

Beliefs of a True Muslim

Learning the True Beliefs of Islam
in a Simple Way

written by

Islamic Life and Education

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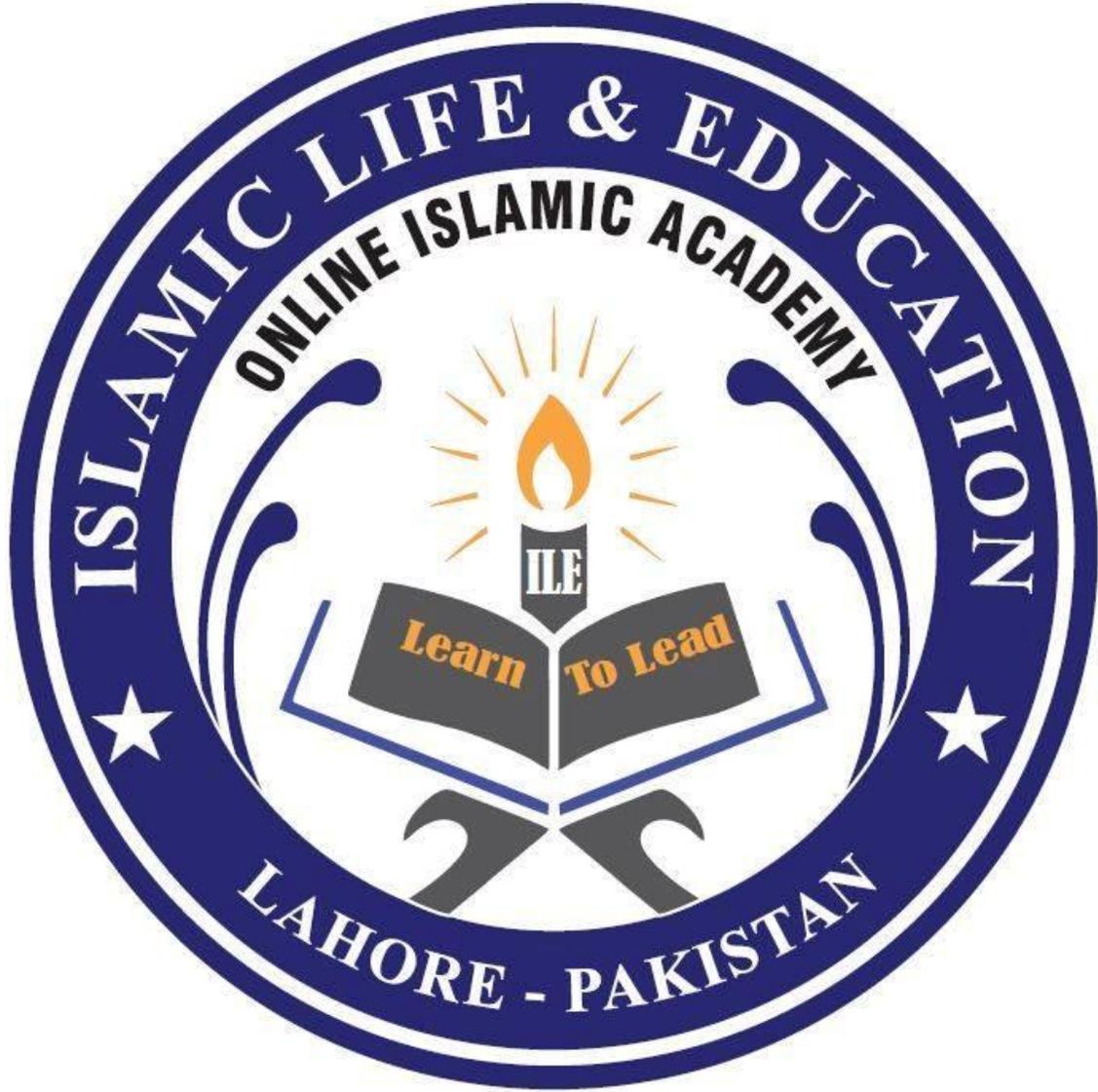
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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



Islam Kay Paanch Bara Hisse (Parts)

Islam Ka Ma'ni (meaning)

- “Islam” lafz Arabic lafz “Salaam” se aaya hai, jis ka ma’ni aman (peace) aur hifazat (safety) hai.
- Islam humein sikhata hai ke hum apny aap se aur doosron se aman se rahen.
- Jab hum Allah ke hukmon ki pairwi (follow) karte hain, Allah humein iss dunya mein aur aakhirat mein aman ata farmata hai.

Islam Ki Tareef (Definition)

- Islam ka ma’ni Allah ki baat sunna aur pyar aur yaqeen ke sath us ki itaat karna hai.
- Ek Musalman dar ke mare itaat nahi karta, balkeh imaan aur Allah se mohabbat ki wajah se karta hai.
- Islam humein achi aur happy zindagi guzarne ki hidayat deta hai, jo Allah ko pasand aaye.

Yaad Rakhen: Ek sachcha Musalman hamesha kehta hai, “Main Allah ka hukam sunta hoon aur itaat karta hoon.”

Islam Ke Mukhtalif Hissy (Parts)

Islam ki taleemat humari zindagi ke har hisse ko cover karti hain — zindgi sy ly kar maut tak. Samajhne mein asani ke liye, hum Islam ko paanch baray hisson mein taqseem kar sakte hain:

1. Aqeeday (Faith)
2. Ibadat (Worship - عبادات)
3. Maali Muamlat (Financial Matters - معاملات)
4. Akhlaq (Ethics - اخلاقيات)
5. Mu‘asharat (Social Life - معاشرت)

Aqeeday (Imaan - Faith)

Aqeedah ka ma’ni Rasool ﷺ ny jo bataya hai us ko manna aur us par yaqeen karna hai, bhale hi hum usey dekh na saken.

Islam mein six aqeeday hain:

1. **Allah par Imaan** – Woh Ek hain, hamara Khaliq.
2. **Farishton par Imaan** – Allah ke makhlooq jo us ke hukmon ko poora karte hain.

3. **Anbiya par Imaan** – Logon ki hidayat ke liye bheje gaye Rasool.
4. **God ki Kitabon par Imaan** – Jaise Qur'an, Taurat, aur Injeel.
5. **Qiyamat Ke Din par Imaan** – Woh din jab sab amal ka hisab hoga.
6. **Taqdeer (Qadar - Destiny) par Imaan** – Har cheez Allah ke plan se hoti hai.

Do cheezain imaan ko mukammal karti hain:

- Dil se yaqeen karna,
- Zabaan se iqrar karna.

2. Ibadat (عبادت - Worship)

Ma'ni: Ibadat ka ma'ni Allah se pyar aur itaat ko apne lafzon aur amal se dikhana hai.

Ibadat Ki Aqam:

- **Lazmi (Fard):** Namaz, Roza, Zakat, Hajj.
- **Mustahab (Nafil):** Nafil namazain, zyada roza, sadaqah dena.
- **Dil Ki Ibadat:** Imaan, ikhlas, bharosa, aur Allah se mohabbat.

Misal: Jab hum namaz parhte hain, Allah se baat karte hain. Jab doosron ki madad karte hain, Allah khush hota hai.

3. Maali Muamlat (معاملات - Financial Matters)

Ma'ni: Maali muamlat batate hain ke hum paisa kaise kamayein aur kaise kharch karein.

Aqam (Types):

1. Tijarat aur Karobar:

- **Halal tijarat:** Imandari se paisa kamana.
- **Haram tijarat:** Sood, dhoka, jua se paisa kamana.

2. Qarz aur Udhaar:

- **Qard Hasan:** baghair sood k kisi ko qarz dena.
- **Waqt par ada:** Jo udhaar liya, waqt par pay karna.

3. Virasat (Meeraas):

- Shariat ke mutabiq jaidad taqseem karna.
- Wasiyyat: Marne ke baad agr kisi ka qarz den ye lena hai to us ki saaf hidayat chhorna .

4. Akhlaq (أخلاق - Ethics)

Ma'ni: Akhlaq hamare achay aadab aur rawayye hain — rozana logon ke sath kaisa sulook karte hain.

Achy Akhlaq (Akhlaq Mahmudah - أخلاق محمودة):

- **Sachai (Sidq):** Hamesha sach bolna.
- **Sabr (Patience):** Mushkil waqt mein gilly shikwy na karna.
- **Taawazu (Humility):** Takabbur ya badtameezi na karna.
- **Walidain Ki Izzat (Birr al-Walidayn):** Maa baap se pyar karna or un ki bat man'na.
- **Wada Pura Karna (Wafa' al-'Ahd):** Jo kaha, woh karna.
- **Doosron Ki Madad (Ihsan):** Sab ke sath meherbani karna.
- **Padosi Se Acha Sulook (Husn al-Jiwar):** Padosi ko salam karna aur madad dena.

Buri Akhlaq (Akhlaq Mazmumah - أخلاق مذمومة):

- **Jhoot (Kizb):** Jo sach nahi, woh kehna.
- **Takabbur (Arrogance):** Khud ko doosron se behtar samajhna.
- **Hasad (Jealousy):** Doosron k pas jo ne'mat hai us k khatam hone ki khwahish karna.
- **Chugli (Gheebah):** Peeth peeche bura kehna.

Aqeeday (Beliefs)

Allah Ta'ala Par Imaan

- Allah Ta'ala Ek hain. Un ke siwa koi mabood (god) nahi.
- Allah kisi ka majboor (dependent) nahi. Woh khud sab faisle karte hain.
- Allah ke na maa baap hain, na biwi, na aulaad, na rishtedar. → Unhon ne khandan aur rishte sirf insano ke liye banaye.
- Allah hamesha se mojud hain aur hamesha rahenge. → Un ka na ibtida hai na inteha.
- Allah dekh sakte hain, sun sakte hain, aur bol sakte hain, magar insano ki tarah nahi. → wo insanon sy bilkul different hain.
- Allah hamesha zinda hain. Hamari zindagi khatam hony wali aur un ke control mein hai, magar un ki zindagi no khatam hony wali aur kisi ke control mein nahi.
- Allah ko har cheez par qudrat (power) hai. Un ke liye koi cheez namumkin (impossible) nahi.

- Allah sab kuch jaante hain — maazi(past), haal(Present), aur mustaqbil(Future). → Hamara ilm limited hai, magar Allah ka ilm ki koi limit nai hai.
- Sirf Allah hi ibadat (worship) ke laiq hain. → Un mein sab achi sifaat hain aur koi kamzori nahi.

Anbiya k baary mian Aqeeday

Nabi Kaun Hai?

- Nabi woh shakhs hai jise Allah ne logon ko seedhe raaste ki hidayat ke liye baja hota hai.
- Anbiya humein sikhate hain ke Allah ki itaat kaise karein aur achi zindagi kaise guzarein.
- Sab anbiya masoom (sinless) thay. → Woh gunah nahi kar sakte thay.
- Sirf anbiya masoom thay — un ke family members Masoom nahi they.

Mu'jizaat (Miracles)

- Mu'jizaat Allah ki taraf se anbiya ko diye gaye khas nishaniyan hain.
- Koi doosra yeh us tarah perform nahi kar sakta.
- Mu'jizaat logon ko yakeen dilate hain ke anbiya sach bolte hain.

Misal:

- Hazrat Musa (A.S.) ne samandar ko do hisson main devide kar dia
- Hazrat Isa (A.S.) blind ki aankhon par hath rakha to wo theek ho gia
- Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ ne Asmanon ka safar kiya.

Pehly aur Aakhri Nabi

- Pehly nabi Hazrat Adam (A.S.) thay.
- Aakhri nabi Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ hain.
- Baqi sab anbiya in dono ke darmiyan bheje gaye.

Khatm-e-Nabuwat (Finality of Prophethood)

- Khatm-e-Nabuwat ka ma'ni yeh hai ke Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ aakhri nabi hain.
- Un ke baad koi naya nabi nahi aayega.
- Hazrat Isa (A.S.) qiyamat se pehle wapas aayenge, magar woh Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ ke follower ban kar aayenge, naye nabi ki hesiyat se nahi.
-

Koi naya nabi kyun zaroori nahi:

1. Qur'an mukammal aur bilkul mehfooz hai.
2. Islam sab logon aur sab zamano ke liye aakhri deen hai.
3. Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ ke bad agr koi nabi hony ka dawa (claim) karta hai to ye Qur'an ki mukhalfat hai.

Ahem Baat:

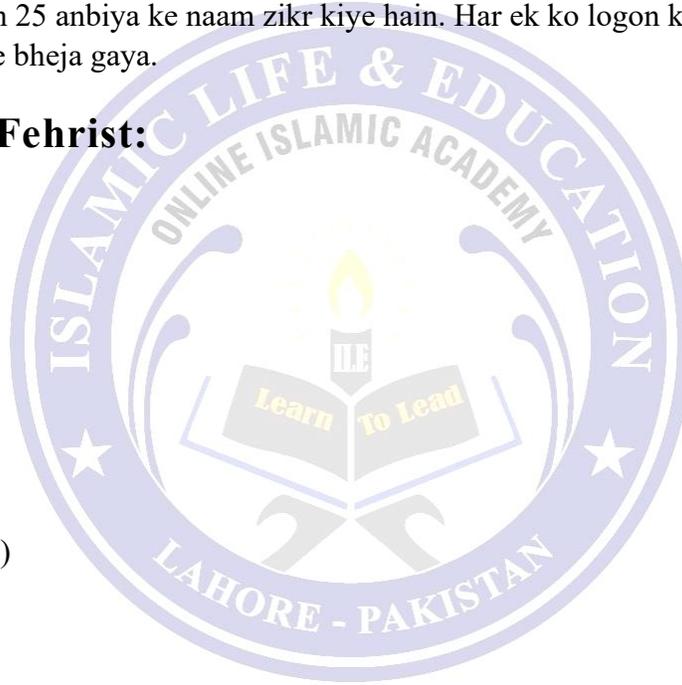
Khatm-e-Nabuwat par imaan imaan ka ahem hissa hai. Jo isey inkar kare, woh Islam se nikal jata hai.

Qur'an Mein Anbiya k Naam

Allah ne Qur'an mein 25 anbiya ke naam zikr kiye hain. Har ek ko logon ki hidayat aur sach ka raasta dikhane ke liye bheja gaya.

25 Anbiya Ki Fehrist:

1. Adam (A.S.)
2. Idrees (A.S.)
3. Nooh (A.S.)
4. Hood (A.S.)
5. Saaleh (A.S.)
6. Loot (A.S.)
7. Ibrahim (A.S.)
8. Ismail (A.S.)
9. Ishaq (A.S.)
10. Yaqoob (A.S.)
11. Yusuf (A.S.)
12. Shu'ayb (A.S.)
13. Ayyoob (A.S.)
14. Zhul-Kifl (A.S.)
15. Musa (A.S.)
16. Haroon (A.S.)
17. Dawood (A.S.)



18. Sulaiman (A.S.)
19. Ilyaaas (A.S.)
20. Al-Yasah (A.S.)
21. Yunus (A.S.)
22. Zakariyya (A.S.)
23. Yahya (A.S.)
24. Isa (A.S.)
25. Muhammad ﷺ

Sab anbiya ka paigham ek hi tha: “Sirf Allah ki ibadat karo aur nek amal karo.”

Anbiya Mein Darjaat

Kuch anbiya ko zyada high darja aur zyada zimmedariyan di gayi. Sab se high status Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ ka hai.

Muhammad ﷺ k sab higher status hony ki Waja:

1. Woh aakhri nabi hain.
2. Woh tamam insano aur jinnon ke liye bheje gaye.
3. Un ka paigham qiyamat tak rahega.

Safar-e-Mi'raj

Mi'raj Kya Hai?

Mi'raj ka ma'ni “urooj” (ascension) hai — jab Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ ko ek raat mein Makkah se aasmano tak le jaaya gaya.

Is safar ke do hisse hain:

1. Isra: Makkah se Masjid Al-Aqsa (Bait-ul-Muqaddas) tak
2. Mi'raj: Bait-ul-Muqaddas se saat aasmano tak

Kab Hua?

- Makkah mein, Hijrat se pehle.

Safar Ka Aaghaz

- Farishta Jibreel (A.S.) Nabi ﷺ ke paas aaye.
- Woh Buraq naam ke khas janwar par sawar hue, jo bijli se bhi tez tha!

Bait-ul-Muqaddas Tak Safar (Isra)

- Nabi ﷺ Masjid Al-Haram (Makkah) se Masjid Al-Aqsa (Bait-ul-Muqaddas) tak gaye.
- Wahan unhon ne tamam anbiya ki imamat ki.
- Ibrahim, Musa, aur Isa (A.S.) jesay anbiya roohani tor par maujood thay.

Aasmano Ka Safar (Mi'raj)

- Bait-ul-Muqaddas se Jibreel (A.S.) ke sath saat aasmano tak safar kiya.
- Unhon ne asmaano par in anbiyaa sy milaqt ki:
 1. Adam (A.S.) – Pehla Aasman
 2. Isa (A.S.) & Yahya (A.S.) – Doosra Aasman
 3. Yusuf (A.S.) – Teesra Aasman
 4. Idrees (A.S.) – Chautha Aasman
 5. Haroon (A.S.) – Panchwan Aasman
 6. Musa (A.S.) – Chhewan Aasman
 7. Ibrahim (A.S.) – Saatwan Aasman

Sidrat al-Muntaha

- Aakhri had jahan sy aagy — Jibreel (A.S.) bhi — nahi ja sakta.
- Sirf Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ aagy gaye aur Allah se baat ki.

Namaz Ka Tohfa

- Allah ne Nabi ﷺ ko namaz ka tohfa diya.
- Pehle 50 waqt ki namaz thi, magar Musa (A.S.) k Mashwary par Nabi ﷺ ny Allah sy phir bat ki to 5 waqt ho gayi — Allah tahala ny ka tom 5waqt namaz parho ,magar sawab 50 ka he mily ga !

Makkah Wapas

- Nabi ﷺ usi raat Makkah wapas aaye.
- Log hairan hue, magar Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A.) ne foran yaqeen kiya, is liye unhen “As-Siddiq” (The Truthful) kety hain.

Farishton Aur Jinnat

Farishte (ملائکہ - Angels)

Farishte Allah ki khas makhloq hain. Allah ne unhen noor se banaya, aur un ke jism insano jaise nahi. Is liye hum unhen nahi dekh sakte — magar Allah chahen to wo insanon ki shakl mein nazar aa sakte hain. Farishte kabhi Allah ki nafarmani nahi karte. Woh hamesha Allah ke hukm ko manty hain. Qur'an mein Allah farmate hain: “Woh Allah ke hukm ki mukhalifat nahi karte balkeh jo hukm diya jata hai, wo he karte hain.”

Qabr Mein Farishte

Jab insaan dafn ho jata hai, to do farishte **Munkar aur Nakir** aate hain sawal karne.

Qabar k Sawal aur sahih jawab:

Sawal 1: مَنْ رَبُّكَ؟ – Tera Rab kaun hai?

Jawab: رَبِّيَ اللَّهُ – Mera Rab Allah hai.

Sawal 2: مَا دِينُكَ؟ – Tera deen kya hai?

Jawab: دِينِي الْإِسْلَامُ – Mera deen Islam hai.

Sawal 3: مَنْ نَبِيُّكَ؟ – Tera Nabi kaun hai?

Jawab: نَبِيِّ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ – Mera Nabi Muhammad ﷺ hain.

Mashhoor Farishte Aur Un Ki Duties

1. Jibra'eel (جبريل عليه السلام – Gabriel)

Allah tahala k pegham ko anbiya tak pahunchate hain. Qur'an Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ par aur pehle ki kitabein doosre anbiya k pas lay kar aay.

2. Mika'eel (ميكائيل عليه السلام – Michael)

Barish, mausam, aur rizq ki taqseem ke zimmedari Allah ny in ko de hai.

3. Israfeel (إسرافيل عليه السلام – Israfil)

Qiyamat sy pehly Sur (Trumpet) do baar phoonkenge:

- Pehli baar sab zinda mare jayenge.
- Doosri baar qiyamat ke liye sab zinda ho jayenge.

4. Izraeel (عزرائيل عليه السلام – Angel of Death)

Maut ke waqt rooh nakalny ki duty in ki hai lekan — sirf Allah ke hukm se.

Jinn (جنّ) Jinn Allah ki doosri makhlooq hain. Allah ne unhen aag se banaya, aur woh humein nazar nahi aate. Achhe jinn Allah ki itaat karte hain, bure jinn nafarmani. Sab se mashhoor bura jinn Shaytan (Iblis) hai.

Farishton Aur Jinnon Mein Farq

- Farishte noor se bany hain, jinn aag se bane.
- Farishte hamesha itaat karte hain.
- Jinn ko ikhtiyar hai — itaat ya nafarmani kar sakte hain.

Allah tahala ki Kitabon k bary main Aqeeda

Allah ne apne anbiya ko farishta Jibra'eel ke zariye kitabein di hain. Yeh kitabein logon ko Allah ki ibadat aur achi zindagi sikhati thin.

Chaar Bari Kitabein

1. **Taurat (توراة)** – Hazrat Musa (A.S.) par utari
2. **Zabur (زبور)** – Hazrat Dawood (A.S.) par utari
3. **Injeel (انجيل)** – Hazrat Isa (A.S.) par utari
4. **Qur'an (قرآن)** – Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ par utara

Musalman sab kitabon par imaan late hain, magar sirf Qur'an ki teachings ko follow karte hain, kyunke yeh aakhri aur mukammal paigham hai.

Sahaba k bary mian Aqeeday (Beliefs Concerning the Sahabah)

Sahaba Kaun Hain?

Sahaba Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ ke qareebi dost thay. Unhon ne Nabi ﷺ par imaan laya, un ki madad ki, aur Islam ka paigham phelaaya. Unhon ne Islam ki teachings Nabi ﷺ se seekha aur un ke baad doosron ko sikhaye hain. Allah un se razi tha, aur woh tamam Musalmano ke liye azeem misaal hain.

“Sahaba” Lafz Ka Ma'na

“Sahaba” Arabic mein dost ko kety hain.

- Ek dost ko **Sahabi** kety hain agr wo mard ho ager wo aurat ho to usy **Sahabiya** kehte hain.
- Ziada doston ko **Sahaba** kehte hain.

Misal:

Hazrat Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه) ek Sahabi hain.

Abu Bakr, Umar, Uthman, aur Ali (رضي الله عنهم) Sahaba hain.

Sahabi Ki Tareef?

Sahabi woh hai jo:

1. Nabi ﷺ ke time main zinda ho,
2. Un par imaan laya aur Islam qabool kiya ho,
3. Musalman hi mara. Jo teen conditions poori kare, woh Sahabi (mard) ya Sahabiya (aurat) kehlata hai.

Sahaba Ki Ahmiyat Kyun?

Allah Qur'an mein farmate hain: "رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ وَرَضُوا عَنْهُ" "Allah un se razi hai, aur woh Allah se razi hain." Nabi ﷺ ne farmaya: "Mere Sahaba sitaaron jesy hain; jis ko b follow karo gy, hidayat pao ge." Unhon ne humein namaz, roza, zakat, aur sara deen sikhaya.

Mashhoor Sahaba •

- **Abu Bakr As-Siddiq (رضي الله عنه):** Pehla Khalifa aur Nabi ﷺ ka sab se acha dost.
- **Umar ibn al-Khattab (رضي الله عنه):** Doosra Khalifa, aur boht bahadur Sahabi they.
- **Uthman ibn Affan (رضي الله عنه):** Teesra Khalifa, sakhaawat ke liye mashhoor thy.
- **Ali ibn Abi Talib (رضي الله عنه):** Chautha Khalifa aur Nabi ﷺ ke chachazad bhai(czn) thy.

Sahaba Ke Bare Mein Soch Ka Tariqa

Humein chahiye:

- Sab Sahaba se mohabbat karen aur un ki izzat karein.
- Un ki zindagiyan se seekhein aur un ko follow karein.
- Un ke liye dua karein: "رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ" – "Allah un se razi ho."

Islam Mein Sahaba ka status

Sahaba ne Islam ke liye jaan, waqt, aur daulat sub qurban kia. Unhon ne Nabi ﷺ ki har tarah madad ki. Humein kabhi un ki disrespect nahi karni chahiye. Woh sub sy between Musalman thy isi liye Allah ny un sub sy Jannat ka wada kiya hai. Sahaba ki respect karna asal mian Nabi ﷺ ki respect karna hai, kyunke woh un ke madadgar aur sathi thay.

Sahaba Mein Ikhtilafat

Agar Sahaba ke darmiyan kisi ikhtilaaf ka zikr sunen, to yaad rakhein: Woh dushman nahi thay, balkeh insaan thay jo kabhi ghalti kar sakte thay. Woh hamesha ek doosre se mohabbat karte thay aur Islam ke liye kaam karte thay.

Qiyamat Aur Aakhirat Par Aqeeday

Hum imaan late hain ke Qiyamat Ka Din zaroor aayega jaise Allah aur us ke Rasool ﷺ ne wada kiya hai. Us din sab insaan dobara zinda honge hisab ke liye. Har shakhs ko amal ke mutabiq inaam ya saza milegi.

Qiyamat Ki Bari Nishaniyan

Pehli bari nishani Imam Mahdi ka zuhoor — Musalamano k leader k tor par jo aman qaim karega.

Us ke baad **Dajjal** (Antichrist) — ek aankh wala dhokebaaz — jhoot, phelaayega aur logon ko mislead kary ga. Iss fitne mein Hazrat Isa (A.S.) aasman se nazil honge, Dajjal ko qatl kar ke insaaf qaim karen gy .

Phir **Yajuj-Majuj** niklenge ye koi ajeeb sy makhlooq ho gi, tabahi machayenge phir Allah unhen khatam karen gy wo sub mar jaen gy.

Phir us k bad **Zameen se ek janwar (Dabbatul-Ard)** niklega jo logon se bat karega, wo har ek bary main batay ga k ye musalman hai ye kaafir.

Phir sooraj maghrib se nikalega — ye tawbah ka darwaza band hone ki nishani ho gi.

Aakhir mein **Qur'an zameen se utha liya jayega**, momineen chand dino mein mar jayenge. Duniya kafiron se bhar jayegi, aur phir qiyamat se pehle kayi khaufnak waqiyaat honge.

Sur Ka Pehli dafa Phoonkna

Jab qiyamat ki sab nishaniyan poori ho jayengi, Allah farishta Israfeel (A.S.) ko Sur phoonkne ka hukm dega. Yeh awaz itni zor ki hogi ke is sy sab zinda chizen mare jayengi . zameen sy life khatam ho jay gi, puri kainat ek muddat tak khamosh rahegi.

Sur Ka Doosri dafa Phoonkna

Is lambi hamoshi ke baad Allah Israfeel ko dobara Sur phoonkne ka hukm dega. Yeh awaz sab ko zindagi wapas de gi. Har rooh apne jism mein wapas aayegi, murdy qabron se uthenge. Sab insaan **Maidan-e-Mahshar** mein jama honge, dar aur pareshani mein. Log ek ek nabi se request karen gy k Allah sy maaf karwa dain, aakhir mein Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ apni ummat ki request karen gy, Allah qabool farmayega.

Qiyamat Ke Din Hisab

Us din har shakhs ke nek-bure amal check kiye jayenge. Kuch nek log bagher hisab k jannat mein jayenge. Nek logon ko un k Amaal ka record un k right hand mian mily ga or bury logon ko un k aamaal ka record un k left hand mian mily ga. Nabi ﷺ apne followers ko **Haudh-e-Kauthar** se special paani pilayenge — jo doodh se white, shahad se ziada meetha ho ga. Phir sab ko **Pul-e-Sirat**(special bridge) se guzarna hoga — achy lo tez us sy guzar kar jannat mian enter hon gy, bury log us sy gir kar jahannam mein jayenge.

Jahannam (Hell)

Jahannam pehle se bani hui hai, azab, saanp, bichhu jesy azabon sy full hia. Wahan tension he tension hai. Magar muslaman jis ny is dinya main jitney bury kaam kiye hon gy wo utna hia usmian rhy ga Gunahon ki saza ke baad nikal kar jannat jayenge. Kafir aur mushrik hamesha jahannam mein rahenge, na marengy na us sy nikal sakegy.

Jannat (Paradise)

Jannat bhi pehle se bani hui hai, esi jaga hia jahan har qisam ki happiness hai. Wahan rehny walon ki har wish पूरी hogi. Wahan maut b nahi aay gi.

Allah Jo Kabhi Maaf Nahi Karta

Sirf kufir aur shirk maaf nahi ho ga agr dunia mian toba na ke to. Baqi gunah agr Allah chahen gy to maaf kar den gy.

Kisi Ki Jannat ki Guaranty nai

Siwaye un logon ke jinhein Allah aur Rasool ﷺ ne Jannat ki Guaranty di hia, kisi ke bare mein yakeen se nahi keh sakte. Achay kaam karny waly k achy kam dekh kar Allah ki rehmat ki umeed aur dua karein.

Jannat Ka Sab Se Bara In'am

Jannat main rehny walon ka sab se bara in'am ye ho ga k wo Allah ko dekhen gy. Allah ko dekhna itna sukoon dega ke baqi sub kuch bhool jaen gy.

Is Dunya Mein Allah ko dekhna

Is dunya mein jaagte hue koi Allah ko aankhon se nahi dekh sakta. Possible he nai hai.

Maut per fesla

Aakhrat mian Jannat ya jahan ka fasla maut par hota hai. Zindagi chahe jitni achi-buri, faisla is per ho ga k maut k waqt imaan wala tha ya kufir

Tawbah Qabool

Allah maut se pehle tawbah karta hai. Jab maut ke farishte nazar aa jayen, tawbah qabool nahi hoti. Is liye us sy pehly pehly he har bury kam sy sachchi tawbah karni chaiye.

Auliya – Allah Ke Dost

Wali Kaun Hai?

Wali woh hai jo hamesha ibadat karta hai, gunah se bachta hai , aur Nabi ﷺ ki taleemat ko follow karta hai.

Nek mard ko **Wali** aur Nek aurat ko **Waliyah** kehte hain.

Wali Ke Bare Mein Ahem Baten:

- Wali nabi nahi hota na he nabi k Barabar hota hai balky aam insaan hota hai.
- Wali ko b wesly namaz, roza, or tamam tar ibadaat ki pabandi karni parti hai jesy baqi logon ko

Kufr – Inkar

Kufr Kya Hai?

Kufr Allah ya Rasool ﷺ ki bat ka inkar. Kufr karne waly ko Kafir kety hain.

Misal: Nabi ﷺ ne 5 waqt namaz sikhayi. Agar koi kahe “Islam mein namaz ki zaroorat nahi,” yeh kufr ho ga aur wo shaks kafir ho ga.

Shirk –

Shirk Kya Hai?

Shirk Tawheed ka opposit ko kety hian, Tawheed ka matlab hai Sirf Ek Allah ko God man,na

Shirk ka matlab hai Allah tahala k ilawa kisi aur ko b God man'na.

Mushrik Kaun?

Shirk karne wala Mushrik.

Shirk Ki Misal:

- Allah k ilaawa kisi ko God ki tarah treat karna.

Kufr wali cheezain

1. Non-Muslims k religious tareeqon k o pasand karna or adopt karna.
2. Ye sochna ya bolna Muslim na hota to dunya main mujy ye benefit mil jata.
3. Gham mein Allah par ilzaam lagana k Allah ne yeh kyun kiya wo kion kiya.
4. Allah ya Rasool ke hukm k bary main bad comment krna like Allah tahala ny Namaz parhny ka kion kaha hai?.

Bida'ah – Deen Mein Nayee cheezen Add karna

Bida'ah Kya Hai?

Bida'ah deen mein nayi cheez add karny ko kety hain jo Nabi ﷺ ya Allah ne nai sikhayi. Ye boht bara gunah hai kyunke bid'at Islam ka asli masage badalti hain. Nabi ﷺ ne farmaya: “Har bida'ah mislead karti hai or Janam ki taraf ly k jati hai.”

Yaad Rakhen: Islam kia hai ye batany ki authority sirf Allah aur Rasool ﷺ k pas hai. Un k ilawa koi insaan apni taraf sy koi cheez islam mian add nai kar sakta.

Shirk Wale Kaam

- **Kisi ko apni taakat se nuqsan ya faida dene wala samajhna** Koi insaan ya rooh khud se nuqsan ya faida de sakta hai — yeh ghalat! Sirf Allah hi sab kuch karta hai.
- **Rizq, bachche, khwahish sirf Allah se maangna** Roti, aulaad, har zaroorat sirf Allah se maango.
- **Kisi ko sajda karna** Sirf Allah ko sajda karo. Qabr, idol ya kisi insaan ko sajda karna shirk hai.
- **Kisi ke naam par mannat maanna** “Khwahish पूरी hui to **peer ke naam** khana khilaon ga ye **shirk**. Mannat **sirf Allah ke naam** ki ho sakti hai .
- **Allah ke siwa kisi ka naam ly kar** Janwar zabah karna k ye janwar **peer sab ya buzurg** ke naam par hai, ye clear **shirk hai**.
- **ye believe karna k Sitars sy hamari life main Khushi ya gham** aaty hain phir kisi sy apny sitaron **ka Haal puchna** se poochna → **haram**. Nasib sirf Allah ke haath.

Wrong Customs

- **Muharram mein gham:** Mehndi rokna, shadi rokna → **ghalat**.
- **Teesra-Chaliswa:** Marne ke baad 3 ya 40 din ka jalsa → **bida'ah**.
- **Doosri shadi ko bura kehna:** Bewah ko dosri shadi sy rokna → **Ghalat baat**. Allah ne ijazat di hai.
- **Ghair-mard se bina pardah:** Cousin, sasural se galay lagana → **haram**.
- **Music aur naach:** Gaana bajana, naachne wali bulana → **bara gunah**.
- **Logon ko chhota kehna:** Ghareeb ko dekh kar mazaq urana → **bara gunah**.
- **Photos deewar par hang krna:** is sy Farishte ghar main nahi aate.

- **Sone-chandi ke bartan use karna:** is Dunya mein **haram hai.**
- **Chhoti skirt pehn'na:** Jism dikhana **haram hai.**
- **Jisam par Tattoos banana**→ **bara gunah.**
- **Ladkon k liye gold pehn'na:** **Haram hai.**
- • **Shirk** → **Allah ke sath shareek** (Associating partners with Allah)
- • **Na-haq qatl** → **Be-gunah kisi insaan ko maarana** (Unjust killing of an innocent person)
- • **Maa-baap ko dukh dena** (Hurting parents)
- • **Kisi ki cheez bagher permission k use karna** (Using someone's thing without permission)
- • **Chugli** (Backbiting)
- • **Allah ki rehmat se mayoos** (Despairing of Allah's mercy)
- • **Wada torna** (Breaking promises)
- • **Amanat mein khayanat** (Betraying trust)
- • **Namaz-roza chhorna** (Abandoning prayer and fasting)
- • **Qur'an bhulana** (Forgetting memorized Qur'an)
- • **Jhooti qasam** (False oath)
- • **Allah ke siwa qasam** (Swearing by anyone other than Allah)
- • **Namaz chhorna** (Missing prayer)
- • **Musalman ko kafir kehna** (Calling a Muslim a disbeliever)
- • **Shikayat karna** (Complaining/gossiping)
- • **Chori** (Stealing)
- • **Sood** (Interest/Riba)
- • **Jua** (Gambling)
- • **Music** Enjoying music)
- • **Naseehat chhupana** (Withholding advice)

- • Mazaq se sharminda karna (Humiliating through mockery)
- • Aib talash karna (Fault-finding)

Yaad rakho: Sirf **Allah** se maango, Sirf **Allah** ko sajda karo, Sirf **Allah** ke naam qurbani, Sirf **Allah** par bharosa!

Dua: “*Ya Allah! Hum sab ko gunah se bacha, aur seedha raasta dikha.*” **Aameen!**

