

MUSALMAAN KA

'AQEEDAH

KITAB-O-SUNNAT KI RAUSHNI MEIN



Shaykh Muhammad Bin Jameel Zainu

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'AQEEDAH

Kitab-o-Sunnat ki raushni mein

Muallif

Shaykh Muhammad bin Jameel Zainu

(Mudarris Makkah Mukarramah)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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Taqdeem

الحمد لله رب العالمين والصلاة والسلام على رسول الله و على آله وصحبه وسلم

تسلیمًا کثیرًا. أما بعد !

Musalmaan ke liye sab se pehli cheez jo zaroori hai woh hai Aqeedah durust karna uska ilm haasil karna aur us par amal karna. Aqeedah sahi ho tou Allâh ke nazdeek saarey neyk A'maal qubool hongey agar Aqeedah sahi na ho aur Allâh ki ibadaat mein kisi aur ko bhi shareek karte hain tou saarey A'maal zaaya wa barbaad hojaaengey.

Jaisa ke Allâh (تَعَالَى) ne Surah Al-An'aam mein 17 Nabiyon ka zikr karte huye kaha ke agar yeh bhi Allâh ke saath kisi aur ko shareek karte tou hum inke bhi A'maal barbaad kardetey. Aur Shirk ki haalat mein Marney waale ke liye Allâh (تَعَالَى) ne Jannat ko Haraam kardiya hai aur woh hamesha Jahannam mein rahega. Allâh ﷻ ne farmaya:

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

"Jo shakhs Allâh ke saath shirk karta hai Allâh ne uss par jannat haraam kardi aur uska thhekaana aag hai aur zaalimon ka koi madadgaar nahin." (Surah al-Maidah 5:72)

Aur Rasoolullaah ﷺ ki Hadees hai jis mein unho ne farmaaya: "Jo Shakhs is Haalat Mein Marjaaye Ke Woh Allâh Ke Siwa doosron Ko Bhi Uska Shareek Tehraata Raha Ho Tou Woh Jahannam Mein Jaayega." [Saheeh Al-Bukhaari : 4497]

Tou yaad rakhein ke Shirk ke saath neyk Amal ka koi faaedah nahi.

Pehle hum Kalimah (لا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ) ko samjhe us par amal karein phir uske ba'd Salaah, Zakaat, Hajj aur Rozah jaise Faraaid ko anjaam dengey tou hi Qubool hoga warna hargiz Qubool na hoga.

Ilâhi tera hazar baar shukr hai ke tune hum par be-shumaar nematain barsaayi, humme apne sacche Deen ki rahbari farmaayi, Seedhi rah pe chalaya, Muwahid banaaya, Paigambar-e-Islam ﷺ ka ummati banaya, Deen ka shok diya aur Deen-daaron ki Muhabbat ataa farmaayi. Ye Rabbi! Hummari taraf se apne pyaare Rasool ﷺ par, unke Ahl-wa-ayaal par, unke Sahaba karaam (رضي الله عنهما) par aur unke Jaanashinon par, Apni rehmat aur

salamati ki baarish naazil farmaa, Hume bhi unme shaamil farmaa aur Islami zindagi basar karne ki tawfeeq de aur Islam par humara khaatma farmaa aur unke Muttabi'een ki fehrist me humara bhi naam likh le - أمين ثم أمين

Muqaddama

ان الحمد لله نحمده ونستعينه ونستغفره، ونعوذ بالله من شرور أنفسنا ومن سيئات أعمالنا، من يهدي الله فلا مضل له، ومن يضلل فلا هادي له، واشهد ان لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له، واشهد ان محمدا عبده ورسوله ... اما بعد!

Amma Ba'd! 'Aqeedah ke muta'alliq yeh chand zaroori sawaal aur un ke jawaab hain, har jawaab ke saath Qur'an wo hadees mein se iski daleel zikr ki gayi hai taake padhne waale ko jawaab sahih hone ka itmenaan haasil ho jaaye, kyun ke dunya aur aakhirat mein aqeeda-e- tauheed hi insaan ki khush qismati ki bunyaad hai.

- Muhammad Bin Jameel Zainu -

1. ALLÂH تَعَالَى KA BANDON PAR HAQ

Sawaal: Hamein Allâh ne kis liye paida kiya?

Jawaab: Hamein Allâh ne isliye paida kiya hai ke hum uski bandagi karen, uske saath kisi ko shareek na banaayen iski daleel Allâh تَعَالَى ka farmaan:

﴿وَمَا خَلَقْتُ الْجِنَّ وَالْإِنْسَ إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُونِ﴾

"Aur main ne jinon aur insaanon ko nahin paida kiya magar isi liye ke woh meri 'ibaadat karen. (Surah Zaariyaat 51:56)

Aur Rasulullah ﷺ ka irshaad hai: "Allâh ka haq bandon par yeh hai ke woh uski 'ibaadat karen aur uski 'ibaadat mein kisi cheez ko shareek na karen." (Al-Bukhâri, Muslim)

Sawaal: 'Ibaadat kiya hai?

Jawaab: 'Ibaadat un tamaam aqwaal wa af'aal ka naam hai jin se Allâh تَعَالَى muhabbat karta hai. Masalan Dua', Namaaz, Qurbaani, waghairah. Allâh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿قُلْ إِنْ صَلَّيْتُمْ وَنُسَكَيْتُمْ وَمَحْيَايَ وَمَمَاتِي لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ﴾

"Kah dijiye yaqeenan meri namaaz, meri saari 'Ibaadat, mera jeena aur mera marna yeh sab khaalis Allâh ke liye hai, jo tamaam jahaanon ka paalne waala hai." (Surah An'aam 6:162)

Hadees mein hai: "Mera bandah kisi cheez ke saath taqarrub haasil nahin karta jo mujhe un cheezon se ziyaadah mahboob hon jo main ne us par farz ki hain." (Sahih Al-Bukhâri)

Sawaal: Hum Allâh ki 'ibaadat kaise karen?

Jawaab: Dis tarah hamein Allâh aur uske Rasool ﷺ ne hukm diya hai. Allâh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا أَطِيعُوا اللَّهَ وَأَطِيعُوا الرَّسُولَ وَلَا تُبْطِلُوا أَعْمَالَكُمْ﴾

"Aye! woh logo! jo eemaan laaye ho Allâh ka hukm maano aur Rasool ﷺ ka hukm maano aur apne a'amaal barbaad na karo." (Surah Muhammad 47:33)

Aur aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Jo shakhs aisa amal kare jis par hamaara hukm nahin to woh mardood hai." (*Muttafaqun Alayhi - yani Al-Bukhâri aur Muslim dono se saabit hai*)

Sawaal: Kiya hum Allâh ki 'ibaadat khauf aur ummeed ke saath karen?

Jawaab: Ji haan hum uski 'Ibaadat usi tarah karte hain Allâh تَعَالَى ne mominin ki haalat bayaan karte huwe farmaya:

﴿... يَدْعُونَ رَبَّهُمْ خَوْفًا وَطَمَعًا...﴾

"...Woh apne rab ko (jahannam ke) khauf aur (jannat ki) ummeed ke saath pukaarte hain..."
(*Surah Sajdah 32:16*)

Aur aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Main Allâh se jannat ka sawaal karta hoon aur aag se uski panaah chaahta hoon." (*Abu Dawood*)

Sawaal: 'Ibaadat mein ehsaan (behtareen tareeqe se adaayegi) kiya hai?

Jawaab: 'Ibaadat mein Allâh تَعَالَى ki taraf poora poora dhiyaan rakhna ehsaan hai. Allâh تَعَالَى ka farmaan:

﴿الَّذِي يَرَبُّكَ حِينَ تَقُومُ ۖ وَتَقَلُّبِكَ فِي السُّجُودِ﴾

"woh aap ko uss waqt dekhta hai jab aap qiyaam karte hain aur jo sajdah karne waalon mein aap ke palatne ko dekhta hai." (*Surah ash-Shura 26:218-219*)

Aur Rasulullâh ﷺ ne farmaya: "Ehsaan yeh hai ke tum Allâh ki 'Ibaadat iss tarah karo ke tum use dekh rahe ho pas agar tum use nahin dekhte to woh tumhein dekh rahaa hai." (*Muslim*)

2. TAWHĪD KI AQSAAM AUR USKE FAWAAYED

Sawaal: Allāh تَعَالَى ne Rasoolon ko kis liye bheja?

Jawaab: Allāh تَعَالَى ne unhein apni 'ibaadat ki taraf da'wat dene ke liye aur uske saath shirk se rokne ke liye bheja. Allāh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿وَلَقَدْ بَعَثْنَا فِي كُلِّ أُمَّةٍ رَّسُولًا أَنِ اعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ وَاجْتَنِبُوا الطَّاغُوتَ﴾

"Aur hum ne har ummat mein Rasool bheja ke Allāh ki 'Ibaadat karo aur taaghoot se bacho [taaghoot se muraad shaytaan hai jo ghairullah ki 'Ibaadat ki taraf da'wat deta hai]."

(Surah Nahal 16:36)

aur Aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Ambiya aapas mein bhaayi hain aur unka deen ek hai."
(Muttafaqun Alayhi - yani Al-Bukhârî aur Muslim dono se saabit hai)

Sawaal: Tawhîd-e-Ruboobiyyat (Rab hone mein ek maanna) kiya hai?

Jawaab: Allāh تَعَالَى ko rab hone mein ek maanne ka matlab yeh hai ke woh apne af'aal mein akela hai koyi doosra uske kaamon mein shareek nahin masalan: Paida karna, tadbeer waghairah. Allāh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ﴾

"Tamaam Ta'areef Allāh ke liye hai jo tamaam jahaanon ka rab hai." *(Surah Al-Faatiha)*

aur Aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Tuhi aasmaanon aur zameen ka Rab hai." *(Muttafaqun Alayhi)*

Sawaal: Tawhîd-e-Uloohiyat (Ek M'abood maanna) kiya hai?

Jawaab: Woh akele hi ki 'Ibaadat karna hai masalan: Pukaarna, zabah karna aur nazr maanna. Allāh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿وَالْهَيْكُمُ إِلَهٌ وَاحِدٌ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ﴾

"Aur tumhaara ma'bood barhaq ek hi ma'bood hai uske e'laawah koyi sachcha ma'bood nahin wahi Rahmaan Raheem hai" *(Surah Baqarah 2:163)*

aur Aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Pahli cheez jis ki taraf aap unhein da'wat den woh iss baat ki shahaadat honi chaahiye ke Allâh ke e'laawah koyi sachcha ma'bood nahin." Sab se pahle iss baat ki da'wat de ke woh Allâh ko ek maanen. (*Al-Bukhârî*)

Sawaal: Allâh تَعَالَى ke Asmaa wa sifaat ki Tawhîd kiya hai ?

Jawaab: Allâh تَعَالَى ne apni kitab mein apni jo sifaat bayaan ki hain yaa Rasoolullah ﷺ ne sahih ahaadees mein Allâh ki jo sifaat bayaan ki hain unhein haqeeqat jaan kar uske liye saabit maanna jaisa ke Allâh تَعَالَى ka 'arsh par hona, uska utarna, uska haath waghairah in sifaat ko uske liye iss tarah maanna jis tarah uske kamaal ke laaye q hai. Allâh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿... لَيْسَ كَمِثْلِهِ شَيْءٌ ۚ وَهُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ ۚ﴾

"Uske misl koyi cheez nahin aur wahi (sab kuchh) sunne waala dekhne waala hai."

(*Surah Shoorâ 42:11*)

aur Aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Allâh تَعَالَى har raat aasmaan-e-dunya ki taraf utarta hai." [Iss tarah utarna jo uske jalaal ke laaye q hai jo uski makhlooq mein se kisi ke mushaabe h nahin.] (*Musnad Ahmad - Sahih*)

Sawaal: Allâh kahaan hai?

Jawaab: Allâh تَعَالَى Aasmaanon se upar a'rsh par hai aur Allâh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿الرَّحْمَنُ عَلَى الْعَرْشِ اسْتَوَى ۚ﴾

"Rahmaan A'rsh par buland huwa." (*Surah Taaha 20:5*)

Sahih Al-Bukhârî mein Istawaa ka matlab bayaan kiya gaya hai: "Chadha aur buland huwa" aur aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Be shak Allâh تَعَالَى ne ek kitab likhi..... to woh uske paas arsh par hai." (*Al-Bukhârî, Muslim*)

Sawaal: Kiya Allâh تَعَالَى hamaare saath hai?

Jawaab: Allâh تَعَالَى apne sunne, dekhne aur jaanne ke lehaaz se hamaare saath hai. Allâh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿قَالَ لَا تَخَافَا إِنِّي مَعَكُمْ أَسْمَعُ وَأَرَى﴾

"Tum donon mat daro yaqeenan main tumhaare saath hoon sunta hoon aur dekhta hoon."
(*Surah Taaha 20:46*)

Aur Aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Yaqeenan tum ek sunne waale qareeb ko pukaarte ho aur woh tumhaare saath hai, (*Muslim*) {Allâh تَعَالَى A'rsh par hone ke baawajood hamaare saath hai uski kaifiyat bas wahi jaanta hai. (Mutarjim)}

Sawaal: Tawhîd ka faayidah kiya hai?

Jawaab: Tawhîd ka faayidah yeh hai ke insaan aakhirat mein a'zaab se mahfooz rahta hai dunya mein hidaayat haasil hoti hai aur gunaah door hojaate hain. Allâh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَلَمْ يَلْبِسُوا إِيمَانَهُمْ بِظُلْمٍ أُولَٰئِكَ لَهُمُ الْأَمْنُ وَهُمْ مُهْتَدُونَ﴾

"Jo log eemaan laaye aur apne eemaan ke saath zulm (shirk) ki milaawat nahin ki inhin ke liye amn hai aur wahi hidaayat waale hain." (*Surah al-An'aam 6:82*)

aur Aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Bandon ka haq Allâh تَعَالَى ke zimme yeh hai ke woh us shakhs ko azaab na de jo uske saath kisi cheez ko shareek na kare." (*Al-Bukhârî, Muslim*)

3. AMAL QUBOOL HONE KE SHARAAYET

Sawaal: Amal qubool hone ki shartein kiya hain?

Jawaab: Allāh تَعَالَى ke haan a'mal qubool hone ki teen shartein hain:

1. Allāh تَعَالَى aur uski Tawhīd par eemaan laana, Allāh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿إِنَّ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ كَانَتْ لَهُمْ جَنَّاتُ الْفِرْدَوْسِ نُزُلًا﴾

"Yaqaenan jo log eemaan laaye aur unhon ne achchhe amal kiye unke liye firdaus ke baaghaat mein mehmaani hogi." (Surah Kahaf 18:107)

Aur aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Too kah main Allāh par eemaan laaya phir us par qaayem reh"
(Muslim)

2. Ikhlāas: Sirf Allāh ke liye amal karna na kisi ko dekhaane ke liye karna na sunaane ke liye.

﴿فَاعْبُدِ اللَّهَ مُخْلِصًا لَهُ الدِّينَ﴾

"Pas Allāh ki 'ibaadat karo iss haal mein ke tum khaalis usi ki 'ibaadat karne waale ho."
(Surah Az-Zumar 39:2)

3. Rasulallah ﷺ jo kuchh lekar aaye hain Amal uske mutaabiq hona, Allāh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿...وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ إِلَّا رَحْمَةً مِّنَ رَبِّكَ وَمَا تَكُن مِّنَ الْمُنذِرِينَ﴾

"jo kuchh Rasulallah ﷺ tumhein den woh le lo aur jis cheez se tumhein mana karden uss se ruk jaayo." (Surah Hashr 59:7)

aur aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Jo shakhs aisa ama! kare jis par hamaara hukm na ho to woh mardood hai." (Muslim)

4. SHIRK-E-AKBAR

Sawaal: Allāh تَعَالَى ke haan sab se bada gunah kiya hai?

Jawaab: Sab gunahon se bada gunah Allāh ke saath shirk karna hai. daleel Allāh ka farmaan:

﴿...يَبْتَغِي لَا تُشْرِكْ بِاللَّهِ إِنَّ الشِّرْكَ لَظُلْمٌ عَظِيمٌ﴾

"(Luqmaan ne kaha) Aye bete Allāh ke saath shirk na kar yaqeenan shirk bahut bada zulm hai." (Surah Luqmaan 31:13)

Aur jab Rasulullah ﷺ se poochha gaya ke kaun sa gunah sab se bada hai to aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Ke tu Allāh ka koyi shareek banaaye haalaanke us ne tujhe paida kiya hai. (Al-Bukhārī, Muslim)

Sawaal: Sab se bada shirk kiya hai?

Jawaab: Sab se bada shirk Allāh تَعَالَى ki 'ibaadat mein kisi aur ko shareek karna, masalan ghairullah ko pukaarna, murdon se faryaad karna, madad maangna ya un zindah logon se madad maangna jo ghaayeb hain, paas maujood nahin. Allāh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿وَاعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ وَلَا تُشْرِكُوا بِهِ شَيْئًا...﴾

"Allāh تَعَالَى ki 'Ibaadat karo aur uske saath kisi cheez ko shareek na thhahraao"
(Surah Nisaa 4:36)

Aur Raasulullah ﷺ ne farmaya: "Kabeerah gunhaaon mein sab se bada gunah Allāh ke saath kisi aur ko shareek thhahrana hai." (Al-Bukhārī)

Sawaal: Kiya iss ummat mein shirk maujood hai?

Jawaab: Haan maujood hai. Daleel – Allāh تَعَالَى ka farmaan hai:

﴿وَمَا يُؤْمِنُ أَكْثَرُهُمْ بِاللَّهِ إِلَّا وَهُمْ مُشْرِكُونَ﴾

"In mein se aksar log Allāh par eemaan nahin laate magar is haal mein ke woh mushrik hain." (Surah Yusuf 12:106)

aur Aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Qiyaamat qaayem nahin hogi yahaan takke meri ummat ke kuch qabaayil mushrikeen ke saath mil jaayen aur yahaan takke buton ki parastish hone lage."
(*Sunan Tirmidhi - Sahih*)

Sawaal: Murdah ya ghaayeb logon ko pukaarne ka kya hukm hai?

Jawaab: Murdah ya ghaayeb logon ko pukaarna shirk-e-akbar mein se hai. Allāh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

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

"Allāh ke elaawah unko na pukaaro jo tumhen na faayide pahunchaate hain na nuqsan pas agar tum ne aisa kiya to uss waqt yaqeenan tum zaalimon (mushrikon) mein se honge."

(*Surah Yunus 10:106*)

Aur Aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Jo shakhs iss haal mein faut huwa ke Allāh ke elaawah kisi shareek ko pukaarta tha, aag mein daakhil hoga. (*Al-Bukhārī*)

Sawaal: Kya du'a (pukaarna) ibaadat hai?

Jawaab: Ji haan du'a ibaadat hai Allāh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿وَقَالَ رَبُّكُمْ ادْعُونِي أَسْتَجِبْ لَكُمْ﴾

﴿إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يَسْتَكْبِرُونَ عَنْ عِبَادَتِي سَيَدْخُلُونَ جَهَنَّمَ ذَخِيرًا﴾

"Tumhaare rab ne farmaya ke mujhe pukaaro main tumhaari pukaaron ko sununga jo log meri ebaadat se (ya'ni du'a maangne se) takabbur karte hain woh zaleel ho kar jahannam mein daakhil honge." (*Surah Momin 40:60*)

aur Aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Du'a (pukaarna) hi ebaadat hai." (*Musnad Ahmad, Tirmidhi - Hasan Sahih*)

Sawaal: Kiya murde pukaar sun te hain?

Jawaab: Nahin sunte, Allāh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿إِنَّكَ لَا تُسْمِعُ الْمَوْتَى ...﴾

"Yaqeenan Aap murdon ko nahin suna sakte. (*Surah An-Naml 27:80*)

﴿...وَمَا أَنْتَ بِمُسْمِعٍ مَّنْ فِي الْقُبُورِ﴾

"Aur Aap unko nahin suna sakte jo qabron mein hain." (Surah Al-Faatir 35:22)

5. SHIRK-E-AKBAR KI AQSAAM

Sawaal: Kiya hum Murdah aur ghaayeb logon se faryaad kar sakte hain?

Jawaab: Hum un se faryaad nahin kar sakte Allāh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿وَالَّذِينَ يَدْعُونَ مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ لَا يَخْلُقُونَ شَيْئًا وَهُمْ يُخْلَقُونَ * أَمْوَاتٌ غَيْرُ أَحْيَاءٍ * وَمَا يَشْعُرُونَ * أَيَّانَ يُبْعَثُونَ﴾

"Aur woh log jo Allāh ke e'laawah jin ko pukaarte hain woh koi cheez paida nahin kar sakte aur woh khud paida kiye gaye hain. murdah hain zindah nahin aur woh nahin jaante ke kab uthhaaye jaayenge." (Surah Nahal 16:20-21)

﴿إِذْ تَسْتَغِيثُونَ رَبَّكُمْ فَاسْتَجَابَ لَكُمْ ...﴾

"Jab tum apne rab se faryaad kar rahe the to us ne tumhaari dua' qubool farmaayi."
(Surah Anfaal 8:9)

Aur aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Aye zindah hasti, aye qaayem rahne waale aur qaayem rakhne waale teri rahmat (ke zariye) se hi faryaad karta hoon." (Tirmidhi - Hasan)

Sawaal: Kiya Ghairullah se madad maangna jaayez hai?

Jawaab: Jaayez nahin. Daleel - Allāh تَعَالَى ka farmaan hai:

﴿إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ﴾

"Sirf teri hi 'Ibaadat karte hain aur tujh hi se madad maangte hain." (Surah Fatiha 1:5)

aur Rasulullah ﷺ ne irshaad farmaya: "Jab too sawaal kare to Allāh se sawaal kar aur madad maange to Allāh se maang" (Tirmidhi - Hasan Sahih)

Sawaal: Kiya hum zindah logon se madad maang sakte hain?

Jawaab: Ji haan un cheezon mein jin ki woh taaqat rakhte hain, Allâh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿... وَتَعَاوَنُوا عَلَى الْبِرِّ وَالتَّقْوَىٰ ...﴾

"Aur neki aur parhezgaari mein ek doosre ki madad karo." (Surah Maidah 5:2)

aur Aap ﷺ ne irshaad farmaya: "Allâh تَعَالَى bande ki madad mein hota hai jab tak apne banda bhai ki madad mein rahta hai" (Muslim)

Sawaal: Kiya ghairullah ke liye nazr maanna jaayez hai?

Jawaab: Allâh ke siwa kisi ki nazr jaayez nahin kyun ke Allâh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿... رَبِّ إِنِّي نَذَرْتُ لَكَ مَا فِي بَطْنِي مُحَرَّرًا ...﴾

"Aye mere rab main ne tere liye iss bachche ki nazar maani hai jo mere pet main hai (dunya ke kaamon se) aazaad hoga." (Surah Aale-Imran 3:35)

aur Aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Jo shakhs nazar maane ke Allâh ki e'taa'at karega woh uski e'taa'at kare aur jo nazr maane ke uski naafarmaani karega woh uski naafarmaani na kare." (Al-Bukhâri)

Sawaal: Kiya ghairullah ke liye zabah karna jaayez hai?

Jawaab: Jaayez nahin. Daleel - Allâh تَعَالَى ka farmaan:

﴿فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَانْحَرْ﴾

"Apne rab hi ke liye namaaz padhen aur zabah karen." (Surah Kauser 108:2)

Aur Aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Allâh تَعَالَى ne lanat ki uss par jo ghairullah ke liye zabah kare." (Muslim)

Sawaal: Kiya hum qabr waalon ka qurb haasil karne ke liye qabron ka tawaaf kar sakte hain?

Jawaab: K'aba ke e'laawah hum kisi ka tawaaf nahin kar sakte. Allâh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿...وَلْيَطَّوَّفُوا بِالْبَيْتِ الْعَتِيقِ﴾

"Aur chaahiye ke woh qadeem ghar ka tawaaf karein." (Surah Hajj 22:29)

aur Aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Jis ne saat chakkar baitullah ka tawaaf kiya aur do rakaten padhin (yeh amal) ek gardan azaad karne ki tarah hoga." (Ibn Majah - Sahih)

Sawaal: Jaadu ka kiya hukm hai?

Jawaab: Jaadu kufr hai Allāh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿...وَلَكِنَّ الشَّيْطَانِ كَفَرُوا يُعَلِّمُونَ النَّاسَ السِّحْرَ...﴾

"Lekin shaytaanon ne kufr kiya jo logon ko jaadu sikhaate the." (Surah Al-Baqarah 2:102)

Aur aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Saat halaak karne waali cheezon se bacho Allāh ke saath shirk aur jaadu se." (Muslim)

Sawaal: Kiya hum Arraaf aur kaahin (Aayindah ki khabrein bataane waale) ko ilm-e-ghaib ke da'we mein sachcha maan sakte hain?

Jawaab: Hum unhen sachcha nahin maan sakte kyun ke Allāh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿...قُلْ لَا يَعْلَمُ مَنْ فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ الْغَيْبَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ...﴾

"Kah dijiye aasmaanon mein aur zameen mein jo bhi hai Allāh ke e'laawah koyi ghaib nahin jaanta." (Surah An-namal 27:65)

Aur aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Jo shakhs kisi chooriyan bataane waale yaa aayindah ki khabrein bataane waale ke paas aaya phir uski baat mein use sachcha jaana to usne uss cheez ke saath kufr kiya jo Muhammad ﷺ par naazil ki gayi hai." (Musnad Ahmad - Sahih)

Sawaal: Kiya koyi shakhs ghaib jaanta hai?

Jawaab: Koyi shakhs ghaib nahin jaanta, haan kisi Rasool ko Allāh تَعَالَى ghaib ki kisi baat ki ittela' de de toh alag baat hai.

﴿عِلْمُ الْغَيْبِ فَلَا يُظْهِرُ عَلَى غَيْبِهِ أَحَدًا ۖ إِلَّا مَنِ ارْتَضَىٰ مِنْ رَسُولٍ...﴾

"Woh ghaib ka ilm rakhne wala hai apne ghaib par kisi ko ittela nahin deta siwaaye kisi Rasool ke jise woh pasand kare." (Surah Al-Jinn 72:26-27)

[Ghaib ki ittela' dene se ghaib ki koyi baat ma'loom ho jaaye to aadmi aalimul ghaib nahin ho jaata, warnah tamaam musalmaan bhi aalimaul ghaib ho jaayenge kyun ke Rasulallah ﷺ ne wahi se maloom hone waali bahut si ghaib ki khabren ummat ko bataayin, masalan qiyaamat ke ahwaal qurb-e-qiyaamat ki peshangoyiyaan waghairah ma'loom huwa ghaib ki baat se muttal'a hona aur cheez hai aur aalimul ghaib hona aur cheez hai aalimul ghaib sirf Allāh ki zaat hai.]

Aur aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Allāh ke e'laawah koyi ghaib nahin jaanta." (Tabraani - Hasan)

Sawaal: Kiya hum shifa haasil karne ke liye dhaaga ya kada ya chhAllāh pahan sakte hain?

Jawaab: Hum yeh cheezen nahin pahan sakte kyun ke Allāh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿وَإِنْ يَمْسَسْكَ اللَّهُ بِضُرٍّ فَلَا كَاشِفَ لَهُ إِلَّا بُوًءٌ...﴾

"Agar Allāh tujhe koyi takleef pahunchaaye to uske e'laawah koyi use door karne waala nahin." (Surah Al-An'aam 6:17)

Aur Aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Khabar daar yeh tumhaari kamzori hi ko badhaayega ise utaar kar phenk do kyun ke (isi haalat mein) agar tum faut hogaye to kabhi kaamiyaabi nahin paa sakoge." (Mustadrak Hakim)

Sawaal: Kiya hum khur, muhare ghonge waghairah latkaa sakte hain?

Jawaab: Shifa ya nazar se bachne ke liye nahin latka sakte kyun ke Allāh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿وَإِنْ يَمْسَسْكَ اللَّهُ بِضُرٍّ فَلَا كَاشِفَ لَهُ إِلَّا بُوًءٌ...﴾

"Agar Allāh tujhe koyi takleef pahunchaaye to uske e'laawah koyi use door karne waala nahin." (Surah Al-An'aam 6:17)

Aur aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Jis ne koyi tameemah latkaaya usne yaqeenan shirk kiya." (*Musnad Ahmad - Sahih*)

[Tameemah se muraad woh munke yaa ghonge hain jo nazar-e-bad se bachne ke liye latkaaye jaate hain.]

Sawaal: Islām ke mukhaalif qawaaneen par amal karne ka kiya hukm hai?

Jawaab: Agar jaayez samajh kar Islām ke mukhaalif qawaaneen par amal kare ya un ke durust hone ka a'qeedah rakkhe to yeh kufr hai.

﴿...وَمَنْ لَّمْ يَحْكَمْ بِمَا أَنزَلَ اللَّهُ فَأُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الْكَافِرُونَ﴾

"Aur jo shakhs uske mutaabiq faislah na kare jo Allāh ne naazil farmaya hai to yahi log kaafir hain." (*Surah Al-Maidah 5:44*)

Aur aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Aur jab hukmaran Allāh ki kitab ke mutabiq faisla na karenge to Allāh unke darmiyan phoot daal dega." (*Ibn Majah*)

Sawaal: Hum shaytaan ke iss sawaal ko kaise radd karenge ke Allāh تَعَالَى ko kis ne paida kiya?

Jawaab: Jab shaytaan kisi ke dil mein yeh waswasah daale woh Allāh ki panaah talab kare. Allāh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿وَأَمَّا يَتَرَفَّتْكَ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ نَزْعٌ فَاسْتَعِذْ بِاللَّهِ...﴾

"Aur aap ko shaytaan ki taraf se koyi choka lage to Allāh ki panaah talab karen." (*Surah Ha Meem As-Sajdah 41:36*)

Aur Rasulullāh ﷺ ne hamein sikhaaya hai ke hum shaytaan ki chaal ko rad kardein aur yeh kahen:

«آمَنْتُ بِاللَّهِ وَرُسُلِهِ»

اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ، اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ، وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ»

«Main Allāh aur uske Rasoolon par eemaan laaya,

Allāh ek hai, Allāh be niyaaz hai,

na us se koyi paida hua, na wo kisi se paida hua, aur na hi koyi uska shareek wa hamsar hai.»

phir baayen taraf teen dafa thook de aur shaytaan se panaah maange aur mazed sochne se ruk jaaye iss tarah yeh waswasah khatm ho jaayega. *(Yeh Sahih ahaadees ka khulaasah hai jo Musnad Ahmad, Al-Bukhârî, Muslim aur Abu Dawood mein mazkoor hai.)*

Sawaal: Shirk-e-Akbar ka kiya nuqsan hai?

Jawaab: Shirk-e-Akbar ki wajah se aadmi hamesha ke liye jahannami ho jaata hai, Allāh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

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

"Jo shakhs Allāh ke saath shirk karta hai Allāh ne uss par jannat haraam kardi aur uska thhekaana aag hai aur zaalimon ka koyi madadgaar nahin." *(Surah al-Maidah 5:72)*

aur aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Aur jo Allāh se is tarah mulaqaat kare ke woh uske sath kisi ko shareek karne wala ho to woh jahannam mein dakhil hoga." *(Muslim)*

Sawaal: Kiya shirk ke saath amal ka koyi faayidah hoga?

Jawaab: Shirk ke saath amal ka koyi faayidah nahin kyun ke Allāh تَعَالَى ne

Ambiyaa (عليه السلام) ke muta'alliq farmaya:

﴿... وَلَوْ أَشْرَكُوا لَحَبِطَ عَنْهُمْ مَا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ﴾

"Agar woh Allāh ke saath shareek thahraate to unke tamaam a'amaal zaaye ho jaate"
(Surah An'aam 6:88)

Aur aap ﷺ ne farmaya: Allāh تَعَالَى farmaate hain main tamaam shareekon se ziyaadah shirk se ghani hoon jis shakhs ne koyi aisa amal kiya jis mein mere saath mere ghair ko bhi shareek kiya main use aur uske shareek ko chhod deta hoon. *(Muslim)*

6. SHIRK-E-ASGHAR

Sawaal: Shirk-e-Asghar kiya hai?

Jawaab: Shirk-e-Asghar riya (dekhaawe ke liye amal karna) hai. Allāh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿... فَمَنْ كَانَ يَرْجُوا لِقَاءَ رَبِّهِ فَلْيَعْمَلْ عَمَلًا صَالِحًا وَلَا يُشْرِكْ بِعِبَادَةِ رَبِّهِ أَحَدًا﴾

"Jo shakhs apne parwar digaar ki mulaqaat ki ummeed rakhta ho woh nek amal kare aur apne rab ki 'Ibaadat mein kisi ko shareek na kare." (*Surah Kahf 18:110*)

Aur Aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "mujhe tumhaare muta'alliq jis cheez ka sab se ziyaadah khauf hai woh shirk-e-asghar riya (logon ko dekhaane keliye amal karna hai)"

Yeh kahna bhi shirk-e-asghar mein shaamil hai: "Agar Allāh aur fulaan shakhs na hota (to yeh ho jaata woh ho jaata)", "Jo Allāh chaahe aur too chaahe."

Aur Aap ﷺ ne farmaya: Yeh mat kaho "Jo Allāh chaahe aur fulaan chaahe",

balke yun kaho: "Jo Allāh chaahe phir fulaan chaahe." (*Abu Dawood - Sahih*)

Sawaal: Kiya ghairullah ki qasam uthhana jaayez hai?

Jawaab: Allāh ke siwa kisi ki qasam uthhaana jaayez nahin Allāh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿... قُلْ بَلَىٰ وَرَبِّي لَتُبْعَنَّ ثُمَّ لَتَنَبَّؤُنَّ...﴾

"Kah dijiye kyun nahin, mujhe apne rab ki qasam hai tum zaroor uthhaaye jaaoge" (*Surah Taghaabun 64:7*)

Aur Aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Jis ne ghairullah ki qasam uthhayi us ne yaqeenan shirk kiya." (*Musnad Ahmad - Sahih*)

Aur Aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Jise qasam uthhani ho woh Allāh ki qasam uthhayee yaa khaamoosh rahe." (*Al-Bukhārī, Muslim*)

7. WASEELA PAKADNA AUR SIFAARISH TALAB KARNA

Sawaal: Hum Allāh ki taraf kis cheez ka waseela pakden?

Jawaab: Waseela pakadne ki kuchh sooraten jaayez hain kuchh mamnoo' hain.

▪ **Jaayez sooraten yeh hain:** Allāh تَعَالَى ke asmaa aur uski sifaat ke waaste se dua' karna apne nek a'amaal ko bataur-e-waseela pesh karna.

Kisi zindah insaan se dua' karwaana. Dalaayel: Allāh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿وَلِلَّهِ الْأَسْمَاءُ الْحُسْنَىٰ فَادْعُوهُ بِهَا...﴾

"Aur sab se achchhe naam Allāh hi ke liye hain pas use un ke saath pukaaro"

(Surah Aa'raaf 7:180)

Aur Allāh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَابْتَغُوا إِلَيْهِ الْوَسِيلَةَ...﴾

"Aye woh logo! jo eemaan laaye ho Allāh se daro aur uski taraf waseela talaash karo.

(Surah Al-Maayidah 5:35)

Mufasssir-e-Qur'an A'Ilamah Ibne Kaseer ne Qataadah (رحمه الله) se naqal karte huwe uska matlab bayaan farmaya: ya'ni iski e'ta'at aur iski raza ke mutaabiq amal karne ke saath uska qurb talaash karo.

Aur Aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Aye Allāh main tujh se har uss naam ke saath sawaal karta hoon jo tera naam hai." (Musnad Ahmad - Sahih)

Aur Aap ﷺ ne uss sahaabi se farmaya jis ne Aap ﷺ se jannat mein rifa'at ka sawaal kiya tha. "Apne mtua'alliq ziyadah sajdon [yani namaaz ke] saath meri madad karo [jo ke ek saaleh amal hai] (Muslim)

A'amaal ke waseele se du'a karne ki ek misaal ghaar waale teen aadmiyon ka qissa bhi hai jinhon ne apne aa'maal-e-saaleha ke waseele se dua' ki to Allāh تَعَالَى ne unki mushkil door farmaadi.

▪ **Mamnoo'a Waseela:** Murdon ko pukaarna unse haajaat talab karna jaisa ke aaj kal ho raha hai yeh shirk-e-akbar hai.

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

"Allāh ke e'laawah unko mat pukaaro jo na aap ko faayidah dete hain na nuqsan agar aap ne aisa kiya to yaqeenan uss waqt aap zaalimon [mushrikon] mein se honge."

(Surah Yunus 10:106)

▪ **Bid'at Waseela:** Yeh kahna ke parwar digaar! Rasoolullah ﷺ yaa kisi aur buzurg ki jaah wa hurmat ke waseele se hamaari du'a qubool farma yeh bid'at hai kyun ke sahaaba kiraam (رضي) (الله عنهم) ne yeh kaam nahin kiya.

Dekhiye Ameerul Mo'mineen Umar (رضي الله عنه) ne Abbaas (رضي الله عنه) ka waseela pakda magar uss waqt jab woh zindah the un se du'a karwaayi faut shudah ka waseela nahin pakda hatta ke Rasoolullah ﷺ ki wafaat ke ba'd unka waseela bhi nahin pakda.

Yeh waseelah kabhi kabhi shirk tak pahuncha deta hai jab yeh a'qeedah ho ke Allāh تَعَالَى dunya ke haakim aur ameer ki tarah kisi bashar ke waaste ka mohtaaj hai kyun ke usne khaaliq ko makhloq ke mushaabeh qaraar diya.

iss mauzu' ki mazeed tafseelaat ke liye shaikh Albaani (رحمه الله) ke resaalah "Attawassul wa Ahkaamahu wa Anwaa'hu" ka mutaala kijiye.

Sawaal: Kiya Du'a ke liye kisi insaan ke waaste ki zaroorat hai?

Jawaab: Du'a ke liye kisi insaan ke waaste ki zaroorat nahin kyun ke Allāh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿وَإِذَا سَأَلَكَ عِبَادِي عَنِّي فَإِنِّي قَرِيبٌ...﴾

"Aur jab mere bande aap se mere baare mein sawaal karen to yaqeenan main qareeb hoon." (Surah Al-Baqarah 2:186)

aur Aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Yaqeenan tum ek sunne waale qareeb ko pukaarte ho aur woh tumhaare saath hai. [apne ilm ke lehaaz se] (Muslim)

Sawaal: Kiya zindon se du'a karwaana jaayez hai?

Jawaab: Haan zindah logon se du'a ki darkhaast karna jaayez hai. murdon se nahin. Allāh تَعَالَى ne Rasoolullah ﷺ ko jab aap zindah the mukhaatab karte huye farmaya:

﴿... وَاسْتَغْفِرْ لِدُنْيِكَ وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ...﴾

"Aur apne gunaahon ke liye aur eemaandaar mardon aur eemaandaar auraton ke liye bakhshish talab karein." (Surah Muhaamad 47:19)

Aur sahih hadees mein hai jise tirmezi ne rivaayat kiya hai: "Ek naa beena (andha) aadmi Nabi ﷺ ke paas aaya aur arz kiya ke aap Allāh se dua' karen ke woh mujhe aa'fiyat ata farmaaye. [Aap ﷺ ki wafaat ke bad kisi sahaabi ne aap se du'a ki darkhaast nahin ki lehaaza kisi faut shudah se du'a ki darkhaast karna jaayez nahin] (Tirmezi - Sahih)

Sawaal: Rasoolullah ﷺ ka waasta kiya hai?

Jawaab: Rasool ﷺ ka waasta yeh hai ke aap ne deen pahunchaadiya Allāh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿يَا أَيُّهَا الرَّسُولُ بَلِّغْ مَا أُنْزِلَ إِلَيْكَ مِنْ رَبِّكَ...﴾

"Aye Rasool ﷺ jo kuchh aap ke rab se aap ki taraf naazil kiya gaya hai use pahunchaa dijiye." (Surah Al-Maayidah 5:67)

aur jab sahaaba kiraam (رضي الله عنهم) ne kaha: "Hum shahaadat denge ke aap ne yaqeenan (deen) pahunchaa diya to Rasoolullah ﷺ ne farmaya: "Aye Allāh gawaah ho jaa." (Muslim)

Sawaal: Hum Rasoolullah ﷺ ki sifaarish ki darkhaast kis se karein?

Jawaab: Hum Rasooluliah ﷺ ki sifaarish ki darkhaast Allāh تَعَالَى se hi karenge, Allāh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿قُلْ لِلَّهِ الشَّفَاعَةُ جَمِيعًا...﴾

"Kah dijiye ke sifaarish sab ki sab Allāh hi ke liye hai." (Surah Az-Zumar 39:44)

aur Aap ﷺ ne sahaabi ko yeh kahne ki ta'leem di. 'Aye Allāh mere baare mein aap ﷺ ki sifaarish qubool farma. (Tirmezi - Hasan Sahih)

aur aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Main ne apni du'a qiyaamat ke din sifaarish ke liye chhupa rakkhi hai uske liye jo meri ummat mein se iss haal mein faut huwa ke Allāh ke saath kisi cheez ko shar eek na thhahraaya." (Muslim)

Sawaal: Kiya hum zindon se sifaarish talab kar sakte hain?

Jawaab: Zindon se dunya ke kaamon mein sifaarish talab karsakte hain Allāh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿مَنْ يَشْفَعْ شَفَاعَةً حَسَنَةً يَكُنْ لَهُ نَصِيبٌ مِّمَّهَا

وَمَنْ يَشْفَعْ شَفَاعَةً سَيِّئَةً يَكُنْ لَهُ كِفْلٌ مِّمَّهَا...﴾

"Jo shakhs achchhi sifaarish kare uske liye uss mein se hissa hoga aur jo shakhs buri sifaarish karega uske liye uss mein se bojh hoga."

(Surah an-Nisa 4:85)

aur aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Sifaarish karo tumhen ajr diya jaayega" (Abu Da'wood - Sahih)

Sawaal: Kiya Rasoolullah ﷺ ki madah (ta'reef) mein mubaalghah kar sakte hain?

Jawaab: Hum aap ﷺ ki ta'reef mein mubaalghah nahin karenge. Allāh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿قُلْ إِنَّمَا أَنَا بَشَرٌ مِّثْلُكُمْ يُوحَىٰ إِلَيَّ أَنَّمَا إِلَهُمُ إِلَهٌ وَاحِدٌ...﴾

"Kah dijiye main to tumhaari tarah ek bashar hi hoon meri taraf wahi ki jaati hai ke tumhaara sachcha ma'bood ek hi ma'bood hai. (Surah Al-Kahaf 18:110)

Aur Rasoolullah ﷺ ne farmaya: "Mujhe iss tarah had se na badhaao jis tarah eisaayion ne Eisa bin Maryam (عليه السلام) ko hadd se badha diya kyun ke main to sirf bandah hoon to tum yeh kaho ke woh Allâh ka bandah aur uska Rasool hai." (Al-Bukhârî)

8. JIHÂD (QITAL, LADAAI), WALÂ' (WAFADAARI) **AUR HUKM (QANDON)**

Sawaal: Jihâd fi sabeelillah ka kiya hukm hai?

Jawaab: Maal, jaan aur zabaan ke saath Jihâd waajib hai. Allâh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿إِنْفِرُوا خِفَافًا وَثِقَالًا وَجَاهِدُوا بِأَمْوَالِكُمْ وَأَنْفُسِكُمْ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ...﴾

"Niklo halke ho ya bojhal aur apne maalon aur jaanon ke saath Allâh ki raah mein Jihâd karo." (Surat At-Tawbah 9:41)

aur aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Mushrikon se apne maalon, apni jaanon aur apni zabaanon ke saath Jihâd karo." (Abu Dawud - Sahih)

Sawaal: Walâ' kiya hai?

Jawaab: Walâ' se muraad muhabbat aur madad hai. Allâh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتُ بَعْضُهُمْ أَوْلِيَاءُ بَعْضٍ...﴾

"Momin mard aur momin auratein ek doosre ke dost aur madad gaar hain." (Surat At-Tawbah 9:71)

aur aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Ek momin doosre momin ke liye e'maarat ki maanind hai iska ek hissah doosre ko quwwat deta hai." (Muslim)

Sawaal: Kiya kuffaar se dosti aur unki madad jaayez hai?

Jawaab: Kuffaar se dosti aur unki madad jaayez nahin. Allâh تَعَالٰی ne farmaya:

﴿...وَمَنْ يَتَوَلَّهُمْ مِنْكُمْ فَإِنَّهُ مِنْهُمْ...﴾

"Aur tum mein se jo shakhs un se dosti kare woh un hi mein se hai."
(*Surat Al-Ma'idah 5:51*)

aur aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Be shak bani fulaan ke ghar waale mere dost nahin." (*al-Bukhârî aur Muslim*)

Sawaal: Wali kaun hota hai?

Jawaab: Parhezgaar momin wali hota hai. Allâh تَعَالٰی ne farmaya:

﴿أَلَا إِنَّ أَوْلِيَاءَ اللَّهِ لَا خَوْفٌ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ * الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَكَانُوا يَتَّقُونَ﴾

"Khabar daar Allâh ke Auliya (doston) par koyi khauf nahin na woh gham khaayenge woh log jo eemaan laaye aur darte the." (*Surat Yunus 10:62-63*)

aur aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Mere dost to sirf Allâh تَعَالٰی aur saaleh momin hain." (*al-Bukhârî aur Muslim*)

Sawaal: Musalmaan kis cheez ke saath faislah karein?

Jawaab: Musalmaan Qur'an aur Hadees ke saath faislah karein. Allâh تَعَالٰی ne farmaya:

﴿وَأَنِ احْكُم بَيْنَهُم بِمَا أَنزَلَ اللَّهُ...﴾

"Unke darmiyaan uss cheez ke saath faislah kar jo Allâh تَعَالٰی ne naazil farmaayi."
(*Surat Al-Ma'idah 5:49*)

aur aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Aye ghaib aur haazir ko jaanne waale apne bandon ke darmiyaan too hi faislah karega." (*Muslim, Abu Dawood, Tirmeezi, Sunan Nasayi aur Ibn Maajah*)

9. Qur'an wa Hadees par Amal

Sawaal: Allāh تَعَالَى ne Qur'an kyun naazil farmaya?

Jawaab: Allāh تَعَالَى ne Qur'an amal karne ke liye naazil farmaya. Allāh تَعَالَى ka irshaad hai:

﴿إَتَّبِعُوا مَا أَنزَلَ إِلَيْكُم مِّن رَّبِّكُمْ...﴾

"Pairwi karo uski jo tumhaari taraf tumhaare Rab ki jaanib se naazil kiya gaya."
(Surat Al-A'raf 7:3)

aur aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Qur'an padho, uss par amal karo, aur use khaane ka zari'a na banaao." (Musnad Ahmad)

Sawaal: Sahih hadees par amal ka kiya hukm hai?

Jawaab: Sahih hadees par amal waajib hai kyun ke Allāh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿...وَمَا آتَاكُمُ الرَّسُولُ فَخُذُوهُ؛ وَمَا نَهَاكُمْ عَنْهُ فَانْتَهُوا...﴾

"Jo kuchh Rasoolullah ﷺ tumhein den le lo aur jis se mana karden us se ruk jaao."
(Surat Al-Hashr 59:7)

aur aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Mere tareeqe aur hidaayat yaaftah bhalaayi waale khulfa ke tareeqe ko laazim pakdo use mazbooti se thaam lo." (Musnad Ahmad)

Sawaal: Kiya Hadees ke baghair Qur'an ke saath hamaara guzaara ho sakta hai?

Jawaab: Hadees ke baghair sirf Qur'an se hum kabhi guzaara nahin kar sakte. Allāh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿...وَأَنزَلْنَا إِلَيْكَ الذِّكْرَ لِتُبَيِّنَ لِلنَّاسِ مَا نُزِّلَ إِلَيْهِمْ وَلَعَلَّهُمْ يَتَفَكَّرُونَ﴾

"Hum ne aap ki taraf zikr naazil kiya taake logon ke liye woh cheez bayaan karen jo unki taraf naazil ki gayi." (Surat An-Nahl 16:44)

aur aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Yaad rakkho! mujhe Qur'an aur uske saath uski misl di gayi hai."
(Abu Dawood)

Sawaal: Kiya hum kisi ki baat ko Allāh تَعَالَى aur uske Rasool ki baat se muqaddam rakh sakte hain?

Jawaab: Hum kisi baat ko Rasoolullah ﷺ ki baat se muqaddam nahin rakh sakte kyun ke Allāh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَا تَقْدِمُوا بَيْنَ يَدَيِ اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ﴾

"Aye woh logo! jo eemaan laaye ho Allāh aur us ke Rasool ﷺ se aage mat badho."

(Surat Al-Hujurat 49:1)

aur aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Khaaliq ki naafarmaani mein kisi makhloq ki farmaanbardaari jaaye nahin." (Tabraani aur Musnad Ahmad - Sahih)

aur Ibne A'bbaas (رضي الله عنه) ne farmaya: "Mujhe dar hai ke tum par aasmaan se patthar na barsen main tumhein kahta hoon Rasoolullah ﷺ ne farmaya aur tum kahte ho, Abu Bakr aur Umar (رضي الله عنهما) ne farmaya." (Musnad Ahmad aur Ahmad Shakir ne Sahih darja diya)

Sawaal: Jab aapas mein hamaara ikhtelaaf ho jaaye to kiya karein?

Jawaab: Hum Kitabullah aur Sunnat sahiha ki taraf ruju' karenge. Allāh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿... فَإِنْ تَنَازَعْتُمْ فِي شَيْءٍ فَرُدُّوهُ إِلَى اللَّهِ وَالرَّسُولِ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ تُؤْمِنُونَ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ ۚ ذَلِكَ

خَيْرٌ وَأَحْسَنُ تَأْوِيلًا﴾

"Pas agar tum kisi cheez mein jhagad pado to use Allāh تَعَالَى aur uske Rasool ﷺ ki taraf lautao do agar tum Allāh تَعَالَى aur aakhirat ke din par eemaan rakhte ho yeh behtar hai aur anjaam ke lehaaz se sab se achchha hai." (Surat An-Nisa' 4:59)

aur aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Tum meri aur hidaayat yaaftah khulfaa-e-raashedeem ki sunnat ko laazim pakdo use mazbooti se thaam lo." (*Musnad Ahmad*)

Sawaal: Tum Allâh تَعَالَى aur uske Rasoolullah ﷺ se kis tarah muhabbat karte ho?

Jawaab: Main un donon ki farmaanbardaari aur unke ahkaam ki pairwi ke saath un se muhaabat karta hoon. Allâh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿قُلْ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ تُحِبُّونَ اللَّهَ فَاتَّبِعُونِي يُحْبِبْكُمُ اللَّهُ وَيَغْفِرْ لَكُمْ ذُنُوبَكُمْ وَاللَّهُ غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ﴾

"Kahden agar tum Allâh se muhabbat karte ho to meri pairwi karo Allâh تَعَالَى tum se muhabbat karega aur tumhaare gunaaah bakhsh dega aur Allâh تَعَالَى bakhshne waala aur raham karne waala hai." (*Surat Aal-E-Imran 3:31*)

aur aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Tum mein se koyi shakhs momin nahin hota jab tak main uske nazdeek uske waalid, uski aulaad aur tamaam logon se ziyaadah mahboob na ho jaaon." (*Muttafaqun Alayhi - yani Al-Bukhâri aur Muslim dono se saabit hai*)

Sawaal: Kiya hum amal chhod kar taqdeer par bharosa karlen?

Jawaab: Hum amal nahin chhodenge kyun ke Allâh تَعَالَى ne farmaya:

﴿فَأَمَّا مَنْ أَعْطَى وَاتَّقَى ۖ وَصَدَّقَ بِالْحُسْنَى ۖ فَسَنُيَسِّرُهُ لِلْيُسْرَى ۖ﴾

"To jis ne diya aur taqwa ikhtiyar kiya aur sab se achchhi baat ki tasdeeq ki hum aasaan raaste ki sahoorat denge." (*Surat Al-Layl 92:5-7*)

aur aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Amal karo kyun ke har shakhs ke liye woh cheez aasaan kardi gayi hai jis ke liye woh paida kiya gaya hai." (*Al-Bukhâri, Muslim*)

10. Sunnat aur Bid'at

Sawaal: Kiya deen mein koyi bid'at-e-hasanah bhi hai?

Jawaab: Deen mein koyi bid'at-e-hasanah nahin iski daleel Allāh تَعَالَى ka farmaan hai:

﴿... الْيَوْمَ اكْمَلْتُ لَكُمْ دِينَكُمْ وَاتَّمَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعْمَتِي وَرَضِيتُ لَكُمُ الْإِسْلَامَ دِينًا...﴾

"Aaj main ne tumhaare liye tumhaara deen mukammal kardiya aur tum par apni ne'mat tamaam kardi aur tumhaare liye Islām ko bataur-e-deen pasand karliya."

(Surat Al-Ma'idah 5:3)

Aur Rasoolullah ﷺ ne farmaya: "Har bid'at gumraahi hai aur har gumraahi aag mein hai"

(Musnad Ahmad, an-Nasā'i - Sahih)

Sawaal: Deen mein bid'at kiya hai?

Jawaab: Deen mein bid'at yeh hai ke uss mein koyi ziyaadati yaa kami kardi jaaye Allāh تَعَالَى ne mushrikeen ki bid'aat par rad karte huye farmaya:

﴿أَمْ لَهُمْ شُرَكَاءُ شَرَعُوا لَهُمْ مِّنَ الدِّينِ مَا لَمْ يَأْذَنَ بِهِ اللَّهُ...﴾

"Kiya unke liye aise shareek hain jinhon ne un ke liye deen ki woh raah nikaali hai jis ki Allāh ne ejaazat nahin di." *(Surat Ash-Shura 42:21)*

aur Rasoolullah ﷺ ne farmaya "Jo shakhs ne hamaare uss kaam ya'ni deen mein woh cheez nikaali jo iss mein se nahin hai to woh mardood hai." *(al-Bukhârî aur Muslim)*

Sawaal: Kiya Islām mein koyi sunnat-e-hasanah hai?

Jawaab: Haan Islām mein sunnat-e-hasanah hai. Aap ﷺ ne farmaya: "Jis ne Islām mein achchhi sunnat jaari ki uske liye uska ajr hoga aur un logon ka ajr bhi jo uske bad us par amal karenge baghair iske ke unke ajr wa sawaab mein koyi kami ho." *(al-Bukhârî aur Muslim)*

Sawaal: Musalmaanon ko ghalbah kab haasil hoga?

Jawaab: Musalmaanon ko ghalbah uss waqt haasil hoga jab woh apne Rab ki Kitab aur apne Nabi ﷺ ki sunnat ko dobaarah amalan naafiz karenge, tauheed phailaayenge aur shirk ki tamaam sooraton se logon ko daraayenge aur Allâh ke dushmanon ke liye jitni quwwat tayyaar karsakenge karenge.

﴿يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِن تَنْصُرُوا اللَّهَ يَنْصُرْكُمْ وَيُنَبِّتْ أَقْدَامَكُمْ﴾

"Aye woh logo! jo eemaan laaye ho agar tum Allâh (ke deen) ki madad karoge to woh tumhaari madad karega aur tumhaare qadam jamaadega. (*Surat Muhammad 47:7*)

aur farmaya:

﴿وَعَدَ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مِنْكُمْ وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ لَيَسْتَخْلِفَنَّهُمْ فِي الْأَرْضِ كَمَا اسْتَخْلَفَ الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِهِمْ. وَلَيُمَكِّنَنَّ لَهُمْ دِينَهُمُ الَّذِي ارْتَضَى لَهُمْ وَلَيُبَدِّلَنَّهُمْ مِنْ بَعْدِ خَوْفِهِمْ أَمْنًا. يَعْبُدُونَنِي لَا يُشْرِكُونَ بِي شَيْئًا...﴾

"Aur Allâh تعالیٰ ne un logon se wa'dah kiya hai jo tum mein se eemaan laaye aur jinhon ne nek amal kiye woh unhein zaroor bizzaroor zameeen mein haakim banaayega jis tarah un logon ko haakim banaya jo un se pahle the aur un ke liye un ke iss deen ko mazbooti se qaayem karega jo us ne un ke liye pasand farmaya hai aur unhein unke khauf ke badlah aman ataa farmaayega woh meri 'Ibadaat karen mere saath kisi cheez ko shareek nahin karenge. (*Surat An-Nur 55*)

Du'a-e-Mustajaab

Rasoolullah ﷺ ne farmaya: "Kisi bande ko koyi fikr ya gham pahunche aur woh yeh du'a padhe to Allāh ﷻ uske fikr aur gham door kardeta hai aur uski jagah use kushaadgi a'taa farmaata hai:

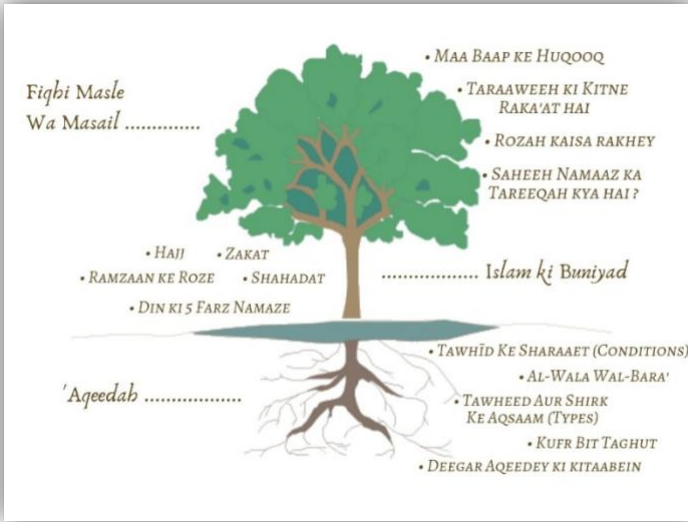
اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي عَبْدُكَ، ابْنُ عَبْدِكَ، ابْنُ أَمَتِكَ، نَاصِيَتِي بِيَدِكَ، مَاضِي فِيَّ حُكْمُكَ، عَدَلٌ فِيَّ قَضَاؤُكَ، أَسْأَلُكَ بِكُلِّ اسْمٍ هُوَ لَكَ، سَمَّيْتَ بِهِ نَفْسَكَ، أَوْ أَنْزَلْتَهُ فِي كِتَابِكَ، أَوْ عَلَّمْتَهُ أَحَدًا مِنْ خَلْقِكَ، أَوْ اسْتَأْثَرْتَ بِهِ فِي عِلْمِ الْغَيْبِ عِنْدَكَ، أَنْ تَجْعَلَ الْقُرْآنَ رَبِيعَ قَلْبِي، وَتُورَ صَدْرِي، وَجَلَاءَ حُزْنِي، وَذَهَابَ هَمِّي

Allaahumma 'innee 'abduka, ibnu 'abdika, ibnu 'amatika, naasiyatee biyadika, maadhin fiyya hukmuka, 'adlun fiyya qadhaa'uka, 'as'aluka bikulli ismin huwa laka, sammayta bihi nafsaka, 'aw 'anzaltahu fee kitaabika, 'aw 'allamtahu 'ahadan min khalqika, 'awista'tharta bihi fee 'ilmil-ghaybi 'indaka, 'an taj'alal-Qur'aana rabee'a qalbee, wa noora sadree, wa jalaa'a huznee, wa thahaaba hammee.

Aye Allāh! main tera bandah boon tere bandah ka beta hoon, Teri bandi ka beta boon meri peshaaani tere haath men hai, tera hukm mujh men jaari hai, mere baare men tera faislah adl par mabni hai, main tujh se har uss naam ke saath sawaal karta hoon jo tera hai , jis ke saath tune apna naam rakha hai, yaa tune use apni kitaab men naazil kiya hai ya use apni makhlooq men se kisi ko sikhaya hai, ya use apne paas ilme ghaib men rakhne ko tarjeeh di hai, ke tu Qur'an ko mere dil ki bahaar, mere seene ka noor, mere gham ko door karne waala aur men fikr wa pareshaani ko le jaane waala bana.

(Musnad Ahmad 4318)

Naseehatⁱ



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Yeh oopar dikhaayi gayi tasveer (Picture) se humein yeh pata chalta hai ki Islām ek darakht ki tarah hai, Uski jadein (rootes) Ya'ni 'Aqeedah hai - jaise Tawheed, Al-Walaa Wal-Baraa aur Shirk ke Aqsaam Jaanna, Nawaqidul Islām (Jo cheezein Islām se Khaarij karti hain), Tawheed ke Sharaaet ('ilm, Yaqeen, Qubool Karna, Taabedaari, Sidq - Sachchaayi, Ikhlāas, Muhabbat), waigarah. Aur uska Tanaa Ya'ni Islām ki 5 bunyaadein hain - jaise kalimah-e-Shahadat, Farz Namaazein, Ramzaan ke Rozey, Zakaat aur hajj.

Aur fir uski tehniyaa Ya'ni fiqhi Masle Masail jisme - jaise Maa Baap ke Huqooq, Roza rakhne ka tareeqah, Namazon ke Masail, Sab deegar Masaail jisme Ulaamaa ka bhi ikhtilaaf hota hai.

Agar Aaj hum Musalmaano ki halaat par ghaur karein tou hum dekhengey ki woh fiqhi masle masail me Masroof (Busy) hain, Aur yahaan tak ke kitne Musalmaan Islām ki jadein aur tanaa (Ya'ni Aqeedah aur Islām ki bunyaadon) ko nazar andaaz karte hain,

aur agar koi Islāmi bunyaad ka paaband hojaye toh log usey neyk (pious) aadmi samjh baithte hain bhale hi usey Islām ka koi 'ilm na ho.

In cheezon ko Dekh kar mere dil me ek sawaal aata hai. Kya hum Bina Ghusl aur Wudu ke namaaz (salah) Aadaa kar sakte hain? Is sawaal ka jawaab har Musalmaan ka baccha bhi bolega "Hum bina Ghusl aur Wudu ke Namaaz Aadaa nahi kar sakte", waise hi kya hum bina apna 'Aqeedah sahih kare Islām ki bunyaad par Amal kar sakte hain? Kya hammare Amal qubool hongey? Agar ham apne Qawaid se hi Ghaafil ho? Hargiz nahin, iski Daleel Allāh (تَعَالَى) ka farmaan hai:

وَالَّذِينَ كَذَّبُوا بِآيَاتِنَا وَلِقَاءِ الْآخِرَةِ حَبِطَتْ أَعْمَالُهُمْ ۖ بَلْ يُجْزَوْنَ إِلَّا مَا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ

Aur jo hamaari aayaat ko aur aakhirat ke hone ko jhutlaaya karte hain, unke saare A'maal barbaad hogaye, unko wohi sazaa dii jayegi jo wo karte the.

[Surah Al- A'raaf 7:147]

وَلَقَدْ أَوْحَىٰ إِلَيْكَ وَإِلَى الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِكَ ۖ لَئِنْ أَشْرَكَتَ لَيَحْبَطَنَّ عَمَلُكَ وَتَكُونَنَّ مِنَ الْخَاسِرِينَ

Aur (Aye Nabi!) Aap ki taraf aur Aap se pehle rasoolon ki taraf yahi Vahee kee jaati rahi hai ke agar tum Shirk karogey toh tumhaare A'maal barbaad ho jaaenge, aur tum nuqsan uthaane waalon mein ho jaaogey. [Surah Zumar 39:65]

Kya hum in aayaton ko jaan kar naa darein? Kya hum abhi bhi Shirk ke aqsaam ko na jaane taaki hum usse Bach sakein aur Tawhīd mukammal karein? Aur Allāh ne farmaaya:

إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَغْفِرُ أَنْ يُشْرَكَ بِهِ وَيَغْفِرُ مَا دُونَ ذَلِكَ لِمَنْ يَشَاءُ ۚ وَمَنْ يُشْرِكْ بِاللَّهِ فَقَدْ افْتَرَىٰ إِثْمًا

عَظِيمًا

Beshak Allāh is baat ko muaaf nahi karta ke uske saath kisi ko shareek kiya jaaye, aur iske siwa doosre gunaah jisey woh chaahe muaaf kardey, aur jis ne kisi ko Allaah ka shareek banaaya toh usne bade jurm ka irtekaab kiya. [Surah An-Nisaa 4:48]

Allaah Sab gunaah ki bakshish karengey siwaaye shirk ke, toh jaanlo mere bhaiyon ki humeim Shirk ke Aqsaam ka ilm hona zaroori hai Jahannam ki aag se bachne ke liye. Par hum aaj yeh Dekhte hain ki Musalmaano ne yeh baat halke me leli hai, wo aksar fiqhi maslon me behas

(Argument) karte hain, aur woh yeh samajhte hain ki sirf hum aur hamara hi maslak Haqq par hai, woh taqleed mein itna kho chuke hain ki wo haqq aur baatil me farq nahi samjhte.

Jaise Al-Fudayl Ibn 'Iyaad (رحمه الله) ne kaha: "Tum us waqt kaisa rahogey jab log Haqq aur Baatil ke darmiyaan farq nahi karengey, na Mumin aur Kaafir ke darmiyaan, na Bharosemand aur Ghaddaar ke darmiyaan aur na hi ilm waale aur Jaahil ke darmiyaan farq karengey. Woh log achhaayi ko achhaa nahi jaanengey aur na hi buraaayi ko buraa jaanengey."
[Al-Ibaanah Al-Kubrâ]

Aaj ke daur kaa mamala aisa hai ke, agar koi shakhs nabi hone ka da'waa kare toh usey bhi badi tadaad mein log usey nabi maan baithengey jabki Qur'an wa Hadith ne saaf kaha hai ki Nabi (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) Khaatimun Nabi hain Ya'ni unke baad aur koi nabi nahi aayega, lekin is bey 'ilmi (Qur'an aur Hadith se door honey) ke daur mein log Kisi ko bhi nabi maan baithengey.

Agar aapko aisa lagta hai ke main baatein bana raha hun toh aap khud logon se puchiye Taaghut ka matlab kya hai? Millat-e-Ibraahim kya hai? Woh? Al-Walaa Wal-Baraa kya hai? Woh iska jawaab nahi bata payenge jabki Allâh ﷻ ne kaha humein Taghut ka inkaar karna hoga taake hum Islâm ke mazboot karay ko thaam len, aur Allâh ne humme hukm diya hai ke hum Millat-e-Ibrahim ki pairwi Karen.

Jaise ek darkht ko mazboot hone ke liye uski jadon ka sahi hona zaruri hai waise hi hum apne Dīn me mazboot hone ke liye apne Qawaid ko seekhein aur uspe amal Karein yeh sab zaruri hai jaise Shaykh Muhammad bin Abdul Wahab ne Usul-al-salatha ki shuruaat me 4 masle bataaye hain:

1. 'Ilm Ya'ni Allâh (تَعَالَى) (aur usmi sifaat) ki ma'rifat (pehchaan), Nabi ﷺ ki seerat-e-tayyibah ka 'ilm aur Deen ke Bunyaadi ahkaam-o-masaayel daleel ke saath janna.

2. Deeni ahkam-o-masaayel par Amal karna.

3. Deen ki da'wat dena (Ya'ni Tawhīd ke taraf da'wat dena aur Shirk se daraana)

4. Aur agar tableegh karte huye koyi aazmaayish aaye toh uss par sabar karna.

Allāh (تَعَالَى) ne farmayaa:

وَالْعَصْرِ ﴿١﴾

إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لَفِي خُسْرٍ ﴿٢﴾

إِلَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ وَتَوَّصُوا بِالحَقِّ ۖ وَتَوَّصُوا بِالصَّبْرِ ﴿٣﴾

Zamaane ki qasam! - Beshak insaan khasaare mein hai. - Siwaaye un logon ke jo Eemaan laaye aur unhon ne nek amal kiye aur ek dusre ko haqq ki talqeen kee aur ek doosre ko sabar ki talqeen kee. [Surah Al-Asr]

Imam Bukhaari (رحمه الله) ne kaha: "Qaul-o-Amal se pehle 'ilm zaroori hai." [Sahih Bukhaari - Baabul 'ilm:68]

Aye hamaare Aaqah! Rahmatul lil Aalameen ﷺ par Rahmat wa Salamati ki baarish farmaa! Jis tarah Nabi ﷺ ne hum jaise jaahilon ko Deen sikhaane ke liye Sartod koshishein kee, unki qadar-daani karne waala toohi hai - Aye Buland wa Bartar Maalik ! Hum tere aajiz wa bebas bandey hain, hamaare ikhtiyaar mein kuch nahi. Jis tarah toone, Humein apne fazl-o-karam se Shirk wa Tawhid ka matlab khoob samjhaaya, لا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللهُ ke taqaazon se khoob khabardaar kiya aur Mushrikon se nikaal kar Muwahhid wa paak-saaf banaaya, isi tarah apne fazl-o-karam se humein Bida't wa Sunnat ka matlab achhi tarah samjha, Kalimah - (مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللهِ) Muhammadur Rasoolullaah ke taqaazon se aagah farmaa! Aur Bida'ton aur mulhidon Se nikaal kar humein paak Sunni aur Taabedaar-e-Hadees wa Qur'an banaa - آمين ثم آمين

وآخر دعوانا أن الحمد لله رب العالمين

ⁱ Naseehat - Shaykh ki Kitaab "Musalamaan Ka Aqeedah" ka hissa nahi hai.

Qur'an se Phele 'Aqeedah sikhne ki ehmiyat

JUNUB BIN ABDULLAH

- رضي الله عنه -

KEHTE HAIN KE:

“HUM NABI-E-KARAM - صلى الله عليه وسلم - KE
SAATH THE, AUR HUM TAAQATWAAR
NAWJAWAAN THE, HUMNE QUR'AN SIKHNE
SE PHELE IMAAN KO SIKHA, PHIR HUMNE
QUR'AN SIKHA, TOH ISSE HUMAARA IMAAN
AUR ZYADA BADHGAYA.”



Sunan ibn Majah

I:1:61