



Deen aur Hum

Short Term Religious Course-IX

Lecture Number: 03 Ramadhan-ul-Mubarak, 1446/2025, Lucknow (INDIA)

Date: 02/03/2025



SUMMARY (Imame Zamana^(ajfs) aur Hum)

Topic: Imamat

Aayaat: Surah Maedah Ayat 54-57

• Muqaddama

- Rasool e Khuda (s.a.w.) ke rehlat ke baad sabse badi behes yahi the ke appka janashreen kon hai? Kya ab zaroorat bhi hai iss purane topic per baat karne ke ?
A- Han hai, Mazhab ke 90% masael idhar he palatte hai. Kitna farq aa jaega do fikro mei ke Imam masoom (a.s.) hona chahiye ya nahi. Tareeqh ke guzar ke sath janashreeni ko lekar 2 Groups bane
 - Abubakr ko khaleefa mante hai. (tareeqh ke guzar ke sath - Sunni)
 - Imam Ali ko apna Khalifa manne wale. (Waqf ke guzar ke sath shia kehlae jane lage.)
- Dono groups ke Beliefs mei farq –
 - Khilafat duniyavi maqam hai ham chunenge. – Ahle Sunnat
 - Khilafat ilahi maqam hai na ke duniyavi aur khuda chalega. – Shia
- Baat ke shuruvat he Imam ke sifa'at se hoti hai.
 - Imamat ka mana karke
 - Imamat ke maqam ko samjh ker dekhenge ke Imam ke ander konse sifat hona chahiye.

• Imam ka Mana (Meaning) aur uska Maqaam

- Lughat (dictionary) mei
 - Peshwa/Rehbar (Kise group ka sarparast). Imam e jama'at bhi imam hai magar sirf jama'at ka. (Lafz ka mana uske daere mei hota hai, to kise faqih ko imam kehne mei koi muskil nahi hai beshak kuch quyood ke sath.)
- Shariyat mei mana
 - Sunni – Imamat ek duniyavi maqam hai jisme vo shaks muashre aur musulmano ke mushtaraka baghdor sambhalne wala hai.
 - Ahle sunnat kaise iss natteje tak pohache -

=> Muashre ko rehbar ke zaroorat the.

=> Rasool(Saw) ke hote hue zaroorat nahi the unke bad imam aur rehbar ke zarorat padi

=> Deen ne imam ko chunne ka tareeqa nahi bataya hai.

∴ Lehaza musalman khud chunenge.

Ahle Sunnat Imam ko chunne ke lea 4 rasto ke qayal hai

1) Voting 2) Buzurgo ke raye

3) Jane wala Khalifa wasiyat karde 4) Taqat aur Kudrat ke zariye



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Khalifa ke khilaf talwar uthana mana hai is maktab mei agar aisa hai to Jang e jamal kaise jayaz hai?

(Aam taur per yahi 4 raste hai shayad Kuch juzi ekhtelaf tareeqh mei mill sakte hai.)

- Shia - Imammat resalat ka istemrar hai. (istemrar yani Continuation)
 - ❖ Tamam sifaat jo nabi ke ander hai vo sab Imam ke ander hai illa nabi khud mana kar den (jaisa nubuvat ka janashreen nabi nahi hoga - Riwayat)
 - ❖ Hujjat e Khuda Makhlooqat ke darmiyan.
 - ❖ Waseeleye Faiz
 - ❖ Ilahi Ahkaam ko bayan karne wala hai. (Yani Khuda ke Ahkam)
 - ❖ Quran ka muhafiz aur mufassir
 - ❖ Sa'adat tak pohachne ka zariya

Aise insaan ko khud nahi chuna ja sakta , Do raste ya khuda bataye ya masoom bataye.

• Imammat ke zaroorat

- Hame Nabi ke zaroorat kyo hai? Wahi zaroorat Imammat ke bhi hai Kyoki uss he ka istemrar hai. Insaan ka maqsad e khilqat poora ho jae jo ke sa'adat tak pohachna hai, kyoki vo khud pohach nahi sakta hai to kise ke zaroorat hai aur uss pohchane wale shaks ka naam Nabi hai, aur uss raste ka naam Deen hai. Kyoki zaroorat ajj bhi baaki hai to ajj bhi Imam ke zaroorat hai.
- Q- Quran to hai? Phir Imam ke kya zaroorat
 - A1- Quran ko tafseer ke zaroorat hai hamesha, Ayatollah Jawadi amoli shagird hai Allama Tabatabaai (r.a.) ke, Ayatullah Jawadi Aamoli ne 40 saal tafseer ka dars dea hai, aur vo tafseer chhap gayi hai. (ba qaul khud Jawadi sb. ke Isme unke ustad ke tafseer Al-Meezan bhi hai). Iss tafseer ka naam hai Tafseer e Tasneem (80 Jild). Jab ek Ghair e masoom tafseer karta hai to 80 jild ho rahi hai to imam kehna tajjub aawar nahi hai ke ba e bismillah ke tafseer subah se raat tak ho jaegi.
 - A2 - Hadees e saqalain Imammat per sabse badi hadees hai. Reference Hadees e saqalain ka - *Mustadrak ala saheehaen* (Sahih Bukhari aur Sahih Muslim ke kuch sharayat hai, Jis ravi mei ye sharten payi jaengi usse he ham rivayat karenge.) (Hakim e Neshabouri ne dekha ke ye sharayat to aur bhi raviyo mei payi jati hai to vo bhi ana chahiye the to unhone ye rivayaten jama kari hai ke jinke raavi un sharayat per khara utar rahe hai magar in dono kitabon mei vo rivayat nahi aye hai.)
 - Aqli daleel – Deen ko Hifazat ke zaroorat hai ghair e masoom hifazat nahi kar sakta.
- Imammat ke Sifaat
 - Zaroorat Sifat ko bayan karti hai, Vo shaks ke jo ye zaroorat poora karne wala hai usko kaisa hona chahiye. Imam ke ander ye sifat hona chahiye – Ilahi ilm ka malik ho. (ILM E LADUNNI)



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- Ismat hona zaroori hai (Kyoki bharosa nahi rahega uski kise bhi baat ka) (Jab Khuda ne Hz. Ibrahim ko Imamat ke maqam se nawaza hai, Uss ayat ke tafseer mei Allama tabatabaai iss istedlal ko pesh karte hai -
4 type ke insaan hote hai-
 - ❖ Shuru aur Aakhir dono mei Shirk nahi kea hai.
 - ❖ Shuru aur akhir dono mei shirk kea hai
 - ❖ Shuru mei nahi kea akhir mei Shirk kea hai.
 - ❖ Shuru mei shirk kea hai last mei shirk nahi kea hai.

la yanalo ahdi zalemeen (*Baqarah 124*) imam nahi ho sakta jo shaks Zulm kare aur Shirk ek Zulm hai to sirf wahi Imam ho sakta hai jisne kabhi Shirk na kea ho, Ye Bas Imam ALI (a.s.) ke shakhsyat hai aur koi nahi.
- Rehbari ke salahiyat ho.
- Akhlaqi eytebar se aala tareeen darje per ho.
Ayt. jawadi – Abuzar se zyada sachha zameen o asman ne nahi dekha ye aam insano ke lea hai, jisme masoomen shamil nahi hai.
- Intekhab e Khuda hona chahiye.
In sifaat per jo bhi shaks khara utar jaye use Imam Maan lenge.
- **Imam Imam (a.s.) ke nazar mei –**
 - Imam Reza (a.s.) – (Kaafi V1 Kitab ul Hujjat Hadees 1, Pg.198) 1.5 page ke rivayat imam ke sifaat ke bare mei hai.
Proof –
 - ⇒ Khuda ne insaan ko khalq kea hai aur vo hakeem hai to uski har zaroorat ko poora karna bhi zaroori hai.
 - ⇒ Ek ehm zaroorat insaan ke sa'adat tak pohachna hai.
 - ∴ Sirf masoom insaan ko iss maqam tak pohacha sakta hai.