



Deen aur Hum

Short Term Religious Course-IX

Ramadhan-ul-Mubarak, 1446/2025, Lucknow (INDIA)

Date: 10/03/2025



Lecture Number: 11

SUMMARY (Level 1)

Topic: Imamat

Aayaat: Surae Baqra 213-214

Imam ke Ma'ani

-**Lughwi ma'ni:** Peshwa yaani jis ki pairuwi ki jaye, chahe woh jandar ho ya bejaan aur haq ho ya baatil ho.

-**Istilahi ma'ni:** Akhri nabi ki jaanasheeni mein deeno duniya ke tamam masail mein, peshwa aur rehbar ko Imam kaha jata hai, Jo nabi ke deen ki tafseer aur hifazat karte hain.

-Imamat haqeeqat mein Risalat ka tasalsul aur continuation hai.

Imam ki zarurat:

A) Kainat ka hadafmand hona: kainat be maqsad nahi hai. Kainat ka is maqsad ko waazeh kare aur insano ko iski taraf rehnumayi farmaye.

B) Insan ka ilm mehdud hai: Woh har cheez ko khud se nahi samajh sakta Isliye rehnumayi ke liye Imam ki zarurat hai.

C) Insan ka mukhtar hona: Insan apne amal ka khud zimmedar hai. Imam ki zarurat is liye hai ke woh insan ko sahi rasta dikhaye.

D) Deen o Shariat ki wazaahat, hifazat aur implementation ke liye imam ka hona bhut ahem hai

E) Masoom ideal ki zarurat: Muashre ko ek masoom aur kaamil ideal ki zarurat hoti hai, jo har qism ke gunah se paak ho aur ghaltiyo se bhi pak ho.

F) Waasta e Faiz e ilahi: Imam, allah aur insano ke darmiyan ek waste ki haisiyat rkhta hai. Woh allah ki rehmat o faiz ko insano tak pohchane ka kaam krta hai.

Nabi aur Imam mein farq

A) Nabi ahkam e ilahi ko pesh krta hai, jbke imam in ahkaam ko implement krta hai.

B) Nabi pr wahi ki soorat mein allah ka paigham nazil hota hai, jbke imam pr wahi tashree'i nahi hoti hai.

C) Nabi ke asli kridar deen ko lana hai, lekin Imam deen hi hifazat krta aur usay tahreef se bchana hai.

Imamat ki Sharait

A) Masoom hona

B) Ilm e ladunni ka malik hona

C) Apne zamane ke tamam afrad se tamam fazail aur kamalat mein afzal hona

D) Uske andr koi aisi sifat na ho jo logo ko us se door bhagane ya mutanaffir hone par majboor kare

E) Khuda ki taraf se mansub hona.

Imamat ke khususiyaat

A. Adl o insaaf : Imam zulm nahi krta kisi ke upr

B. Bahaduri aur Himmah ka malik hona

C. Kitaab e khuda ka mutabiq hukum krne wala

D. Sa'eh sadr ka haamil hona , jaise:

i. Jaahil ki baat par naraz na hona.

ii. Kaam ka hosla rakhna.

iii. Hidayat ka muntazir rehna.

iv. Logon ke zulm ko zaati mamle mein bardasht karna.

v. Faislon mein jaldbaazi na krna.

E. Samaj ke sabse kamzor insan ke mutabiq zindagi guzarna karna.

F. Khawaishaat e Nafs par qabo rakhna.

G. Atufaat e meharbani: Logo se naram mizaji aur shafqat ka bartaon karna.

H. Har zabaan kanilm hona-Taake har qoum aur tabqay ke log us se rehnumai hasil kar sakein.

I. Takallufat se door rahna.

J. Har achay amal mein aage rehna.



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- K. Apne ohde aur mansab ka najaiz faida na uthana.
- L. Amanatdaar hona.

Imam ke Moayyan hone ka tareeqa

❖ Ahl-e-Sunnat ka nazariya:

- ✖ Unka kehna hai ke Nabi ﷺ ne apna koi jaanasheen muqarrar nahi farmaya.
- ✖ Yeh zimmedari ummat ke hawaale ki gayi ke woh apne darmiyan kisi ek ko Nabi ﷺ ka jaanasheen muqarrar kar lein.

❖ Shia Imamiya ka nazariya:

- ✓ Nabi ﷺ ka jaanasheen bhi Nabi ki tarah masoom hona chahiye.
- ✓ Woh ilm-e-ladunni ka malik ho, taake maddi aur manwi hidayat ker ske.
- ✓ Ye kaam sirf Allah ki taraf se ho sakta hai, jo Nabi ﷺ ke zariye hota hai. Nabi ﷺ ne yeh fariza anjaam diya aur Hazrat Ali a.s ko apna jaanasheen muqarrar farmaya.