

ARKAAN E ISLAM



Insaani zindagi ke mutaliq Deeni, Shari aur Fiqhi qawaaid

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ISLAM

Islam ka maana wa mafhoom

Islam ka lughwi maana hai bachne, mahfooz rahene, aman wa salamati paane aur faraham karne ke hain. Islam ka lughwi maana khud aman wa sukoon paana, dusre afraad ko aman wa salamati dena aur kisi cheez ki hifazat karna hai. Islam ka dusra mafhoom manana, taslim karna, jhukna aur khud supurdgi wa ita'at ikhtiyar karna hai. Tisra mafhoon sulah karna hai aur Chauta mafhoom bulandi ke hai.

Islam ka mauzu kya hai

Islam ka mauzu insan ke amaal wa af'aal hain.

Deen kise kahete hain

Deen ka maana hai nizam e zindagi, seerat, farma-bardari, bartau, sulook aur hisaab wa ehetesaab. Ek insaan ka dusre insaan ke saath bartau ho ya makhluq ke saath mamla, in sab baton ko deen kaha jayega.

Reference: Sahi Bukhari, Kitabul Tafseer, Hadees: 1623: "Deen khair aur shar ki jaza ka naam hai".

Mazhab kise kahete hain

Mazhab shari ibadat ahekamaat se mutalliq rahenumayi farham karta hai.

Deen ke kitne darje hain

Deen ke 3 darje hain: Sahi Muslim, Kitabul Imaan, Hadees: 8

1. Imaan
2. Islam
3. Ahsaan

Islam ki buniyad kin cheezon par hai

Islam ki buniyad 5 cheezon par hai:

1. Gawahi dena ke Allah Tala ke siwa koi mabood nahi, Huzoor Sallellaho Alaihi Wa Sallam Allah tala ke rasool hain.
2. Namaz qayam karna.
3. Zakat ada karna.
4. Hajj karna.
5. Ramazanul Mubarak ke roze rakhna.

Ahkaam e shariat kya hai

Islam ke woh ahkaam jo musalmano ke af'aal wa amaal se mutalliq hain jaise Farz, Wajib, Sunnat, Mustahab, Halaal, Haraam, Makrooh aur Mubah.

Farz kise kahete hain

Farz woh hukme shari hai jo Dalil e qati'e (Qurani hukum aur hadees mutawatir) se saabit ho, yaane aisi dalil jis mein shak shuba ki koi gunjaish na ho jaise namaz, roza, hajj aur zakat. Ye woh bunyadi arkaan hai jinka ada karna zaruri hai aur ada karne wala sawab ka mustahiq hota hai. Agar koi musalman inki farziat ka inkar kare toh woh daira e Islam se kharij hojata hai. Inko baghair uzr tark karne wala faasiq aur saza ka haqdaar hai.

Wajib kise kahete hain

Wajib woh hukme shari hai jo Dalil e zanni se saabit ho aur jise ada karne ka shariat ne laazmi mutualba kiya ho iske baja laane par sawab aur chodhne par saza milti hai, albatta farz ke inkar se kufr laazim aata hai aur wajib ke inkar se kufr laazim nahi aata.

Sunnat kise kahete hain

Sunnat Huzoor Sallellahu Alaihi Wa Sallam ka aisa tariqa e jaariya hai jo aap Sallellahu Alaihi Wa Sallam ke qaul ya fail se saabit ho jaise wuzu mein Bismillah padhna aur tamam aaza ko teen martaba dhona, iske karne par ajr aur na karne par malamat hai.

Sunnat ki kitni qism hain

Sunnat ki 2 aqsaam hai:

1. **Sunnat e Mo'akkada:** Woh amal hai jise Huzoor Sallellahu Alaihi Wa Sallam ne ek do martaba ke alawa humesha ba-taure ibadat apnaya ho aur iski aqamat takmile deen ki khaatir ho jaise Azaan, Iqamat, Namaz ba jamat waghaira sunnate Mo'akkada hain. Ye aisa amal hai jinko ada karne ki Nabi Kareem Sallellahu Alaihi Wa Sallam ne taakid farmayi hai. Iske ada karne par ajr milta hai aur baghair uzr chodhne ki aadat khabile malamat wa muzammat hai.
2. **Sunnat e Ghair Mo'akkada:** Isse muraad aise umoor jinki Huzoor Nabi Kareem Sallellahu Alaihi Wa Sallam ne pabandi na ki ho yaane kabhi kiya ho aur kabhi nahi kiya ho jaise Asr ke farz

se pahle chaar rakat, har hafte mein somwaar aur jumeraat ke roze waghair.

Mustahab kise kahete hain

Mustahab aisa fa'al hai jiske karne waale ko sawab hogा aur na karne waale ko gunah aur azaab nahi hogा. Wuzu ke baad 2 rakat nafl padhna mustahab hai.

Mubah kise kahete hain

Woh kaam jo shar'an halaal ho na haraam. Is fa'al ko apni marzi se karne ya na karne par azaab hai na sawab aur yehi mubah hai. Maslan laziz khana khana aur nafis kapde pahanana.

Haraam kise kahete hain

Haraam woh shai ya fa'al hai jisse laazmi taur par ruk jaane ka mutalba kiya jaye, ise aise samajhle ke jis tarah farz ka karna zaruri hai isi tarah haraam ka chodhna zaruri hai. Jaise murdaar, khoon, khinzir ka khana aur na-haq qatl, badhkaari, sood, sharab noshi, walidein ki na farmaani karna, ghibat karna aur jhoot bolna waghaira haraam hain, inse bachna zaruri hai kyunke inki hurmat dalile qati'e se saabit hai. Haraam ka chodhna laazmi hai aur iska murtakab saza ka mustahiq hai jabke iska inkar karne waala kaafir hojata hai aur haraam jaante huwe jo iska irtekaab kare woh faasiq wa faajir hai.

Makrooh kise kahete hai

Makrooh woh shai ya fa'al hai jiske tark karne ka mutalba hatmi aur laazmi taur par na kiya gaya ho. Makrooh ki 2 qisme hain:

1. **Makrooh e Tahrimi:** Woh fa'al hai jisse laazmi taur par ruk jaane ka mutualba ho aur woh mutualba dalile zanni se saabit ho (Ye wajib ke muqabil hai aur isko apnane se ibadat naaqis hojati hai). Maslan namaz witr ka chodhna, namaze witr wajib hai aur Huzoor Nabi Kareem Sallellahu Alaihi Wa Sallam ne apni zindagi mein isko kabhi tark na farmaya aur iske chodhne par wa'id sunayi hai.
2. **Makrooh e Tanzihi:** Woh fa'al hai jisko tark karne ke mutualbe mein shiddat na paayi jaaye maslan Muharramul Haraam ki sirf 10th taariq ka roza rakhna, Aurat ka bila ijazat e khawind ke nafl roze rakhna.

Ibadat ka maana kya hai

Iska maana aakhiri darje ki aajizi wa inkesaari hai.

Namaz kin logo par farz hai

Namaz har musalman, Aaqil, Baaligh aurat ya mard, ameer ho ya gharib, tandurust ho ya mariz, muqeem ho ya musafir, din mein 5 martabe farz hai.

Ghusal - Bathing

Sura Al-Ma'idah (Sura 5, Ayat 6): "Aur agar tum Haalath Janabat mein ho toh Naha kar khub paak hojao". Taharat Isse muraad Najasat (gandagi wa Na-paaki) se paak hona, Zaheri ho ya baatini.

Taharat ki 2 qism hai

1. Taharat Zaheri.
2. Taharat Baatini.

Taharat Zaheri

Iske 2 qism hai.

1. Taharat Sughra (Wuzu).
2. Taharat Kubra (Ghusal).

Ghusal

Shari'at ki rooh se Ghusal se muraad "Paak paani ka tamam badan par khas tariqe se bahana hai". Iske 3 qism hai:

1. Ghusal Farz.
2. Ghusal Masnoon.
3. Ghusal Mustahab.

Ghusal Farz

In suraton mein Ghusal farz hojata hai:

1. Junbi ke liye.
2. Aurat ka haiz wa nifaas se farigh hone ke baad.
3. Shahawat ke saat Mani ka nikalna.

Ghusal Masnoon

In umoor ki adaigi ke liye Ghusal karna sunnat hai: Juma ki namaz ke liye (Sahi Bukhari, Kitabul Juma, Hadees: 840).

1. Eidein ki namaz ke liye (Ibn Abi Shaiba, Al Musannaf, Hadees: 5771).

2. Hajj ya Umra ka ehraam bandhne ke liye (Jamia Tirmizi, Hadees: 830).
3. Hajj karne walo ke liye maidan e arfaat mein zaval ke baad (Ibn Abi Shaiba, Al Musannaf, Hadees: 68).

Ghusal Mustahab

In umoor ki adaigi ke liye Ghusal karna mustahab hai:

1. Jo Aadmi paakizgi ki haalath mein musalman huwa ho.
2. Jo baccha umr ke etebaar se baaligh huwa ho.
3. Jo shaksh junoon ke kaifiyat/marz se sahet yaab huwa ho.
4. Nashtar lagwane yaane jism se ganda khoon nikalne ke baad.
5. Mayyat ko ghusal dene ke baad.
6. Shabe baraat mein ibadat ke liye.
7. Lailatul qadr mein ba-taur ibadat ke liye.
8. Makkah mukarma mein dakhil hone ke liye.
9. Madina tayibba mein dakhil hone ke liye.
10. Qurbani ke din muzdalifa mein thaherne ke liye.
11. Tawaf ziyrat ke liye.
12. Suraj ghrahan ki namaz ke liye.
13. Namaz e Isteqa ke liye.
14. Khauf ke waqt.
15. Din mein saqt andhere ke waqt aur Tez aandhi ke waqt.

Ghusal Ke Faraiz (Obligatory Acts)

3 farz hai:

1. Kulli karna (Is tarah khulli kara jaaye ke daanthon mein koi cheez atki na rahe aur gharara bhi karle agar roza na ho toh).
2. Naak mein paani daalna (Naak mein narm haddi tak paani pounchana zaruri hai aur ghalazat bhi saaf kar lena chahiye).
3. Pure badan par paani bahana (pure badan par kam az kam ek martaba paani is tarah bahana chahiye ke badan ka koi hissa baal barabar bhi sukha na rahe).

Note: Badan par agar najasat lagi huwi ho toh ise pahele saaf karle ye sunnat hai.

Ghusal (Bathing) kin halaath mein Farz hota

Ghusal ke Farz hone ki suratein:

1. Shahawat ke saath mani ka nikalna (Release of sperm with pleasure).
2. Sote huwe mani ka shahawat ke saath nikal jana (Wet dream with semen discharge).
3. Jima/Humbistari ke baad (Sexual Intercourse).
4. Aurat ka Haiz wa Nifaas se faarigh hone ke baad (Monthly period for women).
5. Bacche ke paidaish ke baad aurat ko jo khoon nikalta hai (The release of blood after a woman gives birth).

Ghusal Ka masnoon aur mustahab tariqa kya hai

Sahi Muslim, Kitab ul Haiz, Hadees: 316.

1. Niyyat kare.
2. Bismillah se ibteda kare.

3. Dono haatho ko kalyion tak dhoye.
4. Agar badan par najasat lagi huwi ho toh use dhole.
5. Istenja kare kha najasat lagi ho ya na ho.
6. Fir Wuzu kare jis tarah namaz ke liye kiya jata hai.
7. Teen baar saare jism par paani daale.
8. Paani bahane ki ibteda sir se kare.
9. Iske baad daaye kandhe (right shoulder) ki taraf se paani bahaye.
10. Iske baad baaye kandhe (left shoulder) ki taraf se paani bahaye.

Ghusal Ki Sunnatein

1. Dono haathon ko acche se dhole aur istenja karle phir agar koi najasat jism par lagi hogi toh use bhi acche se dhole.
2. Ek baar pura wuzu karle, pairo ko bhi dhole.
3. Chahere ko dhote waqt ghusal ki niyyat karle.
4. Pairo ko bhi acche se dhole.
5. Pure jism par 3 baar paani bahale. Pahele sir par 3 baar paani dale, phir daaye kandhe par aur phir baaye kandhe par. Paani bahate waqt jism ko male, jism ka koi bhi hissa sukha nahi rahena chahiye.
6. Agar ghusal ke dauran wuzu tooth jaye toh ghusal ke baad wuzu karle.

Wuzu - Ablution

Sura Al-Ma'idah (5, Ayat 6): "Aye Imaan waalo, Jab tumhara Namaz ke liye khade hone ka irada ho toh Wuzu ke liye apne chahero ko aur apne

haathon ko kohniyon samet dholo aur apne siron ka masa karo aur apne pa'on bhi takhno samet dholo".

Wuzu karne ka Tariqa (Method of Ablution)

Wuzu karne se pahele dekhlo ki paani saaf ho, usme koi badhbhu na aarahi ho aur uska maza na badla ho. Wuzu shuru karne se pahele ye padhlo: "Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim" (Allah tala ke naam se shuru jo nihayat meharban bahut rahem farmane waala hai.

1. Dono haathon ko kalai samet 3 baar dhole, haath dhote waqt ungliyon ko dono haathon ke darmiyan ghumaye khilaal kare.
2. Miswaq karle aur 3 baar mooh mein paani daale aur acche se kulli kare aur ek baar gharara karle agar roza na ho toh.
3. Naak mein paani daale 3 baar aur baaye haath ki choti ungli se naak saaf karle.
4. Chahere ko 3 baar dhoye, shuru peshani se thuddi tak aur fir dono kaano tak.
5. Sidha haath kohni samet 3 baar dhoye, koi bhi hissa sukha na rahe.
6. Baaya haath (left) kohni samet 3 baar dhoye.
7. Sir ka masah kare, dono haathon ki shahadat ki ungliyon ko dono kaano mein daale acchi tarah kaano ke ander phere fir kaano ke piche bhi anghothe phere. Aur dono haathon ke hatheliyon se garden ka masah kare.
8. Dono pairon ko takhno samet 3 baar dhoye, acchi tarah paani ko pairo ki ungliyon ke beech bahaye.
9. Koi bhi hissa sukha na rahene paaye warna wuzu nahi hoga.

Wuzu ke Fara'iz (Obligatory Acts)

Wuzu ke 4 faraiz hai: (Sahi Muslim Kitabut Taharat, Hadees: 246)

1. Chahere ka dhona: Peshani ke sateh ke shuru hone ki jagah se lekar thuddi ke niche tak aur woh tamam hissa jo dono kaano ki loh ke darmiyan hai.
2. Dono haathon ka kohniyon tak dhona.
3. Chautai (1/4th) sir ka masah karna.
4. Pa'on ka thakhno samet dhona.

Wuzu ki Sunnatein

1. Wuzu ki Niyyat (Intention).
2. Bismillah padhkar shuru karna.
3. Dono haathon ko kalai (Wrist) tak 3 baar dhona.
4. Pahele daaye aur fir baaye haath dhona, daanto mein miswak karna.
5. Daaye haath se paani lekar 3 baar kulli karna (Rozedaar na ho toh gharara bhi kare).
6. Daaye haath se 3 baar naak mein paani chadhana.
7. Baaye haath se naak saaf karna.
8. Dadhi ka khilal karna yaane ungliyon ko gale ki taraf se dadhi mein dalkar aise pherna jaise kangha karte hain.
9. Haath aur pa'on ki ungliyon ka khilal karna.
10. Wuzu mein dhulne waale har hisse ko 3 baar dhona.
11. Pure sir ka masah karna.
12. Kaano ka masah karna.

13. Tartib se wuzu karna.
14. Dadhi ke jo baal mooh ke daire se bahar hain inka masah karna.
15. Wuzu mein dhulne waale hisson ko pe-dar-pe dhona yaane ek hisse ke sukhne se pahele dusre ko dhona.

Wuzu ke Makruhaat

1. Kulli (Gargle) ke liye baaye haath se mooh mein paani dalna.
2. Uzr ke baghair ek haath se chahera dhona.
3. Chahera dhote waqt zor se chahere pe chinte marna.
4. Wuzu karte waqt zarurat se kam paani istemal karna.
5. Wuzu karte waqt zarurat se zyada paani istemal karna.
6. Wuzu karte huwe duniyawi guftagu karna.
7. Gale ka masa karna.
8. Na paak jagah par wuzu ka pani girana.
9. Wuzu ke pani ke khatre wuzu ke bartan mein tapkana.
10. Kisi sunnat ko tark karna

Wuzu todne waali cheezein (The acts or circumstances which make Wuzu void)

1. Pakhana ya peshab ki jagah se kisi cheez ka nikalna.
2. Jism ke ander kisi jagah se khoon ya peep ka nikal kar makhruj se paak jagah par pounchna.
3. Kisi shaksh ka teka laga kar sona ke iske hathane se woh gir jaaye aur kuhle zamin se hat jaaye toh wuzu tooth jayega.
4. Mooh bhar ke khai (vomiting) aaye.

5. Baaligh ka namaz e janaza ke alawa namaz ke ander qaiqahe lagana.
6. Mubashat e fahash.
7. Junoon taari hona. Be-hoshi.
8. Maazor ka wuzu jis namaz ke liye kiya gaya tha iska waqt nikal jaane se tooth jata hai.

Wuzu kin cheezon se nahi toot ta (The acts or circumstances which doesn't make Wuzu void)

1. Khoon ka zahir hona jo apni jagha se baha na ho.
2. Khoon bahe baghair ghost ka girjana.
3. Kide (Insects) ka zakam se ya kaan se ya naak se nikalna.
4. Khai (Vomiting) jo mooh bharkar na aaye.
5. Aazu tanasul ko chuna.
6. Aurat ko chuna.
7. Balgham ki Khai agar se Balgham zyada ho.
8. Namaz padhne waale ka sojana agar che woh ruku ya sajde ki haalath mein ho lekin agar gir gaya toh wuzu toot jata.
9. Agar kisi ko chitta lete huwe halki se neend (Sleep) aajaye aur wo ird gird ke logon ki batein sunraha hoto Wuzu nahi tutega
10. Namaz mein muskurahat ya tabassum se wuzu nahi toot ta.

Tayammum (Dry Ablution)

Tayammum ka maana hai chahera aur kohniyon samet baazu'on par paak saaf mithi ke saath haath pherna hai. Iska matlab ye hai ke paak mithi par haath rakha jaaye aur fir is haath ko chahera aur haathon par

pher liya jaaye. Tayammum ka hukm us waqt hai jab namaz aur digar umoor ki baja aawari ke liye paani dastiyaab na ho.

Sura Al-Ma'idah (5, Ayat 6): "Aur agar tum bimaar ho ya safar mein ho ya tum mein se koi rafa haajat se faarigh hokar aaya ho ya tum ne aurton se qurbat ki ho fir tum paani na pao toh paak mithi se tayammum karliya karo".

Tayammum ki jayez hone ki haalatein

1. Paani dastiyab na ho charon taraf ek ek mile.
2. Paani dastiyab ho lekin paani par qudrath na ho.
3. Paani dastiyab ho aur paani par qudrath bhi ho lekin paani qaabil e istemal na ho.
4. Paani dastiyab ho, paani par qudrath bhi ho, paani qaabil e istemal bhi ho lekin paani thoda ho.

Tayammum ke Fara'iz (Obligatory Acts)

Tayammum ke 3 faraiz hain:

1. Niyyat karna: Mein paaki haasil karne ki niyyat se tayammum karta ho, ye lafz zaban se kahene ki zarurat nahi dil mein irada hi kaafi hai.
2. Pure chahere par is tarah haath pherna koi hissa bhi baqi na rahe.
3. Dono haathon par kohniyon tak haath pherna ke koi hissa baqi na rahe.

Note: Tayammum mein niyyat shart hai. Iski wajah ye hai ke wuzu paani se kiya jaata hai, paani apni khalqat ke etebaar se paak karne

waala hai isiliye niyyat ki zarurat nahi jabke mitthi bazaar e khud paak
karne waali nahi hai lehaza jab isse taharat haasil karna ho toh niyyat
karna zaruri hai kyunke ye taharate hukmi hai.

Tayammum ka masnoon tariqa

Dono haathon ki ungliyan kushada karke zameen par ya kisi aisi cheez
par maare jo zameen ki qism ho phir isse haath hathale aur zyada gardh
lag jaye toh jhadle. Isse saare chahere ka masah kare fir isi tarah dusri
dafa bhi haath zameen par maar kar dono haathon ka nakhono se
kohniyon tak masah kare.

Jin cheezon se wuzu toot ta ya Ghusal wajib hota hai inse hi
Tayammum bhi toot jayega. Jab bhi paani mil jaye aur istemal karna
mumkin ho Tayammum khatam hojayega.

Tayammum ki Sunnatein

1. Bismillah padhna.
2. Haathon (Hands) ko zamin (Earth) par marna.
3. Ungliya (Fingers) khuli huwi rakhna.
4. Zyada mithi (Sand) lagjane par haathon (Hands) ko jhadna iss
tarah ke ek haath (Hand) ke anghothe (Thumb) ki jad ko duse
haath (Hand) ke anghothe (Thumb) ki jad par marna
5. Dadhi (Beard) aur Ungliyon (Fingers) ka khilal karna.

Azaan - Call to Prayer **(Azaan and Iqamat: Islamic Call to ritual Prayer)**

Azaan ka maana pukar ke hai, namaz ki adayegi ke liye logo ko pukarna
hai.

Azaan ke kalmaat aur inki adayegi ka tariqa

Tariqa ye hai ke Mu'azzan masjid mein unchi jagah qibla rukh khade hokar kaano (ears) mein ungliyan daal kar ya kaano par haath rakh kar "Allahu Akbar Allahu Akbar" kahe. Fir zara thaher kar "Allahu Akbar Allahu Akbar" kahe. Fir 2 dafa "Ashhadu Allah Ilaha Illallah" kahe fir 2 dafa "Ashhadu Anna Mohammadar Rasool Allah" kahe. Fir daaye taraf chahera pher kar 2 baar "Hayya Alas Salah" kahe. Fir baaye taraf chahera kare 2 baar "Hayya Alal Falah" kahe. Fir qibla rukh chahera karle aur "Allah Akbar Allahu Akbar" kahe. Fir ek baar "La Ilaha Illallah" kahe.

Fajar ki Azaan mein "Hayya Alal Falah" ke baad 2 baar "Assalaatu Khairum Minan Naum" kahe.

Azaan aur Aqamat ke kalmaat mein faraq

Aqamat mein "Hayya Alal Falah" ke baad 2 baar "Qad Qamatis Salah" kahe fir baqiya azaan hi ki tarah. Aqamat ke kalmaat jaldi ada kare, Kaano mein Na haath rakhe Na ungliyan. Fajar ki namaz ki aqamat mein "Assalatu Khairum Minan Naum" ko na kahe. Jab aqamat mein "Hayyi Alas Salah" kahe tab hi khade ho isse pahele khade hona khilafe sunnat hai.

Azaan ka jawab kaise dena

Mard aur aurat jo koi bhi azaan ko sune uska jawab dene ka hukm hai, jawab mein jis tarah Muazzan kahe usi tarah aap bhi kahe lekin jab muazzan "Hayya Alas Salah aur Hayya Alal Falah" kahe toh aapko ye kahena hai " La Haula Wala Quwwata Illa Billah". Aur isi tarah jab Fajar

ki azaan mein muazzan ye kahe "Assalaatu Khairum Minan Naum" toh aapko ye kahena hai "Qad Sadaqta Wa Bararta". Fir azaan sunne ke baad pahele durood padhe aur fir dua padhe.

Azaan aur Aqamat ke dauran Huzoor sallallahu alaihi wasallam ka naam aaye jab aap apne haath ke dono anghuthe (Thumb) ko chum sakte hai, iska reference ye hai: Imam Sakhawi RaziAllahu Tala Anhu, Al Maqasid Al Hasanah 1:384,raqam:1021.

Baccho (New born baby) ki paidaish par ye amal kare

Bacche ki paidaish par daaye (right) kaan mein Azaan kahe aur baaye (Left) kaan mein Aqamat kahe.

Namaz - Prayer

Namaz / Salaat: Beshak namaz momino par muqarrar waqt ke hisab se hai. Har din mein 5 namaz hoti hai, Fajar, Zohar, Asr, Maghrib aur Isha.

1. Surah Baqara - 2, Ayat: 43

Translation: Aur Namaz khayam rakho aur zakat diya karo aur Ruku karne walon ke saath (milkar) ruku kiya karo.

2. Surah Baqara - 2, Ayat: 153

Translation: Aye Iman walo! sabar karo aur Namaz ke zariye (Mujhse) madad chaha karo, yaqinan Allah sabar karne walon ke saath (hota) hai.

3. Surah Rum - 30, Ayat: 31

Translation: Aur Namaz qayam karo aur Mushrikon mein se mat hojao.

4. Sahi Ibne Hibbaan, 4:323, Raqam: 1463

Translation: Jis ne (Jaan booj) kar Namaz tark ki uss ne (Goya) kufr kiya.

Namaz ke mamnu awqaat

3 awqaat mein har qism ki namaz mamnu hai kha farz ho ya nafl, ada namaz ho ya qaza namaz. In 3 awqaat mein padhi gayi nafl namaz karahate tamerimi ke saath ada hojayegi lekin farz ya wajib namaz padhi toh isko fir ek baar woh namaz padhna hoga.

Shara’it e Namaz

Namaz ke 6 shara’it hai (Namaz shuru karne se pahle in sharto ka hona zaruri hai warna namaz nahi hogi).

1. Taharat yaane namazi ka badan aur kapde paak ho.
2. Namaz ki jagah paak ho.
3. Satre aurat yaane badan ka woh hissa jiska chupana farz hai woh chupa huwa ho. Mard ke liye satar Naaf se lekar ghatno tak hai, aur Aurat ke liye haathon, Paaon aur Chahere ke alawa sara badan satar hai.
4. Isteqbal e qibla yaane chahera aur sina qible ki taraf ho.
5. Namaz ka waqt hona.
6. Niyyat karna. Dil ke pakke irade ka naam Niyyat hai, agar che zaban se kahena mustahab hai.

Fara’iz e Namaz

Namaz ke 7 faraiz hai (In farzon mein se ek bhi rahe jaye toh namaz nahi hoti).

1. Takbir e Tahrime yaane Allahu Akbar kahena.

2. Qiyam yaane sidha khade hokar namaz padhna. Farz, Witr, Wajib aur Sunnat namaz mein qiyam farz hai. Nafl namaz mein qiyam farz nahi.
3. Qiraat yaane quran ki tilawat karna. Farz ki paheli 2 rakaton mein aur Sunnat wa Witr wa Nafl ki har rakat mein farz hai, jabke jamaat ke saath muqtadi kisi namaz mein qiraat nahi karega.
4. Ruku karna.
5. Sajda karna.
6. Qaida e akhira yaane namaz puri karke aakhir mein baithna.
7. Khuruj Bi Sunyahi yaane dono taraf salaam pherna.

Wajibaat e Namaz

Namaz ke 14 wajibaat hai (Namaz ke wajibaat mein se agar koi wajib bhul se rahe jaye toh Sajda Sahu karne se namaz durust hojayegi. Sajda sahu Na karne aur qasdan tark karne se namaz ka lautana wajib hai).

1. Farz namaz ki paheli 2 rakaton mein Qiraat karna (Tanha namaz padhne wale bhi padhe aur agar jamat ke saat padhre toh sirf Imam padhenge).
2. Farz namaz ki 3rd aur 4th rakat ke alawa tamam namazo ki har rakat mein Surah Fatiha padhna.
3. Farz namazo ki paheli 2 rakaton mein aur Wajib, Sunnat aur Nafl namazo ki tamam rakaton mein Surah Fatiha ke baad koi surat ya badi ayat ya 3 choti ayat padhna.
4. Surah Fatiha ko koi aur surat se pahele padhna.
5. Qiraat, Ruku, Sajdo aur rakaton mein Tartib qayam karna.

6. Qauma karna yaane ruku se uthkar sidha khada hona.
7. Jalsa yaane dono sajdo ke darmiyan sidha baith jana.
8. Taadil arkan yaane Ruku, Sajda waghaira ko itmenaan se acchi tarah ada karna.
9. Qaida e Oola yaane teen chaar rakat wali namaz mein 2 rakaton ke baad tashhadud ke barabar baithna.
10. Dono qaido mein tashhadud padhna.
11. Imam ka namaz fajar, maghrib, Isha, Eidein, tarawi aur ramazan ul mubarak ke witro mein buland awaz se qiraat karna aur Zohar wa Asr ki namaz mein ahesta padhna.
12. Assalmu Alaikum Wa Rahmatullahi Wa Barakatahu ke saath namaz khatam karna.
13. Namaz witr mein qunoot ke liye takbeer kahena aur dua e qunoot padhna.
14. Eidein ki namazo mein zayed takbirein kahena.

Namaz ki Sunnatein

Namaz ki 21 sunnatein hai (In Sunnaton mein se agar koi sunnat sahu'an rahe jaye ya qasdan tark ki jaye toh namaz nahi toot ti aur Na hi sajda sahu wajib hota hai lekin qasdan chodne wala gunahgar hota hai).

Jo cheezein namaz mein Huzoor sallallahu alaihi wasallam se sabit hai lekin inki taakid farz ya wajib ke barabar nahi Sunan kahelati hain.

1. Takbeer Tahrima kahene se pahele dono haath kaano tak uthana.

2. Dono haathon ki ungliyon ko Maamul ke mutabiq khuli aur qibla rukh rakhna.
3. Takbeer kahete waqt sir ko na jhukana.
4. Imam ka Takbeer Tahrима aur ek rukn se dusre rukn mein jaane ki tamam takberein buland awaz se kahena.
5. Sidhe haath ko baaye haath par naaf ke niche baandh na.
6. Sana padhna.
7. Tauz yaane Aauz Billahi Minash Shaitanir Rajim padhna.
8. Tasmiya yaane Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim padhna.
9. Farz namaz ki tisri aur chauti rakat mein sirf Surah Fatiha padhna.
10. Aameen kahena.
11. Sana, Tauz, Tasmiya aur aameen ka ahesta padhna.
12. Sunnat ke mutabiq qiraat karna yaane namaz mein jis qadar Quran majeed padhna sunnat hai itna padhna.
13. Ruku aur Sajde mein 3-3 baar tasbee padhna.
14. Ruku mein sir aur peeth ko ek sidh mein barabar rakhna aur dono haatho ki ungliyon se ghutno ko pakad lena.
15. Qauma mein Imam ka tasbee Yaane "Sami Allahu Liman Hamida" aur muqtadi ka "Rabbana Lakal Hamd" kahena aur munfarad ka tasmee aur tahmid dono kahena.
16. Sajdo mein jaate waqt pahele dono ghutne, fir dono haath, fir Naak, fir peshani rakhna aur uthte waqt pahele peshani, fir naak, fir haath aur iske baad ghutna uthana.

17. Jalsa aur Qaida mein baaya paaon bicha kar ispar baithna aur sidha paaon ko is tarah khada rakhna ke iske ungliyon ke sir qibla rukh ho aur dono haath raano par rakhna.
18. Tashhadud mein "Ashhadu Allah Ilaha" par shadat ki ungli se ishara karna aur "Ilallah" par ungli gira dena.
19. Qaid e Aakhira mein tashhadud ke baad durood e Ibrahim padhna.
20. Durood e Ibrahim ke baad Dua padhna.
21. Pahele daaye taraf fir baaye taraf Salaam pherna.

Namaz ke makrohaat e tahrimi

Jis namaz mein koi makrooh tahrimi fail waaqe hojaye toh is ka dubara padhna wajib hai.

1. Har aisa kaam jo namaz mein Allah ki taraf se tawajje hathade makrooh hai.
2. Daadhi, badan ya kapdo se khelna.
3. Aasmaan ki taraf dekhna.
4. Kamar ya khule waghaira par haath rakhna.
5. Idhar udhar chahera pher kar dekhna.
6. Kapda sametna, maslan sajde mein jaate waaqt aage piche se utha lena, chahe gard se bachne ke liye hi ho.
7. Kapda sir ya kandhe par is tarah daalna ke dono kinare latakte ho.
8. Aastin aadhi kalayi se zyada chadi huwi rakhna.
9. Ungliyan chatakna.
10. Ek haath ki ungliyan dusre haath mein daalna.

11. Pakhana, peshaab ya hawa ke ghalbe ke waqt namaz ada karna.
12. Qaida ya sajdo ke darmiyaan jalse mein ghutno ko sine se lagana.
13. Bila wajah khankhaarna.
14. Naak ya mooh ko chuna.
15. Jis kapde par jaandaar ki tasweer ho isko pahen kar namaz padhna.
16. Namazi ke saamne ya sir par tasweer ka hona.
17. Kisi ke mooh ke saamne namaz padhna.
18. Pagdi ya amama is tarah baandhna ke darmiyaan se sir nangha ho.
19. Kisi wajib ko tark karna maslan ruku mein kamar sidhi na karna, qauma ya jalsa mein sidhe hone se pahele sajde ko chale jana.
20. Qiyam ke alawa aur kisi jagah par quran majeed padhna.
21. Ruku mein qiraat khatam karna.
22. Sirf shalwar ya chaadar baandhkar namaz padhna.
23. Imam se pahele ruku wa sajood mein jana ya uthna.
24. Chalte huwe takbeer e tahrima kahena.
25. Imam ko kisi aane waale ki khatir namaz ko bila wajah lamba karna.
26. Qabar ke saamne namaz padhna ke darmiyan mein koi cheez bataur sutra hayel na ho.
27. Ghazab ki huwi zameen, makaan, khet mein namaz padhna.
28. Ulta kapda pahen ya odhkar namaz padhna.

29. Shirt ke button kholkar namaz padhna.

Mufsadaat Namaz

Baaz amal ki wajah se namaz toot jaati hai aur ise lautana zaruri hojata hai inhe mufsadaat namaz kahete hain. Namaz ko faasid karne waale aamaal ye hain:

1. Namaz mein baat cheet karna, chahe bhool kar ho ya iradatan.
2. Salaam karna.
3. Salaam ka jawab dena.
4. Dard aur musibat ki wajah se aao pukaar karna ya uff kahena.
5. Cheenk aane par Alhumdulillah kahena.
6. Kisi ki cheenk par Yar HamukAllah ya kisi ke jawab mein Yahdi kumullahu kahena.
7. Buri khabar sunkar Inna Lillahi Wa Inna Ilaihi Raajion padhna.
8. Acchi khabar sunkar Alhumdulillah kahena.
9. Dekh kar Quran majeed padhna.
10. Khana pina.
11. Aisa kaam karna ke dekhne waala ye gumaan kare ke woh namaz mein nahi hai.
12. Namazi ka apne imam ke siwa kisi aur ko luqma dena.
13. Khaikhai ke saath hasna.
14. Imam ka khuruj e salaat shaksh se luqma lena.
15. Qiraat ya tasbihaat wa azkaare namaz mein sakht ghalti karna.
16. Bila uzr sine ko qible se pherna.

17. Namaz mukammal hone se pahele qasdan salaam pherna. Agar bhul kar phere toh namaz nahi tootegi lekin Sajda sahu laazim hogा.
18. Dauraan e namaz wuzu toot jana.

Musafir

Shari etebaar se musafir woh shaksh hai jo kam az kam 54 miles ya 86 Km musafat ke irade se apne ilaqe se baher safar par rawana ho chuka ho. Ispar wajib hai ke faqat Farz namaz mein qasar kare yaane 4 rakat waali namaz mein 2 rakat padhe.

Qasar namaz kitne din ke qiyam ke dauraan padhni chahiye

Imam Hanafi ke nazdiq qasar 15 din tak hai, agar koi shaksh isse zyada din qiyam ka irada karle toh isko puri namaz padhni hogi. Jabke Imam Shafai, Imam Maalik aur Imaam Ahmed bin Hanbal RaziAllahu Tala Anhum ke nazdik muddat qasar 4 din tak hai. Agar koi shaksh 4 din se zyada qiyam ka irada kare toh isko puri namaz padhni hogi.

Qasar Namaz

Safar mein 4 rakat Farz waali namazein (Zohar, Asr aur Isha) ko nifs (aadhi) karke padhna qasar kahelata hai. Witr aur sunnaton mein qasar nahi.

Musafir Imam ke piche muqami kis tarah namaz padhein

Muqeem ko chahiye ke musafir ke piche 2 rakat namaz ada kare aur jab Imam salaam pherde toh muqeem khade hojaye aur apni baaqi 2 rakatein padhlein. In 2 rakaton mein qiraat bilkul na karein balke itni der chup khada rahe jitni der surah fatiha padhi jaati hai. Iski wajah ye hai ke woh Imam hi ki iqteda mein hota hai.

Musafir, muqami Imam ke piche konsi namaz padhe

Musafir jab muqeem ke piche namaz padhega toh qasar nahi karega balke puri namaz padhega kha ek ya isse kam rakat paaye lekin namaz ka waqt nikal jaane ke baad kisi musafir ka muqeem ke piche namaz padhna jayez nahi kyunke waqt namaz khatam hone ke baad iska farz 2 ki bajaye 4 rakat na hogा balke iske zimme mustaqil 2 rakat farz aayed hote hain.

Kisi musafir ki dauran e safar agar koi namazein qaza hojayein toh ghar pounch kar 4 rakat wali qaza farz namaz ko 2 rakat ada karega. Sunnato mein qasar nahi balke puri padhi jayegi.

Juma Namaz

Juma ke maane “Jama hona” kyunke musalman is din masjid mein jama hote aur ummat e muslima ke ijtemaat hote hain, isliye is din ko juma kahete hai. 6 din mein Allah tala ne zameen wo aasmaan aur tamam makhluq ko paida farmaya. Juma ke din makhluqaat ki taqlīq

mukammal huwi yaani saari makhluq is din jama hogayi, isliye is din ko juma kahete hai. Is din yaane Juma ke din Hazrath Aadam Alaihi Salaam paida kiye gaye yaane unko is din jama kiya gaya.

Shara'it e Juma

Juma ki namaz ke liye chand sharait hai, agar ek shart bhi mafqud huwi toh juma na hoga, jis jagah koi shart mafqud ho waha zohar ki namaz padhi jayegi, woh shartein ye hain:

1. Shaher ya shaher ke qayam muqam woh gaon ho jo apne ilaqe mein markazi haisiyat rakhta ho.
2. Waqt zohar ka ho.
3. Namaz se pahele khutba ho.
4. Jamaat ho kyunke bila jamaat juma na hogi.
5. Aam ijazat ho.

Farziyat e Juma

Juma ki namaz farz e aayin hai, iski farziyat zohar se zyada mo'akkada hai aur iska munkir kaafir hai. Juma ki namaz zohar ke qayam maqam hai aur iska waqt wahi hai jo zohar ka hai.

Har musalman mard jo aazad, baaligh, aqalmand, tandurust aur muqeem hai is par juma farz hai, jabke Aurat, ghulam, qaidi, na-baaligh, diwana, bimaar, apayich, timardaar, musafir, jisko kisi ka khauf ho ya jis ko kisi nuqsaan ka andesha ho inpar juma farz nahi. Ha agar musafir, mariz aur aurtein namaz mein sharik hojayein toh inki namaz durust hogi aur zohar inke zimme se saaqit hojayega.

Khutba e Juma

Juma ki namaz sahi hone ke liye ye shart hai ke namaz se qabl 2 khutbe diye jayein. Dono khutbo ke darmiyaan khatib ka baithna bhi sunnat hai. Minbar par khade hokar haath mein aasa lekar khutba dena sunnat hai. Dauraan e khutba kisi tarah ki baat karna, hatta ke nasihat karna bhi mana hai.

Namaz e Eidein

Eidein ki namaz wajib hai, sab par nahi balke jin par Juma farz hai aur iski adayigi ki wahi shart hai jo juma ke liye hain. Sirf itna farq hai ke juma mein khutba shart hai aur eidein mein sunnat. In dono namazo ka waqt suraj ke ba-qadr ek neza buland hone se lekar zaval tak hai. Magar Eid ul Fitr mein kuch der karna aur Eid ul Azha mein jaldi karna mustahab hai. In namazon se pahele azaan wa iqamat nahi hai. In dono namazon ke ada karne ka tariqa ek hi hai.

Namaz e Eidein ka tariqa

1. Pahele niyyat kare: 2 rakat Eid ul Fitr ya Eid ul Azha wajib zayed 6 takbiron ke.
2. Fir takbeer kahekar haath bandhle.
3. Aur Sana padhe iske baad Imam zor se aur muqtadi ahesta se takbirein kahe.
4. Do takbiron ke baad haath chodhde aur tisri takbir ke baad haath baandhle.
5. Fir Imam buland awaz se Surah Fatiha aur koi surat padh kar Ruku aur sajde karega.

6. Dusri rakat mein Surah Fatiha aur koi surat ke baad Ruku mein jaane se pahele Imam wa muqtadi haath uthakar 3 takbirein kahe kar haath chodhde aur chauti takbir kahekar Ruku mein chale jaye fir baqiya namaz puri kare.

Eid ke Mustahabaat

1. Hajamat banwana.
2. Naaqun tarashna.
3. Miswak karna.
4. Acche kapde pahenna.
5. Khusbu lagana.
6. Eidgah ko paidal jaana.
7. Raaste mein takbir kahete huwe jaana.
8. Dusre raaste se wapas aana.
9. Eid ul Fitr mein namaz se pahele sadqa fitra ada karna aur koi mithi cheez khana taaq adad (3, 5, 7) khajurein ho toh behtar hai.
10. Aapas mein milna aur musafa karna.
11. Mubarak baad dena.

Ayyame Tashriq

9th zil hajj ki fajr se 13th ki asr tak har farz namaz ke fauran baad takbir ek baar kahena wajib hai aur 3 baar kahena afzal hai. Takbir e Tashriq: “Allahu Akbar Allahu Akbar La ilaha illal lahu Wallahu Akbar Allahu Akbar Walil laahil Hamd”.

Sutra

Aisi shai jo namazi apne aage rakh kar namaz ada kare taake daurane namaz iske aage se guzarne wala gunahgaar na ho ise sutra kahete hain. Sutra zyada se zyada teen haath uncha kisi bhi cheez ka ho aur kam az kam ek haath chauda aur ek ungli ke barabar mota hona chahiye. Agar bahut zyada uncha ho toh bhi harj nahi.

Sajda Sahu ka Tariqa

Jab namaz ka koi wajib bhule se choot jaye ya kisi farz ko mukarar kiya jaye. Maslan ruku do martaba kare, namaz ke farz ya wajib mein ziayadi hojaye maslan qaida e awwal mein tashhadud ke baad durood e ibrahim padhle to sajda sahu lazim hai.

Tariqa: Qaida e akhira mein tashhadud padhne ke baad daayein (Right) taraf salaam pherkar do (2) sajda karein, iss ke baad phir tashhadud, durood e ibrahim aur dua e masoora padhkar dono taraf salaam pherde.

Namaz ki Rakatein

1. Fajr ki Namaz: 4 Rakat

Sunnat e Mo'akeda: 2

Farz: 2

Fajr ki namaz ka waqat Tulu e subha saadiq se Aftaab ki kiran chamakne tak hai.

2. Zohar ki Namaz: 12 Rakat

Sunnat e Mo'akeda: 4

Farz: 4

Sunnat e Mo'akeda: 2

Nafl: 2

Zohar ka waqat Aftaab dhalne se us waqt tak hai ke har cheez
ka saaya alawa asli ke do guna hojaye.

3. Asar ki Namaz: 8 Rakat

Sunnat e Ghair Mo'akeda: 4

Farz: 4

Asar ka waqat zohar ke waqat khatam hone ke baad se Aftaab
doobne tak hai.

4. Maghrib ki Namaz: 7 Rakat

Farz: 3

Sunnat e Mo'akeda: 2

Nafl: 2

Maghrib ka waqat Ghurub aftaab se ghurub shafaq tak hai.

5. Isha ki Namaz: 17 Rakat

Sunnat e Ghair Mo'akeda: 4

Farz: 4

Sunnat e Mo'akeda: 2

Nafl: 2

Witr: 3

Nafl: 2

Isha ka waqat Ghurub e sapedri mazkoor se tulu e fajr tak hai.

Sunnat e Mo'akeda aur Sunnat e Ghair Mo'akeda padhne ka faraq

Agar Char (4) rakat Sunnat e Mo'akeda hain to dusri rakat ke baad qaida mein tashhadud pura padhne ke baad aur durood e ibrahim se qabal khade hojaye. 3rd aur 4th rakat mein Surah Fatiha ke baad koi Surah milakar mamul ke mutabiq qaida e akhira mein tashhadud, durood e ibrahim aur dua e masoora padhkar Salaam pherde.

Jabke Sunnat e Ghair Mo'akeda mein dusri rakat mein tashhadud ke baad durood e ibrahim aur dua e masoora padhkar khade hojayenge aur 3rd rakat mein Surah Fatiha se pahle Sana padhenge. Bakhiya namaz Sunnat e Mo'akeda ki tarah ada karein.

NAMAAZ CHART																
Names of five daily Namaz	No. of Rak'aats	Sunnat	Farz	Sunnat	Nafil	Witr Waajib	Nafil									
Fajr	4	2 Muakkada	2													
Zohar	12	4 Muakkada	4	2 Muakkada	2 Optional											
Asr	8	4 Ghair Muakkada	4													
Maghrib	7		3	2	2 Optional											
Esha	17	4 Ghair Muakkada	4	2	2 Optional	3	2 Optional									
JUMUAH 14 Rakaats	4	2	4	2	2	There is no Zohar Salaat after Friday (Jumuah) Salaat.										
EID 2 Rakaats	No Azaan or Iqaamat for Eid-ul-Fitr or Eid-ul-Adha Salaat. No Nafil Salaat before and after Eid Salaat.			2 Rak'aats Wajib with six extra TAKBIERS.												
Janaza Namaaz	4 Takbirs only.			NO AZAAN, IQAMAT OR RAKAATS.												
TARAWIH 20 RAKAATS																
Tarawih Namaaz is Sunnat-e-Muakkada for Men and Women during the month of RAMADAAN only. The twenty Rak'aats of Tarawih Namaaz are performed after the FARZ and Sunnat of Esha Namaaz. The 20 Rak'aats with 10 Salaams are masnoon, i.e. One should make niyyat for two rak'aats of Tarawih each time, and Witr Namaaz thereafter.																

Nafil Namazein Konsi aur Kaise Padhe

1. Namaz e Tahajjud:

Is ki kam az kam do (2) rakatein hai. Masnoon 8 rakat hai aur Mashaikh ke ha 12 rakat ka mamul bhi hai.

Ye namaz tanhayi mein Allah tala se munajaat aur mulaqat ka darwaza hai aur anwar wa tajjaliyat ka khas waqt hai. Farz namazon ke baad sab se afzal namaz e tahajjud hai.

Is ka waqt, baad namaz e isha sokar (Sleep) jis waqt bhi uth jayein padh sakte hain. Behtar waqt do (2) hain, Nisf shab ya akhiri shab.

2. Namaz e Ishraaq:

Is ki kam az kam do (2) rakat ya zyada se zyada 6 rakat hai.

Is ka waqt, tulu e aftaab se 20 minute baad shuru hota hai. Ise namaz e fajr aur subha ke wazaif padhkar uthne se pahle usi muqam par ada karein.

Is namaz se baatin ko noor milta hai aur qalb ko sukoon wa itmenan ki daulat naseeb hoti hai.

3. Namaz e Chasht:

Is ki kam az kam char (4) aur zyada se zyada 12 rakat hai. Kam az kam 2 ya zyada se zyada 8 rakat bhi bayan ki gayi hain.

Is namaz ka waqt aftaab ke khoob tulu hojaane par hota hain. Jab tulu e aftaab aur aghaaze zohar ke darmiyaan kul waqt ka aadha (half) hissa guzar jaye toh ye chasht ke liye afzal waqt hai.

Tirmizi aur Ibne Majjah mein Hazrath Anas Raziallahu tala Anhu se riwayat hai ki Huzoor Sallellahu Alaihi Wa sallam ne farmaye: Jis ne

chasht ki 12 rakatein padhi Allah tala is ke liye jannat mein sone (Gold) ka mahal banayega.

Tirmizi aur Ibne Majjah mein Hazrath Abu Huraira Raziallahu tala Anhu se riwayate hai ki Huzoor Sallellahu Alaihi Wa sallam ne farmaye: Jo chasht ki 2 rakatein ki pabandi kare is ke tamaam gunah baksh diye jayenge agar che samandar ki jhaag ke barabar hi kyun na ho.

4. Namaz e Awwabeen:

Is ki kam az kam 6 rakat aur zyada se zyada 20 rakat hain. Is ka waqt Maghrib ke namaz ke baad se Isha ke waqt tak hai.

Ye namaz ajar mein 12 saal ki ibadat ke barabar bayan ki gayi hai.
Is ki fazilat aur anwaar wa barkat namaz e tahajjud jaisi hai.

5. Namaz e Tauba:

Makrooh awqaat ke alawa kisi bhi waqt 2 rakat nafl namaz tauba ada ki jasakti hai. Especially gunah sarzadh hone ke baad is namaz ke padhne se gunah maaf kardiye jaate hai.

Imam Abu Dawood, Tirmizi, Ibne Majjah aur Ibne Hibban mein Hazrath Abu Bakr Siddiqui Raziallahu tala Anhu se riwayat hai ki Huzoor Sallellahu Alaihi Wa sallam ne farmaye: Jab kisi se gunah sarzad hojaye toh woh Wuzu karke namaz padhe phir Isteghfaar kare toh Allah tala is ke gunah bakhsh deta hai.

6. Namaz e Tasbiyee:

Is namaz ki 4 rakat hai, makrooh waqt ke alawa is ko jab chahe ada kiya ja sakta hai. Is ka tariqa ye hai ke Takbeer e tahrima ke baad Sana padhein.

Phir Sana ke baad 15 baar ye tasbee padhe: "*Subhanal Laahi Wal Hamdulillahi Wala Ilaaha Illallahu Wal Laahu Akbar*".

Phir Ta'oz, tasmih, Surah Fatiha aur koi Sura padhkar phir 10 baar upar ki tasbee padhe.

Phir Ruku mein "Subhana Rabbial Azeem" ke baad 10 baar tasbee padhe, phir Ruku se uthne kar: "Sami Allahuliman Hameeda, Rabbana Wa Lakal Hamd" ke baad 10 baar tasbee padhe.

Phir Sajde mein jaakar: "Subhana Rabbial Aala" ke baad 10 baar tasbee padhe, phir sajde se uthkar Jalse mein baithkar 10 baar tasbee padhe, Phir dusre sajde mein jaakar: "Subhana Rabbial Aala" ke baad 10 baar tasbee padhe.

Phir dusri rakat mein khade hojayein aur Tasmiya yaani "Bismillahir Rahamaanir Raheem" se pahle 15 baar tasbee padhe phir Surah Fatiha fir isi tariqe se 4 rakat mukammal karein jaise aap pahli rakat padhe the, yaani ek rakat mein total 75 baar tasbee hoti aur total 4 rakat mein 300 baar tasbee hogi.

Hadees e Nabawi se sabit hota hai ke Namaz e Tasbeeh ko yaum e Juma ya mahine mein ek baar ya saal mein ek baar ya kam az kam umar (life) mein ek baar zarur padha jaye.

7. Namaz e Haajat:

Jis kisi ko koi haajat pesh aaye to woh Allah ki tayeed aur nusrat ke liye kam az kam 2 rakat nafl bataur haajat padhe. In dono rakaton mein Surah Fatiha ke baad 11 martaba Surah Iqlaas padhna barkat hai. Makrooh awqaat ke alawa kisi bhi waqt ye namaz ada ki jasakti hai. Is namaz ki barkat se Allah tala haajat puri farma deta hai.

8. Namaz e Istekhara:

Agar koi shaksh (Person) kisi jayez kaam ke karne ya na karne ka faisla karna chahata ho toh 2 rakat namaz e istekhara padhe.

In dono rakat mein se pahli rakat mein Surah Kaafiroon aur dusri rakat mein Surah Iqlas padhe, phir dua karein.

Sahi Muslim mein hai ki Hazrat Jaber Bin Abdullah Raziallahu tala Anhu se riwayat hai Huzoor Sallellahu Alaihi Wa sallam hum ko tamaam mamulaat mein istekhara ki is tarah talim farmate the jaise Qur'an ki surat talim farmate.

9. Namaz e Taihatul Wuzu:

Wuzu ke fauran baad 2 rakat nafl padhna mustahab aur ba'is e khairo barkat hai.

Sahi Muslim, Abu Dawood, Nisai, Ibne Majjah mein Hazrath Aqheeba bin Aamair Raziallahu tala Anhu se riwayat hai ke Huzoor Sallellahu Alai Wa sallam ne farmaye: Jis shaksh ne acchi tarah wuzu karne ke baad zaahir wa baatin ki kaamil tawajju ke saath 2 rakat namaz padhi toh is ke liye Jannat wajib hogi.

10. Namaz e Taihatul Masjid:

Ye makrooh awqat ke alawah masjid mein dhakhil hone par padhi jaati hai. Jo 2 rakat hai, ye Huzoor Sallellahu Alaihi Wa sallam ki sunnat e mubarka se sabit hai. Hadees mubarka mein is namaz ki badi fazilat bayan huwi hai.

11. Namaz e Iistesqa:

Allah tala ki bargah bekas panah se baaraane rahmat ki nuzul ke liye ada ki jaane wali namaz istesqa kahelati hai. Agar barish (rain) na ho toh namaz e istesqa ka baar baar padhna mustahab hai aur 3 din tak is ko padha jaye taake Allah tala apna luft wa karam farmaye.

Is ke padhne ka masnoon tariqa aisa hi hai jaise ke 2 rakat namaz ada ki jaati hai magar behtar ye hai ki pahli rakat mein Surah Aa'la aur dusri rakat mein Surah Ghasiya padhi jaye. Namaz ke baad imam khutba padhe aur dono khutbo ke darmiyan jalsa kare aur ye bhi hosakta hai ke ek hi khutba padhe aur khutbe mein dua aur tasbee wa isteghfaar karein aur khutbe se fariq hokar qibla rukh hokar dua karein.

12. Janaze ki Namaz:

Janaze ki namaz Farz e Kifaya hai. Yaani ke agar chand aadmi bhi padhle to sab bari zimma honge warna woh sab gunahgaar honge jin ko khabar pounchi thi lekin wo nahi aaye.

Iske liye jamat sharat nahi ek aadmi bhi padhle toh farz ada hogaya. Iske do rukun hai, 4 baar takbeer kahena aur khade hokar padhna.

Iski 3 sunnatein hai: Allah ki hamd woh sana karna, Huzoor Salellahu Alaihi Wa sallam par durood padhna aur mayyat ke liye dua karna.

Mayyat means: Jo zinda paida huwa phir margaya, Jo mara huwa paida huwa is ki namaz e janaza nahi.

Nez mayyat ka samne hona zaruri hai ghayab ki namaz nahi. Kai mayyatein jama hojayein to sab ke liye ek hi namaz kaifi hai. Sab ki niyyat karke aur alaihda alaihda padhe to afzal hai.

Namaz e Janaze ka Tariqa:

Agar mard (Men) ka janaza ho toh Imam sir (head) ke opposite khade ho aur agar Aurat (Ladies) ka janaza ho toh janaze ke pairo (legs) ke paas khade ho. Agar mayyat baaligh (Adult) ho toh is ki dua e maghfirat ka irada karein aur agar mayyat Na-Baaligh (infant) ho toh ise apne pesh ru, baa'is e ajar wa sawab aur shafaat karne wala aur maqbool shafaat banane ka irada karein.

Niyyat iss tarah karein ki 4 takbeerein namaz e janaza faraiz e kifaya, sana waaste Allah tala ke, Durood sharif waaste Huzoor ke, Dua waaste haazir iss mayyat ke, chahera (Face) taraf kaba sharif ke (aur muqtadi ye bhi kahe) piche is imam ke. Phir rafa yadein ke saath takbeer e tahrime karke haath naaf ke niche bandhle aur ye Sana padhe:"Subhanakal Lahumma Wa Bihamdika Wa Tabarakas

Muka Wa Ta'ala Jadduka Wa Jalla Sanaa'oka Walaa Ilaaha Ghairuk".

Dusri takbeer haath uthaye baghair kahe aur ye Durood Paak padhe:

"Allahumma Salli Alaa Muhammadiyon Wa Alaa Aaali Muhammadin Kama Sallaita Wa Sallamta Wa Baarakta Wa Rahimta Wa Tarhamta Alaa Ibrahima Wa Alaa Aali Ibrahima Innaka Hamidum Majeed".

Phir haat uthaye baghair 3rd takbeer kahe, mayyat aur tamaam musalmano ke liye dua e maghfirat karein.

Baaleegh Mard aur Aurat dono ki namaz e janaza mein ye dua padhe:

"Allahummagh Fir Lihayyina Wa Mayyitina Wa Saahidina Wa Ghaa'ibina Wa Saghireena Wa Kabireena Wa Zakarina Wa Unsana. Allahumma Mann Ahyaytahu Minna Fa Ahyihi Alal Islami Waman Tawaffaitahu Minna Fatawaffahu Alal Imaan".

Agar Na-Baaligh Ladke (Infant Boy - No Adulthood) ka janaza ho toh ye dua padhe: "Allahummal Alhu Lana Farataun Waj Alhu Lana Ajraun Wazukran Waj Alhu Lana Shafiaun Wa Mushaffa'aa".

Agar Na-Baaligh Ladki (Infant Girl - No Adulthood) ka janaza ho toh ye dua padhe: "Allahummaj Alha Lana Farataun Waj Alha Lana Ajraun Wa Zukraun Waj Alha Lana Shaafiataun Wa Mushaffa'aa".

Agar kisi ko ye duaon mein se koi dua yaad na ho toh ye dua padhleni chahiye: "Allahummagh Firhana Wali Walidaina Walil Muminina Wal Mumnaati".

Agar ye dua bhi yaad nahi ho toh jo dua yaad ho padh sakte hai.

Phir 4th takbeer haath uthaiye baghair kahe "Assalaamu Alaikum Warahmatullah" dono shoulders par salam pherde. Iske baad safein todkar dua maange.

Note: Janaze ko khanda dena ibadat aur bahut ajar wa sawab hai. Ye jo mashhoor hai ke Husband apni Wife ke janaze ko Na kandha desakta, Na qabar mein utaar sakta, Na chahera (Face) dekh sakta hai, Ye Mahez ghalat hai sirf nahela (Bath) aur bila haael badan ko haath lagane ki mumaniat hai.

14. Namaz e Qasar:

Shari aitebaar se Musafir (Traveller) woh shaksh hai jo kam az kam 54 miles (86 Kms) travelling ke irade se apne ilaqe se bahar rawana ho chuka ho. Is par wajib hai ke sirf Farz namaz mein qasar karein yaani 4 rakat faraz wali namaz mein 2 rakat padhe. Safar mein 4 rakat farz wali namazein (Zohar, Asr, Isha) ko nifs (half) karke padhna qasar kahelata hai.

Surah Nisa - 4, Aayat: 101.

Translation: Aur jab tum zameen mein safar karo toh tum par koi gunah nahi ke tum namaz mein qasar karo (yaani 4 rakat farz ki jagah 2 rakat padho) agar tumhein andesha hai ke Kaafir tumhein taklif mein mutbela kar denge. Beshak kafir tumhara khula dushman hai.

Note: Musafir agar Zohar, Asr, Isha ki namaz mein qasar na karein aur puri rakat padhe to wo Gunahgaar hogा. Usko namaz phir se padhna hogा qasar ki niyyat se.

Note: Kisi musafir ki dauran e safar agar namazein qaza hojayein toh ghar pounch kar 4 rakat wali namazein ki 2 -2 rakat qasar ke saath qaza padhe aur agar safar se pahle in mein se koi namaz qaza huwi toh safar ki halath mein 4 rakat qaza padhe (dono suraton mein Isha mein 3 witr bhi padhe).

15. Namaz e Taraweeh:

Namaz e Taraweeh ki 20 rakatein hai, har 4 rakat ke baad kuch der aram aur sukoon karne ke baad namaz ka shuru karna mustahab hai, kyunke Sahaba Kiraam aisa kiya karte the aur isi wajah se is namaz ka naam Taraweeh rakha gaya hai.

Namaz e taraweeh ka padhna mard wa aurat sab ke liye Sunnat e Mo'akkada hai. Iska chodhna jaiyez nahi aur taraweeh ki jamat Sunnat Alal Kifaya hai. Yaani agar tamaam log ba-jamat na padhe to gunahgaar honge aur agar kuch log ba-jamat ada karlein to gunah nahi.

Namaz e Taraweeh ka waqt Isha ki namaz ke baad witr se pahle hota hai aur raat ke akhiri hisse mein padhna afzal hai.

20 Rakatein Tawareeh ka authentic reference from Hadees sharif:

Ummul momineen Hazrath Aisha Siddiqua RaziAllahu Tala Anha se marwi hai ke ek raat Hazoor Salellahu Alaihi Wa sallam ne masjid mein (nafl) namaz padhi toh logo ne bhi aap ke saath namaz padhi. Phir aap ne agli raat namaz padhi toh aur zyada log jama hogaye, phir tisri ya chauti raat bhi log ikattha huwe lekin Rasool Allah Salellahu Alaihi Wa sallam inki taraf tashrif na laye. Jab subha huwi

toh farmaye: Mein ne dekha jo tumne kiya aur mujhe tumhare paas (namaz padhne ke liye) aane se sirf is andeshe ne rok rakha ke ye tum par farz kardi jayegi. Ye waqia Ramazan ul mubarak ka hai. (Sahi, Bukhari, Kitab ul Tahajjud-1, 380. Sahi Muslim, kitab as Salah-1, 524, raqam 761).

Tasbeeh e Taraweeh:

Subhana Zil Mulki Wal Malakoot. Subhana Zil Izzati Wal Azmati Wal Haibati Wal Qudrati Wal Kibriyaa Wal Jabaroot. Subhanal Malikil Hayyil Lazi La Yanamu Wala Yamutu. Subbuhun Quddusun Rabbuna Wa Rabbul Malaa'ikati Warruhu. Allahumma Ajirna Minan Naari Ya Mujiru Ya Mujiru Ya Mujiru.

Translation: Paak hai (Woh Allah) zameen wa asmaan ki badshahi wala. Paak hai (Woh Allah) izzat wa buzrug, Haibat wa Qudrat aur azmat wa ru'aab wala. Paak hai badhshahi (Haqeeqi jo) zinda hai, Sota nahi aur na marega. Bahut hi paak (aur) bahut hi muqaddas hai humara parwardigaar aur farishton aur rooh ka parwardigaar. Ilahi hum ko dozak se pana de. Aye pana dene wale. Aye pana dene wale. Aye pana dene wale.

Zakat (Purifies)

Zakaat ka lughwi maana Taharat aur Barkat hai. Zakat Farz hai.

Reference: Sahi Bukhari, Kitab ul Imaan, Hadees 8, Jild 1, Pg 14.

Sura Baqra, Ayat 43: "Aur Namaz qayam rakho aur Zakaat do".

Zakaat ki Aqsaam (types)

1. Maal ki zakaat
2. Afraad ki zakaat (Sadqa e Fitr)

Maal ki zakaat ki mazeed 2 qism hai:

1. Sona (Gold) aur Chaandi (Silver)
2. Maal e Tijarat (Business) aur Maweshiya (Animals), Ziraat (Agriculture) aur phalo (Foods) ki zakaat.

Note: Maal e Tijarat us maal ko kahete hain jise bechne (Selling) ki niyaat se kharida gaya hai aur agar kharidne ke baad tijarat ki niyyat ki toh ab woh maal tijarat nahi kahelayega.

Zakaat kis par Farz hai

Zakaat dena har us Aakhil, Baaligh aur Azaad musalmaan par farz hai jis mein ye shara'it payi jaaye:

1. Nisaab ka maalik hona (yaani us shaksh ke paas 7.5 Tola gold ya 52.5 Tola Silver ya itni maaliyyat ki raqam ya itni maaliyyat ka maale tijarat ya itni maaliyyat ka haajaate asliyyah yaane zaruriyat e zindagi se zyada saaman ho).
2. Ye nisaab naami ho (Iska matlab badhne waala maal, iske 3 qism hai:
 - i. Ye maal badhna tijarat se hogा.
 - ii. Ya fir Nasal badane ke liye Jaanwaro (animals) ko jungle mein chodh dene se.
 - iii. Ya fir Woh maal jo paida'ish (by birth) se uske naam par hogा.

3. Nisaab us ke khabze mein ho.
4. Nisaab us ki Haajaate asliyya se zahed ho (Yaani zaruriyat e zindagi se zyada ho, jaise rahene ka ghar, sawari, ilm e deen ki kitabein aur peshe se mutalliq awzaar waghaira).
5. Nisaab da'yin se faarigh ho (yaani us par aisa kharz na ho jis ka mutualba bando ki jaanib se ho, ki agar woh kharz ada kare toh uska nisaab bakhi na rahe).
6. Is nisaab par 1 saal guzar jaye.

Kitni Zakaat deni hogi

Nisaab ka 40 wa hissa yaani 2.5% zakaat ke taur par dena hoga. Agar Sona ka nisaab mukammal ho aur chandi ka na mukammal toh Dono mein se jiska nisaab mukammal hoga us mein dusre maal ko mila denge. Maslan: 52.5 Tola chandi (silver) hai aur 4 tola sona (Gold) hai toh Gold ko Silver mein mila denge aur agar iska ulta ho toh Silver ko Gold mein mila denge.

Kin Cheezon par zakaat dena hoga

1. Sona Chandi ke zewarat (jewellery) aur bartan ki bhi zakaat hogi.
2. Jahez ki zakaat bhi hogi, Jahez aurat ki milkiyat hota hai lehaza farz hone ki surat mein uski zakaat bhi aurat ko dena hoga.
3. Biwi ke zewar ki zakaat bhi dena hoga, agar husband zewar biwi ko sirf pahenne ke liye diye toh husband ko zakaat dena hoga aur agar biwi ko zewar ka maalik banadiya toh biwi ko zakaat dena hoga.

4. Rahan rakha gaya zewar zakaat ke nisaab mein shamil nahi hoga.
5. Diamonds aur Moti par zakaat wajib nahi. Agar tijarat ki niyyat se liye toh zakaat wajib hai.
6. Hajj ke liye jama ki jaane wali raqam par zakaat dena hoga.
7. Agar kisi ne wirasat mein maale tijarat chodha toh agar uske marne ke baad waarison ne tijarat ki niyyat karli toh zakaat wajib hai.
8. Kiraye par diye jaane wala makaan (house on rent) par zakat nahi lekin usse haasil hone wala profit/rent par zakaat dena hoga.
9. Kiraye par chalane waali gaadiyan (Vehicles) par zakaat wajib nahi lekin unki aamdaani par zakaat farz hogi.
10. Bank mein paisa deposit kiya huwa uspar zakaat hogi.

Zakaat kise di jayegi

In logo ko zakaat di jasakti:

1. Fakhir (Jiske pass kuch na kuch ho magar itna na ho ki nisaab ko paunch jaye).
2. Miskin (Woh hai jiske paas kuch na ho yaha tak ke khaane aur badan chupane ke liye iska mohtaaaj ho).
3. Aamil (Woh hai jise badhshah e islam ne zakaat wasul karne ke liye mukharrar kiya ho).
4. Rikhaab (Us Ghulam ko kahete hai jise aaqa ne uski azaadi ke liye kuch khimat aga karna tai ki ho).

5. Ghaarim (Us shaksh jis par itna kharz ho ke dene ke baad zakaat ka nisaab bakhi na rahe)
6. Fi Sabilillah (Yaani raahe khuda mein kharch karne waala jaise ke kisi ko jihad mein jaane ke liye madad karna, koi Hajj ke liye jaana chahata hai lekin zyada asbaab nahi hai, Taalibe ilm padhna chahata hai).
7. Musafir (Jiske paas safar ki haalat mein maal na raha).

Kin ko Zakaat nahi desakte

1. Banu Haashim (yaani Syed), chahe dene waala haashimi ho ya na ho. Banu Haashim se muraad 5 khaandaan hai: Aale Ali, Aale Abbaas, Aale Jaafar, Aale Akhil aur Aale Haaris bin Abdul Mutallib. Aqa Huzoor Sallelahu Alaihi Wa Sallam ka farmaan hai ki ye Zakaat/Sadqaat logo ka mail hai, Na ye Huzoor ko halal hai aur na Huzoor ki Aaal ko.

(Reference: Sahi Bukhari, Jild: 01, Kitab uz Zakaat, Baab: 944, Hadees: 1397)

2. Apni Asal (yaani jinki awlaad mein se zakaat dene waala ho jaise Maa, Baap, Daada, Naana, Daadi, Naani).
3. Apni Furuh (yaani jo uski awlaad mein se ho) jaise Beta, Beti, Pota, Poti, Nawasa, Nawasi.
4. Miya Biwi ek dusre ko zakaat nahi de sakte.
5. Ghani ke na-baaligh bacche (kyunki woh apne baap ki wajah se ghani shumaar hote hai)
6. Kaafir ko.
7. Badh-Mazab ko.

Kin Rishtedaaron (Relatives) ko zakaat desakte hai

Bahen, Bhai, Chacha, Phuphi, Khala, Maamu, Bahu, Damaad, Sauntela baap, Saunteli maa, Shauher ki taraf se sounteli awlaad aur Biwi ki taraf se saunteli awlaad.

Jaanwaro ki zakaat kab farz hogi

Jo jaanwar tijarat ki gharz se kharide gaye hai, woh maale tijarat hai aur unki zakaat unki khimat ke hisaab se dijayegi.

3 qismo ke jaanwaro mein zakaat wajib hai: 1. Camel (oonth) 2. Cow (Gaaye) 3. Goat (Bakri).

1. Camel (Oonth): Kam se kam 5 camel's par nisaab pura hota hai, 5 se kam oonth mein zakaat wajib nahi hai.
2. Gaye aur Bhais kam se kam 30 huwi to nisaab pura hota hai, 30 se kam mein zakaat wajib nahi.
3. Bakri, Bakra, Bhed ya Dumba kam se kam 40 hogi toh nisaab pura hoga, 40 se kam mein zakaat wajib nahi hai.
4. 1 saal ke jaanwar ki zakaat wajib hai.

Sadqa e Fitar

1. Sadqa e Fitr namaz e eid ul fitr ki adaiyegi se khabal diya jaana wala sadqa e wajiba, sadqa e fitr kahelata hai.
2. Sadqa e Fitr har us azaad musalman par wajib hai jo maalike nisaab ho aur uska nisaab haajate asliyya se farigh ho.

3. Sadqa e Fitr kitna dena chahiye iski miqdaar kya hogi: 2 kilo mein se 80 gram kam karke, ghehun (Wheat) ka wazan karke uski khimat dena hogा, ye ek sadqa e fitr hai.
4. Agar Khajoor, Khismish, Jaw inki khimat dena chahe toh, 4 kilo mein se 160 gram kam karke uski wazan ke barabar paise dena hogा.
5. Sadqa e Fitr us shaksh ko desakte jisko zakaat deskate, aur us shaksh ko nahi desakate jisko zakaat nahi desakte.

Qurbani ka Tariqa

Qurbani ka jaanwar ziba karne se pahle ye dua padhe:

“Inni Wajtu Wajhiya Lillazi Fataras Samaawaati Wal Arza Hanifaun Wamaa Anaa Minal Mushrikeen. Inna Salati Wa Nusuki Wa Mahya’aa Wa Mamaatil Lillahi Rabbil Aalameen. La Sharika Lahu Wa Bizaalika Umirtu Wa Ana Minal Muslimeen. Allahumma Laka Wa Minka Bismillahi Allahu Akbar”. (ye dua Arabi mein kahi se lekar apne pass humesha rakhiye).

Zibah ke baad ye dua padhe agar qurbani apni taraf se hai toh

“Allahumma Taqabbal **Minni** Kama Taqabbalta Min Khalilika Ibrahima Alaihis Salaatu Was Salaamu Wa Habibika Muhammadin Sallelaho Ta’al Alaihi Wa Aalihi Wa Sallam.”

Agar Zibah dusron ki taraf se hai to Upar ki dua mein Minni (Jo Bold mein likha hai) ki jagah “**Min**” Kahe kar uska naam lijiye (jiski taraf se qurbani hai unka naam lijiye, agar 7 log hai to 7 logo ka naam).

Roza (Fasting)

Roze ki farzi'at

Aaqil, Baaligh musalman mard aur aurat par mahe ramazan ke roze farz kiye hain.

Surah Baqra, Aayat: 185: "Ramazan ka mahina woh hai jisme Qur'an utara gaya hai jo logo ke liye hidayat hai aur jisme rahenumayi karne waali aur haq wa baatil mein imtiaz karne waali waaze nishaniyan hain, bus tum mein se jo koi is mahine ko paale toh woh iske roze zarur rakhe".

Roze ki aqsaam

Roze ki 8 aqsaam hain:

1. **Farz Ma'een:** Ramazan ul Mubarak ke roze farz maeen hain jo saal mein ek dafa har aaqil, baaligh musalman mard wa aurat par farz kiye gaye hain.
2. **Farz Ghair Ma'een:** Kisi uzr ki wajah se ya bila-uzr bhi agar Ramazan ul Mubarak ke roze rahe gaye toh inki qaza ke roze farz ghair maeen kahelate hain.
3. **Wajib Ma'een:** Woh roze jinke rakhne ki kisi khaas taarikh ya kisi khaas din mein mannat maani jaaye aur mannat puri hone ke baad inko isi din ya isi khaas taarikh mein rakha jaaye wajib maeen roze kahelate hain. Maslan kisi ne mannat maani ke agar mein imtehan mein paas ho gaya toh Allah tala ke liye Rajab ki paheli taarikh ka roza rakhunga, bus mannat puri hone

ke baad is par rajab ki paheli taarikh ka roza rakhna wajib maeen hai.

4. **Wajib Ghair Ma'een:** Kisi ne mannat maani ke agar mein imtehan mein imtiyazi haisiyat se kamyab hogaya toh Allah tala ke liye 3 roze rakhunga bus woh inki mannat puri hone ke baad kabhi bhi rakh saktा hai.
5. **Sunnat:** Moharramul Haraam ki 9th aur 10th ke roze, yaume aashura.

(Reference: Sahi Muslim, Kitab us Siyaam, Hadees: 1162).

Arfa yaane Zill Hajj ki 9th taarikh ka roza rakhna mustahab hai.

(Reference: Sahi Muslim, Kitab us Siyaam, Hadees: 1162).

Yaad rahe ke Hajj karne waalo ka arfa ke din roza rakhna Makrooh e Tanzihī hai.

6. **Nafil:** Shawwal ke 6 roze.

(Reference: Sahi Muslim, Kitab us Siyaam, Hadees: 1164).

Monday aur Thursday ke roze.

(Reference: Tirmizi, Baab: Saum, Hadees: 747).

7. **Makrooh:** Baaz ayyam mein roze rakhne ko shari'at mein na pasandidgi ki nigah se dekha gaya hai.

Maslan: Saturday ke din ka roza, siwaye farz rozon ke.

(Reference: Tirmizi, Abwaab Saum, Hadees: 744).

Aashura yaane moharram ki 10th taarikh ka ek roza jiske saath 9th ya 11th taarikh ka roza na milaya jaaye.

(Reference: Tirmizi, Abwaab Saum, Hadees: 743).

Juma ke din ka akela roza rakhna is surat mein mana hai jab tak
isse pahele ya baad mein koi aur roza na rakha jaaye.

(Reference: Tirmizi, Kitab us Saum, Hadees: 743).

Aurat ka shohar (husband) ki ijazat ke baghair naflি roza rakhna
makrooh hai.

(Reference: Tirmizi, Abwaab Saum, Hadees: 782).

8. **Haraam:** Huzoor Sallellahu Alaihi Wa Sallam ne 5 din ke roze se
mana farmaya hai, inme Eid ul Fitr, Eid ul Azha, Ayyam e
Tashriq ke 3 din shamil hain (yaane Zill Hajj ki 11th, 12th aur 13th
taarikh).

(Reference: Sahi Muslim, Kitab us Siyaam, Hadees: 1141).

Niyyat Karna

Roze ki durustgi ke liye niyyat sab se awwal darja rakhti hai.

Roze ke makruhaat

1. Gondh chabana ya koi aur cheez mooh mein daale rakhna.
2. Kisi cheez ko chakna.
3. Kulli ya naak mein paani daalne mein mubalgha karna.
4. Mooh mein bahut sa thook jama karke nigalna.
5. Ghibat karna, jhoot bolna, gaali galoj karna.
6. Bhook ya pyaas ki be qarari aur ghabrahat ko zaahir karna.
7. Nahane ki haajat ho toh ghusal ko qasdan subah saadiq ke baad
moakkhar karna.

Rozon ki Qaza

Iski 2 suratein hain:

1. Agar koi roze ki haalath mein bhool kar khaa peeble toh is par na qaza hai aur na kaffara, kha woh ramazan ka roza ho ya fir ghair ramazan ka.
2. Agar koi ramazan mein roze ki haalath mein bila uzr qasdan khaale ya peeble toh ispar qaza aur kaffara dono laazim hain.
3. Agar koi ramazan mein rozon ki haalath mein kisi uzr ki wajah se yaane safar ya marz mein roza todh de toh ispar sirf qaza wajib hogi kaffara zaruri nahi.

Woh kon se umoor hain jinse sirf rozon ki qaza laazim aati hai kaffara nahi

1. Kisi ne zabardasti rozedaar ke mooh mein koi cheez daaldi aur woh halaq se utargayi.
2. Roza yaad tha magar kulli karte waqt bila qasd halaq mein paani utar gaya.
3. Khai aayi aur qasdan halaq mein lautadi ya qasdan mooh bhar ke khai kar daali roza toot jayega aur qaza laazim hogi ba-shart ye ke dono suraton mein khai mooh bhar kar ho aur rozedaar ko apna roza yaad ho agar roza yaad nahi hai toh in tamam suraton mein roza nahi tootega.
4. Kankari ya patthar ka tukda ya ghutli ya mitthi ya kaghaz ka tukda qasdan nigal liya.
5. Daaton mein rahe jaane waali cheez ko zaban se nikal kar nigal liya jabke woh chane ke daane ke barabar ya isse zyada ho aur

agar mooh se nikal kar fir nigal liya toh chahe chane se kam ho
ya zyada tab bhi roza toot gaya.

6. Daaton mein se nikle huwe khoon ko nigal lena jabke thook par
ghalib ho toh roza toot gaya qaza wajib hogi, aur khoon thook
ke miqdaar se kam hogta toh roza nahi tootega.
7. Bhoole se kuch khaa peelene ke baad ye samajhna ke roza toot
gaya fir qasdan khalena.
8. Kisi ki aankh der se khuli aur ye samajh kar abhi saheri ka waqt
baaqi hai, kuch khaa peeliya fir maalum huwa ke subah hochuki
thi.
9. Ramazan ul Mubarak ke siwa aur dino mein koi roza qasdan
todh daala.
10. Abar ya ghubaar ki wajah se ye samajhkar ke aaftaab ghurub
hogaya roza iftaar karliya halanke abhi din baaqi tha.

Kaffara aur iske Ahkaam

Shari'at ne kaffara ko mukallif par duniya wa aakhirat mein gunahon ko
mitane ke liye wajib kiya hai. Kaffare ka hukm amuman roze rakhne,
ghulam aazad karne, masakin ko khana khilane ya inhe libaas faraham
karne par mushtamal hai (Reference: Sahi Muslim, Kitab us Saum,
Hadees: 1111).

Rozon ki surat mein kaffara

Rozon ki surat mein kaffara ada karna ho toh musalsil 60 roze bila
naagha rakhe jaaye, agar ek din ka bhi roza rahe jaaye toh fir dobara 60
roze rakhne honge.

Albatta aurat ke haiz ke dino mein jitney roze rahe jaaye woh shumaar nahi honge balke woh haiz se pahele aur baad waale roze milakar 60 roze pure karle, kaffara ada hojayega.

Shari'at mein 60 miskino ko khana khilane ki miqdaar

Shari'at mein 60 miskino ko khana khilane ki miqdaar 60 dino tak aur 2 waqt ka pet bhar kar khana khilana hai. Ya 60 miskino ko fi aadmi 2 kilo geho (wheat) ya iski khimat ya khimat ke barabar chawal, baajra, jawar bhi diya jasakta hai. Kaffara ada karne waale par ye bhi wajib hai ke miskin mein woh log shamil na ho jin ka nafqa iske zimme hai maslan iske walidein, dada ya beta, pota aur biwi.

Fidya

Aisa musalman mard ya aurat jo budhape ya kisi aisi bimari ki wajah se roza rakhne se aajiz ho aur ye aajiz daayemi ho aisi surat mein har roze ke badle ek miskin ko khana khilana fidya kahelata hai aur fidya mein fuqra ki taadad shart nahi.

Roze ka fidya ye hai ke har roze ke badle ek mohtaj ko 2 waqt ka khana khilaya jaye ya 2 kilo geho (wheat) ya qimat bhi di jasakti hai. Fidya fi roza, sadqa fitr ke barabar hai.

Aurat ke liye haalat haiz wa nifaas mein roze ka kya hukum hai

Haalat haiz wa nifaas mein aurat roza nahi rakhegi aur haiz wa nifaas ki muddat hojane ke baad ispar in dino ke rozon ki qaza wajib hai.

Itikaaf

Itikaaf ka lughwi maana khud ko rok lena, bandh karlena kisi ki taraf is qadar tawajjo karna ke chahera bhi usse na hate. Insaan ka duniya se kat kar khas muddat ke liye ibadat ki niyyat se masjid mein isliye thaherna taake khilwat guzein hokar Allah ke saat apna talluq bandagi ki tajdid karsake.

Itikaaf ki aqsaam

3 hai:

1. Wajib itikaaf.
2. Masnoon itikaaf.
3. Nafl itikaaf.

Masnoon Itikaaf

Ramazan ke aakhiri 10 dino mein itikaaf baithna masnoon hai. Masnoon itikaaf ka aaghaz 20 ramazan ki sham aur 21 ke aaghaz yaane ghurube aftaab ke waqt se hota hai aur Eid ka chand dekhte hi itikaaf khatam hojata hai.

Itikaaf baithne ki shara'it

1. Muslaman hona.
2. Itikaaf ki niyyat karna.
3. Janabaat, haiz wa nifaas se paak hona.
4. Aaqil hona.
5. Masjid mein itikaaf karna.
6. Itikaaf wajib ke liye roza bhi shart hai.

Mo'akkada alal kifaya itikaaf

Ramazan ke aakhiri 10 rozo ka masnoon itikaaf sunnate moakkada alal kifaya kahelata hai. Iska matlab ye hai ke agar mohalle ke sab log chodh de toh aakhirat mein sab se puch hogi aur agar ek aadmi ne bhi itikaaf karliya toh sab bari hojate. Yaane baaz log itikaaf karlene se sab ke zimme se saaqit hojata hai.

Nafli Itikaaf

Wajib aur masnoon itikaaf ke alawa jo itikaaf kiya jaye woh nafli itikaaf kahelata hai. Nafli itikaaf mein na roza shart hai aur na hi iske liye khas waqt aur miyad muqarrar hai. Maslan koi shaksh din ya raat mein jab bhi masjid ke ander dakhil ho toh woh itikaaf ki niyyat karle. Jitni der masjid mein rahega itikaaf ka sawab payega. Niyyat ke liye sirf dil mein itna khayal karlena aur mooh se kahelena kaafi hai ke mein Allah tala ke liye itikaaf ki niyyat ki.

Itikaaf wajib ya itikaaf nazar

Aisa itikaaf jiski mannat ya nazar maani jaye, itikaaf wajib hota hai. Maslan kisi shaksh ne mannat maani ke fala kaam hogaya toh mein Allah tala ke liye 3 din ka itikaaf karunga. Aisa kahene se ispar itikaaf wajib hojata hai. Wajib itikaaf mein niyyat karna aur roza rakhna shart hai. Wajib itikaaf ke liye roza shart hai, iske liye kam az kam waqt ek din hai, isse kam muddat ka itikaaf sahi nahi.

Kya khawatein ka itikaaf baithna durust hai

Ji haa, khawatein bhi itikaaf baith sakti hain. Biwi ka husband ki ijazat ke baghair itikaaf baithna jayez nahi. Aurat ke liye behtar yehi hai ke apne

ghar mein jo jagah namaz ke liye maqsoos ho isi mein itikaaf baithe, is jagah ko masjid al baith kaha jata hai.

Nikah (Marriage)

Nikah ka shari maana: Islam mein nikah aurat aur mard mein ek pokhta sharifana umrani muhaida hai jiske zariye mard wa aurat ke darmiyan jinsi talluq jayez aur aulaad ka nasab sahi hojata hai. Fiqh Islami ke mutabiq aurat se tamatte haasil karne ka haq haasil karlena nikha kahelata hai.

Shara'it e Nikah

Ye 3 hain:

1. Aaqil hona. Majnu ya na-samajh bacche ne nikah kiya toh nikah na hogा.
2. Baaligh hona.
3. Gawaho ka maujood hona. Yaane ijaab wa qubul 2 musalman mard ya 1 mard aur 2 aurton ka saamne ho. Gawah aazad, aaqil aur baaligh ho aur sabne ek saath nikah ke alfaaz sune ho.

Note: Gawaho ke baghair nikah karne waali aurtein badhkaar hain. Baccho aur paaglo ki gawahi qaabil qubul nahi. Gawaho ka musalman hona bhi shart hai. Musalman mard wa aurat ka nikah ghair musalman ki shahadat se nahi hosakta.

Arkaan e Nikah

2 hain, jinke baghair nikah nahi hota. Nikah ijaab wa qubul se hojata hai.

1. Ijaab: Ye woh kalaam hai jo pahele bola jata hai, chahe woh mard ki taraf se ho ya aurat ki taraf se.
2. Qubul: Pahele ijaab ke jawab ko qubul kahete hain.

Nikah kab farz hota hai

Agar mard naan wa nafqe (yaane aurat ke khane peene, badan dhaapne ke liye kapde) ki taqat rakhta ho, jismani taur par tandurust ho, nafs ki shadeed khwahish bhi ho aur shadi na karne ki surat mein badhkaari mein mutbela hone ka andesha ho toh is surat mein nikah karna farz hojata hai.

Nikah kab karna wajib hai

Nikah karna aise shaksh par wajib hojata hai jo shadeed nafsaani khwahish mein mutbela ho aur “maher wa naan nafqe” ki qudrath bhi rakhta ho. Jab jinsi khwahish josh mein ho is waqt nikah wajib hai.

Nikah kab sunnat e mo’akkada hota hai

Nikah is surat mein sunnat e moakkada hai jab koi shaksh nikah ki khwahish rakhta ho lekin ye khwahish mu’atal ho yaani itni shiddat na ho ke nikah na hone ki surat mein woh gunah ka murtakib hojayega.

Nikah kab mustahab hai

Mard ya aurat agar jismaani taur par shadi ke qabil nahi toh iske liye shadi karna haraam hai kyunke dusra fareeq khwahish puri na hone par gunah mein mutbela hosakta hai. Agar dono jismaani taur par shadi ke qabil na ho toh fir koi mumaniyat nahi hai. Agar mard haq maher aur naan nafqa ka mustahmil nahi aur ise yaqeen hai ke nikah ke baad logo

par jabr wa julum karke haraam ki kamayi karna hogi toh is surat mein nikah karna makrooh hai.

Nikah ke maamle mein aurat ki ijazat

Nikah ke maamle mein aurat ki ijazat zaruri hai. Bewa apne wali se zyada apne nafz ki haqdaar hai aur use zaban se waaze alfaaz mein iqraar ya inkaar karna zaruri hoga. Kuwari ladki (jo baaligh ho) se iske nafs ke baare mein ijazat lijayegi aur iski khamoshi bhi iski ijazat hai.

Wali kise kahete hai

Nikah ka wali woh hai jiski maujoodgi par nikah ke sahi hone ka inhesaar ho. Wali baap ya dada hosakta hai.

Haq maher

Maher is maali munfa'at ka naam hai jiske iwaz sharan mard ko aurat par zaujiyat haasil hojata hai.

Maher ki shart

1. Maher maali matqum ho yaane Jiski qimat lagayi jasake, aisi maamuli shai jiski koi qimat na ho jaise gandum ka ek daana waghaira Maher nahi hosakta.
2. Maher paak shai (halaal) ho jise istemaal mein lana durust ho. Lehaza Maher mein sharaab, suwar, khoon ya murdaar dena jayez nahi kyunke shariat Islamiya ki nigah mein in ashya ki koi maaliyat nahi.
3. Ghazab karda maal na ho.
4. Maher waaze ho ke kitna Maher muqarrar huwa hai.

Nikah Faasid

Woh nikah hai jisme nikah e sahiya ki koi shart mafqud ho jaise baghair gawahon ke nikah huwa ya 2 baheno (sisters) se ek saat nikah kiya ya aurat ki iddat mein iski bahan se nikah kiya ya jo aurat kisi ki iddat mein hai isse nikah kiya, in sab suraton mein nikah faasid hai.

Woh aurtein hain jinse nikah haraam hai

1. Moharmaat e Nasab:

- i. Maa (Haqeeqi ya saunteli, isi tarah Daadi ya Naani ya Saas)
- ii. Beti (isi tarah poti ya nawasi)
- iii. Bahen (Haqeeqi bahan, maa sharik bahan, baap sharik bahan)
- iv. Phupi (Walid ki bahan, sagi ya saunteli)
- v. Khala (Maa ki bahan, sagi ya saunteli)
- vi. Bhatiji (Bhai ke beti, sagi ya saunteli)
- vii. Bhanji (Bahan ki beti, sagi ya saunteli)

2. Moharmaat e Raza'at:

Jo rishte nasab ke sabab hurmat wale qarar paate hain woh raza'at (Doodh peene) ki wajah se bhi mahram ban jate hain. Razayi Maa, Razayi Beti, Razayi Bahen, Razayi Phupi, Razayi Khala, Razayi Bhatiji aur Razayi Bhanji se bhi nikah nahi hosakta ba-shart ke doodh chadane ki muddat (2.5 saal) se pahele doodh pilaya gaya ho.

Note: Jab Dulhan nikah ke baad paheli baar ghar ajaye toh, dulha dulhan 2 rakat namaz shukr ke ada kare, Dulha imam bane aur dulhan thoda piche khade hojaye aur milkar namaz ada kare aur fir dua kare acche rishte, awlad aur talluq ke liye.

Talaq (Divorce)

Iska maana rihaayi hai. Miya biwi ke darmiyan nikah ki bandhish khol dena aur nikah ki qaid ko utha dena talaq kahelata hai. Talaq ka lughwi mana hai ke nikah ki groh ko khol dena, tark kar dena, chodh dena hai.

Talaq dene ka shari tariqa

Jab koi shaksh apni biwi ko sunnat ke mutabiq talaq dene ka irada kare toh ise **Haiz** aane tak chodh de jab haiz se paak ho toh Jima/Humbistari kiye baghair ise ek talaq de, fir ise isi haalath mein chodh de hatta ke iski iddat puri hojaye (yaane fir se haiz ajaye). Iska maqsad ye hai ke dauran e iddat mard ko ruju ka haq raheta hai aur iddat guzarne ke baad aurat ba'aen hojati hai aur fariqain ki bahemi razamandi se dobara nikah hosakta hai.

Note: Islam mein talaq intehahi naguzer wajuhat ki buniyat par jayez qarar di hai. Islam ne talaq ka Khanoon alaihedgi ke liye nahi balke zaujain ke darmiyan paida hone waali nafrat ko iddat ke dauran ruju ke liye aur zaujiyat mein nafrat ke bajaye mohabbat ke jazbaat paida karne ke liye sonchne ka waqt muhiya karne ke liye diya hai. Talaq ko shariyat pasand nahi karti ye ek makrooh fail ke taur par jayez qarar di gayi hai.

Chand wajuhaat aisi hai jinki wajah se talaq naubat aati hai

1. Talaq ki amumi wajah mard aur aurat ke darmiyan zaheni hum ahengi na hone ke baayis paida hone waali aarzi nafrat hoti hai jiske baad aurat aur mard mein darguzer aur ek dusre ke saath ikhatta zindagi basar karne mein mushkilat paida hoti chali jaati hain. Isme aurat ya mard ke infiradi kirdaar ke alawa inke rishtedaaron ki madakhalat samet beshumaar muasharti, nafsiyati aur nafsani maamlaat ka bhi amal dakhla hota hai.
2. Miya biwi ke mizaaj mein munasabat ka na hona aur inke dil mein ek dusre ko khubul na karna.
3. Inke darmiyan maashi wa muasharti haisiyat ka faraq paya jaana bhi hai.
4. Dono ke zaheni aur ilmi istetaat mein tazaad paya jana, jiski wajah se qurbat ke hote huwe bhi duri ka ehsaas rahe.
5. Zaujain ke darmiyan jinsi wa aqlaqi kamzoriyon ka hayel hojana.

Note: Bayek waqt talaq salasa dena ye biddat hai, bayek waqt talaq salasa dena gunah hai. Haalat e haiz mein talaq dena se Huzoor Sallelaho Alaihi Wa Sallam ne mana farmaya hai.

Khula

Iska lughwi maana ek shai se dusri shai nikalne ka hai. Khula mein Aurat mard ke rishte zaujiyat se baher ajati hai isliye khula ka mafhoom ye hai ke maalike nikah se dast bardaar hona.

Khula ka falsafa

Jis tarah mard ke iqtiyaar mein talaq hai isi tarah khula ko aurat ke iqtiyar mein rakha gaya hai. Agar aurat ko mard ki taraf se koi taklif ho toh iske iqtiyaar mein khula hai aur agar mard ko aurat ki taraf se taklif ho toh ise talaq ka iqtiyaar hai.

Kya khula ke baad ruju hosakte hai

Khula ke baad ruju nahi, balke tajdid nikah hosakta hai. Khula ki surat mein chun ke talaq ba'aen hoti hai. Ba'aen woh talaq hai jisme husband baghair nikah ke aurat se azwaaji talluqat qayam nahi karsakta hai. Agar fariqain bahem razamandi se dubara nikah karna chahe toh karsakte hain aur is surat mein aurat ko iddat guzarne ki qaid nahi. Lekin agar aurat kisi aur se nikah karna chahe toh iddat guzarne ke baad hi karsakti hai.

Iddat

Iddat se murad woh dauraniya hai jo aurat ko husband se khula lena ya talaq waqe hone ke baad khas muddat ke liye guzaarna hota hai. Iddat ke liye khilwate sahiya ka hona shart hai. Agar khilwate sahiya ke baghair kisi wajah se talaq ya khula hojaye toh is surat mein aurat par iddat guzaarna laazim nahi hota lekin bewa par iddat laazim hoti hai.

Muddate iddat kaise shumar ki jayegi

Muddate iddat ki ginti ka aaghaz waqt talaq ya wafat se kiya jayega aur iddat tafriq, talaq ya wafat ke waqt se wajib hogi agarche aurat ko talaq ya wafat ka ilm nahi ho aur iddat ki muddat guzar gayi toh iddat puri samjhi jayegi. Aurat is din se iddat shuri karegi jis din ise talaq digayi ya

jis din iska khawind faut huwa. Bewa aurat is din se iddat shuru kare jis din iska khawind faut ho aur talaq shuda aurat is din se shuru kare jis din is ko talaq digayi. Bewa aurat pregnant na ho toh iski iddat 4 months aur 10 days ki hogi aur agar pregnant ho toh Bacche ki paidaish se iddat khatam hojati hai. Aur agar aurat ko haiz aata ho toh iski iddat 3 haiz muqarrar hai.

Hajj aur Umrah

Sura Baqra, Aayat 196: “Aur Hajj aur Umrah ke manasikh Allah ke liye mukammal karo”.

Umrah ke Fara'iz

1. Ehraam bandhna aur Umrah ki niyyat karna aur Talbia padhna.
2. Tawaaf-e-Kaba karna.

Umrah ke Wajibaat

1. Tawaaf ke baad, Sa'ee karna safá aur marwah ke beech, Safá se shuru karna aur Marwá pe khatam karna.
2. Sir ke baalo ko tarashna ya mundwana.

Umrah karne ka tariqa

1. Ehram Pahenna
2. Niyyat karna
3. Talbiya Padhna
4. Tawaaf-e-Kaba
5. Do (2) Rakat namaz wajib ut Tawaaf
6. Zam Zam peena

7. Sa'ee karna
8. Baal kaatna (Hair cut)

Talbiya: “Labbaik. Allahumma Labbaik. Labbaik La Sharika Laka Labbaik.
Innal Hamda Wan Niamata Laka Walmulk. La Sharika Laka”.

Hajj ke 5 Din ka mukammal chart



Islamic Sunnatein

Cheenk (Sneezing):

Cheenk aaye toh dua kahe. Aur cheenk sunne wale bhi dua kahe.

Nakhoon (Nails) kaatne ka tariqa:

Hands (Haath): Starting from right hands First Finger (Shahadath ki ungli ke nakhoon) se Little finger (Choti ungli ka nakhoon) kaate magar Thumb (Anghothe ka nakhoon) na kaate. Phir Left hand ki Little finger (Choti ungli ka nakhoon) se shuru kare aur Thumb (Anghothe ka nakhoon) kaate. Phir ab right hand ke Thumb (Anghothe) ka nakhoon kaate.

Legs (Paaon): Starting from right leg's Little finger (Choti ungli ka nakhoon) se Thumb (Anghothe) ka nakhoon kaate. Phir ab Left leg's ke Thumb (Anghothe) ka nakhoon se Little finger (Choti ungli) ka nakhoon kaate.

Paani peene ke aadaab:

Paani 3 saans mein baithkar pijye. Paani peene se pahele "Bismillah" kahe aur har ghoonth peene par "Alhumdulillah" kahe aur phir paani khatam karke "Alhumdulillah" kahiye.

Khana Khane ke aadaab:

Khane ki Dua padhe

Khaane ke baad dua padhe

Chappal ya Shoes pahenне ka tariqa:

Pahele sidhe pair ki chappal/shoes pahene phir baaye (left) pair ki. Phir utaarte waqt pahele baaye pair ka utare phir sidhe pair ka.

Sote (Sleeping) waqt ki dua:

Sone se pahle dua padhe

Soke uthne ke baad dua padhe

Istenja (Toilet) jaane ki dua:

Toilet jaane se pahle dua padhe

Masjid mein dakhil (Entry) aur baaher nikalne (exit) ki dua:

Masjid mein dakhil hone ki dua padhe

Masjid se nikalte waqt dua padhe

Safar ki dua:

Safar se rawana hote waqt dua padhe

Ghar se nikalte waqt ki dua:

Ghar se baaher nikalte waqt dua padhe

Chaand (Moon) ko dekh kar padhne ki dua:

Chaand ko dekh kar dua padhe

Saher ki Dua – Roza rakhne ki dua:

Saher ki dua padhe

Iftaar ki dua padhe

Khabarastaan (Graveyard) mein daakhil hone ki dua:

Khabarastaan mein dakhil hone ki dua padhe

Khuskhabri sune to ye dua padhe:

Acchi khabar sun kar dua padhe

“Maula Ya Salli Wa Sallim Daa’iman Abadan Alaa Habibika Khairil Khalqi
Kullihim Muhammdun Sayyidul Kownaini Was Saqalaini Wal Fariqaini Min
Urbiyun Wa min Ajami”.

Sallellahu Ta’alaah Alaihi Wa Alaa Aalihi Wa Sahbihi Wa Baarakaa Wa Sallam

Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى Ka, **Tajdaar e Kainat Rasool**

Allah Huzoor صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ ka

Aur

Awliya e Kaamileen رضي الله عنهم ka.

Is kitab/Risale mein agar koi bhi ghalti hai toh ye faqat meri Naheli aur kam ilmi ki wajah se hai, Allah ise Maaf kare. Aameen
Bija Syedul Mursalin صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

Reference

- Irfan ul Fiqh Course by Nizaamat-e-Tarbiyyat, MQI.
- Dawateislami, Mufti Akmal Sahab videos & other reference materials.

Disclaimer: Aap is kitab ko padhte/mutayela karte waqt apni taraf se bhi jaanch karle ke kahi koi insani ghalti toh nahi huwi hai aur apne mutabiq dusre references ka bhi jayeza lijiyega.

Syed Mohtasim Ali

Taalib e ilm
(Dua'on ka Talabgaar)