



Deen aur Hum

Short Term Religious Course-X

Lecture Number: 14

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

Date: 0/03/2026



SUMMARY (Imame Zamana (as) aur Hum)

Topic: Zohoor ke Sharaet aur Nishaniyan

Aayaat: Surae Mubarakae Baqarah [2], Aayat: 146 to 150

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. Shart aur Nishani me kya farq hai?

Shart = Couse aur Sabab. Jiske hone par Kam ho aur na hone par Kam na ho. Sunnate Ilahi yeh hai ke dunyawii kam zahiri asbab ke zariye hi anjam paate hain.

Jab Zohoor ke sharaet pure ho jaenge, to Zohoor hatmi hoga, aur agar yeh sharaet pure na hue, to zohoor nahi hoga. Imam Sadiq (as): "Allah Taala is baat se mana farmata hai ke woh kam ko asbaab ke baghair anjam de." (Kafi, V:1, P:182)

Ek shakhs ne Imam Baqir (as) se kaha: "Yeh kaha jata hai ke jab Imam (atfs) qayam karenge, to tamaam umoor unki marzi ke mutabiq honge." Imam (as) ne farmaya: "Hargiz aisa nahi hoga! Qasam hai us zaat ki jis ke haath me meri jaan hai! Agar kisi ke liye kaam baghair koshish ke khud ba khud durust ho sakte hain, to yeh Rasool Allah (saww) ke liye hota." (Al-Ghaybah, Nu'mani, Bab:15, H:2, P:399)

Nishani = Jo kisi cheez ki taraf Ishara kare aur uski Maujoodgi ko btae.

- Nishani ka cheez ki Maujoodgi par koi Asar nahi hota, lehaza Zohoor ki nishaniyon ka Zohoor par koi Haqeqi asar nahi hota.
- Yeh Nishaniyan ishara hain jisse hum zohoor ke Qareeb hone ya us ke sahi hone ka andaza laga sakte hain.
- In ke zariye hum Imam Mehdi (atfs) ke jhute Davedaron ko pahchan sakte hain.

2. Zohoor ke kya Sharaet hain?

Imame Zamana (atfs) ke Zohoor ki 4 sharten hain:

1. Qanoon Aur Program

Imam Mahdi (ajfs) Quran aur Sunnat ke mutabiq hukoomat karenge

Imam Baqir (as): "Woh Allah ki kitab ke mutabiq amal karenge, aur koi burai nahi dekhenge magar use radd karenge." (Kafi, V:8, H:597, P:396)

2. Rahbari aur Qiyadat

Imam Mahdi (ajfs) ek kamil rahbar honge jo tamam uloom se agah honge.

Rasool Allah (saww): "Jaan lo ke Mehdi tamam uloom ke waris hai aur tamam ilm par uski dastras hogi." (Mu'jam Ahadith Mahdi, V:7, H:1551, P:205)

3. Ashab aur Yaraan

Zohur ke liye ek aur ahem shart yeh hai ke Imam Mehdi (atfs) ke qayam ki himayat aur hukumat ke kamon ko anjam dene ke liye Munasib Ashab maujud hon.

Janabe Haroon-e-Makki ki tarah ke Ashab

4. Awam ki Tayyari

Logon ki tayyari aur Adl aur Insaf ki talab zohur ke liye

Rasool Allah (saww): "Aisa waqt aayega jab momin ko koi panah gaah nahi milegi jahan woh zulm aur fasaad se panah le sake. Us waqt Allah Ta'ala mere Ahl-e-Bait me se ek shakhs ko bhejega."

Majmua Ahadees Mahdi, V:1, H:132, P:420

3. Imame Zamana (atfs) ke Ansar kaise honge?

Yaraan-e-Imam Mehdi (atfs) apni liyaqat aur salahiyat ke mutabiq mukhtalif darjon par faiz honge.

Riwayat me aya hai ke Imam Mehdi (atfs) ke 313 khaas Ashab honge, jo qayam ke markazi sutoon honge, aur un ke alawa 20,000 ka lashkar bhi hoga. Aur be-shumar momineen bhi unki madad karenge.

- Maarefat
- Zuhd aur Taqwa
- Ibadat aur Istiqamat
- Itaat aur Jan-Nisari



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- e. Shujaat
- f. Sabr
- g. Ittihad aur Humdili

4. Zohoor ki kya Nishaniyan hain?

Zohoor ki Nishaniyan 2 tarah ki hain: Hatmi Nishaniyan aur Ghair Hatmi Nishaniyan
Kafi Rewayat me 5 Nishaniyon ko zohur ke Hatmi nishaniyon me shumar kiya gaya hai.

Imam Sadiq (as): Qaim ke qiyam se pehle 5 hatmi alamaat waqae hon gi:

a. Yamani ka qiyam

- i. Yamani aik Saleh aur Momin shakh hai jo Yamen se apna qiyam shuru kare ge.
- ii. Yamani ka parcham Hidayat ka parcham hoga aur woh logon ko Imam Zamana (as) ki taraf dawat de ga .
- iii. Baaz Riwayat ke mutabiq yeh Qiyam Sana'a (Yemen ka Capital) se hoga.
Imam Baqir (as): Imam Mehdi (as) ke qiyam ki alamat me se Sufyani ka Sham se aur Yamani ka Yemen se khuruj hai. (Kamal ul Deen, V:1, P:327)

b. Sufyani ka khuruj

Imam Sadiq (as): Agar tum Sufyani ko dekho ge to tum ne sab se bure insan ko dekh liya hoga. Woh surkh rukhsar, safed jild aur neeli aankhon wala hoga. (Kamal ul-Deen, V:2, P:65)

- i. Sufyani Rajab me Damishq se Wadi-e-Yabis se khorooj karega.
- ii. Us ka maqsad sirf Taqat hasil karna nahi, balke Imam (atfs) se shadeed dushmani aur Shiayane Ali (as) ke qatl par zor hogaa.
- iii. Sufyani taqriban 6 Months tak jang kare ga aur 5 cities (Dimashq , Homs, Palestine, Jordan, Halab) par qabza karke 9 months tak hukumat kare ga.
- iv. Sufyani Imam (atfs) ke qiyam ke khilaf Iraq par hamla kare ga.
- v. Jab use Imam (atfs) ke Madina me hone ka pata chalega to unko girافتar karne ke liye ek lashkar bhejega, phir jab Imam (atfs) Makkah ki taraf jaenge to Sufyani lashkar ko Makkah ki taraf bhejega.
- vi. Akhir me us ka lashkar Bida ki Zameen me dhas kar tabah ho jaye ga.
- vii. Sufyani khud Imam (atfs) ke zarye ya un ke hukm se mara jaye ga.

c. Asmani Neda

Nida-e-Asmani ek hatmi aur mojizati Nishani hai jo Imam (atfs) ke zohoor se pehle asman se buland hogi. Is Awaz ko riwayat me kai Name hain: "Saiha", "Faza", "Saut"
Asmani Awaz ki khosoosiyat:

- i. Yeh awaz mah-e-Ramazan me asman se hogi.
- ii. Awaz dene wala Janabe Jibraeel (as) honge.
- iii. Awaz ka kahi jane wali Baat riwayaat me mukhtalif hai.
- iv. Yeh awaz har Insan ke liye hogi, aur har shakhs ise apni zaban me sunega.
- v. Nida-e-Asmani ke baad Shaitan bhi ek awaz de ga, jo Jibraeel (as) ki nida ke khilaf hogi aur wo usse gumrah karne ki koshish karega.

d. Nafs-e-Zakiya ka Qatl

- i. Nafs-e-Zakiyya ka Qatl ek mashhur aur hatmi nishani hai.
- ii. Nafs-e-Zakiyya ka naam Muhammad bin Hasan hai.
- iii. Nafs-e-Zakiyya ek be-gunah shakhs hain jo Zohur se kuch hi din pehle Masjid ul-Haram me Mazloomiyat ke rath Rukn aur Maqam ke darmiyan shahed kiye jayen ge.
Imam Sadiq (as): "Nafs-e-Zakiyya ka qatl hatmi hai." (Kamal ul Deen, V:2, P:252)
Imam Baqir (as): "Qaim Aal-e-Muhammad (as) ke qiyam aur Nafs-e-Zakiyya ke qatl ke darmiyan sirf 15 raaton ka fasla hoga." (Kamal ul Deen, V:2, P:331)

e. Khasfe Bida



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Baida me Lashkare Sufyani ka Zameen me dhansna

Khasf = Zameen me dhans jana

Baida = Madina aur Makkah ke darmiyan, Zul-Hulaifah ke qareeb ek khas Zameen ka naam hai.

Imam Sadiq (as): "Hatmi nishaniyon me, jo Qaim (as) ke qiyam se pehle zaroor hogi, woh Sufyani ka khuruj aur Bida me zameen ka dhansna hai." (Al-Ghaybah, Nu'mani, V:1, P:264)

5. Zohoor ki Ghair Hatmi Nishaniyan

- Aksar Ghair hatmi alamaat ki Rewayat ki sanad zaef hai.
- In Riwayat me example wazeh nahi hain, ya mana qabil-e-etibar nahi hai.
- Sheikh Mofeed ne "Al-Irshad" me total 45 se kam nishaniyan bayan ki hain.
 - Khurasani ka qiyam
 - Qom se Ahl-e-Bait (as) ke Uloom ka Dunya me phelna
 - Mah-e-Ramazan me Suraj aur Chand Girhan
 - Masjid-e-Kufa ki Deewar ka girna
 - Logon me Ikhtilaf aur Shadeed Zalzale
 - Dajjal ka khoruj (Dajjal = Bohat bara jhootha)
 - Shia riwayat se ziyada Ahl-e-Sunnat ki Books me Dajjal ki tafseelat hain,
 - Woh Kafir, Khuda hone ka daawedar, us ki peshani par "Kafir" likha hua, us ke sath pani aur aag hoga, woh andhe ko beenai dega, Asman ko barish ka hukm dega...
 - Dajjal ek Shakhs ya ek Gumrah kun Tehrek ho sakti hai jo logon ko haq se door kare aur iska leader, jo zohoor ke waqt Haq ke khilaf ho, wo Dajjal ho.
 - Dajjal Hazrat Esa (as) ke hathon mara jaye ga.

6. Nishaniyon ki Tatbeeq ka kya meyar hai?

Tatbiq=Riwayat me bayan ki gae baat aur sifaat ko kisi khas shakhs ya waqiat par set karna aur yeh faisla dene ke jo Rewayat me aya hai wo yahi hai.

- Tatbeeq ke Meyaraat
 - Tatbiq ko yaqeeni hona chahiye.
 - Tatbiq me masddaq ke tamam khasusiyat mojud hon.
 - Tatbiq riwayat ke mana ko tabdeel na kare.
 - Tatbiq dini usoolon ke mutabiq ho.
- Ghalat Tatbeeq (ghair ilmi) ke nuqsanat:
 - Waqt muqarrar karna
 - Jald bazi karna
 - Jhoote mudda'iyon ka zuhoor
 - Mehdiwiyat par shak o inkar.

7. Zohoor ki Nishaniyon ke bayan ka kye Faeda hai?

Masoomen (as) ka Nishaniyon ko bayan karna inki ahemiyat aur fawaed ko zahir karta hai:

- Imam ke Ansar ke liye basharat
 - Munharifon ke liye warning
 - Deen ki sachche ki taeed
 - Saadat-mand hone ki tayyari
 - Jhoote daawe daroon ki pehchan
- Bada = Wazeh aur Zahir hona; Allah bandon ke nek ya bure amal ki wajah se mashroot taqdeer ko badal deta hai, jiski wajah bandon se posheeda hoti hai.
- Hatmi Nishaniyon me Bada hasil nahi ho sakti lekin Ghair Hatmi Nishaniyon me Bada mumkin hai.