



Deen aur Hum

Short Term Religious Course-X

Lecture Number: 05

Ramadhan-ul-Mubarak, 1447/2026, Lucknow (INDIA)

Date: 23/02/2026



SUMMARY (Imame Zamana (as) aur Hum)

Topic: Suraj, Badalon ke piche

Aayaat: Surae Mubarakae Hadeed [57], Ayat: 1 to 5

Note: The purpose of uploading these summaries is simply to help students. Given the possibility of error, please note that for the exam, the lecture given in class will be the primary reference, not the summary.

1. Kya zaroori hai ki har zamane me Zinda Imam ho?

a. Shia Aqeede ke according:

- Imam, Khuda ki taraf se Tamam Makhlooqat ko Faiz dene ka zariya hai.
- Imam, kainaat ke nizam me Center aur Mehwar hai.
- Koi bhi Zamana baghyr Imam ke nahi ho sakta.

Daleel: Imam Jafar Sadiq (as) se poocha gaya: kya Zameen Imam ke baghair baqi reh sakti hai? Aap ne farmaya: “Agar zameen Imam ke baghair reh jaye to woh apne Rahne walon ko khatm kar degi.” (Kafi, V:1, Kitab ul-Hujjah, P:179)

b. Ziyarat-e-Jamea Kabirah me milta hai:

(Ye Ziyarat Imam-Shenasi ka ek mukammal दौरा hai)

“Aye Imam! Khuda ne apke zariye kainaat ko shuru kiya aur Aap ke zariye hi use khatam karega. Aap hi ke zariye barish hoti hai aur Aap hi ke zariye Aasman ko zameen par girne se roka jata hai, siwaye Allah ke irade ke.” (Mafatihul Jinan, Ziyarat-e-Jamea Kabirah)

c. Imam Mehdi (atfs) ne Sheikh Mufeed se farmaya:

“Hum tumhari dekhbhaal mein kotahi nahi karte aur na hi tumhe bhoolte hain. Agar aisa na hota to tum par sakht musibaten nazil hoti aur dushman tumhe tabah kar dete.” (Ehtejaj, V:2, P:598, H:359)

d. Jab Imam-e-Mehdi (atfs) se ghaybat ke दौर mein un se faeda uthane ke bare mein pucha gaya to aap ne farmaya:

“Meri ghaybat ke दौर me mujh se faida uthana aise hi hai jaise Suraj se faeda uthana jab woh badlon ke peche chhip jata hai.” (Ihtejaj, Tabresi, V:2, P:542, H:344)

Suraj se tashbih ke Nukat

- Suraj Nizam-e-shamsi ka Center hai aur Imam (as) Kainaat ke nizam ka markaz hain.
- Suraj har lamha roshni phelata hai, aur har shakhs apne ta'alluq ke mutabiq us se faida uthata hai; isi tarah Imam (as) har maddi aur Ruhani Nemat ko Khuda ki taraf se bandon tak pahunchane ka zariya hai.
- Agar suraj badlon ke peeche na ho to zameen par sardi aur andhera zindagi ko na-mumkin bana de ga; isi tarah agar kainaat Imam ke wujood se mehrum ho jaye, to mushkilat zindagi ko na-mumkin bana de gi.

2. Kya 5 saal ki age me koi Bachcha Imam ho sakta hai?

Daleel:

a. Quran

i. Hazrat Isa (as) ka Gahware me Nabi hona.

﴿يَأْتِيَتْ هَلُورًا مَا كَانَ أَبُوكَ أَمْرًا سَوْءًا وَمَا كَانَتْ أُمَّكَ بَعِيًّا﴾ (٢٨) فَأَسْرَتْ إِلَيْهِ قَالُوا كَيْفَ نَكَلِّمُ مَنْ كَانَ فِي الْأَمْهَدِ صَبِيًّا

﴿قَالَ إِنِّي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ ءَاتَنِي الْكِتَابَ وَجَعَلَنِي نَبِيًّا﴾ (٣٠)

Surah Maryam: Ayat: 28-30

ii. Hazrate Yahya ka Bachpan me Nabi hona:

﴿يُحْيِي خُدَّ الْكَلْبِ بِقَوْلِهِ ءَاتَيْنَاهُ الْحُكْمَ صَبِيًّا﴾

b. Tareekh



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Imam Jawad (as) ka 8 saal se kam me Mansab-e-Imamat par faez hona.

Abu Baseer: Imam Sadiq (as) ki khidmat me gya jabki apka hath ek kam-sin Bachhca pakre hue tha. Imam (as) ne farmaya: Us waqt ky karoge jab tumhara Imam is Bachche ka ham sin hoga?! (Al-Kafi, V:1, H:4, Sin k hawale se Imam)

c. Khaas Nass (نص)

Abul Adyan, (Imam Askari (as) ke khadim) bayan karte hain: “Imam Askari (as) ne akhri dinon me mujhe kuch khutoot diye aur farmaya: ‘Inhe Madaen le jao. 15 din baad tum Samarra wapas aaoge, aur tum mere ghar se rone ki awaazein sunoge aur meri laash ko ghusl dete hue dekho ge.’ Maine pucha: ‘Aqa! Aap ke baad Imam kaun hoga?’ Aap ne farmaya: ‘Jo shakhs tum se khutoot ka jawab talab kare, woh mere baad Imam hoga.’ Maine kaha: ‘Koi aur nishani batayein.’ Farmaya: ‘Jo shakhs meri Namaz padhe, woh mere baad Imam hoga.’ Main ne kaha: ‘Koi aur nishani batayein.’ Farmaya: ‘Jo shakhs is thelay me kya hai, is ke bare me bataye, woh mere baad Imam hoga.’ ...

(Kamal ul-Deen, V:2, Bab:43, P:223, H:2,)

3. Ghaibat ka kya mana hai?

- Ghaybat=Nazron se Ojhal hona (na ke maujood na-hona)
- Imam Mahdi (atfs) logon ki nazron se ghayab hain aur public unhe nahi dekh sakti, lekin is ke bawajood woh logon ke darmiyan maujud hain aur un ke darmiyan aate jate hain.
- Hazrat Amir al-Mumineen Ali (as) ne farmaya: “Khuda ki qasam! Khuda ki Hujjat logon ke darmiyan maujud hai, woh galiyon aur bazaaroon me chalta hai, un ke gharon me jata hai, mashriq-o- maghrib me safar karta hai, logon ki batein sunta hai, unhe salam karta hai, dekhta hai, lekin dikhai nahi deta, yahan tak ke muqarrara waqt aur Khuda ka wada puri ho jaye.” (Al-Ghaybah, No'mani, V:3, P:146)
- Imam Sadiq (as) ne farmaya: “Sahib-e-Amr mein anbiya ki kuch sunnatein payi jati hain... aur un ki sunnat Yusuf (as) ki tarah posheedgi hai. Khuda ne un aur logon ke darmiyan ek parda daal diya hai, jis ki wajah se log unhe dekhte hain lekin pehchan nahi paate.” (Kamal al-Deen wa Tamam al-Nemah, V:2, P:28, H:46)
- Riwayat me Ghaybat 2 tarah se ho sakti hai:
 - Jism ki Ghaybat: Yani Imam dikhai nahi dete, halanke woh maujood hain.
 - Shakhsiyat ki Ghaybat: Yani Imam dikhai dete hain lekin pehchane nahi jate. (Al-Ghaybah, No'mani, V:3, P:146)

4. Ghaibat ki kya Tareekh hai?

- Kafi Anbiya ne apni zindagi ka ek hissa posheedgi (Ghaibat) me guzara hai.: Hazrat Idris, Hazrate Nuh, Hazrate Saleh, Hazrate Ibrahim, Hazrate Yusuf, Hazrate Musa, Hazrate Shuaib, Hazrate Ilyas, Hazrate Sulaiman, Hazrate Daniyal, Hazrate Isa (a.s.). In tamam Anbiya (as) ne halaat ke mutabiq kuch saal ghaybat mein guzare hain. (Kamal al-Deen, V:1, P:254-300)
- Imam Mohammad Baqir (as): “Sahib-e-Amr me 4 Anbiya ki sunnatein payi jati hain... aur jisme Yusuf (as) ki sunnat, Ghaybat hai.” (Kamal ul-Deen, V:1, P:326, H:6)

5. Ghaibat ka kya Falsafa hai?

a. Asrar-e-Ilahi me se ek Raaz hai.

- Imam Sadiq (as): “Be-shak Sahib-e-Amr ke liye ek ghaybat hogi jis mein har batil parast shak me par jayega.” Raawi ne ghaybat ki wajah poochi to Imam (as) ne farmaya: “Ghaybat ek aisi wajah se hai jise hume tumhare samne bayan karne ki ijazat nahi hai... Ghaybat, Khuda ke asrar mein se ek raaz hai. lekin chunke hum jante hain ke Khudaund-e-



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Buzurg Hakeem hai, is liye hum mante hain ke us ke tamam kaam Hikmat par mabni hain, chahe hum un ki wajah nahi jante hon.” (Kamal al-Deen, V:2, B:44, H:11, P:204)

b. Imam ki Jaan ki hefazat

Imam Sadiq (as): “Imam Muntazar (atfs) apne qayam se pehle kuch waqt ke liye nazron se ghayab honge.” Jab Imam (as) se is ki wajah poochi gayi to aap ne farmaya: “Woh apni jaan ke bare me mohatat hain. Shahadat Khuda ke bandon ki arzoo hai, lekin woh shahadat pasandeda hai jo Khuda ke Deen aur Muashre ki maslehat me ho. Lekin agar kisi ki maut se maqsad zaya ho jaye to ayse qatl se darna aqlmandi aur pasandeeda hai. Imam Dawzadahum (as) ki shahadat, jo ke Khuda ka aakhri zakhira hain, tamam Anbiya aur Awliya ki arzoo ke khateme aur Khuda ke wade ke poora na hone ka sabab banegi.” (Kamal ul-Deen, V:2, P:233)

c. Zalimon ki Baiat me na rahna

Imam Reza (as) ne ghaybat ki ye wajah bayan ki hai: “...take jab wo Talwar le kar qayam karein to kisi ne un ke sath baiat nah ki ho.” (Kamal al-Deen, V:2, H:4)

d. Public ka Imtehan

Imam Kazim (as): “Jab mera panchwan beta ghayab ho jaye to apne Deen ki hifazat karo, taake koi tumhe us se door na kar sake. Sahib-e-Amr ke liye ek ghaybat hogi jis me kuch log apne iman se hat jaenge. Yeh ghaybat ek Imtehan hai jis ke zariye Khuda apne bandon ko aazmata hai.” (Al-Ghaybah, Tusi, H:284)

e. Public ki Tarbiyat

Imam Baqir(as): “Jab Khuda kisi qoum ke sath humari hum-nasheeni ko pasand nahi karta to woh hume un se juda kar deta hai.” (Elal ul-Sharae, P:244, Bab:179)

f. Shiyon ko Ummid bakhshi

Ummid, Zindagi ka ek ahem sarmaya hai jo Khushi aur Harkat ka sabab hai. Shia hamesha musibat aur mushkilat me ek Mazboot pusht o Panahi ke sath jeete rahe hain.

6. Ghaibat ki tayyriyan kis tarah ki gayi?

- Ghaybat ke baare me baat karna aur logon ko batana,
- Imam-e-Sajjad (as) ke baad se Nizam-e-Vekalat ka qiam,
- Imam-e-Hadi aur Imam-e-Askari ke zamane me taqriban public ka Imam se rabta khatm hona aur faqat Vakeel se rabta hona,
- Ghaybat ko 2 stages me taqseem karna:
 - Ghaybate Sughra
 - Ghaybate Kubra

7. Ghaibat ki kitni qismen hain?

a. Ghaybate Sughra

8 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 260 Hijri me Imam Hasan Askari (as) ki shahadat ke baad Imam Mehdi (atfs) ki Imammat ka daur shuru hua. Isi waqt se Ghaybat Sughra start hue, jo 15 Shaban 329 Hijri (69 years) tak jari rahi.

Iski khasiyat ye hai ki isme Imam ke Naebe (Vakeel) Khas rahe.

b. Ghaybate Kubra

Ghaybat-e-Sughra ke baad Naebe khas se rabta khatam aur Shia Deeni masael ke liye Naebe (Vakeel) Aam ki taraf bheje gae.

Imam Mehdi (atfs) ne ek motamad Shia ko likha: “Ab Aane wale Waqeat me hamare Raviyon (Fuqaha) ki taraf roju karo, kyunke woh tum par meri Hujjat, aur main un par Khuda ki Hujjat hoon. (Kamal ul-Deen, V:2, Chapter:45, H:3)