh kahte huye Hadees ke raawi Sufyaan ne apne haath ko taydhaa kiya aur ungliyon ko ek doosri se (zaraa) judaa kiya ki shayaatin is tarah ek doosre ke oopar hote hain. Sab se oopar wala shaitaan jab koi baat sun letaa hai to wah apne se neeche waale ko bataa deta hai aur wah apne se neeche waale ko, yahaan tak ki aakhiri shaitaan wah baat saahir yaa kahin ko bataa deta hai. Kabhi to kahin ko wah baat pahunchne se qabl Shihaab se jalaa deta hai aur kabhi Shihaab ke aane se pahle pahle shaitaan use baat bataa chuka hota hai to kahin shaitaan ki bataai hui baat ke saath sau jhooth milata hai. Agar koi baat isi tarah waaqe' ho jae to log kahte hain ki kya fulaan roz us saahir yaa

kahin ne aise hi nahin kaha tha? Chunanche sirf us ek baat ke sach hone se us kahin ko sacha samajh liya jata hai, halanki wah baat to aasmaan se suni hui hoti hai."

Aur Nawwaas bin Sam'aan raziyallaahu 'anhu riwaayat karte hain ki Rasoolullah **#** ne farmaya:

((إِذَا أَرَا دَاللهُ تَعَالَى أَن يُوجى بِالْأَمْرِ تَكَلَّمَ بِالْوَحِي أَخَاَتِ السَّهُ وَاتِمِنَهُ رَجْفَةٌ ، أَوْقَالَ: رَعْنَةٌ شَرِيْنَةٌ ، خَوْفًا مِنَّ اللهِ عَزَّوجَلَّ، فَإِذَا سَمِعَ ذَلِكَ مَخْفَةٌ ، أَوْقَالَ: رَعْنَةٌ شَرِيْنَةٌ ، خَوْفًا مِنَّ اللهِ عَزَّوجَلَّ ، فَإِذَا سَمِعَ ذَلِكَ أَهُلُ السَّهُ واتِ صَعِقُوا وَخَرُّ واللهِ سُجَّلًا ، فَيَكُونُ أَوَّلَ مَن يَرُفِعُ رَأْسَهُ إِهْلُ السَّهُ واتِ صَعِقُوا وَخَرُّ واللهِ سُجَّلًا ، فَيَكُونُ أَوَّلَ مَن يَرُفِعُ رَأْسَهُ جِبْرِيْلُ عَلَى الْهَلَائِكَةِ ، عَمْ اللهُ مِن وَحْيِهِ مِمَا أَرَادَ ، ثُمَّ يَمُرُّ جِبْرِيْلُ عَلَى الْهَلَائِكَةِ ، وَهُو الْعَلِيّ الْكَبِيْرُ ، فَيَقُولُونَ كُلُّهُمْ مِثْلَ مَا قَالَ جَبْرِيْلُ ، فَيَقُولُونَ كُلُّهُمْ مِثْلَ مَا قَالَ جِبْرِيْلُ ، فَيَقُولُونَ كُلُّهُمْ مِثْلَ مَا قَالَ جِبْرِيْلُ ، فَيَقُولُونَ كُلُّهُمْ مِثْلُ مَا قَالَ جِبْرِيْلُ ، فَيَقُولُونَ كُلُّهُمْ مِثْلُ مَا قَالَ جِبْرِيْلُ ، فَيَقُولُونَ كُلُّهُمْ مِثْلُ مَا قَالَ جِبْرِيْلُ ، فَيَنْ عَلَى الْمُؤَالِ اللهُ عَزَّوجَلَّ .)

"Allaah ta'aala jab kisi baat ki wahy ka iraada farmate hain to wah us wahy ka takallum farmata hai, Chunanche Allaah ta'aala ke khauf se tamaam aasmaanon par dahshat aur kapkapi taari ho jati hai. Jab aasmaan waale is aawaaz ko sunte hain to behosh hokar sajde mein gir pad-tay hain, sab se pahle Jibraeel 'alaihis salaam sar uththatay hain, Allaah ta'aala apni wahy mein se jo chaahta hai unse guftagu farmata hai, phir Jibraeel Malaaikah ke paas se guzartay hain to wah poochhte hain ae Jibraeel! humare rab ne kya irshaad farmaya? to

Jibraeel 'alaihis salaam kahte hain usne haq farmaya hai. Aur wah aali maqaam aur buzurg wa bartar hai. Phir tamaam farishte bhi yahi alfaaz pukarte hain, phir Jibraeel 'alaihis salaam us wahy ko jahaan Allaah 'azza wa jal ka hukm hota hai, pahuncha dete hain."

Isnaaduhu Zaeef. Akhrajahu Ibn Abee Aasim fis Sunnah, J. 1, S. 227, H: 515. Wa Ibn Khuzaimah fit Tauheed: 197. Feehi Nu'aim bin Hammaad al-Khuzaa'ee Za'eeful-Hadees, wa aizan feehil waleed bin Muslim mudallis. Zu'fahul Albaani fee takhrijus Sunnah li-Ibn Abee Aasim.

Wazahat: ... yeh riwaayat sanadan zaeef garchah hai magar isse qabl waali riwaayat isse beniyaaz kar deti hai. Al-Hamdu lillaahi Alaa zaalik.

Masaail:

- Surah sabaa ki aayat 23 ki tafsir (jismein Allaah ki wahy ke waqt farishton ki kaifiyyat bayaan hui hai).
- Is aayat mein ibtaale shirk ki daleel hai bilkhusoos aise shirk ki jiska ta'alluq sawleheene ummat se hai aur is aayat ke mutalliq kaha gaya hai ki yeh aayat dil se shajra-e-shirk ki jadon ko kat fenkti hai.
- Is baab se ki tafsir bhi waazeh hoti hai.
- Farishton ke sawaal ki wajah aur sabab bhi ismein mazkoor hai.
- Farishton ke sawaal par Jibraeel 'alaihis salaam unhen jawaab dete huye kahte hain ki " Allaah ta'aala ne yeh yeh farmaya hai."

- Ismein is baat ki bhi wazahat hai ki jab sab farishte be-hosh ho jate hain to sab se pahle Jibraeel 'alaihis salaam sar uththatay hain.
- Chunki har aasmaan ke farishte Jibraeel 'alaihis salaam se sawaal karte hain, lihaza wah sabko jawaab dete hain.
- Behoshi aur ghashi tamaam aasmaanon ke farishton par taari hoti hai.
- Allaah ta'aala ke kalaam se aasmaan laraz jate hain.
- Allaah ta'aala ke hukm se Jibraeel 'alaihis salaam Allaah ki wahy ko manzile maqsood tak pahunchatay hain.
- Shayaatin chori chhupe Allaah ta'aala ke kalaam ko sunne ki koshish karte hain.
- Is maqsad ke liye wah ek doosre ke oopar sawaar ho jate hain.
- Un shayaatin par Shihaab chhodaa jata hai.
- Ba'z auqaat kahin tak baat pahunchne se qabl hi Shihaab us shaitaan ko khakstar kar deta hai aur kabhi Shihaab ke aane se pahle pahle yeh shaitaan apne insaani dost ko baat bataa chuka hota hai.
- Ba'z augaat kahin ki baat Saheeh Saabit ho jati hai.
- Aur kahin is ek baat ke saath sau jhooth mila deta hai.

- Kahin ke jhooton ko log mahaz isliye durust maan lete hain ki uski ek baat to Saheeh thi, halanki wah baat aasmaan se suni gayi hoti hai.
- Nufoose insaani baatil ko bahut jald qubool kar lete hain, aur kahin ki sirf is ek baat ko madde nazar rakhte hain aur uski ek sau ghalat baaton ko nahin dekhte.
- Shayaatin is ek baat ko ek doosre se haasil karke yaad kar lete hain aur usse (doosre jhooton ke Saheeh hone par) istidlaal karte hain.
- Is baab se Allaah ta'aala ki sifaat ka isbaat bhi hota hai. Jabki Ashaa'ara Mu'tazilah uski sifaat ke munkir hain.
- Aasmaanon par taari hone waali dahshat wa kapkapi Allaah ta'aala ke khauf se hoti hai.
- Tamaam farishte Allaah ta'aala (ki azmat ke tasawwur se us) ke Huzoor sajdah rez hote hain.

Shafa'at ka bayaan

Irshaade ilaahi hai:

"aur (ae Muhammad ﷺ!) aap is Qur'aan ke zariye un logon ko nasihat karen jo is baat se darte hain ki apne rab ke saamne is haal mein pesh kiye jaenge ki unka Allaah ke siwa koi madadgaar yaa sifaarshi naa ho, shaayad ki yeh log Allaah se dar jayen)." (Surah al-Anaam: 51)

Aur farmaya:

"(Ae Muhammad ﷺ!) kah dijiye ki har qism ki shafa'at Allaah ke ikhtiyaar mein hai. " (Surah az-Zumar: 44)

Neez farmaya:

"Kaun hai jo uske Huzoor uski ijazat ke baghair sifaarish kar sake?" (Surah al-Baqrah: 255)

aur Neez farmaya:

وَ كَمْ مِّنْ مَّلَكٍ فِي السَّلُوتِ لَا تُغْنِى شَفَاعَتُهُمْ شَيْئًا إِلَّا مِنْ بَعْدِ أَنْ تَأْذَنَ اللهُ لِبَنْ يَّشَآءُ وَيَرْضَى ۞

"Aur aasmaanon mein kitne hi farishte hain ki jinki sifaarish kuch bhi faaidah nahin de sakti magar baad iske ki Allaah jiske liye shafa'at ki ijazat de aur pasand kare." (Surah an-Najm: 26)

Neez farmaya:

قُلِ ادْعُوا الَّذِيْنَ زَعَمُتُمُ مِّنَ دُونِ اللّهِ لَا يَمُلِكُونَ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ فِي السَّهُ وَيَهِمَا مِنْ شِرُكٍ وَمَا لَهُ مِنْهُمُ مِّنَ طَهِيْرٍ ۞ وَلَا تَنْفَعُ الشَّفَاعَةُ عِنْلَةَ إلَّا لِمَنْ اَذِنَ لَكَ حَتَّى إِذَا فُرِّعَ عَنْ قُلُومِهُمُ قَالُوا مَاذَا قَالَ رَبُّكُمُ قَالُوا الْحَقَّ وَهُو الْعَلِيُّ الْكَبِيرُ ۞ قُلُومِهُمُ قَالُوا مَاذَا قَالَ رَبُّكُمُ قَالُوا الْحَقَّ وَهُو الْعَلِيُّ الْكَبِيرُ ۞

"(ae Muhammad ! in mushrikin se) kah dijiye ki Allaah ke siwa jinko tum ma'bood samajhte ho, unhen pukar kar dekho, wah aasmaanon aur zameen mein ek zarraa ke bhi Maalik nahin. Aur zameen wa aasmaan (ki milkiyat), yaa inki takhleeq) mein inka koi hissah nahin. Aur naa inmen se koi Allaah ka madadgaar hai aur Allaah ke Huzoor (kisi ke liye koi) sifaarish mufeed nahin hogi, magar uske liye jiske baare mein (sifaarish ki) wah ijazat bakhsh de." (Surah Sabaa 34: 22-23)

Shaikhul Islaam Abul 'Abbaas Ibn Taimiyah rahimahullaah farmate hain " Allaah ta'aala ne apne

'ilaawa tamaam makhlooq se un baaton ki nafi kar di jin se mushrikin istidlaal karte the. Maslan is baat ki nafi ki hai ki kisi ko zameen wa aasmaan mein kisi qism ki qudrat wa ikhtiyaare kulli ho, yaa juzwi ikhtiyaaraat hon, yaa koi Allaah ka madadgaar ho, albattah sifaarish hi baaqi hai, Chunanche wah bhi usi ke liye mufeed hogi jiske haq mein sifaarish ki ijazat Allaah ta'aala khud denge, jaisa ki farmaya:

وَلَا يَشْفَعُونَ إِلَّالِمَنِ ارْتَضِي

"Aur wah kisi ki sifaarish nahin kar sakte bajuz uske jis se Allaah raazi ho." (Surah al-Ambiya: 28)

Pas wah sifaarish jiske mushrikin qaail hain, qiyaamat ke din maadoom hogi (ya'ni unko haasil nahin ho sakegi) jaisa ki Quraane majeed ne iski nafi ki hai.

Rasoole Akram in e farmaya hai ki "aap in qiyaamat ke din Allaah ta'aala ke saamne pesh hokar fauran sifaarish ki bajae pahle Allaah ke Huzoor sajdah rez honge aur uski Hamd wa sana karenge. iske baad aap is se kaha jaega "apna sar uththeen aur baat karen, aap is ki baat suni jaegi. Aap is sawaal karen, aap is jo mangenge diya jaega, aap is sifaarish karenge, aap is ki sifaarish qubool hogi."

Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitabut Tafsir, J. 6, S. 84, H: 4712. Wa Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabul Imaan, J. 1, S. 127, H: 194, doosra nuskha: 327.

Abu Hurairah raziyallaahu 'anhu ne arz kiya yaa Rasoolullah (ﷺ!) sab se ziyadah khush nasib kaun hai jo aapki sifaarish ka haqdaar hoga?

Aap se ne farmaya: "jisne khuloose dil se kalima laa ilaahaa illallaah ka iqraar kiya."

Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitaabul 'Ilm, J. 1, S. 31, H: 99, 6570.

Pas Saabit huwa ki yeh sifaarish Allaah ki ijazat se sirf khuloose dil se kalima padhne waalon ko haasil hogi aur mushrikin ko haasil nahin hogi.

Iski haqeeqat yeh hai ki Allaah ta'aala mukhlis ahle Tauhid par apna khusoosi fazl farmaegaa aur jin logon ko sifaarish ki ijazat dega, unki du'aa ke sabab ahle Tauhid ki maghfirat karega, is tarah sifaarish karne waale (Rasoolullah) ka ikraam karenge aur wah maqaame Mahmood paaenge. Pas jis shafa'at ka Qur'aan ne inkar kiya hai, usse muraad wah shafa'at hai jismein shirk ki aamezish ho. Yahi wajah hai ki mut'addid maqamaat par apni ijazat se shafa'at ka isbaat kiya ja raha hai aur Nabi ne saaf saaf farmaya hai ki shafa'at sirf ahle Tauhid aur ahle ikhlaas ke liye hogi.

Masaail:

- Un aayate Quraaniyyah ki tafsir (jin mein Allaah ke saamne shafa'at ka bayaan hai).
- Naaqaabile qubool shafa'at ki wazahat hai.
- Qaabile qubool shafa'at ka tazkirah hai.

- Shafa'ate kubraa ka zikr hai jise maqaame Mahmood bhi kahte hain.
- Nabi-e-Akram ki ki shafa'at ke andaaz ka bayaan ki aap jate hi shafa'at nahin karenge, balki sab se pahle aap Allaah ke Huzoor sajdah rez honge phir ijazat milne par shafa'at karenge.
- Shafa'at ke sab se sa'aadatmand aadami ka bayaan hai.
- Yeh sifaarish mushrikin ko haasil nahin hogi.
- Haqeeqate shafa'at ka bayaan hai.

Hidaayat dena sirf Allaah ta'aala ke ikhtiyaar mein hai

Irshaade ilaahi hai:

اِنَّكَ لَا تَهْدِي مَن آخبنت و لكِنَّ الله يَهْدِي مَن يَّشَآءُوهُو آعُلُمُ اللهَ يَهْدِي مَن يَّشَآءُوهُو آعُلُمُ بِالْهُهُتَدِينَ

"(ae Muhammad ﷺ!) aap jise chaahen hidaayat nahin de sakte, lekin Allaah ta'aala jise chaahta hai hidaayat deta hai aur wah hidaayat paane waalon ko khoob janta hai. " (Surah al-Qasas: 56)

Aur ek maqaam par Sa`eed bin Museyib rahimahullaah apne baap Museyib rahimahullaah se riwaayat karte hain ki jab Abu taalib ki maut ka waqt qarib aaya to uske paas Rasoolullah at tashreef laaye aur uske paas 'Abdullah bin Abee 'Umayyah aur Abu Jahal bhi baithe the. Chunanche aap ar me farmaya:

يَاعَمِّ اقُلُلا إِلَهَ إِلَّاللهُ كَلِمَةً أُحَاجُّلكَ مِهَاعِنْ اللهِ فَقَالَا لهُ اتَرْغَبُ عَنْ مِلَّةِ عَبْرِالْمُطَلِبِ وَأَعْ أَعَادَ عَلَيْهِ النَّبِيُّ عَنِي فَأَعَادَا فَكَانَ آخِرَ مَا قَالَ عَنْ مِلَّةِ عَبْرِالْمُطَلِبِ وَأَبْ أَنْ يَّعُولَ لا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ عَنْ فَا لَا اللهُ عَنْ وَلَا اللهُ عَزَّوجَلَّ (مَا كَانَ لِلنَّبِيِّ وَ اللهُ عَزَّوجَلَّ (مَا كَانَ لِلنَّبِيِّ وَاللهُ اللهُ عَزَّوجَلَ (مَا كَانَ لِلنَّيْ اللهُ عَزَّوجَلَّ (مَا كَانَ لِلنَّيِيِّ وَاللهُ اللهُ عَزَّوجَلَّ (مَا كَانَ لِلنَّيِّ فَيْ وَاللهُ اللهُ عَزَّوجَلَّ (مَا كَانَ لِلنَّيِ اللهُ عَزَو اللهُ اللهُ عَزَى اللهُ اللهُ عَنْ اللهُ عَنْ اللهُ عَنْ اللهُ عَلَامُ اللهُ عَنْ اللهُ عَلَامُ اللهُ اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَنْ اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَنْ اللهُ عَنْ اللهُ اللهُ عَنْ اللهُ عَنْ اللهُ عَلَامُ اللهُ اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ اللهُ عَنْ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ اللهُهُ اللهُ ال

"ae chacha jan! kalima laa ilaa-h illallaah ka iqraar kar lo, mein tumhare liye yahi kalima Allaah ta'aala ke haan batauray daleel pesh karoonga, wah donon ('Abdullah bin Abee 'Umayyah aur Abu Jahal) bole kya tum 'Abdul Muttalib ke mazhab ko chhod doge? aap aur donon sardaar apni apni baaten dohraate rahe, Chunanche Abu taalib ne aakhir mein yahi kaha ki wah 'Abdul Muttalib ke mazhab par qaaim hai aur usne laa ilaa-h illallaah ka iqraar karne se inkar kar diya. Nabie-Akram ne farmaya: "jab tak mujhe roka naa jae, mein tumhare liye maghfirat ki du'aa karta rahoongaa." is par Allaah ta'aala ne yeh aayat naazil farmai:

"Nabi aur ahle imaan ko zebah nahin ki wah mushrikin ke liye maghfirat ki du'aa karen, khwaah wah unke rishtedaar hi kyun naa hon." (Surah at-Taubah: 113)

Aur Allaah ta'aala ne Abu taalib ke baare mein yeh aayat naazil farmai:

اِتَّكَ لَا تَهْدِي مَن يَّشَآءُ وَهُوَ آعُلُمُ بِالْمُهْتَدِينَ

"(ae Muhammad ﷺ!) aap jise chaahen hidaayat nahin de sakte, lekin Allaah jise chaahta hai hidaayat deta hai aur wah hidaayat qubool karne waalon ko khoob janta hai." (Surah al-Qasas 28: 56)

Masaail:

- Aayate karimah (اِنَّکَ لَا تَهْدِیْ مَنْ یَّشَاءُ وَ هُوَ اَعْلَمُ بِالْمُهْتَدِیْنَ ki tafsir hai.
- مَا كَانَ لِلنَّبِيِّ وَ الَّذِيْنَ الْمَنُوْآ اَنْ يَّسْتَغْفِرُوْا) Aayate karimah أَوْلِيْ قُرْبِي ki tafsir hai.
- Aap ke farman ((qul laa ilaa-h illallaah)) ki tafsir ek aham masalaa (wah yeh hai ki mahaz zabaan se laa ilaahaa illallaah padh lena Kafi nahin, balki dilee iqraar bhi zaroori hai,) ismein 'ilm ke in daawedaaron ki tardid hai jo mahaz zabaan se iqraar kar lene ko Kafi samajhte hain.
- Jab Nabi in eapne chacha se "laa ilaahaa illallaah" padhne ka kaha to Abu Jahal aur iske saath jante the ki aapki isse kya muraad hai? (isliye wah Abu taalib ko 'Abdul Muttalib ke mazhab par qaaim rahne ki talqeen karte rahe) aur Allaah ta'aala in logon ka bura kare jin se Abu Jahal asl deen (kalima laa ilaa-h illaa Allaah) ke mafhoom ko bahtar janta tha.
- Aap ne apne chacha ko musalman karne ki puri aur intihai koshish ki.
- Jo log 'Abdul Muttalib aur uske aslaaf ko musalman samajhte hain, isse unki bhi tardid hai.

- Aap ne Abu taalib ke liye maghfirat ki du'aa ki, lekin Allaah ta'aala ne naa sirf yeh ki uski maghfirat naa ki, balki aap ko bhi du'aa karne se rok diya.
- Yeh bhi Saabit huwa ki buray logon ki sohbat ka insaan ko nuqsaan hi hota hai.
- Apne akabir wa aslaaf ki taazeem (mein ghuloo karna) nuqsaandah hai (isliye ki mumkin hai ki wah gumraah hon)
- Baatil paraston ko ismein Abu Jahal ke istidlaal ki wajah se mughaaltaa huwa.
- Nijat ka daaro madaar aakhiri zindagi ke a'amaal par hai, kyunki agar Abu taalib ba- waqt wafaat kalima ka iqraar kar letaa to use zaroor faaidah hota.
- Gumraah logon ke dilon mein raasikh is bade mughaaltay ke baare mein ghaur wa fikr karna chaahiye, isliye ki Abu taalib ke qissa mein mazkoor hai ki sardaaraane Makkah is mughaaltay ki bina par Abu taalib se jhagadtay rahe. Halanki Nabi ne mubaalghe aur takraar ke saath (Abu taalib ke liye) kalima pesh kiya, isliye wah is par aday rahe.

Bani Aadam ke kufr aur tarke deen ka bunyaadi sabab Sawlihin ki izzat wa takreem mein ghuloo karna hai

Irshaade ilaahi hai:

"ae ahle kitaab! apne deen mein had se naa badho aur Allaah ta'aala ke mutalliq haq ke siwa koi baat naa karo." (Surah an-Nisaa: 171)

aur 'Abdullah bin 'Abbaas raziyallaahu 'anhuma se Allaah ta'aala ke farman:

(Surah Nooh: 23) ke baare mein marwi hai:

((هَنِهِأَسُمَاءُرِجَالٍ صَالِحِينَ مِنْ قَوْمِ نُوجٍ، فَلَمَّا هَلَكُوا أَوْتَى الشَّيْطَانُ إِلَى قَوْمِهِمُ: أَن انْصِبُوا إِلَى مَجَالِسِهِمُ الَّتِى كَانُوا يَجُلِسُونَ فِيهَا أَنْصَابًا، وَسَمُّوهَا بِأَسْمَا عِهِمُ، فَفَعَلُوا فَلَمْ تُعْبَلُ، حَتَى إِذَا هَلَكَ أُولَئِكَ (وَتَنَسَّخَ) الْعِلْمُ عُبِلَتْ .))

"yeh sab (Wadd, Suwaa, Yaghoos, yaooq, Nasr) qaume nooh ke Sawleh log the, jab wah mar gaye to shaitaan ne unki qaum ko samjhayaa ki yeh nek log jahaan baitha karte the, wahaan bataur yaadgaar patthar nasab kar do aur in pattharon ko unke naamon se mausoom karo. Chunanche unhone aisa hi kiya, lekin us daur mein un pattharon ko pooja naa gaya jab yeh log mar gaye aur baad waalon par jihaalat chhaa gayi, 'ilm jata raha aur asl baat bhool gaye, to unhone un yaadgaaron ki parastish shuroo' kar di."

Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitabut Tafsir, J. 6, S. 160, H: 4920.

Wazahat: ... yeh Hadees garchah mauqoofan marwi hai magar yeh Marfu' ke hukm mein hai aur isko zaeef kahna durust nahin. Mutaqaddimeen wa mutaakhkhireen mein se 28 kibaar 'ulama wa Aimmah ne isko Saheeh qaraar diya hai. (dekhen Sabeelur Rashaad li-Abil 'Abbaas Ash-shahri)

Imaam Ibn Qayyim rahimahullaah farmate hain: mut'addid aslaaf ahle 'ilm ne bayaan kiya hai ki jab wah mar gaye to pahle yeh log unki qabron ke mujawar bane, phir unke mujassame banae, phir zamaana daraaz guzarne par unki 'ibaadat karne lage. Aur Umar raziyallaahu 'anhu se riwaayat hai ki Rasoolullah anhu se farmaya:

"Tum meri ta'reef karne mein had se naa guzar jaana, jaise 'Eesaa Ibn maryam [ki ta'reef mein Nasaara had se tajawuz kar gaye, mein to ek bandah hoon, tum mujhe Allaah ka bandah aur Rasool kaho."

Saheeh al-Bukhari, kitaab Ahaadeesul Ambiya salwaatullaahi alaihim, J. 4, S. 1670, H: 3445, 6830.

Note: ... muallif rahimahullaah ka Sahihain ki taraf nisbat karna durust nahin kyunki yeh riwaayat Muslim mein nahin sirf Bukhari mein hai.

Aur Ibn 'Abbaas raziyallaahu 'anhuma hi se marwi hai ki Rasoolullah : ne farmaya:

"Ghuloo se bach kar raho, tum se pahle logon ko ghuloo (mubaalighah) hi ne halaak kiya tha."

Isnaaduhu Saheeh, rawahu an-Nasaai fee Sunan, kitaab manaasik al-Hajj, J. 5, S. 268, H: 3057. Wa Ibn Maajah fee Sunan, Kitaabul manaasik, J. 4, S. 486, H: 3029. Wa sahhahul Albaani fis Saheehah raqam: 1283.

Aur 'Abdullah bin Mas'ood raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki Rasoolullah ﷺ ne farmaya:

"Takalluf karne waale aur had se badhne waale halaak ho jayen." aap **m** ne yeh baat teen baar farmai.

Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabul 'ilm, J. 8, S. 58, H: 2670, doosra nuskha: 7.

Masaail:

 Jo shakhs zere bahas baab aur iske baad waale do abwaab achchi tarah samajh le, us par Islaam ki, baaqi adyaan se judaagaanah haisiyyat waazeh ho jaegi aur dilon ke pherne mein use Allaah ta'aala ki qudrat ke ajeeb wa ghareeb karishmay nazar aaenge.

- Rooe zameen par roonumaa hone wala awwaleen buzurgon ke saath had darje ki muhabbat aur unki azmat mein ghuloo ke sabab huwa.
- Sab se pahle jis chiz mein taghayyur wa tabaddul huwa, wah Ambiya kiraam ka deen tha, is (baab mein ghaur wa fikr karne se deen mein taghayyur) ke asbaab bhi ma'loom hote hain, halanki Ambiyae kiraam 'Alaihimus salaam ko Allaah ta'aala hi ne maba'oos farmaya tha (phir bhi logon ne unki parwahh naa ki).
- Log bidaat wa muhdasaat ko jald qubool kar lete hain, halanki Shariate Islaamiyyah aur fitrate saleemah in chizon ko qubool nahin karti.
- Shirk shuroo' hone ki bunyaadi wajah yeh thi ki haq aur baatil ko aapas mein khalat malat kar diya gaya tha, jiske do waazeh asbaab the: ek to buzurgon ke saath had darje ki aqeedat wa muhabbat thi aur doosra yeh ki ba'z ahle 'ilm wa deen ne kuch aise umoor sar anjam diye ki jin mein unki niyyaten durust thin, magar baad waalon ne yeh samjha ki un ahle 'ilm ki muraad kuch aur thi.
- Surah nooh ki us aayat ki tafsir (jismein mukhtalif buton ke naam zikr hain).

- Fitri taur par insaan ka mizaaj aur uski tabiat hi kuch aisi hai ki uske dil mein haq (aahista aahista) kam hota jata hai, jabki baatil badhtaa rahta hai.
- Aslaaf ahle 'ilm ke is qaul ki taaid hoti hai ki bidaat, kufr ka sabab banti hain.
- Shaitaan iblees bidat ke anjam se khoob aagah hai (ki yeh kis tarah insaan ko tabaah kar deti hai) agarcha bidat jari karne waale ki niyyat achchi hi kyun naa ho.
- Is baab se ek aur qaaydaa aur usool Saabit hota hai ki ghuloo se katai taur par ijtinaab karna chaahiye. (kyunki iska anjam achcha nahin hota) aur jo ghuloo ki taraf maail kare uske mutalliq bhi 'ilm hona chaahiye.
- Qabr par kisi Sawleh 'amal ki anjam dahi ke liye baithnaa intihai nuqsaandah hai.
- Mujassamon ki mumaaniat aur unke mitaa daalne ki hikmat ka pata chalta hai.
- Is tafsil se jahaan yeh (waqoo' shirk ka) 'azeem Waaqi'ah ma'loom hota hai, wahaan is baat ka bhi pata chalta hai ki iska janna zaroori hai, lekin aksar musalman isse ghaafil aur laa-'ilm hain.
- Afsos ki baat to yeh hai ki log yeh Waaqi'ah Kutube tafsir wa Hadees mein padhte hain aur samajhte bhi hain ki kis tarah Allaah ta'aala inke aur unke dilon ke darmiyaan haail huwa tha phir bhi samajhte hain ki qaume nooh 'alaihis salaam ka yeh 'amal (qabr parasti) buzurgon ki ghaayat darja taazeem, qabron

par mujawar banna waghairah afzal tareen 'ibaadat hai aur wah yeh bhi aetiqaad rakhte hain ki jis baat se Allaah aur uske Rasool an manaa farmaya hai wah aisa kufr hai jo kisi ke jan wa maal ko mubaah karta hai.

- Is tafsil mein yeh saraahat bhi hai ki (un buton ko) poojne waalon ka iraada sirf yeh tha ki yeh buzurg humare sifaarshi hain.
- Baad waale mushrikin ne gumaan kiya ki saabiq ahle 'ilm ne un buzurgon ki tasweeren 'ibaadat ke liye banai thin.
- Nabi-e-Akram ke irshaade mubaarak ki tum meri ta'reef mein is tarah mubaalighah naa karna jis tarah Eisaiyyon ne 'Eesaa Ibn maryam mein kiya tha ". Mein (musalmanon ke liye) khula bayaan aur 'azeem nasihat hai. Allaah ki beshumaar rahmaten hon aap rar ki aap ne waazeh taur par tableegh ka haq adaa farma diya.
- Aap ne hamen nasihat farmai hai ki takalluf karne (wala) had se tajawuz karne waale hamesha halaak hote hain.
- Isse 'ilm ki ahmiyyat aur 'ilm naa hone ke nuqsaan ka bhi pata chalta hai ki qaume nooh 'alaihis salaam mein 'ilm khatm hone ke baad hi buton ki pooja paat shuroo' hui thi.
- 'ulama ka dunya se rukhsat hona fuqdaane 'ilm ka sabab hai.

Kisi Sawleh aadami ki qabr ke paas, Allaah ta'aala ki 'ibaadat karna naajaiz aur sangeen jurm hai, to khud is marde Sawleh ki 'ibaadat karna kitna bada jurm hoga?

Sahihain mein

Ummul momineen Aaishah raziyallahu anhaa se marwi hai ki Ummul momineen Umme Salamah raziyallahu anhaa ne Rasoolullah & ke saamne ek kaleesaa aur usmen maujood tasweeron aur mujassamon ka zikr kiya jo ki unhone Habshah ki sarzameen mein dekha tha to aap & ne farmaya:

"Un logon mein jab koi buzurg faut ho jata to yeh uski qabr par masjid bana lete aur usmen yeh tasaaweer (mujassame) bana dete. Yeh log Allaah ta'aala ke nazdiq badtareen makhlooq hain."

Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitaabus Salaah, J. 1, S. 95, H: 434, 1341, 3873. Wa Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabul masaajid wa Mawaazius Salaah, J. 2, S. 66, H: 528. Doosra nuskha: 16, 17, 18.

Un logon ne do fitnon ko yakja kar diya, ek qabron (ko 'ibaadat gaahen banane) ka aur doosra (unmein) mujassame aur tasweeren banane ka.

(Ighaasatul lahfaan: 1/201)

Aur (ek doosre maqaam par)

Ummul momineen Aaishah raziyallahu anhaa se riwaayat hai ki jab Rasoolullah par maut ki 'alaamaat zaahir huin to aap (shiddate takleef se) apne chahrae mubaarak par chaadar odh lete aur jab dum ghut-ta to chaadar ko hataa lete, isi aalam mein aap ne farmaya:

"Yahood wa Nasaara par Allaah ki laanat ho, unhone Ambiya kiraam ki Quboor ko sajdah gaah bana liya tha."

Muttafaq alaih. Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitaabus salaah, J. 1, S. 95, H: 438, 1330, 1390, 3453, 4443, 5816. Wa Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabul masaajid wa Mawaazius salaah, J. 2, S. 67, H: 531, doosra nuskha 22.

Isse aap ka maqsad apni ummat ko aise tarze 'amal se roknaa tha, agar aap ki qabr ko sajdah gaah banane ka khadshaa naa hota to aapki qabr bhi (aam Sahabah raziyallaahu 'anhum ki tarah) zaahir hoti."

aur jab Jundub bin 'Abdullah Bajali raziyallaahu 'anhu se riwaayat hai ki Nabi ki wafaat se paanch yaum qabl Maine aap ko yeh farmate suna:

((إنِّ أَبْرَأُ إِلَى اللهِ أَنْ يَّكُونَ لِي مِنْكُمْ خَلِيلٌ، فَإِنَّ اللهَ قَبِ النَّحَلَيْكِ مَلِيلًا، فَإِنَّ اللهَ قَبِ النَّحَلَيْكِ مَلِيلًا النَّحَنَ اللهَ قَبِ اللهَ قَبِ اللهَ قَبِ اللهَ قَبِ اللهَ قَبِ اللهَ قَبِ اللهَ قَبِيلًا النَّحَنُ اللهِ النَّحَلُ اللهُ الل

وَصَالِحِيْهِمُ مَسَاجِلَ، أَلَا فَلَا تَتَّخِنُوا الْقُبُورَ مَسَاجِلَ إِنِّي أَنْهَا كُمْ عَنْ فَلِكَ)

"mein Allaah ke saamne is baat se baraat ka izhaar karta hoon ki tum mein se koi mera dost (khaleel) ho, kyunki Allaah ta'aala ne mujhe apna khaleel bana liya hai, jaisa ki usne Ibraahim 'alaihis salaam ko khaleel banaaya tha. Aur agar mein apni ummat mein se kisi ko dost banana chaahta to Abu Bakr (raziyallaahu 'anhu) ko banata. Khabardaar! tum se pahle log Ambiya aur Sawlihin ki qabron ko sajdah gaah bana liya karte the. Khabardaar! tum qabron ko sajdah gaah naa bana lena, mein tumhen is tarze 'amal se manaa karta hoon."

Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabul Masaajid, J. 2, S. 67, H: 532, doosra nuskha: 23.

Nabi-e-Akram is 'amale Shani' se apni zindagi ke aakhiri lamhaat mein manaa farmaya, phir aap in ne maut wa hayaat ki kashmakash mein aisa karne waalon par laanat farmai.

(ma'loom huwa ki agar) qabr parasti naa bhi ho tab bhi qabr ke paas Namaaz padhna manaa hai, aur Ummul momineen Aaishah raziyallahu anhaa ke qaul (رُبُّتُخَذَ مَسْجِدًا) ka matlab bhi yahi hai. Isliye ki Sahabah kiraam raziyallaahu 'anhum se yeh tawaqqo naa thi ki wah Nabi-e-Kareem ki qabr par masjid banin, kyunki jis jagah Namaaz padhna maqsood ho wah masjid hi hai, balki har wah jagah jahaan Namaaz adaa ki jae, use

masjid ka naam diya jata hai, jaisa ki Nabi-e-Akram si ne irshaad farmaya:

"tamaam rooe zameen ko mere liye masjid aur zariyae tahaarat (wuzoo ke liye paani ka qaaim) banaaya gaya hai."

Muttafaq alaih. Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitabut tayammum, J. 1, S. 74, H: 335, 438. Wa Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabul Masaajid wa Mawaazius salaah, J. 2, S. 63, H: 521 doosra nuskha: 3.

Neez Rasoolullah 🏙 ne farmaya:

"sab se badtareen wah honge jin par qiyaamat qaaim hogi aur wah bhi (sab se badtar hain) jo qabron ko masaajid ka darja den."

Isnaaduhu Hasan. Rawahu Ahmad fee Musnadahi, J. 3, S. 223, H: 1694. Saheeh Ibn Khuzaimah, J. 1, S. 407, H: 789. Wa Ibn Hibbaan fee Saheehah, J. 6, S. 94, H: 2325. Wa hasanahul Albaani fee tahzeer al-masaajid: 26-27.

Wazahat: ... yeh riwaayat Hasan isliye hai ki iski sanad mein Aasim Ibn Abul Najood Sadooq hain.

Masaail:

 Kisi buzurg ki qabr ke paas masjid taameer karne waale par Nabi-e-Kareem ki daant, agarcha masjid banane waale ki niyyat Saheeh hi ho.

- Tasaaweer wa mujassame banane ki hurmat aur us par shadid waeed hai.
- Is 'amal ki mazammat ke mu'aamale mein Nabi-e-Akram ke mubaalighah se ibrat haasil hoti hai ki pahle to aap ne is kam se waise manaa farmaya tha, phir aakhir 'Umr mein wafaat se paanch roz qabl mazeed Tambeeh farmai. Phir aap ne jab aap ka safare aakhirat shuroo' hone wala tha, (isi par iktifaa naa kiya, balki) isse phir ek baar sakht mumaaniat farmai.
- Aap se ne apni qabr par bhi is 'amal se manaa farma diya, halanki abhi aap se ki qabr maujood naa thi.
- Ambiya wa sulahaa ki qabron par masaajid bana kar unmein 'ibaadat karna, Yahood wa Nasaara ka tarze 'amal hai.
- Is 'amal par aap an e Yahood wa Nasaara par laanat farmai.
- Is tarze 'amal ki wajah se Yahood wa Nasaara par aap ke laanat karne ka asl maqsad yeh tha ki musalman aap ki qabr par aisa karnamaa anjam naa den.
- Isse aap ki qabr ko khula aur aam jagah par naa banane ki wajah aur maslihat bhi ma'loom hoti hai.
- Qabron ko masjid banane ke ma'naa ki bhi wazahat hai.

- Nabi-e-Kareem in ne qabron par masaajid taameer karne waalon aur jin logon par qiyaamat qaaim hogi, donon ko ek saath zikr kiya hai, goya aap in ne kufr yaa shirk ke waqoo' pazeer hone se qabl hi iske asbaab aur iske anjam ka zikr farma diya hai.
- Nabi-e-Akram in e apni wafaat se paanch roz qabl apne khutbay mein un do girohon ka radd farma diya jo ahle bidat mein sab se ziyadah buray hain, balki ba'z ahle 'ilm ne to unhen bahattar (72) girohon se bhi kharij kar diya hai. In do girohon mein se ek raafizah aur doosra Jahmiyyah hai. Khusoosan rawafiz ki wajah se musalmanon mein shirk aur qabr parasti ki ibtida hui aur inhi rawafiz ne sab se pahle qabron par masaajid banane ka silsilah shuroo' kiya.
- Aap ko nizaa ke waqt bahut takleef ka saamnaa karna padaa.
- Aap ko Allaah ta'aala ke khaleel hone ke wasf se nawazah gaya hai.
- Khaleel hone ka darja maqaame muhabbat se ooncha hai.
- Ismein yeh saraahat bhi hai ki Abu Bakr Siddiq raziyallaahu 'anhu tamaam Sahabah raziyallaahu 'anhum se afzal hain.
- Is irshaad mein Abu Bakr raziyallaahu 'anhu ki khilaafat ki taraf bhi ishaarah hai.

Sawlihin aur buzurgon ki qabron ke baare mein ghuloo ka anjam "shirke Akbar" hai

Rasoolullah 🏙 ka irshaade giraami hai:

"yaa Allaah meri qabr ko but naa banana, jise log poojnaa shuroo' kar dee. Un logon par Allaah ta'aala ka sakht gazab aur qahar naazil ho jinhone Ambiya ki qabron ko 'ibaadat gaahen bana liya tha."

Isnaaduhu Saheeh li-ghairihi. akhrajahu Maalik fil Muwatta Kitaabus salaah, J. 1, S. 243, H: 475 mursalan. Wa la kil-li-Hadeesi shaahid min Hadeesi Abee Hurairah akhrajahu Ahmad fee Musnad, sanad Abee Hurairah, J. 12, S. 314, H: 7357 wa lafzahu "Allaahummaa laa tajala qabri wa sana". wa sahhahul Albaani fee takhreej Mishkaatul Masaabeeh" raqam: 715 "wa qaal Saheeh.

Wazahat: ... yeh riwaayat mursal wa muttasil donon marwi hai aur donon Musnad apne shawahid ke saath Saabit hain neez mursal riwaayat ko Ibn 'Abdul Barr ne al-Istizkaar: 2/347 mein muttasilan sanadan bayaan kar diya hai.

Ibn Jareer rahimahullaah ne aayate mubaaraka ki tafsir mein apni sanad ke saath Sufyaan aur Mansoor ke turuq se mujahid ka qaul naql kiya hai ki "laat" Hujjaje kiraam ko sattu ghol kar pilaaya karta tha, jab yeh faut ho gaya to log iski qabr par mujawar ban kar baith gaye. * Abul jauzaa bhi Ibn 'Abbaas

raziyallaahu 'anhu se riwaayat karte hain ki "laat " Hujjaje kiraam ko sattu ghol kar pilaaya karta tha. #

Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitabut Tafsir, Sooratun Najm, J. 6, S. 141, H: 4856. wa lafzahu "al-laat", "rajulan yallutu suweek al-Hujjaj".

Aur 'Abdullah bin 'Abbaas raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai:

"Rasoolullah in e qabron ki ziyaarat ki jane waali auraton par laanat farmai hai aur aap in logon ko bhi malaoon qaraar diya jo qabron par masaajid banate aur charaaghaan karte hain."

Isnaaduhu Zaeef: rawahu Abu Dawood fee Sunanihi, Kitaabul Janaaiz, J. 3, S. 362, H: 3236. Wat Tirmizi, abwaabus salaah 'an Rasoolullah ﷺ, J., S. 352, H: 320 waghairah. Wa Zu'fahul Albaani fiz Za'eefah: 225.

Wazahat: ... wajah zo'f ke liye dekhen zameemah Number 2.

Masaail:

- Awsaan ki tashreeh wa tauzeeh hai.
- 'Ibaadat ka ma'naa wa mafhoom waazeh hota hai.
- Rasoolullah in ne sirf usi chiz se panaah maangi, jiske waqoo' pazeer hone ka aap ka andesha tha.

^{*} Isnaaduhu Saheeh. Rawahu Ibn Jareer fee Tafseerihi "Jame' al-bayaan 'an Ta'weel ai al-Qur'aan": 27/19 ba-tahqeeq at-Turkiyya. Wa lin-naqlah Ibn Kasir aizan tahat haazal aayah.

- Jahaan aap ne yeh du'aa ki ki "yaa Allaah! meri qabr ko but naa banana jiski pooja jee jae" wahaan aap ne yeh bhi bayaan farmaya ki "pahle logon ne Ambiya ki qabron ko 'ibaadat gaahen bana liya tha."
- Aap ne bayaan farmaya ki aise kam karne waalon par Allaah ka shadid qahar wa gazab naazil huwa tha.
- Ek aham tareen masalaa yeh hai ki "laat" jo 'Arab ka sab se bada but tha, uski kis tarah 'ibaadat shuroo' hui thi.
- Yeh baat ma'loom hui ki "laat" ek buzurg ki qabr thi.
- "laat", sahibe qabr ka naam hai aur iski wajah tasmiyah bhi mazkoor hai.
- Aap ne un auraton par laanat farmai jo qabron ki ziyaarat ko jati hain.
- Aap ne qabron par charaaghaan karne waalon par bhi laanat farmai.

Nabi-e-Kareem ka Tauhid ki mukammal hifaazat ke silsile mein shirk banne waali har raah ko band karna

Irshaade ilaahi hai:

"(logo!) tumhare paas tum hi mein se ek Rasool aaya hai. Tumhaari takleef use shaaq guzarti hai, wah tumhaari (falaah wa hidaayat ka) harees hai aur ahle imaan ke liye nihaayat shafeeq aur meharbaan hai. Phir agar yeh log phir jayen to aap unse kah dijiye ki mere liye Allaah Kafi hai, uske siwa koi ma'bood nahin, mera bharosa usi par hai aur wahi 'Arshe 'azeem ka Maalik hai." (Surah at-Taubah: 128-129)

Abu Hurairah raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki Rasoolullah ﷺ ne farmaya:

((لَا تَجْعَلُوا بُيُوتَكُمْ قُبُورًا وَلَا تَجْعَلُوا قَبْرِي عِيْلًا، وَصَلَّوا عَلَىَّ فَإِنَّ صَلَاتَكُمْ تَبُلُغُنِيْ حَيْثُ كُنْتُمْ .))

"apne gharon ko (Namaaz, du'aa aur tilaawate Qur'aan tark karke) Qabristaan naa banao aur naa meri qabr ko melaa (gaah) banao aur tum jahaan bhi ho mujh par darood (wa salaam) padhte raho, tumhare darood wa salaam mujhe pahunch jaenge."

Hasan li-zatihi: ruwaat Abu Dawood fee Sunanihi Kitaabul Manaasik, J. 2, S. 366, H: 2042. wa hasanahul Albaani fee "Tahzeer al-Masaajid, S. 97" wa sahhahu fee Saheeh sunan Abee Dawood.

Zaiul Aabidin Ali bin Husain rahimahullaah ne ek shakhs ko Nabi ki qabr ke gird bani diwaar mein ek shigaaf se andar dakhil hokar qabr ke paas du'aa karte huye dekha to use rok diya aur kaha "kya mein tujhe wah Hadees naa bataaoon jo mere baap (Husain raziyallaahu 'anhu) ne mere dada (Ali raziyallaahu 'anhu) se aur unhone Rasoolullah se suni thi! aap ne farmaya tha:

"meri qabr ko melaa (gaah) naa banana aur tum (Namaaz, du'aa aur tilaawate Qur'aan tark karke) un gharon ko Qabristaan naa bana lena aur mujh par darood padhte rahna, isliye ki tum jahaan bhi hoge, tumhara darood mujhe pahunch jaega."

Isnaaduhu Hasan li-ghairihi: Rawahu Ibn Abee Shaibah fee Musannifihi, J. 2, S. 150, H: 7542. Wa Abee yaalaa fee Musnadihi, J. 1, S. 361, H: 369. Wal Maqdisi fil Mukhtaarah, J. 2, S. 49, h. 428. wa hasanahul Albaani, (Tahzeer al-masaajid, S. 140 wa Ahkaamul Janaaiz, S. 280-281.)

Masaail:

 Soorahe baraat (Taubah) ki aakhiri do aayaton ki tafsir wa tauzeeh hai.

- Nabi-e-Akram ka apni ummat ko hudood shirk se bahut door rahne ki hidaayat aur hukm hai.
- Nabi-e-Akram hum (ya'ni apni ummat) par nihaayat shafeeq wa meharbaan aur humaari rushd wa hidaayat par intihai harees the.
- Aap in makhsoos andaaz mein apni qabr ki ziyaarat se manaa farmaya hai, halanki aap iki qabr ki ziyaarat (sharai hudood wa quyood mein rah kar ki jae to yeh) intihai fazeelat waale a'amaal mein se hai.
- Nabi ne baar baar ziyaarate qabr ke le jane se manaa farmaya hai.
- Aap ne nafli Namaaz ghar mein baja laane ki targhib di hai.
- Sahabah kiraam raziyallaahu 'anhum ke haan yeh baat Muslim aur ma'roof thi ki Qabristaan mein Namaaz nahin padhi ja sakti.
- Salaat wa salaam ke baare mein aap mein aap ne yeh wajah bayaan farmai ki aadami ka darood wa salaam mujhe pahunch jata hai. Khwaah wah door hi ho, lihaza is gharz se qarib aane ki zaroorat nahin.
- Ismein yeh bhi bayaan hai ki Nabi-e-Kareem
 Barzakh mein hain aur ummat ke a'maal mein se darood wa salaam aap
 par pesh kiye jate hain.

Ummate Muhammadiyah ke ba'z afraad ke but parasti mein mubtila hone ki peshgoi

Irshaade ilaahi hai:

اَلَمْ تَرَ إِلَى الَّذِيْنَ اُوْتُوا نَصِيْبًا مِّنَ الْكِتْبِ يُؤْمِنُونَ بِالْجِبْتِ وَ اللَّمِ اللَّانِيْنَ الْمَنُوا الطَّاغُوتِ وَ يَقُولُونَ لِلَّذِيْنَ كَفَرُوا هَؤُلَاءِ اَهُلَى مِنَ الَّذِيْنَ امَنُوا الطَّاغُوتِ وَ يَقُولُونَ لِلَّذِيْنَ كَفَرُوا هَؤُلَاءِ اَهُلَى مِنَ الَّذِيْنَ امْنُوا سَبِيلًا ۞ سَبِيلًا

"Kya aap ne un logon ko nahin dekha jinhen kitaab ka kuch hissah diya gaya, wah buton aur shaitaan ko maante hain aur kafiron ke mutalliq kahte hain ki yeh log imaan laane waalon se ziyadah Saheeh raaste par hain." (Surah an-Nisaa: 51)

Neez irshaad farmaya:

"(ae Muhammad ﷺ!) aap unse kah den, kya mein tumhen un logon ki nishaan dahi kar doon jinka anjam Allaah ta'aala ke haan faasiqon ke anjam se badtar hai? wah aise log hain jin par Allaah ne laanat ki aur gazabnaak huwa aur (jinko) unmein

se bandar aur suwar bana diya aur jinhone taaghoot ki bandagi ki." (Surah al-Maaidah: 60)

Neez Allaah ta'aala ne farmaya:

"jo log unke muaamlaat par ghaalib the, unhone kaha, hum to un (ki ghaar) par zaroor masjid ('ibaadat gaah) banaaenge." (Surah al-Kahaf: 21)

Abu Sa`eed Khudri raziyallaahu 'anhu riwaayat karte hain ki Rasoolullah **#** ne farmaya:

((لَتَتَبِعُنَّ سُنَى مَن كَانَ قَبُلَكُمْ ، حَنُو الْقُنَّةِ بِالْقُنَّةِ ، حَتَى لَوْ دَخَلُوا بُحْرَ ضَبِّ لَكَخَلْتُمُوْهُ ، قَالُوا : يَارَسُولَ اللهِ عَلَيْ الْيَهُوْ دَوَ النَّصَارَى ؛ قَالَ : فَمَنْ ؟))

"tum Pahli ummaton ki pairwi karte huye is tarah unke baraabar ho jaoge, jaise teer teer ke baraabar hota hai, yahaan tak ki agar wah Zab (Saanday) ke bil mein ghuse hon to tum bhi ja ghusoge."

Sahaabaye kiraam raziyallaahu 'anhum ne kaha: "aap ﷺ ki muraad Yahood wa Nasaara hain? aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "aur kaun?"

Muttafaq alaih. Saheeh al-Bukhari, kitaab Ahaadisin Nabi salwaatullaahi alaihim, J. 4, S. 169, H: 3456, 7320. wa Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabul 'ilm, J. 8, S. 57, H: 2669. Doosra Nuskha: 6.

Wazahat: ... "hazul qazah bil qazah" yeh sirf Musnad Ahmad, J. 28, S. 359, H: 17135 mein hai aur ismein Ibn Haushab zaeef hain. li-dakhaltumoohu ki jagah Saheeh Bukhari mein li-salaktumoohu aur ba'z Bukhari ki riwaayat mein "Tabi'tumoohum" hai.

Aur Saubaan raziyallaahu 'anhu se riwaayat hai ki Rasoolullah **#** ne farmaya:

((إنَّ اللهَ زَوٰى لِىَ الْاَرْضَ فَرَايْتُ مَشَارِقَهَا وَمَغَارِبَهَا، وَإِنَّ اُمَّتِىٰ سَيَبُلُغُ مُلُكُهَا مَا زُوِى لِيُمِنْهَا، وَاعْطِيْتُ الْكَنْزَيْنِ: الْاَحْمَرَ وَالْاَبْيَضَ، وَالْخَبُرُ مُلَكُهُا مَا زُوِى لِيُمِنْهَا، وَاعْطِيْتُ الْكَنْزَيْنِ: الْاَحْمَرَ وَالْاَبْيَضَ، وَإِنِّ الْاَحْمَرُ وَالْخَبِيْمِ مَلُوا مِنْ سِوْى انْفُسِهِمْ، فَيَسْتَبِيحَ بَيْضَةَهُمْ، وَإِنَّ رَبِّي قَالَ: يَاحُمَّتُ لُا عُلَيْمُ مَلُوا وَلَيْ اللهُ ال

"Allaah ta'aala ne mere liye zameen is had tak samet di ki Maine iske mashriq wa maghrib dekh liye aur meri ummat ki hukoomat wahaan tak pahunchegi, jahaan tak mujhe zameen samet kar dikhai gayi. Aur mujhe do khazaane, ek surkh aur doosra safed ataa kiye gaye. Aur Maine apne rab se apni ummat ke liye yeh du'aa ki ki wah aam qahat saali se ise halaak naa kare. Aur in par koi aisa bairoonee dushman

musallat naa kare jo inhen tabaah karke rakh de. mere rab ne farmaya: "ae Muhammad (ﷺ) mein jab koi faisla kar deta hoon to use taalaa nahin ja sakta. Mein aap (ﷺ) ki ummat ke baare mein aap (ﷺ) ki yeh du'aa qubool karta hoon ki mein inhen aam qahat saali se halaak nahin karoonga aur in par koi aisa bairooni dushman bhi musallat nahin karoonga jo inhen tabaah karke rakh de, agarcha saare dushman inke khilaaf muttahid aur mujtamaa kyun naa ho jayen. Albattah wah khud aapas mein ek doosre ko halaak karenge aur qaidi bhi banaaenge."

Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabul fitan wa ashraatus sa', J. 8, S. 121, H: 2889 doosra nuskha: 19.

Aur ise haafiz Barqaani ne bhi apni kitaab (as-sahih) mein riwaayat kiya hai aur mandarjah zel alfaaz ka izaafah kiya hai:

((وَإِنَّمَا أَخَافُ عَلَىٰ أُمَّتِىٰ ٱلْأَمْةَ الْمُضِلَّانَ، وَإِذَا وَقَعَ عَلَيْهِمُ السَّيْفُ لَمْ يُرْفَعُ إِلَى يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ ، وَلَا تَقُوْمُ السَّاعَةُ حَتَّىٰ يَلْحَقَ حَتَّىٰ مِنْ أُمَّتِىٰ الْمُشْرِكِيْنَ، وَحَتَّىٰ تَعُبُدَ فِئَامٌ مِنْ أُمَّتِىٰ ٱلْأُوْنَانِ، وَإِنَّهُ سَيَكُوْنُ فِى أُمَّتِىٰ اللَّهِ مِنْ أُمَّتِىٰ ٱلْأَوْنَانِ، وَإِنَّهُ سَيَكُوْنُ فِى أُمَّتِىٰ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ مِنْ اللَّهُ مِنْ اللَّهُ مُ يَرْعَمُ أَنَّهُ نَبِى وَأَنَا خَاتَمُ التَّبِيِّيْنَ ، لَا نَبِى اللَّهُ مُ مَنْ اللَّهُ مِنْ اللَّهُ مِنْ أُمَّتِىٰ عَلَى الْحَقِّ مَنْصُوْرَةٌ ، لَا يَضُرُّ هُمْ مَن عَلَى الْحَقِي مَنْصُوْرَةٌ ، لَا يَضُرُّ هُمْ مَن خَذَالَهُمْ حَتَّىٰ يَأْتُنُ اللهِ تَبَارِكَ وَتَعَالَى لَى اللهِ عَلَى الْحَقِ مَنْصُوْرَةٌ ، لَا يَضُرُّ هُمْ مَن خَذَالَهُمْ حَتَّىٰ يَأْتِي أُمُواللهِ وَتَبَارِكَ وَتَعَالَى لَى اللهِ عَنْ اللهِ وَتَبَارِكَ وَتَعَالَى لَى اللهُ مُ حَتَّىٰ يَأْتُونُ اللهِ وَتَبَارِكَ وَتَعَالَى لَى اللَّهُ مُ حَتَّىٰ يَأْتُونُ اللَّهُ مُ حَتَّىٰ يَأْتُونُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ مُ اللَّهُ مُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ اللَّهُ مُ مَنْ اللَّهُ مُ مَنْ اللَّهُ مُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ مُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ مُ اللَّهُ مُ اللّلَهُ مَا اللَّهُ مُ مَنْ اللَّهُ مُ اللَّهُ مُ اللَّهُ مَا اللَّهُ مُ اللَّهُ مُ مَنْ اللَّهُ مُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ مُ اللّلَهُ مُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ مَا اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللّهُ اللَّهُ مُنْ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ الل

"mujhe apni ummat ke baare mein sirf gumraah payshwaaon ka khadshaa hai aur jab inmen ek dafa talwaar chal padi to qiyaamat tak band nahin hogi. Aur qiyaamat us waqt tak qaaim nahin hogi jab tak ki meri ummat ki ek jamaat mushrikin se naa ja mile aur meri ummat ke bahut se garoh but parasti naa karne lagen aur meri ummat mein tees Dajjal honge, wah sab ke sab Nabuwwat ka da'waa karenge halanki mein khatamal Ambiya (aakhiri Nabi) hoon, mere baad koi Nabi nahin aaega. Aur meri ummat ka ek garoh hamesha (qiyaamat tak) haq par rahega aur unki (Allaah ta'aala ki taraf se) madad ki jaegi aur unhen chhod jane waale unka kuch bhi nahin bigaad sakenge, yahaan tak ki Allaah ka hukm (ya'ni qiyaamat) aa jae."

Haazihiz Ziyaadah aizan Saheehah. Akhrajahu Ibn Mardooyah kamaa fee tafsir Ibn kasir tahat Sooratul Anaam raqamul aayah: 65. Wa Abu Dawood fee Sunanihi: awwal Kitaabul fitan wal Malaahim, baab: Zikrul fitan wa dalaailuha, J. 4, S. 290, H: 4252. Wa sahhahul Albaani, at-Taaliqaat al-Hassaan: 9/389-390. Wa anzarahu aizan. as-Saheehah: 4/252.

- Soorahe Nisaa ki aayat (jismein ahle kitaab ke buton aur shaitaan ki pooja karne ka zikr hai) ki tafsir.
- Soorahe Maaidah ki aayat (jismein faasiqon se badtar logon ka zikr hai) ki tafsir.
- Soorahe Kahaf ki aayat (jismein ashabe Kahaf ke ghaar par masjid banane ka zikr hai) ki tafsir.

- Sab se aham baat, jab (but) aur taaghoot (shaitaan) par imaan laane ke ma'naa wa mafhoom ka bayaan hai ki kya isse muraad qalbi aetiqaad hai yaa unse nafrat aur unke butlaan ka aetiqaad rakhte huye bazaahir unki muwaafiqat?
- Isse Yahood ki yeh baat bhi ma'loom hui ki apne kufr se waaqif kuffaar, ahle imaan se ziyadah Saheeh raaste par hain.
- Ek aham masalaa jo is baab ka maqsood wa unwaan hai, yeh hai ki ahle haq ki ek jamaat har zamaane mein maujood rahegi, jaisa ki Abu Sa`eed raziyallaahu 'anhu ki riwaayat mein iska bayaan maujood hai.
- Is ummat ke bahut se garoh but parasti mein mubtila honge.
- Taajjub to is baat par hai ki mukhtaar Saqafi jaisa shakhs Nabuwwat ka da'waa karne laga, halanki wah Tauhid wa risaalat ka aetaraaf aur is ummat ke fard hone ka da'waa karta tha aur yeh bhi maantaa tha ki Rasoole Akram barhaq aur Quraane majeed sachchi kitaab hai aur is Qur'aan mein yeh bhi hai ki Muhammad Allaah ke aakhiri Nabi hain. uski baaton mein is qadr waazeh tazaad ke bawajood log uski tasdiq karte rahe, Sahaabaye kiraam raziyallaahu 'anhum ke aakhiri daur mein zaahir huwa aur bahut se girohon ne iski pairwi ki.
- Yeh bashaarat bhi hai ki ummate Muhammadiyah kulli taur par khatm nahin hogi, jaisa ki Saabiqah

zamaanon mein hota raha hai, balki ek jamaat qiyaamat tak haq par rahegi.

- Ahle haq ki ek badi nishaani yeh bayaan ki gayi hai ki inko chhod jane aur inki mukhalifat karne waale inka kuch bhi nahin bigaad sakenge.
- Ahle haq ka wajood qiyaamat tak rahega.
- Mazkoorah Hadees mein mandarjah zel 'azeem nishaniyaan hain:
- * Aap ** ka yeh bataanaa ki Allaah ta'aala ne aap ke liye zameen ke mashaariq wa Maghaarib samet diye aur jo kuch aap ** ne farmaya wah harf ba-harf Saheeh Saabit huwa. Ba-khilaaf shumaal wa junoob ke (ki aap ** ne inka zikr hi nahin farmaya).
- * Aap ka yeh khabar dena ki ummat ke baare mein aap ki Pahli do duaa'en qubool ho gayi hain.
- * Aur yeh farmana ki aapki teesri du'aa qubool nahin hui.
- * Aap ka yeh khabar dena ki meri ummat mein agar talwaar chal niklee to qiyaamat tak nahin rukegi.
- * Aap ka yeh khabar dena ki is ummat mein Nabuwwat ke daawedaar jhoothe Nabi paida honge.
- * aap ka qiyaamat tak taaifay mansoorah ke maujood rahne ki khabar dena aur yeh tamaam umoor harf baharf aapki peshangoi ke mutabiq poore huye, halanki

aqali taur par in tamaam umoor ka waqoo' pazeer hona bahut mushkil aur baeed hai.

- Nabi-e-Akram ne ummat ke sirf gumraah payshwaaon se khataraa mahsoos kiya.
- Aap ine 'ibaadat awsaan (but parasti) ke ma'naa wa mafhoom ki wazahat farmai hai.

Jadoo ka bayaan

Irshaade ilaahi hai:

"aur wah khoob jante the ki ise haasil karne waale ka aakhirat mein koi hissah nahin hai. " (Surah al-Baqarah: 102)

Neez irshaad farmaya:

"wah buton aur shaitaanon ko maante hain." (Surah Nisaa: 51)

Umar raziyallaahu 'anhu farmate hain:

"Jibt: ya'ni jadoo aur taaghoot: ya'ni shaitaan hain."

Isnaaduhu Hasan in shaa Allaah: Rawaahul Bukhari fee Saheehah muallaqan ba-seeghatul jazam, Kitabut Tafsir, Sooratun Nisaa, baab (10) wa an kuntum marazaa......al-kh, J. 6, S. 45, qablal Hadees: 4583. Wa wasilahu Ibn Jareer fee tafseerihi: 4/556 wa 7/135. wa Saheehah al-Albaani fee "mukhtasar Saheeh al-Bukhari: 3/156 wa qawaa isnaaduhu Ibn Hajar fil fath: 8/318."

Aur jabir raziyallaahu 'anhu farmate hain:

"Taaghoot wah kahin hain, jin par shaitaan utartaa tha aur har muhalle ka alag alag kahin hota tha."

Isnaaduhu aizan Hasan. Anzara masdarus saabiq. Wat taaliqut taaliq li-Ibn Hajar: 4/195.

Abu Hurairah raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki Rasoolullah ## ne farmaya:

((الجُتَنِبُوا السَّبُعَ الْمُوبِقَاتِ، قَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! وَمَا هُنَّ ؟ قَالَ: الشِّرُكُ بِاللهِ، وَالسِّحُرُ، وَقَتْلُ النَّفُسِ الَّتِي حَرَّمَ اللَّهُ إِلَّا بِالْحَقِ، وَأَكُلُ الشِّمُ لُكُ بِاللّهِ، وَالسِّحُرُ، وَقَتْلُ النَّفُسِ الَّتِي حَرَّمَ اللَّهُ إِلَّا بِالْحَقِ، وَقَتْلُ النِّحُومَ الرِّبَا، وَأَكُلُ مَالِ الْيَتِيمِ، وَالتَّولِّ يُومَ الرَّحْفِ، وَقَنْفُ الْمُحْصَنَاتِ البِّا فَافِلَاتِ الْمُؤْمِنَاتِ .)) الْعَافِلَاتِ الْمُؤْمِنَاتِ .))

"saat muhlik kamon se bach kar raho. Sahaabaye kiraam raziyallaahu 'anhum ne arz ki, yaa Rasoolullah (ﷺ) wah saat kam kaun kaun se hain? aap ﷺ ne farmaya: (1) Allaah ta'aala ke saath shirk karna. (2) jadoo karna. (3) kisi ko naahaq qatl kar daalna. (4) sood khori. (5) yateem ka maal khana. (6) kuffaar se muqaable ke din peeth pher kar bhaag nikalnaa. (7) paakdaaman aur 'Afeef ahle imaan auraton par tohmat lagana."

Muttafaq alaih: Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitaabul wasaaya, J. 4, S. 10, H: 766, 6857. Wa Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabul Imaan, J. 1, S. 64, H: 89 doosra nuskha: 145.

Aur Jundub raziyallaahu 'anhu se riwaayat hai:

"jadugar ki sazaa yeh hai ki ise talwaar se qatl kar diya jae."

Isnaaduhu Saheeh mauqoofan wa zaeef marfooan: Rawaahut Tirmizi fee Sunanihi Abwaabul hudood 'an Rasoolullah , J. 3, S. 127, H: 1460. Zu'fah al-Albaani marfooan, az-Za'eefah raqam al-Hadees: 1446. Wa rajah wa waqfahu Ibnul Qayyim fee Zaadul Ma'aad: 5/57. wa az-Zahabi fil kabaair, S. 33 " wa akhrajahu 'Abdur Razzaaq fee Musannafihi, (J. 10, S. 184, H: 18752). mauqoofan

Aur Bajalah bin 'Abdah rahimahullaah se riwaayat hai:

"Umar raziyallaahu 'anhu ne likha ki har jadugar mard aur aurat ko qatl kar do, to humne teen jadugarniyon ko qatl kiya."

Isnaaduhu Saheeh mauqoofan: Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitabul-Jizyaa, J. 4, S. 96, H: 3156.

Tambeeh: ... magar is riwaayat mein qutlus-saahir ka zikr nahin hai. Iska zikr sunan Abee Dawood Kitaabul khiraaj wal imaarahwal fai, J. 3, S. 284, H: 3043 mein hai. 'allaamah Albaani ne "Sahih Sunan Abee Dawood" mein "Sahih" kaha hai aur teen saahir ko qatl karne ka zikr Musnad Ahmad, J. 3, S. 197, H: 1658 aur Musannaf 'Abdur Razzaaq J. 6, S. 49, H: 9972, 18746, 19390 mein hai.

Aur Ummul momineen Hafsaa raziyallahu anhaa se Saabit hai:

"unhone apni laundi ko qatl karne ka hukm diya jisne un par jadoo kar diya tha, Chunanche use qatl kar diya gaya."

Isnaaduhu Saheeh mauqoofan Alaa Hafsah: rawahu Maalik fil Muwatta, Kitaabul Uqool, J. 2, S. 444, H: 2553. Wal Baihaqi fil kubraa: 8/136. Wa sahhahu Ibn kasir fee Tafseerihi tahat aayat Sooratul Baqarah: 120.

Isi tarah Jundub raziyallaahu 'anhu se bhi aisa hi ek Waaqi'ah manqool hai.

Sahih mauqoofan in shaa Allaah: akhrajahul haakim fee Mustadrak: 4/361 wa sahhahul Albaani mauqoofan Anzarus Silsilatuz Za'eefah: 3 tahat raqam: 1446.

Imaam Ahmad rahimahullaah farmate hain ki jadugaron ko qatl karna teen Sahabah (Jundub, Umar aur Hafsaa) raziyallaahu 'anhum se Saabit hai.

- Surah Baqrah ki aayat ki tafsir. (jis mein jadoo haasil karne waale ka anjam bayaan kiya gaya hai)
- Soorahe Nisaa ki aayat ki tafsir. (jis mein jadugaron ka buton aur shaitaanon ko maan-ne ka tazkirah hai)
- Jibt aur taaghoot ka ma'naa aur unke maabain farq.
- Yeh bhi Saabit huwa ki taaghoot jin bhi hote hain aur insaan bhi.
- Isse un saat kamon ka bhi pata chalaa jo intihai muhlik aur khas taur par mamnoo' hain.
- Jadugar kafir hain.
- Jadugar ko tawajjah karaye baghair qatl kar diya jae.
- Jadugar Umar raziyallaahu 'anhu ke daur mein bhi maujood the, to iske baad ke daur ka kya haal hoga?

Jadoo ki ba'z aqsaam ka bayaan

Qabeesah raziyallaahu 'anhu se riwaayat hai, Rasoolullah me jadoo ki wazahat farmai:

"parindon ko udaa kar faal lena, zameen par khutoot khinchnaa (ilme Ramal) aur kisi chiz ko dekh kar badfaali aur badshagooni lena, yeh sab jadoo ki aqsaam hain."

Isnaaduhu zaeef: rawahu Abu Dawood fee Sunanihi Kitabut Tibb, J. 4, S. 147, H: 3907. Wa Ahmad fee Musnadahi. Musnad al-Makkiyeen Hadees Qabeesah bin Muhaariq, J. 25, S. 256, H: 15915, 20603, 20604. wa Zu'fahul Albaani fee Ghaayatul Maraam, S. 184.

'Auf kahte hain:

Al-'Iyaafah: parindon ko udaa kar faale bad lena aur at-turuq: se muraad zameen par khutoot khinchnaa hai.

Sunan Abee Dawood, al-Kahaanah wat Tair, H: 3007, 3908 wa Musnad Ahmad: 5/60, 4/477.

Yeh 'ilm aaj kal ilme Ramal kahlaata hai. Hasan Basri kahte hain: shaitaani chikh wa pukar aur aah wa bakaa "al-Jibt" hai. Aur 'Abdullah Ibn 'Abbaas raziyallaahu 'anhuma kahte hain ki Rasoolullah si ne farmaya:

"jisne ilme nujoom ka kuch hissah sikha, usne isi qadr jadoo sikha, jitna ziyadah sikhtaa jae, utna hi ziyadah iski wajah se gunaah mein izaafah hota jae."

Isnaaduhu Hasan li-zatihi: rawahu Abu Dawood fee Sunanihi Kitabut Tibb, J. 4, S. 145, H: 3905. Ibn Maajah fee Sunanihah Kitaabul adab, J. 5, S. 293, H: 3726. Wa sahhahul Albaani fis Saheehah: 793.

Abu Hurairah raziyallaahu 'anhu se riwaayat hai:

"jis shakhs ne girah baandh kar us par phoonk maari, tahqeeq usne jadoo kiya. Aur jo jadoo kare wah shirk ka murtakib huwa. Aur jo shakhs (apne baazoo, gale, haath waghairah par) koi chiz (baandhay) yaa latkee use usi ke supurd kar diya jata hai."

Isnaaduhu zaeef: rawahun Nasaai fee Sunanihah kitaab tahrimud dum, J. 7, S. 112, H: 4079. Wa zu'fahul al-Albaani fee zaeef al jame', raqam: 5702.

Aur Abu Sa`eed Khudri raziyallaahu 'anhu se riwaayat hai ki Rasoolullah **#** ne farmaya:

((أَلَا هَلَ أُنَبِّئُكُمُ مَا الْعَضْهُ ؛ هِيَ النَّبِيْمَةُ: ٱلْقَالَةُ بَيْنَ النَّاسِ))

"kya mein tumhen "al-'Azh" ke mutalliq bataaoon ki wah kya hai? (phir khud hi farmaya) wah chughli hai, jis se logon mein fitna aur ladaai ho jae."

Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabul birri was silah wal aadaab, J. 8, S. 28, H: 2606. Doosra nuskha: 102.

Aur 'Abdullah bin Umar raziyallaahu 'anhuma se riwaayat hai ki Rasoolullah ﷺ ne irshaad farmaya:

Ba'z bayaan mein bhi jadoo (ka saa asar hota hai).

Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitaabun nikah bil khit'ah, J. 7, S. 19, H: 5146, 5767 'an Ibn Umar. Wa Saheeh Muslim, kitaab baabul khutbah, J. 3, S. 12, H: 869 doosra nuskha: 47 'an Ammaar bin Yaasir.

- 'Iyaafah, turuq aur Tairah sab jadoo hi ki aqsaam hain.
- In teenon ki mukammal wazahat aur tafsil bhi saamne aati hai.
- Ilme nujoom jadoo hi ki ek qism hai.
- Girah lagana aur phoonk maarnaa bhi jadoo hi hai.
- Chughli karna bhi jadoo ki ek shakl hai.
- Ba'z logon ka fasih wa baleegh kalaam bhi ba'z auqaat jadoo ka asar rakhta hai.

Nujoomiyon aur ghaib ka da'waa karne waalon ka bayaan

Ba'z azwaajay mutahharaat raziyallaahu anhunna Nabie-Kareem se riwaayat karti hain ki aap se ne farmaya:

"jis shakhs ne kisi kahin wa nujoomi ke paas ja kar kuch daryaaft kiya aur phir uski kahi hui kisi baat ki tasdiq ki to chaalis roz tak uski Namaaz qubool naa hogi."

Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabus Salaam, J. 7, S. 37, H: 2230 doosra nuskha: 125.

Wazahat: ... fa-saddaqah ka lafz sirf Musnad Ahmad, Musnad al-Madniyeen, Hadees ba'z Azwaajun Nabi ﷺ, J. 27, S. 197, H: 16638, 23222 mein hai.

Aur Abu Hurairah raziyallaahu 'anhu se riwaayat karte hain ki aap ﷺ ne farmaya:

"jo shakhs kisi nujoomi ke paas jae aur uski baaton ki tasdiq kare to usne us deen ke saath kufr kiya jo Muhammad (ﷺ) par utaaraa gaya."

Isnaaduhu Hasan ba-Shawaahidi: rawahu Abu Daawood fee Sunanihi Kitabut Tibb, J. 4, S. 145, H: 3904. Wat Tirmizi fee Sunanihah, Abwaabut Tahaarah 'an Rasoolullah ﷺ, J. 1, S. 138, H: 135. Wa sahhahul Albaani fee Saheeh sunan Abee Dawood.

Wazahat: shawahid ke liye dekhen zameemah Number 7.

Ek aur jagah Abu Hurairah raziyallaahu 'anhu se, yoon riwaayat hai ki Rasoolullah # ne farmaya:

"jis shakhs ne kisi nujoomi yaa kahin ke paas ja kar uski kahi hui baat ki tasdiq ki, usne us deen ke saath kufr kiya jo Muhammad (ﷺ) par utaaraa gaya. " *

Isnaaduhu Hasan Ba-Shawaahidihi: rawahu Ahmad fee Musnadihi: Musnad Abee Hurairah, J. 15, S. 331, J. 9536. Wal haakim fee Mustadrak, J. 1 S. 49, H: 15.

Wazahat: ... shawahid ke liye saabiq zameemah Number 7 dekhen.

Note: ... muallif ka yeh kahna ki isko arbaa ne riwaayat kiya hai apni sunan mein durust nahin. Isliye ki yeh sunan mein nahin hai. Taiseerul-Azeezul Hameed, S. 302.

* Isnaaduhu Saheeh mauqoof. Musnad Abee Ya'la al·Mausili, J. 9, S. 280, H: 5408 wa qaal Ash-Shayqh Sulaim Asad "rijaluhu siqaat". Wal Bazzaar, J. 5, Raqamul Hadees: 1873, 1931. Wa sahhahul Albaani, Saheeh at-tarhib: 31/172.

Aur Imraan bin Husain raziyallaahu 'anhu se Marfu' riwaayat hai ki Rasoolullah ## ne farmaya:

"wah shakhs hum mein se nahin jo faal nikale, yaa nikalwaae, kahanat kare yaa karaye, jadoo kare yaa karaye. Aur jo shakhs kisi kahin ke paas ja kar uski kahi hui baaton ki tasdiq kare to usne us deen ka inkar kiya jo Muhammad 🎏 par naazil kiya gaya."

Isnaaduhu Hasan li-ghairihi. akhrajahul Bazzaar kamaa fee kashfil astaar, J. 3, S. 399-400, H: 3044. anzara as-Silsilatus Saheehah: 5/228 wa qaal "sanaduhu jayyid".

Wazahat: ... shawahid ke liye zameemah Number 8 mulahiza karen.

aur yahi Hadees Imaam Tabraani ne "al-Mu'jamull Ausat" mein Ibn 'Abbaas raziyallaahu 'anhuma se riwaayat ki hai, taaham ismein



Ke aakhir tak ke alfaaz nahin hain.

Isnaaduhu Hasan li-ghairihi Ba-Shawaahidihi: Rawaahut Tabraani fil ausat, J. 4, S. 301, H: 4262. wa sahhahul Albaani fee "Saheeh at-targhib", J. 3/170. Ba-Shawaahidihi.

Imaam Baghawee rahimahullaah ne kaha hai ki (al-'arraaf) wah hai jo chand baaton se muaamlaat ke 'ilm ka da'waa kare aur unki Roshni mein chori shudah, yaa gumshudah chiz ki jagah ki nishaandahi kare, waghairah.

Dekhen Sharhus-Sunnah, J. 12/182. Muallif ne kuch alfaaz ke tasarruf ke saath naql kiya hai.

Ba'z ahle 'ilm ne kaha hai ki 'arraaf kahin hai aur kahin wah hai jo mustaqbil mein hone waale umoor ke mutalliq khabar deta hai, ba'z kahte hain ki kahin wah hai jo dil ki baat bataaye.

Shaikhul Islaam Abul 'Abbaas Ibn Taimiyah rahimahullaah farmate hain, 'arraaf ek jame' lafz hai jiska itlaaq kahin, nujoomi, rammaal aur us qism ke tamaam logon par hota hai jo in tareeqon se ba'z umoor wa waaqi'aat ki ittila de.

Dekhen: "Majmoo' al-Fataawa, J. 35/173. Qaleel tasarruf ke saath muallif ne naql kiya hai.

'Abdullah bin 'Abbaas raziyallaahu 'anhuma farmate hain: "jo log huroofay abjad likh kar hisaab karte hain aur nujoom (sitaaron) se rahnumai lete hain, mere nazdiq aisa karne waalon ke liye Allaah ke haan aakhirat mein koi hissah nahin hai.

Isnaaduhu Saheeh mauqoofan: akhrajahu Ibn Abee Shaibah fee Musannafihi: 8/414. wa 'Abdur-Razzaaq fee Musannafihi: 11/26. wa Ibn 'Abdul Barr fee "jame' al-bayaan al-'ilm" raqam: 1478.

- Qur'aan par imaan laana aur kahin ki baat ki tasdiq karna, yeh donon baaten ek dil mein jamaa nahin ho sakteen.
- Ismein yeh wazahat wa saraahat bhi hai ki kahin ki tasdiq karna kufr hai.
- Kahanat karane waale ka tazkirah maujood hai.
- Faal nikalwaane waale ka zikr waarid hai.
- Jadoo karane waale ka zikr hai.

- Aur huroofe abjad likh kar hisaab karne waale ka tazkirah maujood hai. (in sabka zikr isliye hai ki yeh log kafir aur daairae Islaam se kharij hain)
- Ismein kahin aur 'arraaf ke maabain farq ki wazahat bhi hai.

Jadoo tone ke zariye jadoo ka ilaaj karne ki mumaaniat

Jabir raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki Rasoolullah se Nashrah (ya'ni jadoo ke zariye jadoo ke ilaaj) ke mutalliq daryaaft kiya gaya to aap se ne farmaya:

((هِي مِنْ عَمَلِ الشَّيْطَانِ))

"yeh shaitaani 'amal hai."

Isnaaduhu Hasan: rawahu Abu Dawood fee Sunanihi, Kitabut Tibb, J. 4, S. 130, H: 3868. Wa Ahmad fee Musnadihi, J. 22, S. 40, H: 14135. Wa sahhahul Albaani fee Saheeh Abee Dawood.

Imaam Abu Dawood rahimahullaah kahte hain: Imaam Ahmad rahimahullaah se Nashrah ke mutalliq poochha gaya to unhone farmaya:

"'Abdullah bin Mas'ood raziyallaahu 'anhu in sab kamon ko naapasand samajhte the."

Qatada rahimahullaah kahte hain ki Maine Sa'eed bin Museyib rahimahullaah se poochha: agar kisi par jadoo ho, yaa koi aisa tonah jiske sabab wah apni biwi ke qarib naa aa sakta ho to kya iska difaa karna, yaa isko baatil karne ke liye Nashrah ya'ni mantar istimaal karna durust hai? unhone jawaab diya: "ismein koi harj nahin, kyunki isse jadoo karne waalon ka maqsad islaah hi hai, nafaamand aur mufeed shai ke istimaal ki mumaaniat nahin."

Saheeh al-Bukhari: Kitabut Tibb, J. 7, S. 137, qabl raqam al-Hadees: 5765. wa Wasilah Ibn 'Abdul Barr fee at-tamhid: 6/243-244. wa Ibn Jareer at-Tabaree fee Tahzeebil Aasaar kamaa fee "Taghleeqit Taaliq": 5/49. anzara "Mukhtasar Saheeh al-Bukhari: 4/27.

Hasan Basri rahimahullaah se marwi hai wah kahte hain ki "jadugar ko jadugar hi utaar sakta hai."

Akhrajahut Tabaree fee "Tahzeeb al-Aasaar" kamaa fee "Fathul Baari: 10/287 anzara" mukhtasar Saheeh al-Bukhari: 4/27.

Imaam Ibn Qayyim rahimahullaah farmate hain: "sahar zadaa se jadoo ko door karna Nashrah kahlaata hai. Iski do qismen hain."

- (1) yeh ki jadoo ko jadoo se hi door kiya jae. Yeh shaitaani 'amal hai aur naajaiz hai, is soorat mein jadoo door karne wala aur jis par jadoo hua ho, donon shaitaan ka qurb haasil karne ke liye uske pasandidah kam karte hain aur aise a'amaal baja laate hain ki shaitaan khush hokar sahar zadaa se apna asar hataa letaa hai. Hasan Basri ka qaul isi soorat par mahmool kiya jaega.
- (2) doosri qism yeh hai ki dum, ta'awwuz, adwiyaat aur jaiz wa mubaah Ad'iyyah ke saath jadoo ka ilaaj kiya jae, yeh jaiz hai.

I'laamul Muqieen 'an Rabbul 'Aalameen: 2/396. Muallif ne kuch tasarruf ke saath inka qaul naql kiya hai.

- Jadoo ka ilaaj jadoo se karne ki mumaaniat hai.
- Haraam aur jaiz ilaaj mein aisa farq aur wazahat hai jis se ishkal aur shubhaat door ho jate hain.

Badfaali aur badshagooni

Irshaade ilaahi hai:

"khabardaar! inki badshagooni (nahoosat) Allaah ke haan (muqaddar) hai, lekin inmen se aksar nahin jante." (Surah al-A'raaf: 131)

neez Irshaade Rabbaani hai:

"Rasoolon ne kaha, tumhaari nahoosat tumhare saath hai kya (tum yeh baaten) isliye karte ho ki tumhen nasihat ki gayi hai? balki (haqeeqat yeh hai ki) tum log had se tajawuz kar chuke ho." (Soorahe Yaa-sin: 19)

Abu Hurairah raziyallaahu 'anhu se riwaayat karte hain ki Rasoolullah ﷺ ne farmaya:

"koi Bimaari mutaaddi nahin, badshagooni wa badfaali ki bhi kuch haqeeqat nahin. Naa alon (ka bolnaa koi asar rakhta) hai. Aur naa maahe Safar (manhoos hai)." Muttafaq alaih: Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitabut Tibb, J. 7, S. 135, H: 5757-5770. Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabus salaam, J. 7, S. 30, H: 2220, doosra nuskha 101-103.

Saheeh Muslim mein in alfaaz ka izaafah hai:

((وَلَانَوْءٌ، وَلَاغُولَ))

"nichattar aur bhooton ka bhi koi wajood nahin."

Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabus salaam, J. 7, S. 30, H: 2220 doosra nuskha 106.

Logon ka yeh 'aqeedah hai ki sitaare zameen aur ahle zameen par asar andaaz hote hi. Ise nichattar kahte hain. Islaam ne is aqeede ki nafi ki hai, lihaza sitaare kuch nahin kar sakte hain. (mutarjim)

Aur Anas raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki Rasoolullah me farmaya:

"koi Bimaari mutaaddi nahin, naa badshagooni wa badfaali ki kuch haqeeqat hai. Aur mujhe faal pasand hai." Sahabah raziyallaahu 'anhum ne poochha: faal kya hai? aap se ne farmaya: "umdah aur bahtareen baat."

Muttafaq alaih. Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitabut Tibb, J. 7, S. 135, H: 5756. wa Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabus salaam, J. 7, S. 33, H: 2224, doosra nuskha 111.

aur Uqbah bin Aamir raziyallaahu 'anhu riwaayat karte hain ki Rasoolullah **ke** ke paas bad faali aur badshagooni ka tazkirah huwa to aap **ne** farmaya: ((أَحْسَنُهَا الْفَالُ، وَلَا تَرُدُّ مُسَلِبًا، فَإِذَا رَأَى أَحُلُ كُمْ مَا يَكُرَهُ فَلْيَقُلَ: ((أَحْسَنُهَا الْفَالُ، وَلَا تَرُدُّ مُسَلِبًا، فَإِذَا رَأَى أَحُلُ كُمْ مَا يَكُرَهُ فَلْيَقُلَ: وَلَا يَلُفَحُ لَا يَأْتِي بِالْحَسَنَاتِ إِلَّا أَنْتَ، وَلَا يَلُفَحُ السَّيِعَاتِ إِلَّا أَنْتَ، وَلَا يَلُفَحُ السَّيِعَاتِ إِلَّا أَنْتَ، وَلَا تَلُهُمَّ لَا يَأْتِي بِالْحَسَنَاتِ إِلَّا أَنْتَ، وَلَا يَلُونُ اللَّهِمَّ لَا يَأْتِي بِالْحَسَنَاتِ إِلَّا أَنْتَ، وَلَا يَلُونُ السَّيِعَاتِ إِلَّا أَنْتَ، وَلَا يَكُونُ وَلَا قُوتُهُ إِلَّا إِنْكَ، وَلَا يَكُونُ وَلَا قُوتُهُ إِلَّا إِنْكَ، وَلَا يَكُونُ وَلَا قُوتُهُ إِلَّا إِنْكَ، وَلَا يَكُونُ وَلَا قُوتُهُ إِلَّا إِنْكَ وَلَا قُوتُهُ إِلَّهُ مِنْ اللَّهُ مِنْ اللَّهُ مِنْ اللَّهُ مَا يَعْلَى وَلَا قُوتُهُ إِلَّا إِنْكَ وَلَا قُوتُهُ إِلَّا إِنَّ اللَّهُ مِنْ اللَّهُ مَا يَا أَنْ عَلَى اللَّهُ مِنْ اللَّهُ مِنْ اللَّهُ مَا أَنْ عَلَى اللَّهُ مَا اللَّهُ مَا اللَّهُ مِنْ اللَّهُ مَا اللَّهُ مَا يَعْلَى اللَّهُ مُنْ السَّيْعَاتِ إِلَّا إِلَا إِنْكَ، وَلَا قُلْ اللَّهُ مَا أَنْ اللَّهُ مُ لَا يُكُونُ اللَّهُ مُلْ اللَّهُ مُنَا اللَّهُ مُلِا قُوتُهُ اللَّهُ مِنْ اللَّهُ مُنْ اللَّهُ مُن اللَّهُ مُن اللَّهُ مُن اللَّهُ مُن اللَّهُ مُنْ اللَّهُ مُنْ السَّلِكُ اللَّهُ مُن اللَّهُ مُن اللَّهُ مِنْ اللَّهُ مُنْ اللَّهُ مُن اللَّهُ مُن اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ مُن اللَّهُ مُنْ اللَّهُ مُنْ اللَّهُ مُن اللّهُ اللّهُ مُنْ اللّهُ مُن اللّهُ مُن اللّهُ مُن اللّهُ مُن اللّهُ مُن اللّهُ عَلَى اللّهُ مُن اللّهُ اللّهُ مُن اللّهُ مُن اللّهُ مُن اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ مُن اللّهُ مُن اللّهُ مُن اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ مُلّمُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ مُن اللّهُ الل

"in sab se bahtar to faal hai aur yeh kisi musalman ko (uske maqsad se) baaz nahin rakh sakti. Chunanche koi jab naapasandidaa chiz dekhe to yeh du'aa kare " yaa Allaah tere siwa koi bhalaiyaan nahin laa sakta aur tere siwa koi buraiyon ko door nahin kar sakta. Aur teri taufeeq ke baghair hamen naa bhalai ki taaqat aur naa burai se baaz rahne ki himmat hai."

Isnaaduhu zaeef: rawahu Abu Dawood fee Sunanihi, Kitabut Tibb, J. 4, S. 151, H: 3919. wa zu'fahul-Albaani fiz Za'eefah, raqam: 1619.

Wazahat: ... asbaabe zo'f ke liye dekhen zameemah Number 9.

Aur 'Abdullah bin Mas'ood raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki Rasoolullah ﷺ ne farmaya:

"Badfaali shirk hai, badshagooni shirk hai aur hum mein se koi aisa nahin jise (ba-taqaazaye bashriyat aisa wahem naa hota ho) magar Allaah ta'aala tawakkul ki wajah se usko difaa kar deta hai."

Isnaaduhu Saheeh: sunan Abee Dawood, Kitabut Tibb, J. 4, S. 148, H: 3910. Wat Tirmizi, J. 3, S. 258, H: 1614. Wa Ibn Maajah, J. 5, S. 179, H: 3539. wa sahhahul Albaani, as-Saheehah, raqam: 429-430.

Tambeeh: ... " وَلٰكِنَّ اللهَ يُذْبِبُهُ بِالْتَّوَكُّلِ " yeh mudraj hai. Ibn Mas'ood ke kalaam se dekhen. Fathul baari li-Ibn hijr: 10/ 263.

Aur 'Abdullah bin amr raziyallaahu 'anhuma se marwi hai:

((مَنْ رَدَّتُهُ الطَّيَرَةُ عَنْ حَاجَتِهِ فَقَلُ أَشُرَكَ، قَالُوا: فَمَا كَفَّارَةُ ذَلِكَ؟ قَالَ: أَنْ تَقُولَ: اللَّهُمَّ لَا خَيْرَ إِلَّا خَيْرُكَ، وَلَا طَيْرَ إِلَّا طَيْرُكَ وَلَا إِلَهُ غَيْرُك.)) غَيْرُك.))

"Badfaali ne jis shakhs ko uske kam se rok diya, usne shirk kiya, Sahabah raziyallaahu 'anhum ne kaha, iska kaffaaraa kya hai? aap ## ne farmaya: "iska kaffaaraa yeh du'aa hai: yaa Allaah teri bhalai ke siwa koi bhalai nahin, aur tere shagoon ke siwa koi shagoon nahin aur tere siwa koi ma'bood nahin."

Isnaaduhu Hasan li-ghairihi in shaa Allaah: Musnad Ahmad. Musnad 'Abdullah bin amr, J. 11, S. 623, H: 7045. Saheehah al-Albaani fis Saheehah, raqam: 1065.

Aur musnad Ahmad hi mein fazl bin 'Abbaas raziyallaahu 'anhuma se marwi hai:

"Badshagooni wah hai jo tujhe kisi kam mein laga de yaa rok de."

Isnaaduhu zaeef: Musnad Ahmad. Wa min Musnad bani Haashim. Musnad alfazl bin 'Abbaas, J. 3, S. 327, H: 1824. Zu'fahu Shayqh Shu'aib al-Arnawut fee tahqeeq Musnad Ahmad.

Wazahat: wajah zo'f ke liye Dekhen zameemah Number 10.

- Ismein aayat {khabardaar! inki badshagooni (nahoosat) Allaah ke haan (muqaddar) hai} aur {rasoolon ne kaha, tumhaari nahoosat tumhare saath hai} ke ma'naa par waazeh kiya gaya hai.
- Ismein amraaz ke mutaaddi hone ki nafi hai.
- Badfaali ki bhi nafi hai.
- "Alo" ki aawaaz se badfaali lene ki nafi hai.
- Maahe Safar ki nahoosat ke aqeede ki nafi hai.
- Nek faal manaa nahin, balki mustahab hai.
- Ismein faal ke mafhoom ki wazahat hai.
- Agar naa chahte huye badfaali ke wasaawis wa khayaalaat dil mein paida ho jayen to wah Muzir nahin balki Allaah par tawakkul aur aetimaad ki wajah se khatm ho jate hain.
- Jis shakhs ke dil mein bad faali ke waswase paida ho jayen, wah inko door karne ke liye zere bahas baab mein mazkoor du'aa padhe.
- Is baat ki saraahat hai ki badfaali shirk hai.
- Mazmoom badfaali ki tafsil mazkoor hai.

Ilme nujoom ki sharai haisiyyat

Imaam Bukhari ne apni "Saheeh" mein Qatada rahimahullaah ka yeh qaul naql kiya hai ki "Allaah ta'aala ne in sitaaron ko teen chizon (maqaasid) ke liye banaaya hai:

Aasmaan ki zeenat ke liye. Shayaatin ko maarne aur bhagaa ne ke liye, baher wa bar mein raah ma'loom karne ke liye. Jo shakhs inke 'ilaawa kuch aur samajhtaa hai usne ghalati ki aur (har bhalai se) apna hissah barbaad kar liya aur usne aise amr ka takalluf kiya, jiska use koi 'ilm nahin."

Saheeh: Akhrajahul Bukhari mu'allaqan ba-sighatul jazam, kitaab bad'ul khalaq, J. 4, S. 107, qabl raqamal Hadees: 3199. wa वसल्लहुत् Tabaree fee Tafseerihi: 17/185. anzara तग़लीक़ृत् तालीक़: 3/489.

Qatada rahimahullaah ne मनाज़िले Qamar ka 'ilm haasil karne ko makrooh aur naapasand gardaanaa aur Ibn 'Uyaiynah rahimahullaah ne bhi is 'ilm ke husool ki ijazat nahin di. (yeh donon riwaayaten Harb ne bayaan ki hain)

Imaam Ahmad aur Isahaaq ne is (मनाज़िले Qamar ke) 'ilm ke husool ki ijazat di hai.

Yeh qaul Ibn Rajab rahimahullaah ne naql kiya hai. " फ़ज़्लु इल्मिस् salaf", S. 31-32.

Aur Abu Moosa Ashari raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki Rasoolullah ﷺ ne farmaya:

((ثَلَاثَةٌ لَا يَانُخُلُونَ الْجَنَّةَ: مُلْمِنُ الْخَبْرِ ، وَقَاطِعُ الرَّحِم ، وَمُصَدِّقٌ بِالسِّحْرِ))

"teen ashkhas Jannat mein kabhi dakhil nahin honge: (1) sharaab noshi ka aadi. (2) qata rahami karne wala. (3) aur jadoo ko sacha maan-ne wala."

Isnaaduhu Hasan li-ghairihi ba-shawahid, wa laakin lafz "wa musaddiq bis sahar" fee az-Za'eefah. Musnad Ahmad: 4/399. Sahih Ibn Hibbaan, J. 12, S. 165, H: 5346. Wal Haakim fee Mustadrak, J. 4, S. 163, H: 7234. wa sahhahul Albaani fee "az-Za'eefah, raqam: 1463".

Wazahat: ... mazeed tafsil aur shawahid ke liye dekhen zameemah Number 11.

- Sitaaron ki takhleeq ki hikmaten.
- In hikmaton ke 'ilaawa kuch aur samajhne waalon ki tardid hai.
- Manaazile Qamar haasil karne mein ahle 'ilm ke beech ikhtilaafe raae maujood hai.
- Jadoo ko baatil samajhte huye bhi uski tasdiq karne par waeed hai.

Taaron ke asar se baarish barasne ka 'aqeedah rakhna kufr hai

Irshaade ilaahi hai:

"Aur tum apni kamaai ki jagah yeh banate ho ki ise jhuthlatay ho." (Surah Waaqi'ah: 82)

Aur Abu Maalik Ashari raziyallaahu 'anhu kahte hain ki Rasoolullah ﷺ ne farmaya:

((أَرْبَعُ فِي أُمَّتِي مِنَ أَمْرِ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ لَإِ يَتُرُكُونَهُنَّ: الْفَخُرُ فِي الْأَحْسَابِ، وَالسِّيَةِ لَإِ يَتُرُكُونَهُنَّ: الْفَخُرُ فِي الْأَحْسَابِ، وَالْاسْتِسُقَاءُ بِالنَّجُومِ، وَالنِّيَاحَةُ، وَقَالَ: النَّاجُومِ الْإِنْسَابِ، وَالْاسْتِسُقَاءُ بِالنَّجُومِ الْقِيَامَةِ وَعَلَيْهَا سِرْبَالُ مِنَ النَّاجُةِ إِذَا لَمْ تَتُبُ قَبُلَمَوْتِهَا تُقَامُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ وَعَلَيْهَا سِرْبَالُ مِنَ النَّاجُةِ إِذَا لَمْ تَتُبُ قَبُلَمَوْتِهَا تُقَامُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ وَعَلَيْهَا سِرْبَالُ مِنَ قَطِرَانٍ، وَدِرْعُ مِنْ جَرَبٍ .))

"meri ummat mein jahiliyyat ke chaar kam aise hain jinhen wah nahin chodenge, hasab wa nasab aur khandaani sharf wa fazeelat par fakhr karna. Doosron ke nasab wa khandaan mein 'aeb aur nuqs nikalna aur taanaa zanee karna. Taaron ke asar se baarish hone ka 'aqeedah rakhna. aur nauhaa ya'ni kisi ke marne par ronaa peetnaa Aur farmaya: "nauhaa karne waali agar marne se pahle Taubah naa kare to qiyaamat ke din use

gandhak ka kurta aur kharish (mein mubtila kar dene waali) Zura' pahnaa kar khadaa kiya jaega."

Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabul Janaaiz, J. 3, S. 45, H: 934 doosra nuskha 29.

aur ek jagah Zaid bin khalid Juhni raziyallaahu 'anhu se riwaayat hai ki Rasoolullah an ne hudaibiyah ke maqaam par ek isi raat ko hamen subh ki Namaaz padhai, jismein baarish ho chuki thi, jab aap ne salaam pheraa to logon ki taraf mutwajjah hokar farmane lage:

((هَلْ تَدُرُونَ مَاذَا قَالَ رَبُّكُمْ ؛ قَالُوا: اَللهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ ، قَالَ: قَالَ: قَالَ: مُطِرُنَا بِفَضْلِ اللهِ أَصْبَحَ مِنْ عِبَادِى مُؤْمِنْ بِي وَكَافِرٌ ، فَأَمَّا مَنْ قَالَ: مُطِرُنَا بِفَضْلِ اللهِ وَرَحْمَتِهِ ، فَذَلِكَ مُؤْمِنْ بِي وَكَافِرٌ بِالْكُو كَبِ ، وَأَمَّا مَنْ قَالَ: مُطِرُنَا بِنَوْء كَنَا وَكَنَا وَكَنَا ، فَذَلِكَ مُؤْمِنْ بِالْكُو كَبِ ، وَأَمَّا مَنْ قَالَ: مُطِرُنَا بِنَوْء كَنَا وَكَنَا وَكَنَا ، فَذَلِكَ كَافِرٌ بِي وَمُؤْمِنْ بِالْكُو كَبِ ،))

"kya tum jante ho ki Allaah ta'aala ne kya irshaad farmaya hai? Sahabah raziyallaahu 'anhum ne kaha: "Allaah aur uska Rasool hi bahtar jante hain. " aap ne farmaya: "Allaah ta'aala ne farmaya hai ki mere bandon mein kuch momin huye hain aur kuch kafir. Jisne kaha hum par Allaah ke fazl aur uski rahmat se baarish hui hai, wah mujh par imaan laaya aur jisne kaha hum par yeh baarish fulaan nichattar ya'ni taaron ke asar se hui hai wah mera munkir huwa aur taaron (ki taasir) par imaan laaya."

Muttafaq alaih: Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitaabul istisqaa, J. 2, S. 33, H: 1038, 4147. Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabul Imaan, J. 1, S. 56, H: 71 doosra nuskha 125.

Aur 'Abdullah Ibn 'Abbaas raziyallaahu 'anhuma se bhi isi tarah ki riwaayat hai, ismein yeh hai ki ba'z kahte hain fulaan fulaan nichattar (sitaaraa) sach (ya'ni mufeed) Saabit huwa hai to unki tardid mein Allaah ta'aala ne yeh aayat naazil farma dee:

فَلَا اُقْسِمْ مِمُوقِعِ النَّجُوْمِ ۞ وَإِنَّهُ لَقَسَمٌ لَّوْ تَعْلَمُونَ عَظِيْمٌ ۞ وَإِنَّهُ لَقَسَمٌ لَوْ تَعْلَمُونَ عَظِيْمٌ ۞ وَإِنَّهُ لَقَسَمٌ لَوْ تَعْلَمُونَ عَظِيْمٌ ۞ وَأَنْ لَكُونِ ۞ لَا الْمُطَهَّرُونَ ۞ وَتَعْلَوْنَ لَا الْمُطَهَّرُونَ ۞ وَتَجْعَلُونَ قَلْمُ الْعُلَمِيْنَ ۞ اَفَيْهُ لَا الْحَدِيثِ الْعُلَمِيْنَ ۞ اَفَيْهُ لَا الْحَدِيثِ الْعُلَمِيْنَ ۞ وَتَجْعَلُونَ وَتَجْعَلُونَ وَتَجْعَلُونَ وَتَجْعَلُونَ ۞ وَتَجْعَلُونَ وَتَجْعَلُونَ وَتَعْمَلُونَ ۞ وَتَجْعَلُونَ وَرُدَ قَلُمْ النَّكُمُ اللَّهُ الْمُونَ ۞ وَتَجْعَلُونَ وَلَا الْعُلَمِيْنَ ۞ وَتَجْعَلُونَ وَلَا الْعُلَمِيْنَ ۞ وَتَجْعَلُونَ وَلَا الْعُلَمِيْنَ ۞ وَتَجْعَلُونَ وَلَا الْعُلَمِيْنَ ۞ وَتَجْعَلُونَ وَلَا اللّهُ اللّهُ وَلَا اللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ

"mujhe taaron ki manaazil ki qasam hai, agar tum samjho to yeh badi qasam hai ki beshak yeh Qur'aan buland rutbe wala hai (jo) lauhe mahfooz mein (likha huwa) hai, ise wahi haath lagate hain jo paak hain. yeh Rabbul 'Aalameen ki taraf se naazil kiya gaya hai to phir kya tum is kalaam se be-etanaai aur be-murawwati karte ho aur apna wazeefaa yeh banate ho ki tum ise jhuthlate ho?" (Surah al-Waaqi'ah: 75-82)

Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabul Imaan, J. 1, S. 60, H: 73, 127.

- Surah waaqiye ki aayat ki tafsir wa tauzeeh (jismein Qur'aan ko jhutlane waalon ka tazkirah hai).
- Un chaar umoor ka zikr jo jahiliyyat ki rusoom hain.

- Un chaar mein se ba'z kufr hain.
- Kuch kufr aise hain jinki wajah se insaan daairae Islaam se kharij nahin hota.
- اَصْبَحَ مِنْ عِبَادِیْ مُؤْمِنٌ بِیْ وَکَافِرٌ} ke natije mein ba'z log kafir ho jate hain.
- Is maqaam par imaan ki haqeeqat par khoob ghaur karna chaahiye.
- Is maqaam par kufr ki haqeeqat par bhi ghaur karna chaahiye (ki maamooli si baat kehne se insaan momin ho jata hai yaa kafir).
- Yeh kahna ki fulaan nichattar (taarah) Saheeh wa sach (ya'ni mufeed) Saabit huwa, is baat par ghaur karna chaahiye (ki yeh intihai ghalat, balki kufr hai).
- (تَذْرُوْنَ مَاذَا قَالَ رَبُّكُمْ)) se Saabit huwa ki taalibe 'ilm ko baat zahan nashin karane ke liye istifhaami andaaz ikhtiyaar karna jaiz hai.
- Nauhaa karne waalon ke 'azaab wa waeed ka 'ilm huwa.

Allaah ta'aala ki muhabbat deen ki buniyaad hai

Irshaade ilaahi hai:

"Kuch log aise hain jo doosron ko Allaah ka humsar aur shareek thahraate hain aur unse yoon muhabbat karte hain jaise Allaah se honi chaahiye." (Surah al-Baqarah: 165)

Neez Irshaade Rabbaani hai:

قُلْ إِنِّ كَانَ ابْآؤُكُمْ وَ ابْنَاؤُكُمْ وَ اِخُوانُكُمْ وَ اَزُوَاجُكُمْ وَ عَشِيْرَتُكُمْ وَ الْمُوالُ اقْتَرَفْتُهُوْ هَا وَيَجَارَةٌ تَغَشَوْنَ كَسَادَهَا وَ مَسْكِنُ تَرْضَوْنَهَا اَحَبُ الْمُوالُ اقْتَرَفْتُهُوْ هَا وَيَجَارَةٌ تَغَشَوْنَ كَسَادَهَا وَ مَسْكِنُ تَرْضَوْنَهَا اَحَبُ اللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ ا

"(Ae Muhammad ﷺ!) aap kah den ki agar tumhen apne maa baap, bete, bhai, biwiyaan, azeez wa aqaarib aur maal jo tum jamaa kar chuke ho aur tijarat jiske maand padne ka tumhen khadshaa rahta hai aur tumhare ghar jo tumhen pasand hain (yeh chizen agar tumhen) Allaah aur uske Rasool aur uske raaste mein jihaad karne se ziyadah azeez hain to intizaar karo, yahaan tak ki Allaah apna hukm le aae aur Allaah faasiqon ko hidaayat nasib nahin karta." (Surah at-Taubah: 24)

Anas raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki Rasoolullah 🕮 ne farmaya:

((لَا يُؤْمِنُ أَحُلُ كُمْ حَتَى أَكُونَ أَحَبَ إِلَيْهِ مِنْ وَلَيْهِ وَوَالِيهِ وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعانِي))

"Tum mein se koi shakhs us waqt tak momin nahin ho sakta jab tak ki wah mujhe apni aulaad, (maa) baap aur tamaam logon se ziyadah mahboob naa samajhe."

Muttafag alaih: Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitaabul Imaan, J. 1, S. 12, H: 15 Wa Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabul Imaan, J. 1, S. 49, H: 44 doosra nuskha 70.

Aur Anas raziyallaahu 'anhu hi riwaayat karte hain ki Rasoolullah # ne farmaya:

((تَلَاثُ مَن كُنَّ فِيهِ وَجَلَ مِنَ حَلَا وَقَالَإِ يَمَانِ: أَنْ يَكُونَ اللهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَحَبِّ إِلَيْهِ مِمَّا سِوَاهُمَا ، وَأَن يُحِبِّ الْمَرْ وَلا يُحِبُّهُ إِلَّا للهِ ، وَإِنْ يَكُرُهُ أَنْ يَّعُوْدَ فِي الْكُفُرِ بَعُلَ إِذْ أَنْقَنَاهُ اللهُ مِنْهُ، كَمَا يَكُرَهُ أَنْ يُّقُنَفُ فِي النَّارِ ـ))

"Teen ausaaf aise hain jismein wah paaye jayen, unki badaulat wah imaan ki mithas mahsoos karta hai: (1) yeh ki wah Allaah aur uske Rasool 🏙 ko sab se ziyadah mahboob samajhe. (2) kisi se mahaz Allaah ke liye muhabbat kare. (3) iske baad ki Allaah ta'aala ne ise kufr se bacha liya ho, wah ise yoon naapasand kare jaise aag mein daala jaana ise naapasand hai."



Muttafaq alaih: Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitaabul Imaan, J. 1, S. 12, H: 16, 21. Wa Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabul Imaan, J. 1, S. 48, H: 43, doosra nuskha 67.

Ek riwaayat ke alfaaz yeh hain:

"koi shakhs us waqt tak imaan ki halaawat (mithas) nahin paa sakta jab tak (usmen mazkoorah teen ausaaf naa hon)."

Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitabul adab, J. 8, S. 14, H: 6041.

Tambeeh: ... laa tajidu ke bajae "laa yazeedu ahadun hawaalatal Imaan " al-kh asl mein hai.

Aur 'Abdullah bin 'Abbaas raziyallaahu 'anhuma farmate hain:

((مَنُ أَحَبُ فِي اللهِ، وَأَبْعَضَ فِي اللهِ، وَوَالَىٰ فِي اللهِ، وَعَادَى فِي اللهِ، فَإِنَّمَا وَرَنَ تَبُلُ فَعَمَ الْإِيْمَانِ، وَإِنْ كَثُرَتُ تُنَالُ وِلَا يَهُ اللهِ بِنَالِكَ، وَلَىٰ يَجِلَ عَبْلًا طَعْمَ الْإِيْمَانِ، وَإِنْ كَثُرَتُ صَلَاتُهُ وَصَوْمُهُ حَتَى يَكُونَ كَنَالِكَ، وَقَلْ صَارَعَامَّةُ مُوَا خَاةِ النَّاسِ عَلَىٰ مَلَاتُهُ وَصَوْمُهُ حَتَى يَكُونَ كَنَالِكَ، وَقَلْ صَارَعَامَّةُ مُوَا خَاةِ النَّاسِ عَلَىٰ مَلَا تُهُ وَصَوْمُهُ حَتَى يَكُونَ كَنَالِكَ، وَقَلْ صَارَعَامَّةُ مُوَا خَاةِ النَّاسِ عَلَىٰ أَمْرِ اللَّانَيَا، وَذَلِكَ لَا يُجْرِئَ عَلَىٰ أَمْلِهِ شَيْئًا _))

"jo shakhs (kisi se sirf) Allaah ke liye muhabbat rakhe, Allaah ke liye bughz rakhe, Allaah ke liye dosti aur Allaah ke liye dushmani rakhe (to jan lena chaahiye ki) Allaah ta'aala ki wilaayat (dosti wa muhabbat) inhi kamon se haasil ho sakti hai aur koi bhi shakhs in umoor ke baghair imaan ka zaaiqah aur mithas nahin paa sakta agarcha wah bahut namaazen padhe aur ba-kasrat roze rakhe. Aam logon ki aapas mein muhabbat

aur taalluqaat dunyawi umoor par ustuwaar hain. Yeh chiz (Allaah ta'aala ke haan) apne karne waalon ke liye kuch sood mand Saabit naa hogi."

Isnaaduhu zaeef muztarib: akhrajahu Ibnul mubaarak fee kitaabihi (az-Zuhd), J. 1, S. 120, H: 353. wa Musannaf Ibn Abee Shaibah, J. 7, S. 134, H: 34770, mauqoofan.

Wazahat: ... sanad mein lais bin Abee Sulaim zaeef aur mukhtalat hain.

Tambeeh: ...yahi riwaayat ba-sanad Saheeh Hazrat Abu Umaamah se bhi marwi hai. Sunan Abee Dawood, awwal Kitaabus Sunnah, J. 5, S. 42, H: 4681.

aur Ibn 'Abbaas raziyallaahu 'anhuma ne "qiyaamat ke roz inke saare asbaab wa wasaail khatm ho jaenge" ki tafsir mein farmaya ki yahaan asbaab wa wasaail se muraad "dosti", "muhabbat" aur "taalluqaat" hain.

Isnaaduhu Saheeh: al-Mustadrak lil-Haakim, J. 2, S. 299, H: 3076. wa qalaz Zahabi "Saheeh". Wat Tabaree fee jame' al-bayaan, J. 3, S. 27 wa Ibn Abee Hatim fee Tafseerihi, J. 1, S. 278, raqam: 1492.

'allaamah Albaani ne as-Saheehah Raqamaul Hadees 380 mein Saheeh kaha hai.

- Soorahe Baqrah ki aayat ki tafsir. (jismein mushrikon ki ghairullaah ke liye muhabbat ka tazkirah hai)
- Soorahe Taubah ki aayat ki tafsir. (jismein Allaah wa Rasool ke muqaable mein digar chizon se muhabbat ka anjam bayaan huwa hai.)
- Apni jan, ahl wa ayaal aur maal wa manaal ke muqaable mein sab se ziyadah muhabbat Nabi se honi chaahiye.

- Kisi soorat mein imaan ki nafi ka matlab yeh nahin ki wah shakhs daairae Islaam se kharij hai.
- Imaan ki ek mithas hai, taaham kabhi uska ahsaas hota hai aur kabhi nahin hota.
- Chaar qalbi a'amaal aise hain jinke baghair insaan Allaah ki wilaayat haasil nahin kar sakta aur naa inke baghair imaan ka zaaiqaa chakh sakta hai.
- Sahaabaye kiraam raziyallaahu 'anhum ne waaqi'aat wa haqaaiq ki Roshni mein samajh liya tha ki aam logon ke taalluqaat aur mel jol mahaz dunya ki khatir hain.
- Is baab mein {وَ تَقَطَّعَتْ بِهِمُ الْأَسْبَابُ} ki tafsir par bhi
 Roshni daali gayi hai.
- Ba'z mushrik bhi aise hote hain jo Allaah ta'aala se beintiha muhabbat karte hain.
- Aayate mubaaraka mein mazkoorah aath ashyaa jis shakhs ko apne deen se ziyadah pyaaree hon, uske liye sakht waeed hai.
- Kisi ka apne baatil ma'bood se Allaah ta'aala ki muhabbat ke baraabar muhabbat rakhna, shirke Akbar hai.

Dar aur khauf ko Allaah ke liye khas karne ka bayaan

Irshaade ilaahi hai:

"Yeh shaitaan hai jo apne doston se daraata hai, so tum unse naa daro aur agar tum imaan rakhte ho to sirf mujh se daro. " (Surah Aale Imraan: 175)

Neez Irshaade Rabbaani hai:

"Allaah ta'aala ki masaajid ko to wahi log aabaad karte hain jo Allaah aur roze aakhirat par imaan laate hain, Namaaz qaaim karte aur Zakat adaa karte hain aur iske siwa kisi se nahin darte. Ummeed hai ki aise log hi hidaayat waalon mein se honge." (Surah at-Taubah: 118)

neez Irshaade ilaahi hai:

"Aur ba'z log aise bhi hain jo kahte hain ki hum Allaah par imaan laaye, magar jab inko Allaah ki raah mein izaa pahunchti hai to logon ki izaa ko (yoon) samajhte hain jaisa ki Allaah ta'aala ka 'azaab hai." (Surah al-AnkAbut: 10)

Aur Abu Sa`eed Khudri raziyallaahu 'anhu se marfooan riwaayat hai ki Rasoolullah # ne farmaya:

((إِنَّ مِنْ ضَعْفِ الْيَقِيْنِ أَنْ تُرْضِ النَّاسَ بِسَخَطِ اللهِ، وَأَنْ تَعْمَى هُمْ عَلَى مِ النَّاسِ بِسَخَطِ اللهِ، وَأَنْ تَعْمَى هُمْ عَلَى مَا لَمْ يُؤْتِكَ اللهُ، إِنَّ رِزْقِ اللهِ لَا يَجُرُّ لُهُ حِرْضُ حَرِيْضٍ، وَلَا يَرُدُّ لُهُ كَرَاهِيَةُ كَارِةٍ))

"Yeh imaan wa yaqeen ki kamzor hai ki tu Allaah ko naaraaz karke logon ko khush kare aur Allaah ke diye huye rizq par logon ki ta'reef kare aur Allaah naa de to logon ki mazammat kare. Beshak Allaah ke rizq ko naa kisi harees ka hirs khinch sakta hai aur naa kisi naapasand karne waale ki naapasandidgi, ise rok sakti hai."

Mauzu: Shu'bal Imaan lil-Baihaqi, J. 1, S. 382, H: 203. Imaam Albaani ne ise mauzu kaha hai, az-Za'eefah raqam: 1482.

Wazahat: sanad mein Muhammad bin Marwaan " Muttaham bil Kazib " hain. Neez atiya al-Aufee doosri sanad mein hain jo " zaeef mudallis aur shiaa bhi " hain aur Ibn Mas'ood raziyallaahu 'anhu ki riwaayat mein Khaisamah ka Ibn Mas'ood raziyallaahu 'anhu se simaa-Saabit nahin lihaza sanad munqate hui.

Aur Ummul momineen Aaishah raziyallahu anhaa se marwi hai ki Rasoolullah # ne farmaya: ((مَنِ الْتَكَسَّ رِضَا اللهِ بِسَخَطِ النَّاسِ رَضِى اللهُ عَنْهُ وَأَرْضَى عَنْهُ النَّاسَ وَمَنِ اللهُ عَنْهُ وَأَرْضَى عَنْهُ النَّاسَ وَمَنِ الْتَكَسَّ رِضَا النَّاسِ بِسَخَطِ اللهِ، سَخِطَ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَأَسْخَطُ عَلَيْهِ وَأَسْخَطُ عَلَيْهِ وَأَسْخَطُ عَلَيْهِ وَأَسْخَطُ عَلَيْهِ وَأَسْخَطُ عَلَيْهِ وَأَسْخَطُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَأَسْخَطُ عَلَيْهِ وَأَسْخَطُ الله عَلَيْهِ وَأَسْخَطُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَأَسْخَطُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَأَسْخَطُ عَلَيْهِ وَأَسْخَطُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَأَسْخَطُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَالنّاسُ))

"jo shakhs logon ko naaraaz karke Allaah ko raazi rakhe, Allaah us par raazi ho jata hai, aur logon ko bhi usse raazi rakhta hai. Aur jo shakhs Allaah ko naaraaz karke logon ki raza ka taalib ho, Allaah ta'aala usse naaraaz ho jata hai aur logon ko bhi usse naaraaz kar deta hai."

Isnaaduhu Saheeh li-ghairihi mauqoofan: akhrajahu Ibn Hibbaan fee Saheehah, Kitaabul Imaarah, J. 5, S. 105, H: 1540. 'allaamah Albaani ne "Saheeh" kaha hai. dekhen Saheeh Mawaariduz Zamaan ilaa zawaaid Ibn Hibbaan, Raqamul Hadees: 1279 wa sunan at-Tirmizi, J. 4, S. 213, H: 2414.

- Soorahe aale Imraan ki aayat ki tafsir. (jismein Allaah ta'aala hi se darne ki targhib hai)
- Soorahe Taubah ki aayat ki tafsir. (jismein Allaah ta'aala ki masaajid aabaad karne waalon ki sifaat zikr ki gayi hain.)
- Sooratul AnkAbut ki aayat ki tafsir. (jismein Allaah par kamzor imaan waalon ka tazkirah huwa)
- Imaan kabhi qawi aur kabhi kamzor hota rahta hai.
- Imaan ki kamzori ki teen 'alaamaat hain.

- Sirf Allaah ta'aala se Darna, faraaizay deen mein se ek fareezah hai.
- Sirf Allaah ta'aala ka khauf, dar aur khashiyyat rakhne waale ki fazeelat aur sawaab waazeh huye.
- Aur jo shakhs sirf Allaah se naa darey balki uske 'ilaawa ghair se bhi darey uski sazaa ka bayaan huwa hai.

Sirf Allaah ta'aala par tawakkul karna chaahiye

Allaah zul-jalaal ka farman hai:

"agar tum sahibe imaan ho to sirf Allaah hi par tawakkul karo." (Surah al-Maaidah: 23)

neez Irshaade ilaahi hai:

"sahih maanon mein ahle imaan to wah hain jinke dil Allaah ke zikr se laraz jate hain aur jab un par Allaah ki aayat tilaawat ki jati hain to unke imaan mein izaafah ho jata hai aur wah apne rab se tawakkul karte hain." (Surah al-Anfaal: 2)

Ek aur jagah Allaah rabbul izzat ne farmaya:

"ae Nabi (ﷺ!) aap aur aap ke pairokar ahle imaan ko bas Allaah Kafi hai." (Surah al-Anfaal: 64)

aur Irshaade ilaahi hai:

وَمَنْ يَتُوكُلُ عَلَى اللَّهِ فَهُو حَسْبُهُ

"aur jo koi Allaah ta'aala par tawakkul karega to Allaah use Kafi hoga." (Surah at-talaaq: 3)

Ibn 'Abbaas raziyallaahu 'anhu kahte hain ki Ibraahim 'alaihis salaam ko jab aag mein daala gaya to unhone "hamen Allaah Kafi hai aur wah bahtar karsaaz hai" aur isi tarah jab logon ne Rasoolullah se yeh kaha ki: "beshak (kafir) logon ne tumhare (muqaable ke) liye (lashkar) jamaa kar liya hai." unse daro to unka imaan aur ziyadah ho gaya aur kehne lage: "hamen Allaah Kafi hai aur wah bahtar karsaaz hai"

Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitabut Tafsir Surah Aale Imraan, J. 6, S. 39, H: 4563, 4564.

- Allaah ta'aala par tawakkul aur bharosa karna dinee fareezah hai.
- Aur yeh imaan ki sharton mein se hai.
- Soorahe Anfaal ki aayat ki tafsir wa tauzeeh (jismein ahle imaan ki sifaat ka zikr hai).
- Mutalliqah tafsir, aayat ka aakhiri kalima { aur wah apne rab se tawakkul karte hain. } hai.
- Suratut Talaaq ki aayat ki tafsir. (jismein hai ki Allaah par tawakkul karne waalon ke liye hi Allaah Kafi hai).

• Isse kalima {hamen Allaah Kafi hai aur wah bahtar karsaaz hai} ki azmat wa fazeelat ka bhi pata chalta hai ki Allaah ke do khaleelon Ibraahim 'alaihis salaam aur Muhammad me shadid mushkil aur pareshaani ke waqt yeh kalima padha tha.

Allaah ta'aala ki tadbeer se be-khauf nahin hona chaahiye

Irshaade ilaahi hai:

"kya yeh log Allaah ki tadbeer se be-khauf hain. Allaah ta'aala ki tadbeer se wahi log be-khauf hote hain jo khasaara uthane waale hon. " (Surah al-A'raaf: 99)

Neez irshaad hai:

"aur gumraah log hi Allaah ki rahmat se maayoos hote hain." (Surah al-hijr: 56)

Ibn 'Abbaas raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki Rasoolullah se kabirah gunaahon ki baabat daryaaft kiya gaya (ki wah kaun kaun se hain?) to aap se ne farmaya:

"Allaah ta'aala ke saath shirk karna, Allaah ta'aala ki rahmat se maayoos hona aur Allaah ki tadbeer aur girift se be-khauf hona."

Isnaaduhu Hasan li-ghairihi in shaa Allaah. Rawaahul Bazzaar fee Kashful Astaar, J. 1, S. 31, H: 106. wal Haisami fee Majmauz zawaaid: 1/109, wa qaal rijaluhu mausuqoon wa hasanahul Albaani fis Saheehah: 2051.

Aur 'Abdullah bin Mas'ood raziyallaahu 'anhu ne kaha:

((أَكْبَرُ الْكَبَائِرِ الْإِشْرَاكُ بِاللهِ، وَالْأَمْنُ مِنْ مَكْرِ اللهِ، وَالْقُنُوطُ مِنْ رَاكُ بِاللهِ، وَالْأَمْنُ مِنْ مَكْرِ اللهِ، وَالْقُنُوطُ مِنْ رَحْمَةِ اللهِ، وَالْقَنُوطُ مِنْ رَحْمَةِ اللهِ، وَالْيَأْسُ مِنْ رَوْحِ اللهِ)

"sab se bade gunaah yeh hain ; Allaah ta'aala ke saath shirk karna, Allaah ta'aala ki tadbeer se be-khauf hona aur Allaah ta'aala ki rahmat aur fazl se maayoos hona."

Isnaaduhu Saheeh: Akhrajahut Tabraani fee "al-Mu'jamul Kabeer", J. 9, S. 156, H: 8784. wat Tabraani fee "Jame'ul-bayaan", J. 8, S. 243, H: 9190-9191 wa sahhahul Haisami. Majmauz-zawaaid: 1/109 wa qaal Isnaaduhu Saheeh.

Masaail

- Soorahe A'raaf ki aayat ki tafsir (jismein Allaah ki tadbeer se be-khauf hone waalon ka tazkirah hai).
- Sooratul hijr ki aayat ki tafsir (jismein hai ki gumraah log Allaah ki rahmat se door rahen).
- Allaah ki tadbeer se be-khauf rahne par shadid waeed waarid hai.
- Allaah ki rahmat se maayoos hone par bhi shadid waeed waarid hai.

Allaah ta'aala ki taqdir par sabr karna

lmaan billaah ka hissah hai

Irshaade ilaahi hai:

"aur jo koi Allaah par imaan laata hai, Allaah iske dil ko hidaayat bakhshtaa hai aur Allaah har chiz se baakhabar hai." (Surah at-Taghaabun: 11)

'Alqamah rahimahullaah farmate hain: "isse muraad aisa shakhs hai jise koi takleef pahunche to wah samajhe ki yeh Allaah ta'aala ki taraf se hai, Chunanche wah is par raazi ho aur dil se ise tasleem kare."

Isnaaduhu Saheeh ilaa 'Alqamah: akhrajahu 'Abdur Razzaaq fee Tafseerihi: 7/295. wat Tabaree fee Tafseerihi: 23/12-13 fee nuskhah 23/421.

Aur Abu Hurairah raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki Rasoolullah se ne farmaya:

"logon mein do baaten kufr ki hain: (logon ke) nasabon par taan karna aur faut shudah par nauhaa karna."

Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabul Imaan, J. 1, S. 58, H: 67 (121)

Aur ek aur maqaam par 'Abdullah bin Mas'ood raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki Rasoolullah ﷺ ne farmaya:

"jo shakhs (sadme ke waqt) chahre par maaray, giraybaan phaade aur jihaalat ke bol bole, wah hum mein se nahin."

Muttafaq alaih: Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitaabul Janaaiz, J.2, S. 82, H: 1297. Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabul Imaan, J. 1, S. 69, H: 103, 165.

Aur Anas raziyallaahu 'anhu riwaayat karte hain ki Rasoolullah **#** ne farmaya:

"Jab Allaah ta'aala apne (kisi) bande se khair khwaahi karna chaahe to use uske gunaahon ki sazaa isi dunya mein jald de deta hai aur jab Allaah apne (kisi) bande se burai ka iraada kare to usse uske gunaah ki sazaa ko rok letaa hai, yahaan tak ki qiyaamat ko iska pura pura hisaab legaa."

Isnaaduhu Saheeh li-ghairihi Ba-Shawaahidihi: Rawaahut Tirmizi fee Sunanihi, J. 4, S. 202, H: 2396. Wa Musnad Ahmad, J. 27, S. 360, H: 16806. wa sahhahul Albaani fis Saheehah, raqam: 1220.

Wazahat: shawahid ke liye Dekhen zameemah Number 12.

Aur Nabi an e mazeed farmaya:

((إِنَّ عِظَمَر الْجَزَاء مَعَ عِظْمِر الْبَلَاء، وَإِنَّ اللهَ إِذَا أَحَبَّ قَوْمًا ابْتَلَاهُمُر، فَإِنَّ اللهَ إِذَا أَحَبَّ قَوْمًا ابْتَلَاهُمُر، فَمَنْ رَضِي فَلَهُ السِّخَطُ فَلَهُ السَّخَطُ)

"Badi aazmaish mein bada badlaa hota hai aur Allaah ta'aala jab kisi qaum se muhabbat karta hai to unhen aazmaata hai. Jo shakhs (is aazmaish par) raazi ho, Allaah ta'aala usse raazi ho jata hai aur jo shakhs (is aazmaish par) naakhush ho, Allaah ta'aala usse naakhush aur naaraaz ho jata hai."

Isnaaduhu Saheeh li-ghairihi Ba-Shawaahidihi: Akhrajahut Tirmizi fee Sunanihi fee Nafsil Masdaris saabiq. Wa Ibn Maajah fee Sunanihi, Kitaabul fitan, J. 5, S. 498, H: 4031.

- Surah Taghaabun ki aayat ki tafsir (jismein hai ki Allaah momin ke dil ko hidaayat bakhshtaa hai).
- Allaah ke faislon ya'ni taqdir par sabr karna bhi imaan billaah ka hissah hai.
- Kisi ke nasab par taan karna (kufriya kam hai).
- (sadmaa ke waqt) chahre par maarne, giraybaan phaadne aur jihaalat ke bol bolne waale shakhs ke baare mein sakht waeed waarid hai.
- Is baat ki alaamat ki Allaah ta'aala apne bande ke saath bhalai chaahta hai.

- Aur jisko 'azaab wa sazaa dena chaahe, uski alaamat wa pahchaan bataai gayi hai.
- Jis bande se Allaah ta'aala ko muhabbat ho uski nishaani.
- Allaah ta'aala ke faislon ya'ni taqdir par naakhushi ka izhaar karna haraam hai.
- Aazmaishon par raazi hone ka ajr wa sawaab bahut ziyadah hai.

Riyaakari ek mazmoom 'amal hai

Irshaade ilaahi hai:

قُلُ إِنَّمَا آنَا بَشَرٌ مِّفُلُكُمْ يُوْخَى إِلَى آثَمَا الهُكُمْ الهُوَّاحِثَّا فَمَن كَانَ يَرْجُوُا لِقَاءَرَبِّهٖ فَلْيَعْمَلُ مَا لِحًا وَّلَا يُشْرِكُ بِعِبَا دَةِرَبِّهٖ آحَدًا ۞

"(ae Muhammad !!) kah dijiye ki mein to tum jaisa ek insaan hoon (albattah) meri taraf yeh wahy ki jati hai ki tumhara ma'bood ek hi hai, pas jo koi apne rab ki mulaaqaat ka ummidwaar ho, use chaahiye ki wah nek a'amaal kare aur apne rab ki bandagi mein kisi ko shareek naa kare." (Surah al-Kahaf: 110)

Aur Abu Hurairah raziyallaahu 'anhu se riwaayat hai ki Rasoolullah se ne farmaya ki Allaah ta'aala irshaad farmate hain:

"mein tamaam shurka se badh kar shirk se mustaghni hoon. Jo shakhs koi aisa 'amal kare jismein wah mere saath mere ghair ko bhi shareek kare to mein use aur uske shirk ko chhod deta hoon."

Saheeh Muslim, Kitabuz Zuhd war-Riqaaq, J. 8, S. 223, H: 2985 (46).

Aur Abu Sa`eed Khudri raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki Rasoolullah # ne irshaad farmaya:

((أَ لَا أُخَبِرُكُمْ مِمَا هُوَ أَخُوفُ عَلَيْمُ عِنْدِى مِنَ الْمَسِيْحِ اللَّجَالِ ؟ قَالُوْا: بَلِي يَارَسُولَ اللهِ، قَالَ: الشِّرُكُ الْخَفِيِّ، يَقُوْمُ الرَّجُلُ فَيُصَرِّى فَيُزَيِّنُ صَلَاتَهُ، لِمَا يَرَى مِنْ نَظْرِ رَجُلٍ))

"Kya mein tumhen wah chiz naa bataaoon jiska khauf mujhe tum par masih Dajjal se bhi ziyadah hai? Sahaabaye kiraam raziyallaahu 'anhum ne arz kiya: kyun nahin ae Allaah ke Rasool : (zaroor batlaiyye). Aap : ne farmaya: "shirke khafi (wah is tarah ki) koi shakhs Namaaz ke liye khadaa ho aur apni Namaaz ko mahaz isliye achchi padhe ki fulaan shakhs use dekh raha hai."

Isnaaduhu Hasan li-ghairihi Ba-Shawaahidihi: akhrajahu Ibn Maajah fee Sunanihi, kitabuz Zuhd, J. 5, S. 613, H: 4204. wa Musnad Ahmad: 11252 wa lahu shaahid min Hadees Mahmood bin Labeed. Akhrajahu Ibn Khuzaimah, raqam: 937 wa hasanahul Albaani fee "Saheeh at-targhib": 1/119.

- Sooratul Kahaf ki aayat (100) ki tafsir (jismein hai ki Allaah se mulaaqaat ke liye achche 'amal hona aur shirk se ijtinaab zaroori hai).
- 'Amale Sawleh mein agar ghairullaah ka maamooli saa bhi dakhal ho jae to wah mardood aur zaaye ho jata hai.

- Kisi 'amal mein agar ghairullaah ko shareek kiya jae to uske zaaye hone ka bunyaadi sabab yeh hai ki Allaah ta'aala usse bilkul mustaghni hai.
- Is 'amal ke zaaye hone ke asbaab mein se ek sabab yeh hai ki Allaah ta'aala apne saath shareek kiye jane waale tamaam shurka se afzal wa a'laa hai.
- Nabiye Akram ko Sahaabaye kiraam raziyallaahu 'anhum ke baare mein riyaakari ka khadshaa tha.
- Nabiye Akram in ne riyaa ki ta'reef yeh farmai ki koi aadami Namaaz jaise 'amal ko Allaah ke liye adaa karte huye umdah taur par isliye adaa kare ki koi use dekh raha hai.

Kisi nek 'amal se dunya ka taalib hona bhi shirk hai

Irshaade ilaahi hai:

مَنْ كَانَيْرِيْدُالْخَيُوةَ اللَّانْيَا وَزِيْنَتَهَا نُوقِ النَّهِمُ اَعْمَالُهُمْ فِيهَا وَهُمُ فِيهَا وَهُم فِيهَا لَا يُبْخَسُونَ ۞ أُولِيكَ الَّذِينَ لَيْسَ لَهُمْ فِي الْأَخِرَةِ إلَّا التَّارِّ وَحَبِطَ مَا صَنَعُوْ افِيْهَا وَلِطِلٌ مَّا كَانُوْ ا يَعْمَلُونَ ۞

"Jo log is dunya ki zindagi aur iski khushnumaai ke taalib hain, unke a'amaal ka saara badlaa hum unhen dunya mein hi de dete hain aur ismein unke saath koi kami nahin ki jati, unke liye aakhirat mein aag ke siwa aur kuch nahin hai, unhone is dunya mein jo kuch kya wah sab zaaye hai aur jo kuch karte rahe, sab barbaad hai." (Surah Hood: 15-16)

Aur Abu Hurairah raziyallaahu 'anhu kahte hain ki Rasoolullah ﷺ ne farmaya:

((تَعِسَ عَبُلُ البِّينَادِ، تَعِسَ عَبُلُ البِّرُهُمِ، تَعِسَ عَبُلُ البِّرُهُمِ، تَعِسَ عَبُلُ الْخَبِيصَةِ، وَإِنْ لَّمُ يُعُطُ سَخِط، تَعِسَ وَانْتَكِسَ، تَعِسَ الْخَبِيلَةِ، إِنْ أُعْطِى رَضِى، وَإِنْ لَّمُ يُعُطُ سَخِط، تَعِسَ وَانْتَكِسَ، وَإِنْ لَعَبْدٍ آخِدٍ بِعِنَانِ فَرَسِهِ فِي سَبِيلِ اللهِ، وَإِذَا شِيكَ فَلَا انْتَقَش، طُو بَى لِعَبْدٍ آخِدٍ ابِعِنَانِ فَرَسِهِ فِي سَبِيلِ اللهِ، وَإِنْ الشَّاعَةُ، وَإِنْ اللهِ عَلَى فِي الْحِرَاسَةِ كَانَ فِي الْحِرَاسَةِ كَانَ فِي الْحِرَاسَةِ، وَإِنْ اللهَ وَإِنْ شَفَعَ لَمُ كَانَ فِي السَّاقَةِ، إِنِ السَّاقَةِ، إِنِ السَّاقَةِ، إِنِ السَّاقَةِ، إِنِ السَّاقَةِ، إِنِ السَّاقَةِ، إِن السَّاقَةِ عَلَى السَّاقِة عَلَى السَّاقَةِ عَلَى السَّاقَةِ عَلَى السَّاقَةِ عَلَى السَّاقَةِ عَلَى السَّاقَةِ عَلَى السَّاقَةِ عَلَى السَّاقِةِ عَلَى السَّاقَةِ عَلَى السَّاقَةَ عَلَى السَّاقِ الس

"Rupay paise (dirham wa dinaar) ka bandah halaak ho aur chaadar kambal ka bandah tabaah ho, agar use yeh chizen mil jayen to khush aur naa milen to naakhush aur naaraaz ho jata hai, yeh barbaad aur sirangoon ho, agar ise kantaa chubhe to nikalaa naa ja sake, aur us bande ke liye khushkhabri hai jo Allaah ta'aala ki raah mein apne ghoday ki lagam thamne huye hai, uska sar (baal) paraagandaa aur paaon gard aalood hain. Agar use pahraa par laga diya jata hai to wah pahraa deta hai aur agar use fauj ke peechhe rakha jata hai to wah peechhe hi rahta hai, agar ijazat maange to ijazat naa mile aur agar wah (kisi ki) sifaarish kare to uski sifaarish naa maani jae."

Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitaabul Jihaad, J. 4, S. 34, H: 2887, 6435.

- Insaan ka aakhirat ke 'amal se dunya talab karna (mazmoom) hai.
- Soorahe Hood ki aayat (15-16) ki tafsir (jismein taalibe dunya ki mazammat bayaan hui hai)
- (Dunya ke harees) musalman ko (('Abdud dinaar, 'Abdud Dirham, 'Abdul Khamisah)) dirham, dinaar aur kapdon ka bandah) kaha gaya hai.
- Dinaar wa dirham, chaadar aur kapde ke bande (taalib) ki tafsir yoon ki gayi hai ki agar uski aarzoo puri ho jae to khush Warna naakhush.

- Ismein Hadees ke lafz ((تَعِسَ وَانْتُكِشَ)) ki tashreeh wa wazahat hai.
- Aur ismein Hadees ke lafz ((وَاِذَا شِيْكَ فَلَا انْتُقِسَ)) ki bhi tashreeh aur wazahat hai.
- Hadees mein mazkoor sifaat ke haamil mujahid ki ta'reef.

Allaah ta'aala ki halaal karda chiz ko haraam, yaa haraam karda chiz ko halaal samajhne mein 'ulama wa 'Umrah ki itaa'at unko rab ka darja dena hai

Ibn 'Abbaas raziyallaahu 'anhu ne farmaya:

"(Tumhara yahi haal raha to) qarib hai ki tum par aasmaan se patthar barsen, mein tumhen Rasoolullah aka farman sunata hoon aur tum (uske madde-muqaabil) Abu Bakr raziyallaahu 'anhu aur Umar raziyallaahu 'anhu ki baat karte ho."

Imaam Ahmad bin Hambal rahimahullaah ne farmaya:

Mujhe un logon par taajjub hai jo Hadees ki sanad aur uske Saheeh hone ka 'ilm ho jane ke baad bhi Sufyaan Sauri rahimahullaah ki raae par 'amal karte hain. Allaah ta'aala farmate hain:

"Rasool ke hukm ki mukhalifat karne waalon ko Darna chaahiye ki in par koi fitna yaa sakht 'azaab naa aa pade." (Surah an-noor: 63)

Jante ho fitna kya hai? isse muraad "shirk" hai. Ho sakta hai ki jo insaan Rasoolullah ki ki kisi baat ko chhod de to uske dil mein kaji aa jae aur wah halaak ho jae."

Fathul Majeed: 2/647. wal Ibaanah al-kubraa (raqam: 97) wa masaail 'Abdullah: 3/1355.

Adi bin Hatim raziyallaahu 'anhu ne Nabi si ko yeh aayat tilaawat karte huye suna:

التَّخَنُّوْا اَحْبَارَهُمُ وَرُهُبَانَهُمُ اَرْبَابًا مِّنْ دُونِ اللهِ وَالْبَسِيْحَ ابْنَ مَرْيَمُ وَ الْبَعِبُ الْبَيْعُ الْبَيْعُ الْبَالِمُ الْبَالِمُ اللهِ وَالْبَالِمُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللّلَّةُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللّلَّاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّالِي اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّالِي اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّالِمُ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَالْمُواللَّا اللّهُ اللَّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَل

"Unhone apne 'ulama, buzurgon aur masih Ibn maryam ko Allaah ke siwa rab bana liya, halanki unhen yeh hukm diya gaya tha ki ek Allaah ke siwa kisi ki 'ibaadat naa karen, uske siwa koi ma'bood nahin, wah inke shareek thahraane se paak hai." (Surah at-Taubah: 31)

(Adi bin Hatim raziyallaahu 'anhu kahte hain) Maine aap se kaha hum un 'ulama aur buzurgon ki 'ibaadat to nahin karte the. aap se ne farmaya: "kya aisa nahin tha ki tum Allaah ki halaal karda chizon ko unke kehne par haraam aur Allaah ki haraam karda chizon ko unke kehne par halaal samajhte the?" Maine kaha: "haan." aap se ne farmaya: "yahi unki 'ibaadat hai."

Isnaaduhu Hasan li-ghairihi in shaa Allaah: sunan at-Tirmizi: Abwaabut Tafseerul Qur'aan 'an Rasoolullah ﷺ, J. 5, S. 173, H: 3095. hasanahu Shaikhul Islaam Ibn Taimiyah, Kitaabul Imaan, S. 58.

- Surah noor ki aayat (63) ki tafsir (jismein Rasool ** ke hukm ki naafarmani se daraaya gaya hai).
- Soorahe Taubah ki aayat (31) ki tafsir (jismein 'ulama aur buzurgon ko rab banane waalon ka tazkirah hai).
- 'Ibaadat ke is ma'naa wa mafhoom ka bayaan jiska Adi raziyallaahu 'anhu ne inkar kiya tha (ya'ni usmen is baat par Tambeeh hai ki 'ibaadat ka mafhoom sirf wah nahin jo Adi raziyallaahu 'anhu ne samjha aur 'ulama aur buzurgon ki 'ibaadat ka inkar kiya, balki 'ibaadat ka ma'naa isse wasi' hai).
- (Isse ma'loom huwa ki Rasoolullah ke bil-muqaabil kisi ko bhi pesh nahin kiya ja sakta, khwaah uska maqaam kitna hi buland aur Arfaa kyun naa ho, jaisa ki) Ibn 'Abbaas raziyallaahu 'anhu ne Abu Bakr aur Umar raziyallaahu 'anhu aur Imaam Ahmad rahimahullaah ne Sufyaan Sauri ke naam pesh karne par inkar kiya.
- Ismein is baat par bhi Tambeeh hai ki ab haalaat is had tak tabdil ho chuke hain ki aksar Awwaam ke nazdiq buzurgon ki 'ibaadat hi afzal tareen 'amal ki haisiyyat ikhtiyaar kar gayi hai aur ise wilaayat kaha jata hai, isi tarah 'ilm wa Fiqh ke naam par ahle 'ilm ki bhi 'ibaadat hoti hai. Phir is qadr haalaat badle ki Allaah ke siwa unki bhi parastish hone lagi jo Sawleh naa the aur doosre lafzon mein yoon kahen ki unki bhi 'ibaadat hone lagi jo ashabe 'ilm nahin, balki jahil mutlaq hain.

Imaan ka da'waa karne waalon mein ba'z ki haqeeqat

Irshaade ilaahi hai:

"kya aap ne un logon ko nahin dekha jo da'waa to yeh karte hain ki jo (kitaab) aap par naazil hui aur jo (kitaaben) aap se pahle naazil huin, un sab par imaan rakhte hain (magar) chahte hain ki apna muqaddimah taaghoot ke paas le ja kar faisla karayen. Halanki unhen is taaghoot ke saath kufr karne ka hukm diya gaya tha aur shaitaan unhen bhatka kar raahe raast se bahut door le jaana chaahta hai." (Surah an-Nisaa: 60)

Neez irshaade Rabbaani hai:

وَإِذَا قِيْلَ لَهُمْ تَعَالُوْا إِلَى مَا آئْزَلَ اللهُ وَإِلَى الرَّسُولِ رَايُتَ الْمُنْفِقِينَ يَصُلُّونَ عَنْكَ صُلُودًا ۞ فَكَيْفَ إِذَا آصَابَتُهُمْ مُّصِيْبَةٌ مِمَا قَلَّمَتُ يَصُلُّونَ عَنْكَ صُلُودًا ۞ فَكَيْفَ إِذَا آصَابَتُهُمْ مُّصِيْبَةٌ مِمَا قَلَّمَتُ آيْدِيهِمْ ثُمَّ جَآءُوْكَ يَخْلِفُونَ إِللهِ إِنْ آرَدُنَا إِلَّا إِحْسَانًا وَّتَوْفِيْقًا ۞

"aur jab unse kaha jata hai ki aao us chiz ki taraf jo Allaah ne naazil ki hai aur aao Rasool ki taraf, to aap dekhenge ki munaafiq aap se eraaz karenge aur ruk jaenge aur phir (unka) kya haal hota hai ki jab unke apne a'amaal ke sabab un par koi musibat aa pade to aapki khidmat mein qasmen uththatay aate hain aur kahte hain ki humne to sirf achchai aur sulah karane ka iraada kiya tha." (Surah an-Nisaa: 61-62)

Neez Irshaade ilaahi hai:

"aur jab unhen kaha jata hai ki zameen mein fasaad barpaa naa karo to kahte hain hum to sirf islaah karte hain." (Surah al-Baqarah: 11)

Aur mazeed ek maqaam par irshaad farmaya:

"aur zameen mein islaah ke baad fasaad naa karo aur khauf aur tama' ke saath us (Allaah) ko pukaro, yaqinan Allaah ki rahmat neki karne waalon ke qarib hi hai. " (Surah al-A'raaf: 56)

Neez Allaah ta'aala ne farmaya:



"(yeh log agar Allaah ke qaanoon ko nahin maante) to kya phir yeh jahiliyyat ka faisla chahte hain? aur jo log (Allaah par) yaqeen rakhte hain unke nazdiq, Allaah se bahtar faisla karne wala koi nahin." (Surah al-Maaidah: 50)

Aur 'Abdullah bin amr raziyallaahu 'anhu se riwaayat hai ki Rasoolullah : ne farmaya:

"Tum mein se koi shakhs us waqt tak (kamil) imaandaar nahin ho sakta, jab tak ki uski tamaam tar khwaahishaat us shariyat ke taabe naa ho jayen jiske saath mein maba'oos kiya gaya hoon."

Isnaaduhu zaeef, wa ma'nahu Saheeh qat'an, akhrajahu Ibn Abee Aasim fee "as-Sunnah". wa-za'fahul Albaani fee tahqeeqihi. Wal Baghawee fee Sharhus Sunnah, J. 1, S. 212, H: 104.

Sha'bi rahimahullaah kahte hain ki ek munaafiq aur ek Yahoodi ke darmiyaan jhagda ho gaya, Yahoodi janta tha ki Muhammad ishwat nahin lete, isliye usne kaha ki hum yeh mu'aamalah Muhammad () ki khidmat mein pesh karte hain. Lekin munaafiq ne kaha ki hum yeh mu'aamalah Yahood ke paas le chalte hain, wah janta tha ki Yahoodi rishwat lete hain. Aakhir kar donon is baat par raazi ho gaye ki Banoo Juhainah ke ek kahin se faisla kara liya jae to darje zel aayat utar padi:



Isnaaduhu zaeef mursal: Akhrajahut Tabaree fee Tafseerihi, J. 8, S. 508, H: 9891, 9893.

ba'z ahle 'ilm ne bayaan kiya hai ki " yeh aayat un do aadamiyo ke baare mein naazil hui jinka aapas mein ikhtilaaf ho gaya tha to unmein se ek ne kaha ki Muhammad ke paas yeh mu'aamalah pesh karte hain. doosre ne kaha " nahin yeh mu'aamalah K'ab bin ashraf ke paas le chalte hain, Chunanche (wah nabiye Akram feisla karane ke baad) Umar raziyallaahu 'anhu ke paas aa gaye. To ek ne saara Waaqi'ah bayaan kar diya. Umar raziyallaahu 'anhu ne doosre se poochha " kya yeh thik kah raha hai? " usne kaha " jee haan " Chunanche Umar raziyallaahu 'anhu ne talwaar se uska kam tamaam kar diya."

(Mauzu) zakarahul Baghawee fee Tafseerihi mu'allaqan: 1/446. Wal haafiz Ibn Hajar fil Fath: 5/47-47.

Wazahat: is riwaayat ke manghadat wa mauzu hone ki teen aham wajah hai. (1) sanad mein Muhammad bin Saaib Kalbi Muttaham bil Kazib (2) aur Abu Sawleh Muttaham bil Kazib hai. Iski Ibn 'Abbaas se simaa-bhi Saabit nahin hai. (3) aayat ka sababay nuzool doosri riwaayat mein isse bilkul alag hai. Dekhen zameemah Number 13.

- Soorahe Nisaa ki aayat (60) ki tafsir aur taaghoot ke ma'naa ki wazahat hai.
- Soorahe Baqrah ki aayat (11) ki tafsir (jismein hai ki fasaad karne waale apne aap ko salaahkaar kahte hain).
- Soorahe A'raaf ki aayat (56) ki tafsir (jismein zameen mein fasaad karne se roka gaya hai).
- Soorahe Maaidah ki aayat (50) ki tafsir (jismein hai ki Allaah se bahtar faisla karne wala koi nahin).

- Pahli aayat ki tafsir mein Sha'bi rahimahullaah ke qaul ki wazahat hai.
- Sachche aur jhoothe imaan ki tafsir hai.
- Ameerul momineen Umar raziyallaahu 'anhu ka munaafiq ke saath sulook wala Waaqi'ah bayaan huwa hai.
- Isse yeh bhi ma'loom huwa ki kisi shakhs ko us waqt tak imaan haasil nahin ho sakta, jabki uski tamaam tar khwaahishaat Rasoolullah ki shariyat ke taabe naa ho jayen.

Allaah ta'aala ke Asmaa wa sifaat ka inkar

Irshaade ilaahi hai:

وَ هُمْ يَكُفُرُونَ بِالرَّحْنِ قُلْ هُو رَبِّ لِآ اللهَ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ وَالَيْهِ مَتَابِ

"aur yeh log Rahmaan ko nahin maante, aap (ﷺ) (in se) kah den ki wahi (Rahmaan) mera rab hai uske siwa koi ma'bood nahin. Mera usi par bharosa hai aur wahi meri panaahgaah hai." (Surah ar-Ra'd: 30)

Ali raziyallaahu 'anhu ka qaul hai ki "logon ko wahi baaten bataao jinhen wah pahchaan saken. (jo baaten unke faham wa shaoor se Baala hon wah suna kar) kya tum chahte ho ki Allaah aur uske Rasool ko jhutlaya jae?"

Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitaabul 'ilm, J. 1, S. 37, H: 127.

Imaam 'Abdur Razzaaq ne Ma'mar se Ibn Taaus aur phir uske baap Taaus ke tareeq se bayaan kiya hai ki " Ibn 'Abbaas raziyallaahu 'anhu ne ek shakhs ko dekha jise sifaate ilaahi ke baare mein ek Hadees sun kar yoon kapkapi aa gayi ki goya use yeh Hadees achchi nahin lagi (aur inkar kar diya) to yeh manzar dekh kar Ibn 'Abbaas raziyallaahu 'anhu ne kaha " un logon ka dar ajeeb hai ki Allaah ki muhkam aayat sun kar un

par riqqat taari ho jati hai aur mutshaaba aayat sun kar (aur naa maan kar) halaak hote hain.

Isnaaduhu Saheeh: akhrajahu 'Abdur Razzaaq: 11/423. wa Ibn Abee Aasim fee " as-Sunnah", J. 1, S. 212, H: 485. Wa sahhahul Albaani fee tahqeeqihi.

Aur jab quraish ne nabiye Akram se Rahmaan ka zikr suna to unhone iska inkar kiya to Allaah ta'aala ne inke baare mein yeh aayat naazil farmai:

"aur wah Rahmaan ka inkar karte hain."

Is sababay nuzool ki sanad zaeef: akhrajahu Ibn Jareer: 10/531.

Wazahat: do wajah se yeh sababay nuzool ki sanad zaeef hai. (1) yeh mujahid se marwi hai aur wah mursalan bayaan karte hain aur mursal zaeef ki qism hai. (2) Ibn Juraij sanad mein hain, mujahid se tafsir unhone nahin suni hai. anzara at-Taisir li-ma'rifatil mashahoor min asaaneed wa Kutubut tafsir lish Shaikh Ali ar-Raazihi.

- Allaah ta'aala ke kisi naa kisi sifat se inkar se imaan bilkul chalaa jata hai.
- Soorahe Raad ki aayat (30) ki tafsir (jismein Allaah ki sifat Rahmaan ka tazkirah hai).
- Jis baat ko saame' samajhne ki salaahiyyat naa rakhta ho, use chhod dena chaahiye.
- Is illat ka tazkirah jis se Allaah aur uske Rasool ka ki takzeeb hoti hai, agarcha inkar karne waale ka iraada takzeeb naa hi ho.
- Isse Ibn 'Abbaas raziyallaahu 'anhu ka yeh qaul bhi ma'loom huwa ki jis shakhs ne Allaah ke Asmaa yaa sifaat mein se kisi ek ka bhi inkar kiya, wah iske baais halaakat se do-chaar huwa.

Allaah ta'aala ki ne'maton ka inkar kufr hai

Irshaade ilaahi hai:

"Yeh log Allaah ki ne'maton ko pahchaantay huye bhi inkar karte hain aur inmen se aksar aise hain jo (Allaah ta'aala ki ne'maton ke) naashukre hain." (Surah an-Nahl: 83)

is aayat ki tafsir mein mujahid rahimahullaah farmate hain "insaan ka yoon kahna ki yeh maal to mujhe aabaa wa ajdaad ki taraf se virse mein mila hai, Allaah ki ne'mat ka inkar hai."

Isnaaduhu Saheeh. Akhrajahu Ibn Jareer fee Tafseerihi: 14/325-326.

Aun bin 'Abdullah kahte hain: "logon ka yeh kahna ki agar fulaan naa ho to tu yoon ho jata, Allaah ki ne'mat ka inkar hai."

Isnaaduhu zaeef. Nafsul-Masdarus Saabiq, S. 326. Sanad mein lais bin Abee Sulaim zaeef hain.

Ibn Qutaibah rahimahullaah kahte hain: "logon ka yeh kahna ki yeh chiz humare maAbudon ki sifaarish se mili hai, bhi is aayat mein dakhil hai".

Tafsir ghareebul Qur'aan li-Ibn Qutaibah: tahat aayat an-Nahl: 83.

Shaikhul Islaam Abul 'Abbaas Ibn Taimiyah rahimahullaah ne Zaid bin khalid Juhni raziyallaahu 'anhu ki is Hadees (aaj subh mere bandon mein se kuch

to mujh par imaan laane waale aur kuch kufr karne waale hain.)

Al-Fataawa: 3/33/8.

Wazahat: aur mazkurah Hadees ki takhreej safah Number: 132 ke tahat guzar chuki hai.

Allaah ta'aala ne farmaya:

"Aaj subh mere bandon mein se kuch to mujh par imaan laane waale aur kuch kufr karne waale hain." (yeh Hadees pahle guzar chuki hai) ke baad yoon farmaya: "kitaab wa sunnat mein yeh baat ba-kasrat waarid hai, Allaah ta'aala un logon ki mazammat farmate hain jo Allaah ke in'aam aur rahmat ko kisi ghair ki taraf nisbat karte hain aur Allaah ta'aala ke saath shareek thahraate hain."

Is baat ki wazahat ke liye ba'z aslaaf ne yeh misaal zikr ki hai:

"ba'z log kah dete hain ki hawa bahut hi khoob thi, mallaah maahir aur tajrubakaar tha, waghairah aqwaal, jo bahut se log kahte rahte hain."

- Allaah ta'aala ki ne'maton ki pahchaan aur inkar ki wazahat hai.
- Is baat ka 'ilm ki Allaah ki ne'maton ke inkar ki yeh sooraten logon ki zabaan par murawwij hain.
- Aisi baaten karna Allaah ta'aala ki ne'maton ka inkar hai.
- Ek hi dil mein do mutzaad baaton (ya'ni Allaah ta'aala ki ne'maton ka inkar aur iqraar) ka mujtamaa hona Saabit hota hai.

Shirk ki ba'z makhfi sooraten

Irshaade ilaahi hai:

الرابيهُ مُهُمُ الْمُفْسِدُونَ وَلَكِنَ لِا يَشْعُرُونَ وَلَكِنَ لِا يَشْعُرُونَ ٥

"pas daanista taur par kisi ko Allaah ta'aala ka shareek naa thahrao " (Surah al-Baqarah: 22)

Ibn 'Abbaas raziyallaahu 'anhu ne is aayat ki tafsir mein farmaya ki "andaad" se muraad shirk hai, jo raat ke andhere mein siyaah patthar par chiyunti ke chalne se bhi ziyadah makhfi hai. shirk yeh hota hai ki tum yoon kaho: ((wallaahi wa hayaatik)) "Allaah ki qasam aur teri zindagi ki qasam". yaa tumhara yoon kahna: ((yaa fulaanu wa hayaati)) "ae fulaan! meri jan ki qasam". Yaa tumhara yoon kahna: ((law laa kulaibatu haazal ataanal-lusoos)) "agar us shakhs ki kutiyaa naa hoti to hamen chor aa lete". Yaa tumhara yoon kahna: ((law lal·battu fid-daari laa taanal-lasoos)) "agar ghar mein Batakh naa hoti to humare ghar chor aa jate". yaa yoon kahna: ((maa shaa Allaahu wa sheet)) "jo Allaah chaahe aur tum chaaho yaa yoon kahna: ((laulaa Allaahu wa fulaanun))" agar Allaah naa hota aur fulaan naa ho to..."

Tum is qism ki baaton mein Allaah ke saath kisi doosre ko naa rakho. Yeh sab Allaah ke saath shirk ki baaten hain.

Isnaaduhu Zaeef: akhrajahu Ibn Abee Hatim: 1/62.

Wazahat: wajah zo'f: Shu'aib bin Bashar al-Bajali zaeef hain, balki baqaul Imaam Bukhari " Munkarul Hadees" hain dekhen " 'Ilal at-Tirmizi al-Kabeer: 2/974 aur 'allaamah Albaani ne bhi zaeef kaha hai dekhen "Kitaabul Imaan li Abee Ubaid, S. 87 ".

Umar bin Khattab raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki Rasoolullah ******* ne farmaya:

"jis shakhs ne Allaah ke 'ilaawa kisi doosre ki qasam uthai, usne kufr kiya yaa shirk ka irtikab kiya."

Isnaaduhu Hasan. Sunan at-Tirmizi: Kitaabul Aimaani wan Nuzoor, J. 3, S. 194, H: 1535. Wa sunan Abee Dawood, Kitaabul Aimaani wan Nuzoor, J. 3, S. 371, H: 3251. Hasanahut Tirmizi fee Sunanihi, wa al-Albaani fee Irwaaul Ghaleel, Raqamaul Hadees: 2561.

Tambeeh: ... Hadees mein illat zaroor hai magar ma'nan riwaayat In shaa Allaah Saabit hai.

'Abdullah bin Mas'ood raziyallaahu 'anhu farmate hain:

"mere nazdiq ghairullaah ki sachchi qasam uthane se Allaah ki jhoothi qasam uthana ziyadah bahtar hai."

Isnaaduhu zaeef 'an Ibn Mas'ood: Musannaf 'Abdur Razzaaq, J. 8, S. 468, H: 15929. Wal Mu'jamul Kabeer lit-Tabraani, J. 9, S. 183, H: 8902.

Wazahat: wajah zo'f: Wabrah bin 'Abdur Rahmaan Ibn Mas'ood raziyallaahu 'anhu ke talaamizaa mein se nahin hain aur naa hi unhone Ibn Mas'ood raziyallaahu 'anhu se riwaayat ko yaad rakha hai.

Tambeeh: ... Mu'jamul Kabeer aur Musannaf 'Abdur Razzaaq mein 'Abdullah mutlaqan kaha gaya hai, balki Musannaf mein Ibn Mas'ood au Ibn Umar kaha gaya hai. agar wabrah ki riwaayat Ibn Umar raziyallaahu 'anhu se muraad lee jae to riwaayat bilkul Saheeh hogi aur asl yahi hai ki yeh riwaayat 'Abdullah bin Umar se hai, lihaza " Isnaaduhu Saheeh ". Dekhen Tambeehaat Alaa takhaariji Kitabut Tauhid, S. 34 taa 38.

Aur Huzaifah raziyallaahu 'anhu se riwaayat hai ki Rasoolullah me irshaad farmaya:

yoon naa kaho ki jo Allaah chaahe aur fulaan chaahe, balki yoon kaho, jo Allaah chaahe aur phir jo fulaan chaahe.

Isnaaduhu Mu'dal, wal matanu Saabit: sunan Abee Dawood, Kitaabul adab, J. 5, S. 163, H: 3980.

Illat: ... 'Abdullah bin Yasaar ne Huzaifah raziyallaahu 'anhu se nahin suna hai lihaza sanad mein inqitaa hai. Magar matane Hadees Tufail aur Ibn 'Abbaas raziyallaahu 'anhu ki Hadees se Saabit hai. (in donon ki Hadees aage aa rahi hai.) safah Number: 169, takhreej Number: 1 aur 2

Ibraahim nakhyi rahimahullaah ka qaul hai: ((a'oozu billaahi wa bika))" mein Allaah ki aur teri panaah chaahta hoon kahna naapasandidah aur naajaiz hai", albattah ((a'oozu billaahi summa bika)) " mein Allaah ki aur phir teri panaah chaahta hoon, "kahna jaiz hai.

isi tarah ((lau laa Allaahu wa fulaanun)) "agar Allaah aur fulaan naa hota" ... nahin kah sakte.

Isnaaduhu mu'allal wal ma'ni Saabit Saheeh: akhrajahu Ibn Abi ad-Dunya, J. 1, S. 193, H: 344. wa 'Abdur Razzaaq fee "Musannafihi" 11/19812.

Wajah Zo'f: ... sanad mein Ismaa'eel bin Ibraahim at-Taimee Ahwal hain jo ki zaeef hain.

- Andaad ke baare mein Surah Baqrah ki aayat (22) ki tafsir hai.
- Yeh bhi Saabit huwa ki Sahabah kiraam raziyallaahu 'anhum shirke Akbar ke baare mein naazil shudah aayat ki tafsir yoon karte the ki wah shirke Asghar ko bhi shaamil ho jati.
- Ghairullaah ki qasam shirk hai.
- Ghairullaah ke naam ki sachchi qasam, Allaah ke naam ki jhoothi qasam se ziyadah bada gunaah hai.
- "waaw " (aur) aur "summa" (phir) ke alfaaz mein maanwi farq hai.

Allaah ta'aala ki qasam par iktifaa naa karne waale ka hukm

Ibn Umar raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki Rasoolullah me farmaya:

"tum apne aabaa wa ajdaad ki qasmen naa uththao. Jo shakhs Allaah ki qasam uthaae wah sach bole aur jiske liye Allaah ki qasam uthai jae, wah raazi ho jae aur jo raazi naa ho uska Allaah se koi ta'alluq nahin."

Isnaaduhu Hasan: Sunan Ibn Maajah, Kitaabul Kaffaaraat, J. 3, S. 483, H: 2101. Wa sunan al-kubraa lil-Baihaqi: J. 1, S. 305, H: 20723. Wa hasanahul Albaani fee Irwaaul Ghaleel: 8/ raqam 2698.

- Aabaa wa ajdaad ki qasam ki mumaaniat hai.
- Jis shakhs ke liye Allaah ki qasam uthai jae, use hukm hai ki wah is qasam par raazi ho jae.
- Allaah ki qasam lekar bhi raazi naa hone waale ke liye waeed waarid hui hai.

Wahi hoga jo Allaah ta'aala chaahe aur jo aap chaahen" kehne ka hukm

Qateelah raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki ek Yahoodi Nabi : ke paas aakar kehne laga:

((إِنَّكُمْ تُشْرِكُونَ، تَقُولُونَ: مَا شَاءً اللهُ وَشِئْتَ، وَتَقُولُونَ: وَالْكَعْبَةِ، وَأَنْ فَأَمَرَ هُمُ النَّبِي عَلَيْ إِذَا أَرَادُوا أَنْ يَعْلِفُوا أَنْ يَعْوُلُوا: وَرَبِّ الْكَعْبَةِ، وَأَنْ يَعُولُوا: وَرَبِّ الْكَعْبَةِ، وَأَنْ يَقُولُوا: مَا شَاءً اللهُ ثُمَّ شِئْتَ))

يَّقُولُوا: مَا شَاءً اللهُ ثُمَّ شِئْتَ))

"tum (musalman) log shirk karte ho ki yoon kahte ho: ((maa shaa Allaahu wa shi'ta)) " jo Allaah chaahe aur tum chaaho ". neez tum kahte ho: ((wal ka'bah)) " Ka'bah ki qasam ". To Nabi ne Sahabah kiraam raziyallaahu 'anhum ko hukm diya: "qasam uththani ho to Ka'bah ki bajae rubbe Ka'bah ki qasam uththeen aur ((maa shaa Allaahu wa shi'ta)) ki bajae ((maa shaa Allaahu summa shi'ta)) kaha karen ki jo Allaah chaahe aur phir aap chaahen."

Isnaaduhu mu'allal, wa alamatan Saabit: Sunan an-Nasaai, Kitaabul Aimaani wan Nuzoor, J. 7, S. 6, H: 3773. Wa sahhahul haakim fil Mustadrak: 4/294. Wa wa waafiqahuz Zahabi wal Albaani fis Saheehah, raqam: 136.

Tambeeh: ... Hadees Qatilah ko Imaam Bukhari ne mu'allal qaraar diya hai. Dekhen zameemah Number 14.

Sunan Nasaai hi mein Ibn 'Abbaas raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki ek aadami ne Nabi se yeh kaha: ((maa shaa Allaahu wa shi'ta)) ya'ni "jo Allaah chaahe aur aap schaahen" to aap ne farmaya: ((aj'altanil-laahi nidda? maa shaa-Allaahu wahdah)) * "toone mujhe Allaah ka shareek thahraya hai". (sirf itna kaha karo) ((maa shaa Allaahu wahdah)) "jo Allaah akela chaahe".

*! Isnaaduhu Saheeh li-ghairihi In shaa Allaah. Akhrajahun Nasaai fil kubraa, J. 9, S. 362, H: 10756. Wa Ahmad fee musnadahi, J. 3, S. 339, H: 1839, 2561, 3247. Sahhahul Albaani fis Saheehah: 139.

Ummul Momineen Aaishah raziyallaahu anhaa ke maadaree bhai Tufail raziyallaahu 'anhu se riwaayat: "Maine khwaab mein dekha ki goya mera guzar yahoodiyon ki ek jamaat ke paas se huwa ". Maine kaha: "tum achche log ho agar Uzair ko Allaah ka beta naa kaho ". to unhone jawaaban kaha: "tum bhi achche ho agar ((maa shaa Allaahu wa shaa Muhammadun)) (jo Allaah aur Muhammad ﷺ chaahe) naa kaho. " to iske baad mera guzar Eisaiyyon ke ek garoh ke paas se huwa. Maine kaha tum achche log ho agar masih 'Eesaa 'alaihis salaam ko Allaah ka beta naa kaho. unhone jawaaban kaha: "tum bhi agar ((maa shaa Allaahu wa shaa Muhammadun)) naa kaho to bahut achche ho. " subh hui to Maine yeh khwaab kuch logon se zikr kiya. Phir Rasoolullah 🏙 ki khidmat mein aaya aur aap 🏙 se saari baat zikr ki. aap 🏙 ne farmaya: "tumne yeh khwaab kisi ko bataaya bhi hai? Maine kaha: "jee haan ". (aap 🎏 khutbah

dene ke liye khade huye) Allaah ki Hamd wa sana ke baad aap ne farmaya: Ammaa baad! Tufail ne khwaab dekha hai aur usne ba'z ko bataaya bhi hai, tum ek Jumla bola karte ho, tumhen is baat se rokne mein mere liye fulaan fulaan chiz (sharm) maane' thi. tum ((maashaa Allaahu wa shaa Muhammadun)) naa kaha karo, balki sirf ((maa shaa Allaah)) kaha karo. "

Isnaaduhu Hasan li-zatihi. Sunan Ibn Maajah, Kitaabul Kaffaaraat, J. 3, S. 493, H: 2118. Musnad Ahmad, J. 34, S. 296, H: 20694. wa sahhahul Albaani fee "as-Saheehah" raqam: 138.

Tambeeh: ... Ibn Maajah mein Tufail tak sanad ka bayaan hai aur mazkoorah matanul Hadees kuch alfaaz ke ikhtilaaf ke saath musnad Ahmad mein maujood hai.

- Yahoodi shirke Asghar se waaqif the.
- Insaan ki khwaahish ho to haq aur baatil ko ma'loom karne ki koshish karta hai.
- Aane waale ne ((maa shaa Allaahu wa shi'ta)) kaha to aap ne naagawaari ka izhaar kiya aur farmaya ki toone mujhe Allaah ka shareek thahraya hai. to jisne yoon kaha: ((maa liya man aloozu bihi siwaak)) "ki yaa Rasoolullah! aap ke siwa koi aisa nahin jiski mein panaah haasil kar sakoon." iske mushrik hone mein kya shak hai?

- ((maa shaa Allaahu wa shi'ta)) waghairah kalimat shirke Akbar nahin hain. (Warna aap isse rok dete) aur yoon naa farmate ki tumhen is lafz se rokne mein mujhe hichkichaahat maane' rahi.
- Achcha khwaab bhi wahy ki ek qism hai.
- Achcha khwaab basaa auqaat ba'z ahkam ki mashrooiyat ka sabab ban jata hai.

Zamaane ko gaali dena yaa bura bhalaa kahna Allaah ta'aala ko izaa pahunchane ke mutraadif hai

Irshaade ilaahi hai:

"aur wah kahte hain humaari zindagi to sirf dunya hi ki hai ki hum (yahaan) marte aur jeetay hain aur zamaana hamen maar deta hai. Aur unhen haqeeqat ka kuch 'ilm nahin aur mahaz gumaan se kam lete hain. " (Surah al-Jaasiyah: 24)

Aur Abu Hurairah raziyallaahu 'anhu Nabi se riwaayat karte hain ki aap ine farmaya ki Allaah ta'aala ne irshaad farmaya:

"Ibn Aadam zamaane ko gaali dekar (bura bhalaa kah kar) mujhe izaa deta hai, kyunki mein hi zamaane (ka khaliq aur Maalik) hoon. Din raat ko mein hi tabdil karta hoon. "

Muttafaq alaih: Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitabut Tauhid, J. 9, S. 143, H: 7491. Wa Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabul alfaaz minal aadaab waghairuhaa, J. 7, S. 45, H: 2246 (1, 2, 3, 4, 5).

Aur ek riwaayat mein hai:

((لَاتَسُبُّوَ النَّهُرَ، فَإِنَّ اللهُ هُوَ النَّهُرُ))

"zamaane ko bura bhalaa naa kaho, kyunki dar asl Allaah hi zamaana hai."

Saheeh Muslim.

- Zamaane ko gaali dene aur bura bhalaa kehne ki mumaaniat hai.
- Zamaane ko bura bhalaa kehne ko Rasoolullah # ne
 Allaah ko izaa pahunchanaa qaraar diya hai.
- ((fa·innallaah huwad dahru)) par ghaur wa fikr karna chaahiye.
- Basaa auqaat insaan sab wa shatm ka murtakib ho jata hai, agarcha uski niyyat naa bhi ho.

Shahanshaah, Qaazi al-Qazaah aur is qism ke alqaab ki sharai haisiyyat

Abu Hurairah raziyallaahu 'anhu Nabi se riwaayat karte hain ki aap ne farmaya:

"Allaah ta'aala ke nazdiq sab se ghatiyaa aur haqeer wah shakhs hai jo apne aap ko shahanshaah kahalwaaye. Darhaqiqat Allaah ta'aala ke siwa koi baadshah nahin."

Muttafaq Alaih: Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitabul Adab, J. 8, S. 45, H: 6206, 6205. wa Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabul Aadaab, J. 6, S. 174, H: 2143 (20) (21).

Sufyaan rahimahullaah ne "Malikul-Amlaak" "baadshahon ka baadshah" ka tarjama "shaahaane Shaah" ya'ni "shahanshaah" kiya hai.

Ek aur riwaayat mein yeh alfaaz bhi waarid hain.

"Qiyaamat ke din Allaah ta'aala ke nazdiq sab se ziyadah maghzoob aur bada khabees shakhs". (wah hai jo apne aap ko shahanshaah kahalwaaye).

Saheeh Muslim, qad taqaddimu takhreejihi, aanfaa.

- Kisi ko "Malikul-Amlaak" ya'ni shahanshaah kehne ki mumaaniat hai.
- Is qism ke digar alfaaz, Asmaa aur alqaab bhi manaa hain, jaisa ki Sufyaan rahimahullaah ne misaal dekar samjhayaa.
- Is qism ke alfaaz ki naapasandidgee ko samajhna aur is par ghaur karna chaahiye, agarcha dil mein is lafz ka haqeeqi ma'naa muraad naa bhi ho tab bhi yeh naapasandidaa aur mamnoo' hain.
- Samajhna chaahiye ki aise alqaab ko sirf Allaah ta'aala ki azmat wa jalaal ke peshe nazar naapasand aur manaa kiya gaya hai.

Allaah ta'aala ke asmae husna ki taazeem wa takreem aur is wajah se kisi ke naam ki tabdili

Abu Shuraih raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki unki kunyat Abul Hakam thi to nabiye Kareem se ne unhen farmaya:

((إِنَّ اللهُ هُو الْحَكُمُ، وَإِلَيْهِ الْحُكُمُ، فَقَالَ: إِنَّ قَوْمِي إِذَا اخْتَلَفُوا فِي شَيْعٍ اللهِ هَا اللهِ اللهِ هَا اللهِ اللهِ هَا اللهِ اللهِ هَا اللهِ اللهِ هَا اللهِ اللهُ اللهِ اللهِ هَا اللهُ اللهِ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهِ اللهُ اللهِ اللهُ ال

"Hakam" to Allaah ta'aala hai aur hukm bhi usi ka (naafiz hota) hai. to Abu Shuraih raziyallaahu 'anhu ne kaha: "meri qaum mein jab kisi baat par ikhtilaaf ho jae to wah mere paas aate hain, to mein unka faisla kar deta hoon, jis par donon fareeq raazi ho jate hain. " aap an he farmaya: "yeh kaisi achchi baat hai. " phir farmaya: "tumhaari aulaad mein kaun kaun hain? Maine kaha, Shuraih, Muslim aur 'Abdullah. aap an he poochha inmen sab se bada kaun hai? Maine kaha: "Shuraih" to aap an he farmaya: "tum Abu Shuraih ho."

Isnaaduhu Hasan li-zatihi, sunan Abee Dawood, Kitabul Adab, J. 5, S. 151, H: 4955, Sunan an-Nasaai kitaab Aadabul Qazaah, J. 8, S. 226, H: 5387. Wa sahhahul Albaani fil Irwaaul Ghaleel, raqam: 2615.

- Allaah ta'aala ke Asmaa wa sifaat ka mukammal ihtaraam, agarcha doosre ke liye istimaal karte waqt inka ma'naa maqsood naa bhi ho.
- Allaah ta'aala ke Asmaa ke ihtaraam ke peshe nazar (shirkiya aur ghalat) naamon ko tabdil kar dena.
- Kunyat rakhne ke liye sab se bade bete ka intikhab karna.

Allaah ta'aala, Quraane majeed aur Rasoolullah ﷺ ka mazaaq udaane waale ke baare mein hukm

Irshaade ilaahi hai:

"aur agar aap in se poochhen (ki tum kya baaten kar rahe the?) to kahenge hum to yoon hi baat chit aur dil lagi kar rahe the. aap in se kah den ki tumhaari dil lagi ke liye Allaah ta'aala uski aayat aur uske Rasool hi (rah gaye) hain." (Surah at-Taubah: 65)

Ibn Umar raziyallaahu 'anhu, Muhammad bin K'ab, Zaid bin Aslam aur Qatada rahimahullaah se riwaayat hai, in sab ki riwaayat aapas mein mil gayi hain, (inke alfaaz zaraa mukhtalif hain, lekin mafhoom yeh hai ki) Gazwae Tabuk mein ek munaafiq ne kaha "humne payt ke pujari, zabaan ke jhoothe aur maidaane jung mein sab se ziyadah buzdil, in 'ilm waalon se badh kar aur koi nahin dekhe. Iski muraad Rasoolullah "aur aap ke Qurraa Sahaabah raziyallaahu 'anhum the. 'Auf bin Maalik raziyallaahu 'anhu ne use kaha ki tu jhoota hai aur (pakka) munaafiq hai, mein tumhaari baat Nabi "ko zaroor bataaoonga. Chunanche 'Auf raziyallaahu 'anhu bataane ki gharz se aap "ke paas gaye magar unke aane se pahle wahy

naazil ho chuki thi. wah munaafiq bhi aap 🕮 ki khidmat mein (maazrat ke liye) aa pahuncha, aap 🕮 oontni par sawaar hokar rawana ho chuke the. wah bola yaa Rasoolullah! hum log to mahaz dil bahlaane ke liye aisi baat chit aur sawaaron ki si baaten kar rahe the, taaki safar ki mashaqqat taye kar saken (aur boriyyat naa ho) 'Abdullah bin Umar raziyallaahu 'anhu farmate hain: "wah manzar ab bhi mere saamne hai. goya wah shakhs aap 🏙 ki oontni ke kajawe ki rassi ke saath chimtaa huwa hai aur patthar uske paaon (raaste se) hataa rahe hain aur wah kah raha hai " hum to mahaz baat chit aur dil lagi kar rahe the aur Rasoolullah 🏙 farma rahe hain: "kya tum Allaah ta'aala, uski aayat aur uske Rasool (ﷺ) se hansi karte ho. tumne imaan laane ke baad (yeh baat karke) kufr ka irtikab kiya hai. " Chunanche aap naa to uski taraf iltifaat farma rahe the aur naa us par kuch mazeed farma rahe the." (Surah at-Taubah: 65/9.-66)

Sanad Ibn Umar Hasan: Rawaahut Tabaree fee Tafseerihi, J. 14, S. 333, H: 1691. Wa Ibn Abee Hatim: 6/1829, 1830.

Tafsil ke liye mulahiza karen, zameemah Number 15.

Masaail

 Isse bada masalaa yeh Saabit huwa ki jo shakhs Rasoole Akram yaa Sahaabaye kiraam raziyallaahu 'anhum ka mazaaq udaaye, wah kafir hai.

- Jo bhi aisi baat kare, khwaah koi ho, us par is aayat ki Roshni mein (kufr ka) hukm lagaya jaega.
- Chughli aur Allaah ta'aala aur uske Rasool ke liye nasihat aur khair khwaahi karne mein farq hai.
- Allaah ki pasandidah chiz afoo wa darguzar aur Allaah ke dushmanon ke saath sakhti se pesh aane mein farq hai.
- Ba'z uzr naaqaabile qubool hote hain.

Allaah ta'aala ki ne'maton ki naashukri, takabbur ki alaamat aur bahut bada jurm hai

Irshaade ilaahi hai:

"aur agar takleef pahunchne ke baad hum use apni rahmat ka mazaa chakhate hain to kahta hai: "yeh to mera haq tha aur mein nahin samajhtaa ki qiyaamat (kabhi) aaegi ". Aur agar mein waaqai apne rab ki taraf lautaya gaya to mere liye wahaan bhi khushhaali hai, pas kufr karne waalon ko hum zaroor bataaenge ki wah kya kam karte rahe. Aur unhen hum sakht 'azaab se do-chaar karenge." (Surah Haa-Meem as-Sajdah: 50)

Mujahid rahimahullaah ne (haazaa lee) ki tafsir mein farmaya:

Ki yeh maal wa daulat to meri mahnat wa kawish ka nateeja hai aur mein iska mustahiq hoon.

Isnaaduhu Saheeh ilaa Mujahid, Tafsir at-Tabaree, Jame'ul bayaan, J. 21, S. 491.

Ibn 'Abbaas raziyallaahu 'anhu is lafz ki tafsir mein farmate hain:

Iski muraad yeh hai ki yeh maal to hai hi mera ".

Naqalahul Qurtubi fee Tafseerihi bidoona sanad, J. 15, S. 373, tahtal aayatal Fussilat: 51.

Aayate mubaaraka (ki yeh maal mujhe mere 'ilm ki badaulat mila hai) ki tafsir mein Qatada rahimahullaah ne

ya'ni wah kahta hai ki yeh maal mujhe kamaai ke tajurbe aur 'ilm ki badaulat mila hai.

Isnaaduhu Saheeh: tafsir at-Tabaree, J. 19, S. 626, tahat aayatal Qasas: 78. Al-Qurtubi fee Tafseerihi, J. 15, S. 266, tahat tafsir aayat az-Zumar: 49.

Doosre ahle 'ilm ne is aayat ki tafsir mein kaha "wah kahta hai ki yeh maal wa daulat mujhe isliye mila ki mein Allaah ke 'ilm mein iska ahl hoon." aur mujahid ke qaul ka ma'naa bhi hi yahi hai ki yeh maal wa daulat mujhe buzurgi wa sharf ki bina par mila hai.

Naqalahu Ibn Abee Hatim fee Tafseerihi: 9/3012. Tahat aayatal qasas: 78.

Abu Hurairah raziyallaahu 'anhu se riwaayat hai ki Rasoolullah me irshaad farmaya:

((إِنَّ ثَلَاثَةً فِي بَنِي إِسْرَآئِيلَ ٱبْرَضَ وَٱقْرَعَ وَٱعْمَى فَأَرَادَ اللهُ آنُ تَبْتَلِيَهُمْ فَبَعَثَ إِلَيْهِمْ مَلَكًا فَأَتَى الْآبْرَصَ فَقَالَ آيُ شَيْحِ آحَبُ إِلَيْكَ قَالَ لَوْنُ حَسَنُ وَجِلْنُ حَسَنُ وَيَنُهَبُ عَنِي الَّذِي قَلْ قَذِرَنِي النَّاسُ قَالَ فَمَسَحَهُ فَنَهَبَ عَنْهُ قَنَارُهُ وَأَعْطِى لَوْنًا حَسَنًا وَجِلْلًا حَسَنًا قَالَ فَأَيُّ الْهَالِ آحَبُّ إِلَيْكَ قَالَ الْإِبِلُ آوْقَالَ الْبَقَرُ شَكَّ السَّحْقُ اللَّا أَنَّ الْأَبْرَصَ آوِ الْأَقْرَعَ قَالَ آحَدُهُمَا الْإِبِلُ وَقَالَ الْآخَرُ الْبَقَرُ قَالَ فَأُعْطِى نَاقَةً عُشَرَآءَفَقَالَ بَارَكَ اللهُ لَكَ فِيهَا قَالَ فَأَتَى الْأَقْرَعَ فَقَالَ آيُ شَيْعِ آحَبُ اِلَيْكَ قَالَ شَعَرٌ حَسَنُ وَيَنُهَبُ عَنِي هٰنَا الَّذِي قَنْ قَنِرَنِي النَّاسُ قَالَ فَمَسَحَهُ فَنَهَبَ عَنْهُ وَأَعْطِى شَعَرًا حَسَنًا قَالَ فَأَيُّ الْهَالِ آحَبُّ إِلَيْكَ قَالَ الْبَقَرُ فَأُعْطِى بَقَرَةً حَامِلًا فَقَالَ بَارَكَ اللهُ لَكَ فِيهَا قَالَ فَأَتَى الْأَعْمَى فَقَالَ آيُ شَيْعِ آحَبُ إِلَيْكَ قَالَ آنَ يَرُدَّ اللهُ إِلَيَّ بَصِرِى فَأَبْصِرَ بِهِ التَّاسَ قَالَ فَمَسَحَهُ فَرَدَّ اللهُ إِلَيْهِ بَصَرَهُ قَالَ فَأَيُّ الْمَالِ آحَبُّ إِلَيْكَ قَالَ الْغَنَمُ فَأُعْطِى شَاةً وَالِلَّا فَأُنْتِجَ هٰنَانِ وَوَلَّاهٰنَا قَالَ فَكَانَ لِهٰنَا وَادِمِنَ الْإِبِلِ وَلِهٰنَا وَادِمِّنَ الْبَقَرِ وَلِهٰنَا وَادِمِّنَ الْغَنَمِ قَالَ ثُمَّرِ إِنَّهُ آنى الْأَبْرَصَ فِي صُورَتِهِ وَهَيْئَتِهِ فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ مِسْكِينٌ قَلَ انْقَطَعَتْ بِيَ الْحِبَالُ فِي سَفَرِي فَلَا بَلَاغَ لِي الْيَوْمَرِ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ ثُمَّ بِكَ ٱسْأَلُكَ بِاللَّهِ أَعْطَاكَ اللَّوْنَ الْحَسَنَ وَالْجِلْلَ الْحَسَنَ وَالْمَالَ بَعِيرًا أَتَبَلَّغُ عَلَيْهِ فِي سَفَرِى فَقَالَ الْحُقُوقُ كَثِيرَةٌ فَقَالَ لَهُ كَأَنِّي آغِرِفُكَ ٱلَّهُ تَكُنَ ٱبْرَصَ يَقْنَارُكَ النَّاسُ فَقِيرًا فَأَعْطَاكَ اللَّهُ فَقَالَ إِنَّمَا وَرِثْتُ هٰذَا الْمَالَ كَابِرًا عَنْ كَابِرٍ فَقَالَ إِنْ كُنْتَ كَاذِبًا فَصَيَّرَكَ اللهُ إِلَى مَا كُنْتَ قَالَ وَآتَى

الْاقْرَعَ فِي صُورَتِه فَقَالَ لَهُ مِثُلَ مَا قَالَ لِهِذَا وَرَدَّعَلَيْهِ مِثُلَ مَا رُدَّعَلَيْهِ مِثُلَ مَا رُدُتَ قَالَ وَاتَى الْاعْلَى فَى هُذَا فَقَالَ إِنْ كُنْتَ كَاذِبًا فَصَيَّرَكَ اللهُ إِلَى مَا كُنْتَ قَالَ وَاتَى الْاَعْلَى فِي هُورَتِه وَهَيْ لَتِه فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ مِّسْكِينُ وَابُنُ سَبِيلٍ انْقَطَعَتْ فِي الْحِبَالُ صُورَتِه وَهَيْ لَتَه فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ مِّسْكِينُ وَابُنُ سَبِيلٍ انْقَطَعَتْ فِي الْحِبَالُ فَي مَنْ اللهُ وَاللهُ وَتُم اللهُ وَالْمُولِ اللهُ وَلَا اللهُ اللهُ

"Bani israail mein teen aadami the, jin mein ek kodhi, doosra ganja aur teesra naabina tha. Allaah ta'aala ne aazmaish ki gharz se unki taraf ek farishtaa bhej. wah farishtaa abras (bars ke mareez ya'ni safed kodh waale) ke paas aaya aur usse poochha tumhen kaun si chiz sab se ziyadah pasand hai? mareez ne kaha, achcha rang aur khoobsoorat jild aur yeh ki mujh se yeh Bimaari rafa ho jae jiske sabab log mujh se nafrat karte hain. Farishte ne us par haath pheraa to uski Bimaari rafa ho gayi. Achcha rang aur khoobsoorat jild mil gayi. Farishte ne phir poochha tumhen kaunsa maal ziyadah pasand hai? usne kaha, Oont yaa gaae. (raawi Isahaaq ko in donon lafzon ke baare mein taraddud hai ki kaunsa lafz usne kaha) Chunanche use haamilah oontni di gayi aur farishte ne du'aa ki ((Baarak

Allaahu lak feehaa)) "Allaah tere liye is oontni mein barkat farmae."

iske baad wah farishtaa ganjay ke paas aaya aur usse kaha "tujhe kaun si chiz ziyadah pasand hai?" usne kaha "khoobsoorat baal aur yeh ki mujh se Bimaari rafa ho jae jiski wajah se log mujh se nafrat karte hain." farishte ne us par haath pheraa, uski Bimaari khatm ho gayi aur use khoobsoorat baal mil gaye. Farishte ne usse poochha tumhen kaunsa maal ziyadah pasand hai? usne kaha Oont yaa gaae. Chunanche use ek haamilah gaae de di gayi. Farishte ne du'aa ki ((Baarak Allaahu lak feehaa)) "tere liye Allaah is gaae mein barkat farmae".

iske baad wah farishtaa naabeene ke paas aaya aur usse kaha tujhe kaun si chiz ziyadah pasand hai? usne kaha " yeh ki Allaah ta'aala mujhe meri beenai lauta de, taaki mein logon ko dekh sakoon. " farishte ne us par haath pheraa to Allaah ta'aala ne uski beenai lauta di. Farishte ne kaha, tumhen kaunsa maal ziyadah pasand hai? usne kaha, bakriyan, Chunanche use haamilah bakri de di gayi. Kuch arsaa baad oontni ne khoob bachche diye. Gaae aur bakri ne bhi khoob bachche jane, Chunanche Saabiqah kodhi ki Oonton se ek waadi bhar gayi aur gaae aur bakri waalon ke paas bhi gaae aur bakriyon ka maidaan bhar gaya.

Phir wah farishtaa abras (kodhi) ke paas uski Pahli shakl wa soorat mein aaya aur kaha mein miskin ghareeb aadami hoon, mera zaaday raah khatm ho gaya hai. Aaj Allaah ki madad, yaa phir aap ke ta'aawun ke baghair ghar nahin pahunch sakta. Jis Allaah ne aap ko khoobsoorat rang, khoobsoorat jild aur is qadr kasir maal ataa kiya hai, uske naam par ek Oont maangta hoon, taaki mein us par safar karke ghar pahunch jaoon.

Us aadami ne kaha " meri zarooraten bahut ziyadah hain, (mein tumhen Oont nahin de sakta) to farishte ne kaha, ghaaliban mein tujhe achchi tarah janta hoon, kya tu abras (kodhi) naa tha? log tujh se nafrat karte the aur tu intihai ghareeb tha? Allaah ta'aala ne tujhe yeh maal ataa kiya. wah bola " yeh maal to mujhe aabaa wa ajdaad se wiraasat mein mila hai. " farishte ne kaha " agar tu is baat mein jhoota ho to Allaah tujhe pahle jaisa bana de. "

Phir wah farishtaa usi Pahli shakl wa soorat mein ganjay ke paas aaya aur use bhi wahi baaten Kahin jo abras (kodhi) se kahi thin, to usne bhi wahi jawaab diye. To farishte ne kaha, agar tu jhoota ho to Allaah tujhe waisa hi kar de jaisa tu pahle tha.

Phir wah farishtaa usi Pahli shakl wa soorat mein us naabina ke paas aaya aur kaha " mein ek ghareeb musaafir hoon, mera zaaday raah khatm ho gaya hai, Allaah ki madad yaa phir aap ke ta'aawun ke baghair mein aaj ghar nahin pahunch sakta. Jis Allaah ne aap ko beenai ataa ki uske naam par aap se ek bakri ka sawaal hai taaki apna safar mukammal kar sakoon.

Usne kaha mein naabina tha, Allaah ne mujhe meri beenai lauta di. Jitna chaaho le jao aur jo chaaho chhod jao, tu aaj Allaah ke naam par jo kuch le jae, mein tujh se kuch nahin kahoongaa. To farishte ne kaha apna maal apne paas hi rakho, tumhara imtihaan liya gaya. Allaah ta'aala tujh se raazi aur tere doosre donon saathiyon se naaraaz ho gaya hai."

Muttafaq Alaih: Saheeh al-Bukhari, kitaab Ahaadis al-Ambiya, J. 4, S. 171, H: 3464. wa Saheeh Muslim, kitabuz Zuhd war-Riqaaq, J. 8, S. 213, H: 2964 (10).

- Soorahe Fussilat ki aayat (50) ki tafsir (jismein naashukre insaan ko waeed sunaai gayi.)
- (Tu kahta hai: "yeh to mera haq tha) ki tafsir
- ((innamaa ooteetuhu alaa 'ilmin 'indi)) ki tafsir.
- Un teen afraad ke us ajeeb Waaqi'ah mein jo 'azeem ibraten poshidaa hain, ki taraf ishaarah hai.

Aulaad milne par Allaah ta'aala ke saath shirk karna

Irshaade ilaahi hai:



"jab Allaah ta'aala ne unhen Saheeh wa tandurust bachcha diya to unhone is inaayat mein doosron ko Allaah ka shareek thahraa diya. Pas Allaah ta'aala un shirkiya baaton se jo yeh karte hain, buland tar hai." (Surah al-A'raaf: 190)

Ibn Hazm rahimahullaah kahte hain: "Musalmanon ka is baat par ittifaaq hai ki jis naam mein ghairullaah ki 'abdiyyat ka izhaar ho, wah haraam hai. Maslan 'Abday amr aur 'Abdul Ka'bah waghairah. Albattah 'Abdul Muttalib isse mustasna hai. (kyunki iska ma'naa ghulaam ka hai. Yeh lafz us ma'naa mein musta~mal nahin jo Allaah ke Abd se muraad hota hai.)

Maraatibul Jame' li-Ibn Hazm, S. 154.

Mazkoorah Baala aayat ki tafsir mein Ibn 'Abbaas raziyallaahu 'anhu farmate hain:

"jab Aadam wa Hawwaa 'alaihimas salaam aapas mein mile to Hawwaa haamilah huin, iblees unke paas aaya aur kehne laga, mein wahi hoon jisne tumhen Jannat se nikalaa. Tum meri baat maano, Warna mein iske sar par baara singaa ke do sing bana doonga, jinki wajah se yeh bachcha tumhara payt chir kar niklega. Mein yeh kar doonga, mein wah kar doonga, aisi baaten karke unhen khoob daraaya dhamkeaa aur kaha tum is bachche ka naam 'Abdul Haaris rakhna. Chunanche Aadam wa Hawwaa 'alaihimas salaam ne uski baat naa maani aur bachcha murda paida huwa, Hawwaa dobaarah haamilah huin to shaitaan ne aakar phir wahi baat kahi lekin Aadam aur Hawwaa 'alaihimas salaam ne uski koi baat naa maani aur bachcha murda paida huwa. Phir jab Hawwaa teesri martabah haamilah hui to shaitaan phir aaya aur wahi baaten karne laga. Unke dil mein bachche ki muhabbat paida hui aur unhone bachche ki wilaadat ke baad uska naam 'Abdul Haaris rakh diya. ya'ni (ja-'alaa lahoo shurka-a feema aataahumaa) ka ma'naa hai.

Zaeef: Akhrajahu Ibne Abee Hatim fee Tafseerihi: 5/1634.

Wajah zo'f: ... sanad mein shareek bin 'Abdullah nakhyi wa Khusaif bin 'Abdur Rahmaan al-Jazaree donon zaeef hain. Ibn Uthaimeen rahimahullaah ne is asar ke zaeef hone ki saat wajah bayaan ki hain. Dekhen al-Qaulul Mufeed, J. 2, S. 67-68.

Ibn Abee Hatim hi ne ise ba-sanad Saheeh Qatada rahimahullaah se bayaan kiya hai, wah is aayat ke mutalliq farmate hain ki

"Aadam wa Hawwaa ne shaitaan ka sirf kaha maana tha, uski 'ibaadat nahin ki thi. "

Isnaaduhu Saheeh ilaa Qatada: akhrajahu Ibn Abee Hatim: 5/1634.

Neez Ibn Abee Hatim hi ne ba-sanade Saheeh mujahid rahimahullaah se {la-in aataitanaa sawlihan} ki tafsir mein yeh bayaan kiya hai ki Aadam aur Hawwaa ko khadshaa tha ki mubaadaa humara bachcha insaan naa ho.

Isnaaduhu Saheeh: akhrajahu Ibn Abee Hatim fee Tafseerihi: 5/1633.

Hasan Basri aur Sa'eed rahimahullaah waghairah se bhi is qism ke aqwaal marwi hain.

Zaeef: akhrajahu Ibn Abee Hatim: 5/1633. Hasan Basri ki sanad mein Ma'mar hain, jinki Hasan Basri se simaa-Saabit nahin hai aur Sa'eed bin Jubair ki sanad mein "Saalim bin Abee Hafsah" zaeef hain.

Faaidah: ... Hasan Basri rahimahullaah se ba-sanade Saheeh Saabit hai ki aayate mazkoorah mein " Aadam wa Hawwaa " muraad nahin hain. balki isse bani Aadam mein se wah mushrikin muraad hain (jo aisi du'aa kiye the). Dekhen tafsir Ibn kasir, Sooratul A'raaf, aayat 189 ki tafsir.

- Har wah naam jismein abdiyyat ki nisbat ghairullaah ki taraf ho, haraam hai.
- Soorahe A'raaf ki aayat (190) ki tafsir (jismein shirkiya naamon se manaa kiya gaya hai).
- Qissae mazkoor mein jis shirk ka zikr hai, wah sirf naam rakhne ki had tak tha, haqeeqi shirk naa tha.
- Kisi ke haan Saheeh wa tandurust beti paida ho to yeh bhi Allaah ki bahut badi ne'mat hai.
- Aslaafe ummat shirk fit-ta'aat aur shirk fil 'ibaadah mein farq karte the. DONE

Asmae husna ka bayaan

Irshaade ilaahi hai:

وَ لِللهِ الْأَسْمَاءُ الْحُسْنَى فَادُعُوهُ مِهَا وَ ذَرُوا الَّذِيْنَ يُلْحِدُونَ فِيَّ اَسْمَايِهُ سَيُجْزَوْنَ مَا كَانُوْا يَعْمَلُوْنَ

"aur Allaah ta'aala ke achche achche naam hain, pas tum use unhi naamon se pukaro aur un logon ko chhod do jo uske naamon mein ilhaad (kaji) karte hain. " (Surah al-A'raaf: 180)

Saheeh al-Bukhari Kitaabud Da'waat mein Abu Hurairah raziyallaahu 'anhu se muttasilan riwaayat hai ki Allaah ta'aala ke 99 Asmaa husna hain. Jo unhen yaad kar legaa wah Jannat mein dakhil hoga, Allaah ek hai aur taaq ko pasand karta hai. (sahih al-Bukhari, Kitaabud Da'waat, J. 8, S. 87, H: 6410.)

Jame' Tirmizi mein Allaah ta'aala ke yeh 99 asmae husna bayaan huye hain. (hukmul Hadees Saheeh. Zaeef basar wal Asmaa. Sunan at-Tirmizi, abwaabud Da'waat 'an Rasoolullah ﷺ, J. 5, S. 486, H: 3507.)

Wazahat: ... ninnaanwe naamon ke zikr ke saath yeh Hadees zaeef hai. Baqiyaa shuroo' ki Hadees apne mutaabiat wa shawahid ke saath bilkul Saheeh hai. Wajah zo'f ke liye zameemah Number 16 dekhen.

'Abdullah bin 'Abbaas raziyallaahu 'anhu se is aayat ki tafsir mein ilhaad ka ma'naa shirk naql kiya hai.

Isnaaduhu Saheeh, tafsir at-Tabaree: 10/567-568 wa Ibn Abee Hatim: 5/1623.

Tambeeh: ... yeh lafz Ibn 'Abbaas raziyallaahu 'anhu se nahin balki Qatada se marwi hai.

Ibn 'Abbaas raziyallaahu 'anhu hi ka qaul hai ki mushrikin ne "Allaah " se "al-Laat" aur "al-'Azeez" se "al-'Uzzaa" mushtaq kiya hai.

Isnaaduhu munqate: tafsir at-Tabaree: 10/567. Tahat aayatal A'raaf: 180.

Tambeeh: ... (1) yeh alfaaz Ibn 'Abbaas raziyallaahu 'anhu se nahin balki mujahid se marwi hai. (2) mujahid ki sanad mein inqitaa hai: Ibn Juraij ne mujahid se nahin suna hai. (3) magar jo tafsir bayaan ki gayi hai. Wah lughatan Saheeh hai.

A'mash ka qaul hai ki asmae ilaahi mein ilhaad se muraad yeh hai ki wah inmen aise naamon ko bhi dakhil kar jate hain jo ismein shaamil nahin hain.

Isnaaduhu zaeef jiddan. Akhrajahu Ibn Abee Hatim: 5/1623. Wajah zo'f: mubashshir bin Ubaidul Qurshi sanad mein matrook raawi hai.

- Allaah ta'aala ke liye Asmaa ka isbaat hai.
- Allaah ta'aala ke sab naam achche hain.
- Asmae husna ke zariye du'aa maange ka hukm aaya hai.
- Jo jahil aur Mulhid inka inkar karen, unse muaarzaa nahin karna chaahiye.
- Asmae ilaahi mein ilhaad ki tafsir bayaan hui.
- Ilhaad karne waalon ke liye waeed tahdid ka pata chalaa.

"asSalaamu 'alallaah" kehne ki mumaaniat

'Abdullah bin Mas'ood raziyallaahu 'anhu kahte hain ki Namaaz mein jab hum Nabi ﷺ ke saath hote to hum

"Allaah ta'aala par uske bandon ki taraf se salaam ho, fulaan fulaan shakhs par bhi salaam ho " kahte to Nabi ﷺ ne farmaya:

"asSalaamu 'alallah" naa kaha karo, kyunki Allaah to khud "assalaam" (salaamati wala) hai.

Muttafaq alaih: Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitaabul azaan, J. 1, S. 167, H: 835. Wa Muslim, Kitaabus salaah, J. 2, S. 13, H: 402 (55).

- Salaam ki tafsir wa wazahat bayaan hui.
- Yeh kalima musalmanon ka ek doosre ke liye tohfah hai.
- Yeh kalima Allaah ta'aala ke baare mein kahna durust nahin.
- Allaah ke baare mein yeh lafz naa kehne ki illat wa sabab ka pata chalaa.
- Is tahayyaa ki taalim jo Allaah ta'aala ke liye zebah aur laaiq hai. ya'ni

((اَلتَّحِيَّاتُ لِلهُ وَالطَّلَواتُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ))

"Yaa Allaah! agar tu chaahta hai to mujhe bakhsh de " kahna durust nahin

Abu Hurairah raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki Rasoolullah ****** ne farmaya:

"Tum mein se koi yoon du'aa naa kare ki ae Allaah! agar tu chaahta hai to mujhe bakhsh de, yaa Allaah! tu chaahta hai to mujh par raham farma, balki Allaah ta'aala se poore wasooq se sawaal wa du'aa kare, kyunki Allaah ta'aala ko majboor karne aur us par dabaaw daalne wala nahin."

Muttafaq alaih: Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitaabud Da'waat, J. 8, S. 74, H: 6339, 7477. wa Saheeh Muslim, kitabuz zikr wad du'aa wat Taubah wal istighfaar, J. 8, S. 64, H: 2679 (8, 9).

Aur hai:

((وَلْيُعَظْمِ الرَّغَبَةَ، فَإِنَّ اللهِ لَا يَتَعَاظُمُهُ شَيْعٌ أَعْطَالُهُ))

"Aur chaahiye ki wah Allaah ta'aala se badi badi raghbat aur khwaahish kare, kyunki uske haan koi chiz badi nahin."

Saheeh Muslim, kitabuz zikr wad du'aa wat Taubah wal istighfaar, J. 8, S. 64, H: 2679.

- Du'aa mein istisnaa ki mumaaniat ya'ni yoon naa kahna chaahiye ki yaa Allaah! tu chaahta hai to mujhe bakhsh de.
- Du'aa mein istisnaa ki mumaaniat ki illat bayaan hui.
- Poore wasooq se du'aa karne ka hukm hai.
- Allaah ta'aala se badi badi raghbat wa khwaahish karne ka hukm hai.
- Allaah ta'aala se badi badi raghbat wa khwaahish karne ke hukm ki illat ka pata chalaa hai.

Kisi ko "mera bandah" yaa "meri bandi" kehne ki mumaaniat

Abu Hurairah raziyallaahu 'anhu se riwaayat hai ki Rasoolullah ne farmaya:

"Tum mein se koi (apne ghulaam ko) yoon naa kahe ki apne rab (aaqaa) ko khana khilaa, apne rab (aaqaa) ko wuzoo kara, balki yoon kahe, mera sardaar, mera aaqaa aur tum mein se koi apne ghulaam yaa laundi ko mera bandah yaa bandi naa kahe, balki yoon kahe, mera khadim, meri khadimah aur mera ghulaam."

Muttafaq Alaih: Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitaabul 'Itq, J. 3, S. 150, H: 2552. wa Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabul Alfaaz minal adab waghairiha, J. 7, S. 46, H: 2249 (13-15).

- ((wa 'abdi wa ammati)) (mera ghulaam aur meri laundi) ke alfaaz kahna manaa hain.
- Koi ghulaam apne aaqaa ko rabbi (mera rab) naa kahe aur naa kisi ghulaam ko yoon kaha jae ki ((at'im rabbak)) apne rab ko khana khilaa.

- Maalik aur aaqaa ko taalim di gayi hai ki wah (('abdi aur amati)) ki bajae ((fataaya, fataati aur ghulaami)) ke alfaaz istimaal kare.
- Ghulaam ko taalim di gayi hai ki wah apne aaqaa ko (sayyadi aur maulaa) ke alfaaz se pukare.
- Ismein asl maqsood yeh hai ki aqeedae Tauhid mukammal taur par pukhta ho hatta ki alfaaz ke istimaal mein bhi Tauhid ke peshe nazar ahtiyaat shart hai.

Allaah ta'aala ke naam par sawaal karne waale ko khali haath naa lautaya jae

'Abdullah bin Umar raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki Rasoolullah ne farmaya:

((مَنْ سَأَلَ فَأَعْظُولُهُ، وَمَنِ اسْتَعَاذَ بِاللهِ فَأَعِينُولُهُ، وَمَنْ دَعَاكُمُ فَأَجِيبُولُهُ، وَمَنْ حَنْعَ إِلَيْكُمْ مَعْرُوفًا فَكَافِئُولُهُ، فَإِنْ لَمْ تَجِدُوا مَا تُكَافِئُولُهُ، فَإِنْ لَمْ تَجِدُوا مَا تُكَافِئُونُهُ فَأَنْ فَادُعُوا لَهُ حَتَّى تَرُوا أَنْكُمْ قَلْ كَافَأْتُمُولُا.))

"Jo shakhs Allaah ke naam par sawaal kare, use (kuch naa kuch) do. Aur jo shakhs Allaah ka wasta dekar panaah talab kare use panaah do. Aur jo shakhs tumhaari da'wat kare, uski da'wat qubool karo. Aur jo shakhs tumhare saath neki aur husne sulook kare, tum bhi use uska badlaa do. Agar tum badlaa naa de sako to uske haq mein is qadr du'aa karo ki tumhen yaqeen ho jae ki tumne uska badlaa chuka diya hai."

Isnaaduhu Saheeh: sunan Abee Dawood, kitabuz Zakat, J. 2, S. 212, H: 1672. Wa sunan an-Nasaai, kitabuz Zakat, J. 5, S. 82, H: 2567. 'allaamah Albaani ne "Saheeh" kaha hai. as-Saheehah raqam 254.

- Jo shakhs Allaah ka wasta dekar panaah talab kare, ise panaah di jae.
- Jo shakhs Allaah ka naam lekar sawaal kare, use kuch naa kuch dena chaahiye.

- Da'wat qubool karne ka hukm.
- Kisi ke husne sulook ka badlaa dena chaahiye.
- Jo shakhs ahsaan ka badlaa naa de sakta ho, wah muhsin ke haq mein du'aa hi kar de.
- Muhsin ke haq mein is qadr du'aa kare ki yaqeen ho jae ki ab badlaa chukaaya ja chuka hai.

Allaah ta'aala ka wasta dekar sirf Jannat hi maangi jae

Jabir raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki Rasoolullah ﷺ ne farmaya:

"Allaah ta'aala ka wasta dekar Jannat ke siwa kuch naa maanga jae."

Isnaaduhu zaeef: sunan Abee Dawood, kitabuz Zakat, J. 2, S. 211, H: 1671.

Wajah Zo'f: sanad mein sulaimaan bin Qurram bin Mu'aaz at-Tameemi al-Basri al-Nahwi "Sayyul Hifz Shi'ee" hai. 'allaamah Albaani ne zaeef kaha hai, zaeef sunan Abee Dawood, S. 131-132. Is baab mein doosri riwaayat bhi hain maslan Abu Moosa Ashari ki riwaayat dekhen zameemah Number 17.

- Allaah ka wasta dekar sab se bade maqsood wa matloob (Jannat) ke 'ilaawa kuch naa maanga jae.
- Allaah ta'aala ke liye chahra ka isbaat ho raha hai.

Kisi pareshaani yaa haadsaa ke baad " agar " yaa " kash " waghairah alfaaz ke saath izahaare hasrat karna manaa hai

Irshaade ilaahi hai:

"Yeh log kahte hain agar humare bas mein kuch hota to hum yahaan qatl naa hote." (Surah aale Imraan: 154)

Neez irshaad hai:

"yeh wah log hain jo khud to (gharon mein) baithe rahe aur apne (un) bhaaiyon ki nisbat (jinhone Allaah ki raah mein janen qurbaan kin) kehne lage ki agar yeh humaari baat maan lete to maaray naa jate." (Surah Aale Imraan: 168)

Aur Abu Hurairah raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki Rasoolullah # ne irshaad farmaya:

((احْرِضُ عَلَىٰ مَا يَنْفَعُك، وَاسْتَعِنْ بِاللهِ، وَلَا تَعْجَزَنَّ، وَإِنْ اَصَابَكَ شَيْعٌ فَلَا تَقُلُ اللهُ وَمَا شَاءً فَلَا تَقُلُ الْوَ اللهُ وَمَا شَاءً فَلَا تَقُلُ اللهُ وَمَا شَاءً فَعَلَ اللهُ وَمَا اللهُ وَمَا اللهُ وَمَا شَاءً فَعَلَ اللهُ وَمَا اللهُ وَمَا شَاءً فَعَلَ اللهُ وَمَا اللهُ وَمَا شَاءً وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَمَا شَاءً وَاللّهُ وَمَا شَاءً وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَمَا شَاءً وَمَا شَاءً وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَمَا شَاءً وَاللّهُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَالّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّ

"Us chiz ki hirs kar jo tere liye mufeed ho aur sirf Allaah ta'aala se maang aur 'aajiz hokar naa baith". Aur agar tujhe koi musibat aur pareshaani aa pahunche to yoon naa kah ki agar mein yeh kar letaa to yoon ho jata. balki yoon kah " yeh Allaah ka faisla hai, usne jo chaaha, so kiya. " isliye ki " agar " kahna shaitaani 'amal dakhal ka sabab bantaa hai. "

Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabul qadr, J. 8, S. 56, H: 2664 (34).

Masaail

- Soorahe aale Imraan ki do aayat (154, 168) ki tafsir.
 (jismein kalima "agar" kehne waalon ka tazkirah hai)
- Kisi musibat aur pareshaani ke aane par "agar" manaa hai.
- "agar" kehne ki mumaaniat ki illat ki usse shaitaani 'amal dakhal ka darwaazaa khul jata hai.
- Achchi guftagu ki taraf rahnumai hai.
- Mufeed chiz ka shauq wa hirs karne aur is silsile mein Allaah se madad maangne ka hukm hai.
- Iske bar'aks 'aajiz ban kar baith rahne se manaa kiya gaya hai.

Hawa aur aandhi ko gaali dene aur bura bhalaa kehne ki mumaaniat Ubaiy bin K'ab raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki Rasoolullah ne irshaad farmaya:

((لا تَسُبُّوا الرِّنِحُ، فَإِذَا رَأَيْتُمْ مَا تَكْرَهُونَ فَقُولُوا: اَللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَسَأَلُكَ مِن خَيْرِ هَا لِرِّ بِحَوْخَيْرِ مَا فِيهَا وَخَيْرِ مَا أُمِرَتْ بِهِ، وَنَعُوذُ بِكَمِن شَرِّ هَنِ وَالرِّي حَوْفُرُ بِكَ مِن شَرِّ هَا فِيهَا وَهَيْرِ مَا أُمِرَتْ بِهِ)) هَنِ وَالرِّي حَوْشَرِّ مَا فِيهَا وَشَرِّ مَا أُمِرَتْ بِهِ))

"hawa ko gaali naa do. jab tum naapasandidaa (hawa) dekho to yeh du'aa padho:

Ae Allaah! hum tujh se is hawa aur jo ismein hai aur jiska ise hukm diya gaya hai, ki bahtari aur bhalai ka sawaal karte hain. aur (ae Allaah!) hum is hawa ke shar aur jo iske andar shar hai aur jis shar ka ise hukm diya gaya hai, se teri panaah maangte hain."

"sahih" Akhrajahut Tirmizi fee Sunanihi: Abwaabul fitan 'an Rasoolullah , J. 4, S. 103, H: 2252. yeh sanad "Habeeb bin Abee Saabit" ki tadlees ki wajah se zaeef hai. aur unhone "'an" sighaa se riwaayat bayaan ki hai. Albattah yeh riwaayat mauqoofan Saheeh hai. dekhen " al-Adabul-Mufrad: 719 " Ibn Abee Shaibah: 10/217. "Ash-Sharh al mushkil", raqam: 918.

- Hawa ko gaali dene se manaa kiya gaya hai.
- Ismein is baat ki rahnumai ki gayi hai ki jab insaan ko koi naapasandidaa chiz nazar aae to nafaamand chiz ka sawaal kare.

- Ismein yeh rahnumai bhi ki gayi hai ki yeh hawa az khud nahin chalti, balki yeh Allaah ke hukm ki paaband hai.
- Ismein yeh bayaan bhi hai ki hawa ko kabhi bhalai aur kabhi nuqsaan ka hukm hota hai.

Allaah ta'aala ke faislon ke mutalliq badgumaani karne ki mumaaniat

Irshaade ilaahi hai:

يَظُنُّونَ بِاللهِ عَيْرَا لَحَقِّ ظَنَّ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ يَقُولُونَ هَلَ لَّنَامِنَ الْأَمْرِ مِنْ شَيْءً قَولُونَ فَي الْجَاهُ فَي الْجَاهُونَ فَي الْفَاهُ اللهِ يَخُفُونَ فِي الْفَاهُ اللهِ يَخُفُونَ فِي اللهِ يَخُفُونَ فِي اللهِ يَخُفُونَ فِي اللهِ يَخُفُونَ فِي اللهِ يَعْولُونَ لَوْ كَنْتُمْ فِي اللهُ عَلَي اللهُ مَا فَي كَانَ لَنَا مِنَ اللهُ مَا فَي اللهُ مَا فِي الله مَا فَي الله مَا فِي الله مَا فِي الله مَا فِي الله مَا فِي اللهُ مَا فَي اللهُ مَا فَي اللهُ مَا فَي اللهُ مَا فِي اللهُ مَا فَي اللهُ مَا فِي اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ مَا فِي اللهُ مَا فِي اللهُ مَا فِي اللهُ مَا فَي اللهُ مَا فِي اللهُ مَا فِي اللهُ مَا فِي اللهُ مَا فَي اللهُ مَا فَي اللهُ مَا فَي اللهُ مَا فَي اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ مَا فَي اللهُ اللهُ

"Wah Allaah ke baare mein (ayyaame) jahiliyyat ke naahaq gumaan karte hain, kahte hain ki (is amr mein) hamen bhi kuch ikhtiyaar nahin? aap farma den ki (in umoor mein kisi ka kuch hissah nahin) saare ikhtiyaaraat Allaah ta'aala ke qabze mein hain, yeh log apne dilon mein (bahut si baaten) makhfi rakhte hain jo aap par zaahir nahin karte, wah kahte hain ki agar humare bas ki baat hoti to hum yahaan maaray naa jate. Aap in se kah den ki tum agar apne gharon mein bhi hote to jinki maut likhi thi, wah zaroor apni qatl gaahon ki taraf nikal aate. (yeh saara maajraa isliye pesh aaya ki) Allaah ta'aala tumhare sinon ki baat ko aazmaae aur tumhare dilon mein jo kuch hai, use khalis kar de aur nikhar de. Yaqinan Allaah ta'aala dilon ka haal khoob janta hai." (Surah Aale Imraan: 154)

Neez irshaade Rabbaani hai:

الظَّانِّينَ بِاللَّهِ ظَنَّ السَّوْءِ عَلَيْهِمْ دَآيِرَةُ السَّوْءِ عَلَيْهِمْ دَآيِرَةُ السَّوْءِ

"Jo log Allaah ta'aala ke baare buray gumaan rakhte hain, un par buray haadise waaqe' hon. " (Surah al-Fath:6)

Ibn Qayyim rahimahullaah Pahli aayat ke baare farmate hain (ki zere nazar aayat mein logon ke jis jahilaana naahaq gumaan ka zikr hai) iski tafsir yeh hai ki wah yeh gumaan karne lage the ki Allaah subahanahu apne Rasool ki madad nahin karega aur uski da'wat anqareeb mit jaegi aur yeh log gumaan karne lage the ki jo musibat musalmanon ko aai hai, wah Allaah ta'aala ki taqdir aur hikmat se nahin thi.

Aur yeh bhi tafsir ki gayi hai ki yeh log Allaah ki taqdir, hikmat aur Rasoolullah si ki kamyaabi ka inkar karte hain aur samajhte hain ki yeh deen tamaam adyaan par ghaalib nahin aaega.

Munaafiqeen aur mushrikin ka yahi wah bura gumaan hai jiska Sooratul Fath ki is aayat mein zikr huwa hai.

"jo log Allaah ta'aala ke baare buray gumaan rakhte hain, un par buray haadise waaqe' hon." (Surah al-Fath: 6)

Kyunki yeh aisa gumaan hai jo Allaah ta'aala ki shaan wa martabah ke khilaaf hai, jaisa ki yeh uski hikmat, ta'reef, buzurgi aur sachche waada ke bhi khilaaf hai. Pas jo shakhs yeh samajhe ki Allaah ta'aala baatil ko haq par daaimi ghalba dega aur is wajah se haq mit jaega, yaa jo shakhs yeh samajhe ki yeh faisla Allaah ki qazaa wa qadr

se nahin huwa, yaa jo shakhs yeh samajhe ki Allaah ki taqdir qaabile ta'reef hikmatay taammaa par mabni nahin, balki yeh samajhe ki yeh mahaz uski mashiyyat hai. Yeh kafiron ka gumaan hai aur unke liye jahannam ki aag ka 'azaab hai aur aksar log apne aur gairon se mutalliqah kamon mein Allaah ta'aala ke baare mein sooe zann rakhte hain, is badgumaani se sirf wahi log salaamat rahte hain jo Allaah ta'aala, uske Asmaa wa sifaat aur uski hikmat wa ta'reef ke asbaab ko pahchaantay hain.

Pas har aqalmand shakhs ko jo apni bhalai chaahta ho, chaahiye ki wah mazkoorah Baala baaton ka ihtimaam kare aur Allaah ke Huzoor apni is badgumaani aur soo zanni ki maafi maange aur Taubah wa istighfaar kare.

Aur agar aap logon ki baaton par ghaur karen to aap dekhenge ki aksar log taqdir ke baare mein malaamat ka pahlu liye huye hain aur be-raah rawee ka shikar hain aur taqdir ka shikwaa karte huye kahte hain ki fulaan kam yoon hona chaahiye tha aur fulaan yoon. Khud ko milne waali ashyaa ko ba'z log kam khayaal karte hain aur ba'z ziyadah.

Aap bhi apna jaizaa len kya aap is badgumaani se bache huye hain?

(arabi shiar ka tarjama) "agar aap isse mahfooz hain to aap ek bahut badi baat se bache huye hain, Warna mein nahin samajhtaa ki aap isse bache hon."

Zaadul Ma'aad: 3/205, 211. Musannaf ne taqdim wa taakhir aur kuch tasarruf ke saath naql kiya hain.

- Soorahe aale Imraan ki aayat (154) ki tafsir (jismein Allaah ke baare mein buray gumaan rakhne waalon ka tazkirah hai).
- Sooratul Fath ki aayat (6) ki tafsir (jismein bura gumaan karne par buray haadise honge)
- Isse yeh bhi Saabit hota hai ki badgumaani ki bahut si sooraten hain, jinka shumaar mumkin nahin.
- Is badgumaani se wahi shakhs mahfooz rah sakta hai jo Allaah ta'aala ke Asmaa wa sifaat ki pahchaan ke saath saath apne nafs ki maarifat se bhi bahra mand ho.

Munkireene Taqdir ka bayaan

'Abdullah bin Umar raziyallaahu 'anhu farmate hain:

((وَالَّنِ نَفُسُ ابْنِ عُمَرَ بِيَهِ لَوْ كَانَ لِأَحَهِمْ مِثُلُ أُحْهِ ذَهَبًا، ثُمَّرَ أَنْفَقَهُ فِي سَبِيلِ الله مَا قَبِلَهُ اللهُ مِنْهُ حَتَّى يُؤْمِنَ بِأَلْقَلُرِ-ثُمَّرَ اسْتَكَلَّ بِقُولِ النَّبِي عَلَيْ: ٱلْإِيمَانُ أَنْ تُؤْمِنَ بِاللهِ وَمَلَائِكَتِهِ وَكُتْبِهِ وَرُسُلِهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ، وَتُؤْمِنَ بِأَلْقَلُرِ خَيْرِهِ وَشَرِّعٍ .))

"us zaat ki qasam jiske qabze mein 'Abdullah bin Umar (raziyallaahu 'anhu) ki jan hai, agar kisi ke paas Uhad pahaad ke baraabar bhi sona ho aur wah use Allaah ki raah mein kharch kar de, to uska yeh 'amal Allaah ta'aala ke haan us waqt tak qubool naa hoga jab tak ki wah taqdir par imaan naa laaye, phir unhone apni is baat par batauray daleel Nabi ka yeh irshaad pesh kiya ki " imaan yeh hai ki tu Allaah ta'aala, uske farishton, uski kitaabon, uske rasoolon, qiyaamat ke din aur achchi buri taqdir par imaan laaye. "

Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabul imaan, J. 1, S. 28, H: 8. (1) Musannaf ne thode tasarruf ke saath alfaaz naql kiye hain.

Aur Ubaadah bin Saamit raziyallaahu 'anhu ne apne bete se kaha:

((يَا بُنَى! إِنَّكَ لَنْ تَجِلَ طَعْمَ الْإِيمَانِ حَتَى تَعْلَمَ أَنْ مَّا أَصَابَكَ لَمْ يَكُنْ لِيمَانِ حَتَى تَعْلَمَ أَنْ مَّا أَضَابَكَ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَيْصِيْبَكَ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ عَلَيْهُ يَقُولُ: لِيُخْطِئَكَ، وَمَا أَخْطَأُكَ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَيْصِيْبَكَ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ عَلَيْهُ يَقُولُ:

إِنَّ أَوَّلُمَا خَلَقَ اللهُ الْقَلَمَ ، فَقَالَ لَهُ: أُكْتُب ، فَقَالَ: رَبِّ! وَمَاذَا أَكْتُب وَاللهُ الْقُلْمَ اللهُ الْقُلْمَ ، فَقَالَ اللهُ الْقُلْمَ اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ الل

"Beta! tu us waqt tak lazzate imaan se lutf andoz nahin ho sakta, jab tak yeh yaqeen naa kar le ki jo (takleef) tujhe pahunchne waali hai, wah tujh se kabhi tal nahin sakti aur jo nahin pahunchni, wah kabhi tum tak pahunch nahin sakti. Maine Rasoolullah & ko yeh farmate huye suna ki: "Allaah ta'aala ne sab se pahle qalam paida farmaya aur use likhne ka hukm diya, usne kaha "ae mere rab! kya likhoon? Allaah ne farmaya, qiyaamat tak aane waali har chiz ki taqdir likh de."

Beta! Maine Rasoolullah ko yeh farmate suna ki jo shakhs is aqeede ke 'ilaawa kisi doosre aqeede par maraa, wah meri ummat se nahin.

Isnaaduhu Saheeh li-ghairihi ba-shawahid: sunan Abee Dawood, J. 5, S. 52, H: 4700. Wa sahhahul Albaani fee tahqeeqihi.

Wazahat: mazeed tafsil ke liye dekhen zameemah Number 18.

Aur Ahmad ki ek riwaayat mein hai:

((إِنَّ أَوَّلَ مَا خَلَقَ اللهُ تَعَالَى الْقَلَمُ ، فَقَالَ لَهُ: أَكْتُبُ ، فَجَرَى فِي تِلْكَ السَّاعَةِ مَا هُوَ كَائِنَ إِلَىٰ يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ ۔))

"Allaah ta'aala ne sab se pahle qalam ko paida farmaya aur use likhne ka hukm diya, Chunanche usne usi waqt qiyaamat tak hone waali har baat likh di."

Isnaaduhu Saheeh li-ghairihi ba-Shawaahidihi: akhrajahu Ahmad fee musnadahi: musnad al-Ansaar, Hadees Ubaadah bin as-Saamit, J. 37, S. 378, H: 22705.

Wazahat: shawahid ke liye saabiq zameemah Number 18 dekhen.

Aur Ibn Wuhaib ki ek riwaayat mein yeh alfaaz hain ki Rasoolullah ******* ne farmaya:

"jo shakhs achchi buri taqdir par imaan nahin laaya, Allaah ta'aala use Dozakh mein jalaaega."

Hadees Saheeh ba-Shawaahidihi: akhrajahu Ibn Wuhaib fee "al-Qadr (26)". Iski sanad munqata' hai. A'mash ne kisi bhi sahaabi se koi riwaayat nahin suni hain. wa Ibn Abee Aasim fee "as-Sunnah" (112) yeh sanad bhi zaeef hai, waleed bin Muslim " mudallis hain aur riwaayat ananaa hai.

Wazahat: ... magar mazkoorah saabiq shawahid ke saath riwaayat Saheeh hai.

Ibn Dailamee ne ek maqaam par kaha:

((أَتَيْتُ أَبِّ أَنَّ كُعْبِ، فَقُلْتُ فِي نَفْسِى شَيْعٌ مِنَ الْقَلْرِ، فَحَلِّ ثَنِي بِشَيْعٍ، لَوْ النَّهُ لَكُ اللهُ لَعَلَّ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ اللهُ

التَّارِ، قَالَ: فَأَتَيْتُ عَبْدَاللهِ بْنَ مَسْعُوْدٍ، وَحُذَيْفَةَ بْنَ الْيَهَانِ، وَزَيْدَبْنَ ثَابِتٍ، فَكُلُّهُمْ حَدَّثَنِي مِثْلِ ذَلِكَ عَنِ النَّبِي عَلَيْ اللهِ اللهِ عَنْ النَّبِي عَلَيْ اللهِ اللهِ عَنْ النَّبِي عَلَيْ اللهُ عَنْ النَّبِي عَلَيْ اللهُ عَنْ النَّبِي عَلَيْ اللهُ عَنْ النَّبِي عَلَيْ اللهُ اللهِ عَنْ النَّبِي عَلَيْ اللهُ اللهِ عَنْ النَّبِي عَلَيْ اللهُ عَنْ النَّالِي عَلَيْ اللهُ اللهِ اللهُ عَنْ اللَّهُ عَنْ النَّبِي عَلَيْ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ عَنْ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ عَنْ اللهُ اللهُ عَنْ اللهُ اللهُ

"mein Ubaiy bin K'ab raziyallaahu 'anhu ki khidmat mein haazir huwa aur Maine kaha " mere dil mein taqdir ke baare mein kuch khadshaat hain, aap koi Hadees bayaan farmaen, taaki Allaah ta'aala mere dil se un khadshaat ko khatm kar den. " to Hazrat Ubaiy bin K'ab raziyallaahu 'anhu ne farmaya: "agar tum Uhad pahaad ke baraabar bhi sona kharch kar do to tumhara yeh 'amal us waqt tak qubool naa hoga jab tak ki tum taqdir par imaan naa laao aur yeh yaqeen naa rakh ki jo takleef tumhen pahunchne waali hai, wah tum se tal nahin sakti thi aur jo nahin aane waali wah kabhi tum tak pahunch nahin sakti. Agar tumhara 'aqeedah iske khilaaf huwa aur tum isi tarah mar gaye to tum jahannami ho gaye."

Ibn Dailamee kahte hain iske baad mein 'Abdullah bin Mas'ood, Huzaifah bin Yamaan aur Zaid bin Saabit raziyallaahu 'anhum ke paas gaya (aur unko apne khadshaat se aagah kiya) to unhone bhi Nabi ki yahi Hadees sunai ".

Isnaaduhu Hasan li-zatihi mauqoofan: "sunan Abee Dawood, J. 5, S. 51, H: 4699.

Tambeehaat: ... yeh riwaayat Mustadrak haakim mein nahin hai. Ittihaaf al-Mahrah 1/265. (2) yeh Hadees Ubaiy bin K'ab: 'Abdullah bin Mas'ood aur Huzaifah bin Yamaan se mauqoofan marwi hai. Jabki Zaid bin Saabit se marfooan marwi hai. Jaisa ki oopar guzra.

- Taqdir par imaan laana farz hai.
- Taqdir par imaan laane ki kaifiyyat kya honi chaahiye.
- Taqdir par imaan naa laane waale shakhs ke a'amaal barbaad ho jate hain.
- Jis shakhs ka taqdir par imaan naa ho, wah lazzate imaan se lutf andoz nahin ho sakta.
- Us chiz ka zikr huwa jise Allaah ta'aala ne sab se pahle paida kiya.
- Us chiz ka bayaan hai ki qalam ne usi waqt qiyaamat tak hone waale umoor likh daale.
- Taqdir par imaan naa laane waale se nabiye Kareem
 ki bezaari aur laa taalluqi ka bayaan.
- Isse yeh bhi Saabit huwa ki salafe Sawlihin shubhaat paida hone ki soorat mein ahle 'ilm ki taraf rujoo kiya karte the aur inki baabat unse poochha karte the.
- Ahle 'ilm ne (taqdir ke mutalliq) unke tamaam shubhaat ka jawaab dekar unka izaalah kar diya hai aur apne dalaail ko baraahe raast Rasoolullah ki taraf mansoob kiya hai.

Tasweer kashi karne waalon ka hukm

Abu Hurairah raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki Rasoolullah ******* ne farmaya: Allaah ta'aala irshaad farmate hain:

"us shakhs se bada zaalim kaun hoga jo meri makhlooq jaisi makhlooq banane ki koshish karta hai. Yeh log ek zarraa, ek daanaa yaa ek jau hi bana kar dikhlaayen."

Muttafaq alaih: Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitabut Tauhid, J. 9, S. 161, H: 7559. wa Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabul libaas, J. 6, S. 162, H: 2111 (101).

wazahat: ... " أو ليخلقو ا شعيرة " yeh Muslim ke alfaaz hain jabki Bukhari mein " أو شعيرة " hai.

Ummul momineen Aaishah raziyallaahu anhaa ki ek riwaayat mein hai ki Rasoolullah **#** ne farmaya:

"Qiyaamat ke din sab se ziyadah sakht 'azaab un logon ko hoga jo paida karne aur banane mein Allaah ta'aala ki mushaabihat karte hain."

Muttafaq alaih: Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitaabul libaas, J. 7, S. 168, H: 5654. wa Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabul libaas, J. 6, S. 158, H: 2107 (91, 92).

Aur 'Abdullah bin 'Abbaas raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki Maine Rasoolullah ****** ko yeh farmate huye suna:

((كُلُّ مُصَوِّرٍ فِي النَّارِ يُجُعَلُ لَهُ بِكُلِّ صُوْرَةٍ صَوَّرَهَا نَفْسٌ فَتُعَنِّبُهُ فِيُ جَهَنَّمَ))

"har musawwir jahannam mein jaega. uski banai hui har tasweer ke badle, ek jan banai jaegi jiske zariye us (musawwir) ko jahannam mein 'azaab diya jaega."

Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitaabul buyoo', J. 3, S. 82, H: 2225. wa Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabul Libaas wal Zeenah, J. 6, S. 162, H: 2110 (99).

Aur Ibn 'Abbaas raziyallaahu 'anhu hi se marwi hai ki Rasoolullah **#** ne farmaya:

"Jis shakhs ne dunya mein koi tasweer banai, use qiyaamat ke din is baat ka mukallaf banaaya jaega ki wah is tasweer mein rooh foonke, magar wah ismein rooh nahin phoonk sakega."

Muttafaq alaih: Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitaabul libaas, J. 7, S. 169, H: 5663. wa Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabul libaas waz Zeenah, J. 6, S. 162, H: 2110 (100).

Aur Abul Hayaaj kahte hain ki Ali raziyallaahu 'anhu ne mujh se kaha:

"kya mein tujhe us kam par naa bhejoon, jis par mujhe Rasoolullah **#** ne bheja tha, wah yeh ki kisi tasweer ko mitaaye aur kisi buland qabr ko zameen ke baraabar kiye baghair naa chhodna."

Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabul Janaaiz, J. 3, S. 61, H: 969 (93).

- Tasweer banane waalon ke liye sakht waeed aai hai.
- Tasweer utaarne ki illat aur wajah yeh hai ki yeh 'amal Allaah ta'aala ki janaab mein bahut badi beadbi hai, jaisa ki Allaah ta'aala ne farmaya: "us shakhs se bada zaalim kaun hoga jo meri makhlooq jaisi makhlooq banane ki koshish karta hai ".
- Ismein Allaah ta'aala ki qudrat aur makhlooq ki aajizi aur kamzori ka bayaan hai ki yeh log ek zarraa yaa ek daanaa yaa ek jau hi bana kar dikhlaayen.
- Tasweer banane waalon ko sab se ziyadah aur sakht 'azaab hoga.
- Allaah ta'aala har tasweer ke badle ek jan paida karega, jiske zariye banane waalon ko jahannam mein 'azaab diya jaega.
- Musawwir ko uski banai har tasweer mein rooh phoonkne ka mukallaf banaaya jaega.
- Ismein yeh bayaan bhi hai ki tasweer jahaan bhi ho use mitaa dene ka hukm hai.

Kasrat se qasam uthana mazmoom hai

Irshaade ilaahi hai:

وَاحْفَظُوۤا أَيۡمَانَكُمُ

"aur tum apni qasmon ki hifaazat karo." (Surah al-Maaidah: 89)

Abu Hurairah raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki Rasoolullah ko yeh farmate huye suna:

"Qasam, saamaan ke liye mufeed (ya'ni farokht karne ka zariya) to hai, magar isse barkat khatm ho jati hai."

Muttafaq alaih: Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitaabul buyoo~, J. 3, S. 60, H: 2087. wa Saheeh Muslim, Kitaabul Musaaqaat, J. 5, S. 56, H: 1606 (131).

Aur salmaan Faarsi raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki Rasoolullah ******* ne farmaya:

"Teen qism ke log aise hain (qiyaamat ke din) jin se Allaah ta'aala naa to baat karega aur naa unhen (gunaahon se) paak karega aur unke liye dardnaak 'azaab hoga, (1) boodhaa zaani (2) mutakabbir faqeer (3) aur wah jisne Allaah ta'aala ko apna maal samjha huwa hai ki qasam hi se khareedtaa hai aur qasam hi se bechtaa hai. "

Yeh riwaayat sulaimaan se nahin, salmaan Faarsi se marwi hai. Isnaaduhu Saheeh: al-Mu'jamul Kabeer lit-Tabraani, J. 6, S. 246, H: 211. Sahhahul Albaani fee "Saheeh al jame': 3072."

Aur Imraan bin Husain raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki Rasoolullah ******* ne farmaya:

((خَيْرُ أُمَّتِى قَرْنِى ثُمَّ الَّنِينَ يَلُو بَهُمْ، ثُمَّ الَّنِينَ يَلُو بَهُمْ، قَالَ عَمْرَانُ؛ فَكُمْ اَذْكُر بَعْلَ قَرْنِهِ مَرَّتَيْنِ اَوْ ثَلَاثًا ؟ ثُمَّ إِنَّ بَعْلَ كُمْ قَوْمٌ فَلَا اَدْرِى أَذَكُر بَعْلَ قَرْنِهِ مَرَّتَيْنِ اَوْ ثَلَاثًا ؟ ثُمَّ إِنَّ بَعْلَ كُمْ قَوْمٌ يَشْهَلُونَ وَلَا يُوْمَنُونَ وَلَا يُوْمَنُونَ ، وَيَغُونُونَ وَلَا يُوْمَنُونَ ، وَيَنْفِرُونَ وَلَا يَشْهَلُونَ ، وَيَغُونُونَ وَلَا يُوْمَنُونَ ، وَيَنْفِرُونَ وَلَا يُومَنُونَ ، وَيَنْفِرُونَ وَلَا يُومَنُونَ ، وَيَنْفِرُونَ وَلَا يُومَنُونَ ، وَيَنْفِرُونَ وَلَا يُومُ مَا لَكُونَ وَلَا يُومُ مَا لَكُونَ وَلَا يُومُ فَيْ وَلَا يُومُ وَلَا يُومُ مَا لَكُونَ وَلَا يُومُ مَا لَكُونَ وَلَا يُومُ مَا لَكُونَ وَلَا يُومُ مَا فَيَ فَيْ وَلَا يُومُ وَلَا يُومُ مَا لَكُونَ وَلَا يُومُ مَا لَكُونَ وَلَا يُومُ مَا لَكُونَ وَلَا يُومُ وَلَا يُومُ مَا فَي فَيْكُونُ وَلَا يُومُ مَا لِللَّهُ مِنْ يُعْمُونُ وَلَا يُومُ مَا لَكُونَ مَا وَلَا يُعْمَالُونَ مُن وَلَا يُعْمَانُونَ ، وَيَظْهَرُ فِي مُلُونَ ، وَيَظْهَرُ فِي مُ السِّبَعُ فَلُونَ ، وَيَظْهَرُ فِي مُلِا لَكُومُ السِّبَعُنِ .)

"Meri ummat ka sab se bahtar zamaana, mera zamaana hai. Phir wah jo iske baad hoga, phir wah jo iske baad hoga." Imraan raziyallaahu 'anhu kahte hain, mujhe yaad nahin padta ki aap ne apne zamaane ke baad do zamaanon ka zikr kiya tha, yaa teen ka? phir aap ne irshaad farmaya: "phir tumhare baad aise log honge jo baghair maange gawaahi denge, khain honge, amaanatdaar nahin honge, nazr maanenge to puri nahin karenge aur unmein motaapaa zaahir hoga."

Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitaab Fazaailu AsHaabin Nabi, J. 5, S. 2, H: 3650. wa Saheeh Muslim, kitaab Fazaailus Sahabah, J. 7, S. 185, H: 2535 (214).

Aur 'Abdullah bin Mas'ood raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki Nabi ******* ne farmaya:

"sab se bahtar log mere zamaane ke hain, phir wah jo inke baad aaenge, phir wah jo inke baad aaenge, iske baad aise log aaenge jinki gawaahi qasam se pahle aur qasam gawaahi se pahle hogi."

Al-masdar as-saabiq, Bukhari Raqamaul-Hadees: 3651. wa Saheeh Muslim, Raqamaul-Hadees: 2533 (210).

Tambeeh: ... "Summal lazeena yaloonahum" teen dafa Sahihain mein nahin hai. Shaayad kisi nassaakh ne ek martabah ziyadah kar diya hai. (ya'ni wah log naa gawaahi ke baare mein ahtiyaat karenge aur naa qasam ke baare mein. Balki aanan faanan qasam aur gawaahi ke liye tayyaar ho jaenge. mutarjim)

Ibraahim nakhyi rahimahullaah farmate hain: "bachpan mein hamen humare buzurg gawaahi aur ahed par qaaim rahne ke live maara karte the."

qaul Ibraahim al-Nakhyi: Naqalul Bukhari aqab " Raqamaul-Hadees: 3651 " wa Muslim aqab Raqamaul Hadees: 2533.

- Qasmon ki hifaazat ki badi taakid hai.
- Yeh khabar ki qasam saamaan farokht karne ka zariya to hai, magar isse barkat khatm ho jati hai.

- Jo shakhs maal khareedne aur bechne ke waqt khwaah M-khwaah qasmen uthaae, uske liye waeed shadid hai.
- Ismein yeh Tambeeh bhi hai ki agarcha asbaabe gunaah chhote hi hon, magar mailaan ke sabab saghiraa gunaah bhi kabirah ban jate hain.
- Ismein un logon ki mazammat bayaan ki gayi hai jo talab ke baghair qasmen uththatay hain.
- Nabiye Akram ne quroone salaasah, yaa quroone arbaa ki ta'reef aur uske baad jo hoga uski payshingoee farmai.
- Ismein un logon ki mazammat hai jo gawaahi talab kiye baghair gawaahi ke liye tayyaar ho jate hain.
- Aslaafe ummat chhote bachchon ko gawaahi aur ahed par qaaim rahne ke liye maara karte the.

Allaah ta'aala aur uske Rasool se ka zimmaa aur amaan dene ki mumaaniat

Irshaade ilaahi hai:

وَاوْفُوا بِعَهْ اللهِ إِذَا عُهَلُ أُمْ وَلَا تَنْقُضُوا الْأَيْمَانَ بَعُلَ تَوْ كِيْلِهَا وَقُلُ جَعَلْتُمُ اللهَ عَلَيْكُمْ كَفِيْلًا إِنَّ اللهَ يَعْلَمُ مَا تَفْعَلُونَ ۞

"Aur jab tum Allaah ta'aala se ahed (waasiq) karo to usko pura karo aur jab pakki qasmen khaiyyo to unko mat todo ki tum Allaah ta'aala ko apne oopar zaamin bana chuke ho, Allaah ta'aala tumhare tamaam af'aal se baakhabar hai. " (Surah an-Nahl: 91)

Aur Buraidah raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki Rasoolullah ijab kisi ko badi fauj yaa kisi daste par ameer muqarrar farmate to use Allaah ta'aala se darne aur apne hum safar musalmanon ke saath husne sulook se pesh aane ki wasiyyat karte aur farmate:

((أغَرُوا بِسُمِ اللهِ فِي سَبِيلِ اللهِ، قَاتِلُوا مَن كَفَرَ بِاللهِ، أغَرُوا وَلا تَغُلُوا، وَلا تَغُلُوا وَلِيلًا، وَإِذَا لَقِيتَ عَلُوَّكَ مِنَ وَلا تَغُيرُوا وَلا تَمُثِلُوا ، وَلا تَقْتُلُوا وَلِيلًا ، وَإِذَا لَقِيتَ عَلُوَّكَ مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ فَادْعُهُمُ إِلَى ثَلْثِ خِصَالٍ اَوْ خِلَالٍ، فَأَيَّتُهُنَّ مَا اَجَابُوكَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ فَادْعُهُمُ إِلَى ثَلْثِ خِصَالٍ اَوْ خِلَالٍ، فَأَيَّتُهُنَّ مَا اَجَابُوكَ فَاقْبَلُ مِنْهُمُ ، وَكُفَّ عَنْهُمُ اللَّ عَثْهُمُ الْمُ الْمِنْكُمِ ، فَانَ اَجَابُوكَ فَاقْبَلُ مِنْهُمُ وَكُفَّمُ الْمُ التَّحَوُّلِ مِنْ دَارِهِمُ إِلَى الْإِسْلَامِ ، فَإِنْ الْجَابُوكَ فَاقْبَلُ مِنْهُمُ وَكُفَّ مَا اللَّعَوُّلِ مِنْ دَارِهِمُ إِلَى الْإِسْلَامِ ، فَإِنْ الْجَابُوكَ فَا قَبَلُ مِنْهُمُ وَكُمْ الْكَالِقَعُولُ مِنْ دَارِهِمُ إِلَى النَّعَوُلِ مِنْ دَارِهِمُ إِلَى الْبُهَاجِرِيْنَ ،

وَآخُدِرُهُمُ أَنَّهُمُ إِنْ فَعَلُوا ذٰلِكَ فَلَهُمْ مَّا لِلْمُهَاجِرِينَ، وَعَلَيْهِمُ مَّا عَلَى الْمُهَاجِرِيْنَ ، فَإِنْ آبَوُا أَنْ يَتَحَوَّلُوا مِنْهَا فَأَخْبِرُهُمْ آتَهُمْ يَكُونُونَ كَأَعْرَابِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ، يَجْرِي عَلَيْهِمْ حُكْمُ اللهِ تَعَالَىٰ، وَلَا يَكُونُ لَهُمْ فِي الْغَنِيْمَةِ وَالْفَيْعِ شَيْعٌ إِلَّا أَنْ يُجَاهِلُوا مَعَ الْمُسْلِمِيْنَ، فَإِنْ هُمْ أَبُوا فَاسْأَلُهُمُ الجِزْيَةَ، فَإِنْ هُمُ آجَابُوكَ فَاقْبَلَ مِنْهُمْ وَكُفَّ عَنْهُمُ ، فَإِنْ هُمْ اَبُوا فَاسْتَعِنْ بِاللَّهِ وَقَاتِلُهُمْ ، وَإِذَا حَاصَرْتَ أَهْلَ حِصْ فَأَرَادُوكَ أَنْ تَجْعَلَ لَهُمْ ذِمَّةَ اللهِ وَذِمَّةَ نَبِيِّهٖ فَلَا تَجْعَلَ لَهُمْ ذِمَّةَ اللهِ وَلَا ذِمَّةَ نَبِيّه، وَلكِن اجْعَلْ لَهُمْ ذِمَّتَكَ وَذِمَّةَ أَصْحَابِكَ، فَإِنَّكُمْ أَنْ تُخْفِرُوا ذِمَكُمْ وَذِمَمَ أَصْحَابِكُمْ أَهُونُ مِنْ أَنْ تُخْفِرُوا وَذِمَّةَ اللهِ وَذِمَّةَ نَبِيِّهِ، وَإِذَا حَاصَرُتَ أَهْلَ حِصْن فَأَرَادُوكَ أَنْ تُنْزِلَهُمْ عَلَى حُكْمِ اللهِ، فَلَا تُنْزِلُهُمْ عَلَىٰ حُكْمِ اللهِ، وَلَكِنَ أَنْزِلُهُمْ عَلَىٰ حُكْمِكَ، فَإِنَّكَ لَا تَلْدِي أَتُصِيْبُ حُكُمَ اللَّهِ فِيهِمْ أَمُر لَا))

"Allaah ta'aala ki raah mein uska naam lekar ladaai karna. Aur har us shakhs se ladna jo Allaah ta'aala ke saath kufr ka irtikab karta hai. ladaai karna aur khiyaanat naa karna, bad ahdi naa karna, muslah naa karna (ya'ni kisi maqtool ke aazaa naa katna) aur naa bachchon ko qatl karna. Jab mushrik dushman se tumhara saamnaa ho to unhen teen baaton ki pesh kash karna, agar wah inmen se koi ek baat bhi maan len to manzoor kar lena aur jung se ruk jaana."

- (1) ... sab se pahle unhen Islaam ki da'wat dena, agar wah ise qubool kar len to use manzoor kar lena aur unhen Daarul-kufr se daarul Islaam ki taraf hijrat ki da'wat dena, aur unhen bataanaa ki agar wah hijrat karenge to unhen wah sab huqooq haasil honge jo muhaajireen ko haasil hain aur jo baar muhaajireen ko bardasht karna padta hai unhen bhi bardasht karna hoga. Aur agar wah hijrat karne se inkar karen to phir yeh log un Badwi musalmanon ki tarah honge jin par Allaah ka hukm jari hai, unhen maale ghanimat yaa maal fai se koi hissah nahin milega, illaa yeh ki wah musalmanon ke saath jihaad mein shareek hon.
- (2) ... aur agar wah Islaam qubool karne se inkar kar den to phir unse jizyaa talab karna, agar wah jizyaa dene par raazi ho jayen to qubool kar lena aur jung se ruk jaana.
- (3) ... agar wah jizyaa dene se bhi inkar kar den to Allaah ta'aala se madad maang kar unse ladaai karna. aur jab tum qilaa band dushman ka muhaasaraa karo aur dushman chaahen ki tum unhen Allaah ta'aala aur uske Rasool ki amaan, tahaffuz aur zamaanat de do to aisa hargiz naa karna, balki apni aur apne saathiyon ki taraf se amaan aur tahaffuz dena, isliye ki agar tum apna yaa apne saathiyon ka zimmaa (zamaanat) tod do to yeh Allaah ta'aala aur uske Rasool ke zimme ko todne se kam tar hoga. aur jab tum qilaa mein band kisi dushman ka muhaasaraa karo aur wah chaahe ki tum use Allaah ke hukm

wa faisle par utaaro ya'ni unse sulah kar lo to aisa bhi naa karna, tumhen kya 'ilm ki tum unke baare mein Allaah ke faisle ko paa sakoge yaa nahin? "

Masaail

- Allaah ta'aala aur uske Rasool aur musalmanon ke zimme aur zamaanat mein farq hai.
- Ismein yeh hidaayat hai ki jab do khatarnaak sooraten darpesh hon to unmein se jo aasaan aur bahtar ho use ikhtiyaar kar lena chaahiye.
- Nabiye Akram ka farman

"ki Allaah ki raah mein uske naam se jihaad karo. "

Aap ka irshaad:

"jo kufr billaah ka murtakib ho, usse lado."

Aap ka irshaad:

"Allaah se madad talab kar aur kuffaar se qitaal kar."

- Allaah ta'aala aur ahle 'ilm ke hukm wa faisle mein farq hai.
- Isse Saabit hota hai ki ba-waqte zaroorat sahaabi bhi koi hukm yaa faisla kare to wah bhi nahin janta ki yeh hukm aur faisla Allaah ke hukm ke mutabiq hai yaa nahin?

Az raahe ghuroor wa takabbur Allaah ta'aala ki Qasam khane ka anjam

Jundub bin 'Abdullah Bajali raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki Rasoolullah ﷺ ne farmaya:

"ek aadami ne kaha: Allaah ki qasam! Allaah ta'aala fulaan aadami ki maghfirat nahin karega." Allaah ta'aala ne farmaya: "yeh kaun hota hai jo mujh par qasam uththataa hai ki mein fulaan ki maghfirat nahin karoonga. Maine uski maghfirat kar di aur tere (ya'ni qasam uthane waale ke) a'amaal zaaye kar diye hain."

Saheeh Muslim: Kitaabul birri was Silah, J. 8, S. 36, H: 2621 (137).

Aur Abu Hurairah raziyallaahu 'anhu ki Hadees mein hai:

"yeh kehne wala ek Aabid wa Zaahid shakhs tha. Abu Hurairah raziyallaahu 'anhu farmate hain ki usne sirf ek aisi baat kar di jisne uski dunya wa aakhirat ko tabaah karke rakh diya."

Isnaaduhu Hasan li-zatihi: sunan Abee Dawood, kitaab: awwal Kitaabul adab J. 5, S. 132, H: 4901. Wa Musnad Ahmad: 8292. Hasan al-Albaani fee at-Taaliqaat al-Hassaan: 8/221-222, Raqamaul Hadees: 5712.

Masaail

- Allaah ta'aala par qasam uthane se tahzeer wa takhweef hai.
- Dozakh insaan ke tasmay se bhi ziyadah qarib hai.
- Jannat bhi insaan ke aise hi qarib hai.
- Is Hadees mein Nabi ke darje zel farman ki tasdiq wa taaid hai:

"ki basaa auqaat insaan koi aisa kalima kah jata hai jis se uski dunya wa aakhirat barbaad ho jati hai."

 Ba'z auqaat insaan ki kisi aise sabab se bakhshish ho jati hai, jo uske haan intihai naapasandidaa hota hai.

Allaah ta'aala ko makhlooq ke saamne sifaarshi ke taur par pesh karna gustaakhi aur intihai himaaqat hai

Jubair bin Mut'am raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki ek Badwi Nabi ﷺ ko kehne laga:

(رَيَارَسُولَ اللهِ عَلَىٰ اللهِ اللهُ عَلَيْ الْأَنْفُسُ، وَجَاعَ الْعِيَالُ، وَهَلَكْتِ الْأَمُوالُ، وَهَلَكْتِ الْأَمُوالُ، فَاللهِ عَلَيْكَ، وَبِكَ عَلَى اللهِ ، فَقَالَ فَاسْتَسْقِ اللهَ لَنَا رَبَّكَ، فَإِنَّا نَسْتَشْفِعُ بِاللهِ عَلَيْكَ، وَبِكَ عَلَى اللهِ ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُ عَلَيْهُ اللهِ اللهُ الله

"Yaa Rasoolullah (ﷺ!) janen talf ho gayin, bachche bhooke mar gaye aur maal barbaad ho gaya, aap ﷺ humare liye apne rab se baarish ki du'aa farmaen. Hum Allaah ta'aala ko aap ke paas aur aap ko Allaah ta'aala ke Huzoor sifaarshi ke taur par pesh karte hain. aap ﷺ ne (iski baat sun kar) baar baar subhaanallaah, subhaanallaah padha, aap ﷺ ba-dastoor subhaanallaah padhte rahe, yahaan tak ki iska asar Sahaabaye kiraam raziyallaahu 'anhum ke chahron par zaahir huwa. Phir aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "tujh par afsos! kya tu janta hai ki Allaah kya hai? (ya'ni uska kya maqaam aur kya shaan hai?) Allaah ta'aala ki shaan isse Kahin buland tar hai. Use kisi ke saamne sifaarshi ke taur par pesh nahin kiya ja sakta."

Isnaaduhu Zaeef: sunan Abee Dawood, Kitaab: Awwal Kitaabus Sunnah, J. 5, S. 63, H: 4726.

Wajah zo'f: (1) sanad mein Muhammad bin Isahaaq mudallis 'an se riwaayat kar rahe hain. (2) Jubair bin Muhammad bin Jubair bin Mut-am majhool haal hain. 'allaamah Albaani ne isko zaeef kaha hai. Az-Za'eefaH: 6, Raqamaul Hadees: 2639.

Masaail

• Aap ine

"ya'ni hum Allaah ta'aala ko aap ﷺ ke paas sifaarshi ke taur par pesh karte hain "

Kehne waale Badwi par naagawaari aur inkar ka izhaar farmaya.

- Badwi ki baat se aap ka chahra mubaarak is qadr mutaghayyar huwa ki iske asraat Sahabah kiraam ke chahron par bhi zaahir huye.
- Nabiye Kareem 🏙 ne A'raabi ki baat ke doosre hisse

"Ya'ni hum aap uko Allaah ta'aala ke paas sifaarshi pesh karte hain"

Par nakir nahin farmai.

- Subhaanallaah ke mafhoom wa tafsir par Tambeeh hui hai.
- Yeh bhi Saabit huwa ki musalman (Sahaabaye kiraam raziyallaahu 'anhum) Rasoolullah ³⁶ ki khidmat mein haazir hokar aap ³⁶ se baarish ki du'aa karaya karte the.

Gulshane Tauhid ki hifaazat ke silsile mein nabiye Akram ne shirk ke tamaam zaraaye aur raaston ko mukammal taur par band kar diya

'Abdullah ban Shakhir raziyallaahu 'anhu ne kaha:

((انطَلَقُتُ فِي وَفُوبِ بَنِي عَامِرٍ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللهِ عَلَيْ فَقُلْنَا: أَنْتَ سَيِّلْنَا ، فَقَالَ: السَّيِّلُ اللهُ تَبَارَكَ وَتَعَالَى ، قُلْنَا: وَأَفْضَلْنَا فَضَلَا ، وَأَعْظَلْنَا فَضَلًا ، وَلَو السَّيْطَانَ) وَلَا يَسْتَجْرِيَتَكُمُ الشَّيْطَانَ))

"Mein bani Aamir ke ek wafd mein Rasoole Akram ki ki khidmat mein haazir huwa, humne kaha: "aap humare sardaar hain", aap ne farmaya: sardaar to sirf Allaah tabarak wa ta'aala hai". phir humne kaha "aap maqaam wa martabah mein hum sab se afzal aur bahut ziyadah ahsaan karne waale hain." Aap ne farmaya: "yeh, yaa is tarah ki (jaiz aur munaasib) baat kaha karo aur (khayaal rakhna ki) shaitaan tumhen Kahin phaans naa le."

Aur Anas raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki chand logon ne kaha:

((يَارَسُولَ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ ، يَا خَيْرَنَا وَابْنَ خَيْرِنَا وَسَيِّدَنَا وَابْنَ سَيِّدِنَا ، فَقَالَ: يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ قُولُوا بِقَوْلِكُمْ ، وَلَا يَسْتَهُوِيَتَّكُمُ الشَّيْطَانُ ، أَنَا هُحَبَّنُ أَيَّا هُحَبَّنُ

عَبْلُاللهِ وَرَسُولُهُ ، مَا أُحِبُّ أَنْ تَرُفَعُونِيْ فَوْقَ مَنْزِلَتِي الَّتِي أَنْزَلَنِي اللهُ عَزَّوجَل)

Isnaaduhu Saheeh: sunan Abee Dawood, kitaab: awwal Kitaabul adab, J. 5, S. 100, H: 4806. Wa sahhahul Albaani fee tahqeeqihi wa fil Mishkat: 4901. Aizan.

"ae Allaah ke Rasool! aur ae hum sab se bahtar aur humare bahtar ke bete! aur ae humare sardaar aur humare sardaar ke bete! aap ae ne farmaya: ae logo! tum wahi baaten karo jo tum karte ho, Kahin shaitaan tumhen bahka naa de. Mein Muhammad Allaah ka bandah aur uska Rasool hoon, mein nahin chaahta ki tum mujhe mere is martabe aur maqaam se badha do jo Allaah ne mujhe ataa kiya hai. "(is Hadees ko Imaam Nasaai ne achchi sanad se riwaayat kiya hai)"

Isnaaduhu Saheeh: musnad Ahmad: musnad Anas bin Maalik, J. 21, S. 216, H: 13596. Wa 'amalul yaum wal lailatu lin Nasaai: 248-249. sahhahul Albaani fee "at-Taaliqaatul Hassaan: 9/71/6240."

- Mubaalighah aamezi se logon ko daraanaa.
- Jis shakhs ko ((اَنْتُ سَيِّدِنَا)) aap humare sardaar hain kaha jae, use jawaab mein kya kahna chaahiye?

- Un logon ne agarcha baat Saheeh kahi thi, magar iske bawajood aap ﷺ ne farmaya: ((لَا يَسْتَهُوِيَنَّكُمْ الشَّيْطَانُ))
 "shaitaan Kahin tumhen phaans naa le."
- Nabiye Kareem ﷺ ke farman ((مَنْوِلَتِى فَوْقَ)) "ki mein nahin chaahta ki tum mujhe Allaah ta'aala ke diye huye maqaam wa martabah se badha do" ki wazahat hui.

Allaah ta'aala ki azmat aur Raf'ate raf'ate shaan ka bayaan

Irshaade ilaahi hai:

"aur unhone kamaa-haqqahoo Allaah ki qadr nahin ki, qiyaamat ke din saari zameen uski muththi mein hogi aur saare aasmaan uske daayen haath mein lipte honge. Allaah ta'aala un logon ke shirk se paak aur buland hai." (Surah az-Zumar:68)

'Abdullah bin Mas'ood raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki ek Yahoodi 'aalim Rasoolullah ﷺ ke paas aakar kehne laga:

(رَيَا هُكَتُّلُ! إِنَّ اللهَ يَجْعَلُ السَّبَوَاتِ عَلَى إِصْبَعِ وَالْأَرْضِيْنَ عَلَى إِصْبَعِ، وَاللَّرْضِيْنَ عَلَى إِصْبَعِ، وَالشَّجَرَ عَلَى إِصْبَعِ، وَالْبَاءَ عَلَى إِصْبَعِ، وَالْبَاءَ عَلَى إِصْبَعِ، وَالنَّرْى عَلَى إِصْبَعِ، وَسَائِرَ الْخَلْقِ وَالشَّجَرَ عَلَى إِصْبَعِ، وَسَائِرَ الْخَلْقِ عَلَى إِصْبَعِ، فَيَقُولُ: أَنَا الْمَلِكُ، ثُمَّ قَرَأً)) عَلَى إِصْبَعِ، فَيَقُولُ: أَنَا الْمَلِكُ، ثُمَّ قَرَأً))

"Ae Muhammad! (ﷺ) hum (apni kitaab mein yeh baat likhi hui) paate hain ki Allaah ta'aala qiyaamat ke din saare aasmaanon ko ek ungli par, tamaam zameenon ko ek ungli par, tamaam darakhton ko ek ungli par, paani ko ek ungli par, kichad ko ek

ungli par aur baaqi tamaam makhluqaat ko ek ungli par rakh kar farmaega: mein hi baadshah hoon. aap (iski baat sun kar bataur tasdiq) hans pade. Hatta ki aap ki daadhi numaayan ho gayin. phir aap ne yeh aayat tilaawat farmai: "aur unhone Allaah ta'aala ki kamaa-haqqahoo qadr nahin ki halanki qiyaamat ke din saari zameen uski muththi mein hogi aur saare aasmaan uske daayen haath mein lipte honge."

Saheeh al-Bukhari, Kitabut Tafsir, Sooratuz Zumar, J. 6, S. 126, H: 4811, 7414, 7415. wa Saheeh Muslim, kitaab: Sifatul Qiyaamah wal Jannah wan naar, J. 8, S. 125, H: 2786 (19-22).

Aur ek Hadees mein yeh alfaaz hain:

"Aur (Allaah ta'aala qiyaamat ko) tamaam pahaad aur darakhton ko ek ungli par rakhega, phir unko hilaa kar kahega mein hi baadshah hoon, mein hi Allaah hoon."

al-Masdarus Saabiq: Saheeh al-Muslim Raqamaul Hadees: 2786 (19).

Aur ek riwaayat mein yoon hai:

"Allaah ta'aala tamaam aasmaanon ko ek ungli par aur paani aur kichad ko ek ungli par aur baaqi tamaam makhluqaat ko ek ungli par rakhega."

Al-Masdarus saabig: Saheeh al-Bukhari Ragamaul Hadees: 7451.

aur ek jagah 'Abdullah bin Umar raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki Rasoolullah ﷺ ne farmaya:

((يَطُوِى اللهُ السَّمَوَاتِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، ثُمَّ يَأْخُنُهُنَّ بِيَهِ الْيُمْنَى، ثُمَّ يَظُوِى اللهُ السَّمَوَاتِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، ثُمَّ يَأْخُنُهُنَّ بِيهِ الْيُمْنَى، ثُمَّ يَظُوِى يَقُولُ: اَنَا الْبَلِكُ ، اَيْنَ الْجَبَّارُونَ ؟ اَيْنَ الْبُتَكَبِّرُونَ)) الْبُتَكَبِّرُونَ))

"Allaah ta'aala qiyaamat ke din aasmaanon ko lapet kar apne dast raast mein legaa aur farmaega" mein hi baadshahon (zameen mein) sarkashi aur takabbur karne waale (aaj) kahan hain?" phir Allaah ta'aala saaton zameenon ko lapet kar apne baayen haath mein lekar farmaega: mein hi baadshah hoon (zameen mein) sarkashi aur takabbur karne waale (aaj) kahan hain?"

Saheeh Muslim, kitaab Sifaatul Munaafiqeen wa Ahkaamihim, J. 8, S. 126, H: 2788 (24).

Tambeeh: ... sanad mein Umar bin Hamzah zaeef hain (taqreeb) aur wah "ba-Shimaalihi" ke zikr karne mein munfarid hain. lihaza yeh tukda munkar maana jaega baqiyaa matn "bi-shimaalihi" ke zikr ke baghair Saheeh hai. jaisa ki Imaam Baihaqi ne "al-Asmaa was Sifaat" raqam 706 aur Shayqh Albaani ne "as-Saheehah" raqam 3136 mein kaha hai.

Wazahat: ... Baihaqi ka qaul Muslim 1827 'an 'Abdullah bin amr raziyallaahu 'anhu marfooan se ta'alluq hai aur ismein "wa kulta yadaihi yamini" hai.

Aur 'Abdullah bin 'Abbaas raziyallaahu 'anhu ne kaha:

"Saaton aasmaan aur saaton zameenen Allaah Rahmaan ke haath mein yoon honge, jaise tumhare haath mein raai ka daanaa hota hai."

Isnaaduhu Hasan: Tafsir Ibn Jareer at-Tabaree, J. 5, S. 399, H: 5794.

Wazahat: ... sanad mein Mu'aaz bin Hishaam al-Dastwaai al-Basri al-Yameni "Sadooq" hain jo kabhi kabhaar wahem ka shikar ho jate the.

Aur Ibn Jareer rahimahullaah kahte hain ki mujhe Younus ne Hadees bayaan ki, wah kahte hain ki hamen Ibn Wuhaib ne khabar di, wah kahte hain Ibn Zaid ne kaha ki mujhe mere baap ne bayaan kiya ki mujhe Rasoolullah an farmaya:

"saaton aasmaan kursi ke bil-muqaabil yoon hain jaise saat dirham kisi dhaal mein daal diye jayen."

Isnaaduhu zaeef: tafsir Ibn Jareer at-Tabaree, J. 5, S. 399, H: 5794. Wajah zo'f: (1) Ibn Zaid yeh 'Abdur Rahmaan bin Zaid bin Aslam zaeef hain neez (2) inke waalid Siqah taabai hain magar wah Rasool se bina waaste ke riwaayat kar rahe hain. Lihaza yeh mursal bhi hai.

Aur Abu Zarr Ghiffaari raziyallaahu 'anhu kahte hain, Maine Rasoolullah ﷺ ko yeh farmate suna:

"Allaah ta'aala ki kursi uske 'Arsh ke muqaable mein yoon hai jaise lohe ka ek kadaa kisi wasi' wa areez maidaan mein fenk diya jae."

Isnaaduhu zaeef: al-Masdarus saabiq, wajah zo'f: (1) 'Abdur Rahmaan bin Zaid zaeef hain. (2) 'Abdur Rahmaan bin Zaid aur Abu Zarr ke darmiyaan inqitaa bhi hai, jaisa ki Ibn kasir ne bayaan kiya hai, "al-BidaayaH: 1/11.

Tambeeh: ... is riwaayat ki tamaam turuq mein zo'f maujood hai aur ek bhi Saheeh nahin hain, dekhen " as-Saheehah " 109.

'Abdullah bin Mas'ood raziyallaahu 'anhu se riwaayat hai ki pahle aur doosre aasmaan ke darmiyaan paanch sau saal ki musaafat hai. Isi tarah har aasmaan se agle aasmaan tak itna hi faasila hai. Aur saatwen aasmaan aur kursi ke darmiyaan aur kursi aur paani ke darmiyaan bhi paanch sau saal ki musaafat hai. Allaah ka 'Arsh paani ke oopar hai aur Allaah ta'aala 'Arsh ke oopar hai (yaad rakho!) tumhara koi 'amal us (Allaah) se poshidaa nahin."

Isnaaduhu Hasan, Mu'jamul Kabeer lit-Tabraani, J. 9, S. 202, H: 8987. wal Baihaqi fee " al-Asmaa was sifaat, raqam: 851 ". Waz-Zahabi fil 'Uloo: 15, wa qaal: "Isnaaduhu Saheeh" wa sahhahu Ibnul Qayyim fee "Ijtimaa' al-Jiyoosh al-Islaamiyyah, S. 254."

'Abbaas bin 'Abdul Muttalib raziyallaahu 'anhu se marwi hai ki Rasoolullah ﷺ ne farmaya:

((هَلْ تَلَاوُنَ كَمْ بَيْنَ السَّبَاءُ وَالْأَرْضِ ؟ قُلْنَا: اللهُ وَرَسُولُه أَعْلَمُ، قَالَ بَيْنَهُمْ المسِيْرَةُ خَمْسِ مِائَةِ سَمَاءٍ، وَمِنْ كُلِّ سَمَاءٍ إِلَى سَمَاءٍ مَسِيْرَةُ خَمْسِ مِائَةِ سَنَةٍ ، وَكِثْفُ كُلِّ سَنَةٍ مَسِيْرَةُ خَمْسِ مِائَةِ سَنَةٍ ، وَبَيْنَ السَّبَاءِ السَّبَاءِ السَّابِعَةِ وَالْعَرَشِ بَحُرٌ ، بَيْنَ أَسْفَلِهِ وَأَعْلَاهُ كَبَا بَيْنَ السَّبَاءِ السَّبَاءِ السَّابِعَةِ وَالْعَرَشِ بَحُرٌ ، بَيْنَ أَسْفَلِهِ وَأَعْلَاهُ كَبَا بَيْنَ السَّبَاءِ وَالْأَرْضِ، وَاللهُ تَعَالَى فَوقَ ذَلِكَ، وَلَيْسَ يَغْفَى عَلَيْهِ شَيْعُ مِنَ أَعْمَالِ بَيْنَ آلَهُ وَاللَّهُ مَا يَعْمَى عَلَيْهِ شَيْعُ مِنَ أَعْمَالِ بَيْنَ السَّبَاءِ وَالْكُرْضِ، وَاللهُ تَعَالَى فَوقَ ذَلِكَ، وَلَيْسَ يَغْفَى عَلَيْهِ شَيْعُ مِنَ أَعْمَالِ بَيْنَ السَّبَاءِ السَّابِ عَلَيْهِ مَنْ السَّبَاءِ وَالْكُرْضِ، وَاللهُ تَعَالَى فَوقَ ذَلِكَ، وَلَيْسَ يَغْفَى عَلَيْهِ شَيْعُ مِنَ أَعْمَالِ بَيْنَ السَّبَاءِ وَاللهُ وَاللهُ وَاللهُ وَاللهُ وَاللهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ مَا لَهُ مَا بَيْنَ السَّبَاءِ وَاللَّهُ مَنْ اللَّهُ مِنْ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ وَلَاكُ وَلَيْسَ يَغْفَى عَلَيْهِ شَيْعُ مِنَ أَعْمَالِ بَيْنَ السَّمَاءِ وَلَا لَكُولُ مَا مُولِ اللَّهُ مَا لَهُ وَلَاللَّهُ مَا لَكُولُولُ وَلَاكُ مُ وَلَيْسَ يَغْفَى عَلَيْهِ شَيْعُ مِنْ أَعْمَالِ بَيْنَ السَّبَاءِ وَلَاللَّاهُ وَلَاكُ مَا مُلْعِلُهُ مَا لَا سَلَيْنَ السَّفِلِهِ وَالْكُولُ مَا اللَّهُ السَّبَاءِ السَّالِ السَّعَامِ اللْعَلَامُ اللْعَالَةُ اللَّهُ اللْعَلَامُ اللْعُلَامُ اللَّهُ اللْعُلْمُ اللَّهُ اللْعُلُولُهُ اللَّهُ اللّهُ اللللّهُ اللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ الللّهُ اللللّهُ اللّهُ الللّهُ الللللّهُ اللّهُ الللللّهُ الللللّهُ الللللّهُ الللللّهُ الللللّهُ اللللللّهُ اللللللّهُ اللّهُ الللللللّهُ اللللللللّهُ الللللّهُ الللللّهُ اللللللللّهُ ال

"kya tum jante ho ki zameen aur aasmaan ke darmiyaan kitna faasila hai? humne kaha: Allaah aur uska Rasool hi bahtar jante hain. aap ane farmaya: "inke darmiyaan paanch sau saal ki musaafat hai aur har aasmaan se doosre aasmaan tak paanch sau saal ki musaafat hai aur har aasmaan ki motaai paanch sau saal ki musaafat ke baraabar hai, saatwen aasmaan aur 'Arshe ilaahi ke darmiyaan ek samandar hai. Iske neeche aur oopar waale hisson ke darmiyaan bhi itna hi faasila hai jitna zameen aur aasmaan ke darmiyaan hai aur Allaah ta'aala iske oopar hai. Bani Aadam ke a'amaal mein se koi 'amal usse poshidaa aur makhfi nahin."

Isnaaduhu Zaeef: Sunan Abee Dawood, kitaab: Kitaabus Sunnah, J. 5, S. 62, H: 4723, 4724, 4725. Wat Tirmizi fee Sunanihi, raqam: 3320. Wa Ibn Maajah: raqam: 193. Wa Ahmad 1770, 1771.

Wajah Zo'f: 'Abdullah bin 'Umairah al-Koofi aur Ahnaf ke darmiyaan inqitaa hai. Qaalal Bukhari fil Kabeer: 5/159. "is riwaayat ko Imaam Zahabi ne

Kitaabul 'Uloo: 1/501 Imaam Albaani ne az-Za'eefah: /3 Raqamaul Hadees: 1247 waghairah mein zaeef kaha hai. Jabki Shaikhul Islaam Ibn Taimiyah, alfataawa: 3/192 aur Ibn Qayyim ne tahzeeb as-sunan: 7/92 mein qawi qaraar diya hai.

- Quraane Kareem ki aayat ki tafsir hui.
- Is Hadees mein mazkoor aur is jaisi digar baaten nabiye Kareem ke zamaana tak Yahood mein maujood wa mahfooz thin, Chunanche unhone naa to in baaton ka inkar kiya aur naa koi taaweel ki.
- Rasoolullah ke saamne Yahoodi 'aalim ne jab in baaton ka zikr kiya to aap ne iski tasdiq farmai aur mazeed taaid ke liye Quraane Kareem bhi naazil huwa.
- Yahoodi aalam ki in 'azeem ilmi baaton par aap ak ka hansnaa. (khushi ki wajah se tha)
- Allaah ta'aala ke haathon ka isbaat aur yeh ki Allaah ta'aala ke daste raast mein aasmaan aur doosre haath mein zameenen hongi.
- Allaah ta'aala ke haath ke baayan hone ki saraahat hai.
- Allaah ta'aala ka us waqt bade bade sarkash aur mutakabbireen ko pukaarenge.
- Allaah ta'aala ke haath ke muqaable mein aasmaan wa zameen aise hain jaise kisi ke haath mein raai ka daanaa hota hai.

- Aasmaan ki nisbat Allaah ta'aala ki kursi badi hai.
- Kursi ki nisbat 'Arshe ilaahi bada hai.
- 'Arshe ilaahi, kursi aur paani alaahidah alaahidah chizen hain.
- Har do aasmaanon ka darmiyaani faasila paanch sau saal ka hai.
- Saatwen aasmaan aur kursi ke darmiyaani faasila ki wazahat hui.
- Kursi aur paani ke darmiyaan musaafat ka bayaan huwa.
- 'Arshe ilaahi paani ke oopar hai.
- Allaah ta'aala 'Arsh ke oopar hain.
- Zameen wa aasmaan ke darmiyaan musaafat ka bayaan huwa.
- Har aasmaan ki motaai paanch sau saal ki musaafat ke baraabar hai.
- Saaton aasmaanon ke oopar jo samandar hai, uske neeche aur oopar ke hisson ke darmiyaan bhi paanch sau saal ki musaafat hai.