



Deen aur Hum

Short Term Religious Course-IX

Lecture Number: 08 Ramadhan-ul-Mubarak, 1446/2025, Lucknow (INDIA)

Date: 07/03/2025



SUMMARY (Imame Zamana^(ajfs) aur Hum)

Topic: Ghaibat e Kubra

Aayaat: Surah Nisa Ayat 57-60

- **Ghaibat e Kubra ki khusoosiyat**

- Taweel Aur Ghair e Moaiyyan Muddat.
- Ikhtetaam ka Ghair e Moaiyyan hona.
- Imam e zamana (ajfs) se zahiri Rabite ka munkata hona.
- Niyabat – e – Aam ka hona. (Ahem)
- Zulm o jaur ka aam hona.
- Allah ke Imtehanat aur Aazmaisho ka Shadeed hona.

- **Aaam Niyabat**

- Khaas Niyabat – Shaks imam ne moaiyyan kea hai.
- Aam Niyabat – Ulama aur khawas aake batate hai ke kon wikalat ke khusoosiyat rakhta hai.
- Rivayaat: Ishaq ibn yaqoob , Imam Mehdi (ajfs) se Ghaibat e Kubra ke dauraan Shio ke faraiz ke baare mei poocha, to unki taraf se mundarja zail tawqee jari hoti hai “...aur jo waqiyaat pesh ayen, un mei hamari hadees ke raviyo ki taraf rujoo karo, kyuki woh tum per meri hujjat (authority) Hai aur mai allah ki hujjat hoon un par.” (Kitab ul Ghaibat, Sheikh Toosi P. 290)
- Imam Hasan Askari (a.s.) ne apne waalid e Buzurgvaar se naql kiya hai ke app ne farmaya : “Agar tumhare Qaim (aj) ki ghaibat ke baad ulama na hote, jo logon ko unki taraf daawat dete, unki taraf rehnumai karte, Allah ki hujjat ke sath deen ki hifazat karte, aur kamzor bandon ko shaitan ke jaal se bachate, to koi bhi shakhs deen par baqi na rehta. Lekin yeh ulama hain jo Shiaon ke kamzor dil ki baag dhor ko thamte hain, jaise kashti ka nakhuda musafiron ko bachata hai. Yeh hi log Allah ke nazdeek afzal hain ". (Ihtijaj, Tabarsi, Vol. 1, p. 18)
- Maqboola Umar Ibn Hanzala mei Rivayat hai : Imam Zamana (ajfs) : Jo shaks hamari hadees ko rivayat kare , hamare halaal aur haraam ko jane aur hamare ahkaam se waqif ho, use hakam Maano, Kyuki maine usko Tumhare upar Haqam banaya hai.” (Al kaafi V1, Pg.67)

- **Niyabat (Nayab e Aam) ke liye Alfaaz**

- Mujtahid – Vo shaks jo deeni ahkaam ko Quran, Sunnat aur Aql jaise masadir se nikaalne ke salahiyat rakhta hai. Use Ijtehaad ke salahiyaat hasil hoti hai, yani who deeni masael mei ghour o Fikr kar ke unka hal pesh kar sakta hai.
Khusoosiyat –1) Islami uloom aur ijtehad ke liye zaroori ilm mei maharat.
Naqli Uloom – Arabi Adabiyat (lughat, sarf, nahv, maani, bayan), ilm e tafseer, ilm e hadith, ilm e diraya, ilm e rijaal, usool al fiqh, ilm e fiqh, qawaid e fiqhiya. Uloom e Aqli Uloom– Mantiq, ilm -e-Kalaam, Falsafa, Hisaab. 2) Deeni ahkaam ki tashreeh aur Tatbeeq ki salahiyat.



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- Faqih – Vo Shaks jo Fiqh (Islami Qanoon) mei maharat rakhta hai. Faqih deeni ahkaam ki tashreeh aur unhe amali zindagi mei laago karne ke salahiyat rakhta hai. Khusoosiyat - 1) Mujtahid ki tamam Khusiyat ka hona. 2) Deeni masael mei nazar dene aur unki tashreeh karne ke salahiyat rakhta ho.
- Marjae e Taqleed – Marjae Taqleed vo Mujtahid aur Faqih hai Jiski Taqleed ki jati hai. Khusoosiyat – 1) Faqih 2) Mard 3) Baaligh 4) Shia Ithna ashari 5) Halaal zada hona 6) Adil, Muttaqi aur Parhezgaar hona 7) Muashray mei aala maqam hasil hona aur logon ka uski rahnumaii par eytemaad karna 8) Deeni masael mei awaam ke rahnumaii karna aur uski sawaalat ka jawaab dena 9) Muashirati Zimmedari ka ehssaas hona aur muashre ke masael ke hal ke liye kaam karna.
- A’alam - Who marja-e-Taqleed jo deeni uloom mein sab se zyada ilm rakhta ho aur doosre mujtahideen ke muqable mei sabse zyada mahir ho. Khusoosiyat - 1) Aala Ilmi salahiyat 2) Adalat, taqwa aur parheezgari ka aala miyaar
- Wali-e-Faqih - woh shaks jo Deeni Ahkaam ki Tashreeh aur naafiz karne ke sath sath Muashrey ki siyasi aur samaji Leadership ka fareeza anjaam deta hai. Wali – e – Faqih (Deeni Aalim) hota hai jo Islami Hukumat Ki Qayadat karta hai. Khusoosiyat - 1) Mujtahid hona 2) Adalat, Taqwa aur Parhezgari mei Aala 3) Siyasi Baseerat 4) Zaman Shenaa 5) Samaj ki Qayadat (Leadership).
- **Har daur mei Faqih ke Zaroorat**
 - Shia Aqeeday ke mutabiq , mujtahid ki zaroorat kayi wajohat par mabni hai
 - Aqli daleel (Har Subject mei Uss Subject ke mahir ke taraf ruju kea jata hai)
 - Deeni Ahkaam ki Tashreeh , Tatbeeq (application) aur Tarvij
 - Muashre ki Rahnumaii aur is mei Nazm o Zabt
 - Riwayat – Imam Askari (a.s.) : Jo fuqaha apne nafs ki hifazat karne wale , apne deen ki hifazat karne wale , apni khwahishaat ke Mukhalif , aur apne maula ke Hukm ke mutabik chalne wale ho, to awam per wajib hai ke unki Taqleed karen.” (Sheikh Hurr e Amili Wasael al Shia Vol 27, P131)
 - Ghaibat e Imam e zamana mei Nayabat ka hona.
- **Fuqaha ke Fatwe mei Ikhtelaaf**
 - Allah ka Hukm ek se zyada nahi ho sakta. (Allah ka hukm ek hona aur hamari zimmedari alag alag hone mei mushkil nahi hai. Riwayat maujood hai ke ek hukm hone ke wajah se alag alag zimmedariyan batai jabki allah ka hukm ek he tha. Mujtahid zimmedari batata hai. Do faqih ke Fatwo ko jab app match karenge to pata chalega ke fatwe 95% match karte hai.)
 - Ikhtelaaf ke wajah:
 - 16-17 Wajah hai ikhtelaaf ke unme se kuch yaha par zikr ke gaye hai –
 - Rivayat 1400 saal purani hai rivayat ke eytebar mei ikhtelaaf hoga to
 - Ravi beech mei wasta hai (Kuch ka naam bhi ek hai, kuch adil hai kuch aadil nahi hai.)



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- Zamana aur makan Aisa hota hai ke Ikhtelaaf hota hai. (Imam ne kaha Dirham jitne khoon se kapda najis hojata hai. Iraqi dirham hai ya madeene ka?)