Anwaar-e-Deen

مدرسہ عزیزیہ، سعیدآباد کالونی
Madrasa Azizia . Saidabad Colony . Hyderabad

Murattib:

Dr. Mohammed Abdul Rasheed Junaid

ROMAN URDU

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

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Madrasa Azizia . Saidabad Colony . Hyderabad
مدرسہ عزیزیہ، سعیدآباد کالونی

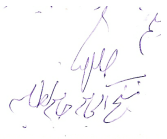
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

الحمد لله رب العالمين و الصلوة والسلام على سيد الانبيآء و المرسلين وعلّى اله الطيبين و اصحابه الا كرمين اجمعين ۔ اما بعد۔

Azeez-ul-qadr Maulvi Mohammed Abdul Rasheed Junaid, Aalim Jamia Nizamia, ne bachchon ke liye zaroori deeni maaloomaat par mushtamil ek kitaab tarteeb di hai, jis mein aqaaid, akhlaaq, duaaein aur seerat-e-tayyiba ke mauzooaat ko liya gaya hai.

Rozmarra ki zindagi ke liye in cheezon se waaqif hona zaroori hai. Aaj kal Musalmaan deeni taaleem se door ho gaye hain; baaz waqt bade hone tak bhi unhein in cheezon se waaqifiyat haasil nahin hoti, jis ki wajah se sharmindagi hoti hai. Maan baap ki zimmedaari hai ke apne bachchon ko deeni taaleem se aaraasta karein.

Dua hai ke Allah Ta'aala muallif ko jazaa-e-khair de, is kitaab ko qubool-e-aam ataa farmaaye. Aameen, bijaahi Sayyid-il-Ambiyaa wal-Mursaleen sallallahu alaihi wa ala aalihi wa sahbihi wa sallam.



Shaikh-ul-Jamia, Jamia Nizamia

Hyderabad, Al-Hind

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِيْنَ وَ الصَّلٰوةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلٰى سَيِّدِ الْاَنْبِيَآءِ وَ الْمُرْسَلِيْنَ وَعَلٰٓى اٰلِهٖ وَ اَصْحَابِهٖ اَجْمَعِيْنَ اَمَّا بَعْدُ۔

Meri khwaahish thi ke angrezi madaaris mein taaleem haasil karne waale talaba wa taalibaat ke liye ek mukhtasar deeni taaleemi nisaab tarteeb doon, jis mein kalimaat ma'a tarjuma, ahaadees-e-nabawi sallallahu alaihi wa sallam, masnoon duaaein, azkaar-e-namaaz, deeniyaat aur mukhtasar tajweed ke qawaaid par mushtamil ho.

Allah Ta'aala ki taufeeq-e-khaas se ulama-e-kiraam ki taaleef karda kutub-e-ahaadees aur masnoon duaaon se rozmarra ki zindagi mein istemaal hone waali ahaadees, duaaein aur mukhtasar seerat-e-tayyiba ko yakja kiya gaya hai. Insha'Allah Ta'aala yeh kitaab "Anwaar-e-Deen" awaam-un-naas, khaas kar maasoom talaba wa taalibaat ke liye mufeed aur kaaraamad saabit hogi. Allah Rabb-ul-Izzat se dua hai ke meri is sa'ee ko apne fazl-e-khaas aur Huzoor-e-Akram sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ke sadqa wa tufail qubool farmaaye. Aameen.

Main Fazeelat-ush-Shaikh, Mufakkir-e-Islam, Hazrat-ul-Allaama Maulana Mufti Khaleel Ahmad Saahab, madda zilluhul aali, Ameer Jamia Nizamia Hyderabad, ka shukr guzaar hoon ke aap ne baghraz-e-umrah haaziri ke mauqe par ahqar ki kitaab ki taqreez (tahreeri sanad) likhte hue himmat afzaai farmaai. Allah Ta'aala Hazrat-e-waala ke ilmi faiz ko aam farmaaye aur aap ki deeni wa milli khidmaat ko qubool farmaaye. Aameen.

Main apne waalidain-e-kareemain ke haq mein dua go hoon ke jin ki tarbiyat wa dilchaspi ne mujhe is azeem khidmat ke liye daawat-e-fikr di. Allah Ta'aala waalidain-e-kareemain rahimahumallah aur bhaai Haafiz Muhammad Abdul Razzaq Naveed rahmatullahi alaih ki maghfirat farmaaye, Aaqaa-e-Do Aalam Rahmatul-lil-Aalameen sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ki shafaa'at-e-kubra ataa farmaaye aur Jannat-ul-Firdaus mein in sab ko aala wa arfa maqaam inaayat farmaaye. Aameen ya Rabb-al-Aalameen, bijaahi Sayyid-il-Mursaleen sallallahu alaihi wa sallam wa ala aalihi wa sahbihi ajmaeen.

Hazrat Maulana Mufti Haafiz Syed Saadiq Mohiuddin Faheem, saabiq Mufti Jamia Nizamia Hyderabad, Maulana Qaazi Muhammad Khwaja Aarifuddin, aur Maulana Haafiz Muhammad Irfaan Nizaami Raichuri ne is kitaab ki tasheeh farmaai aur mujhe apne zareen mashwaron se nawaaza. Isi tarah Maulana Haafiz Muhammad Jafar Mohiuddin Qaadri Naqshbandi Mujaddidi, Engineer Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Haleem Chishti Qaadri, Janaab Muhammad Kaleemuddin aur farzand Muhammad Abdul Azeez Fuzail ka shukr guzaar hoon ke jinhon ne is kitaab "Anwaar-e-Deen" ki paanchvein martaba ishaa'at ke liye tawajjuh dilaai aur taawun farmaaya. Allah Ta'aala mere in mohsin asaatiza-e-kiraam, azeez saathiyon aur farzand ko ajr-e-azeem ataa farmaaye aur duniya wa aakhirat mein unhein aala maqaam wa martaba inaayat farmaaye. Aameen.

Dr. Mohammed Abdul Rasheed Junaid

Baani wa Naazim, Madrasa Azeeziya, Saeedabad Colony, Hyderabad

بِسۡمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِيۡمِ

اَلۡحَمۡدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الۡعَالَمِيۡنَ وَ الصَّلٰوةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلٰى سَيِّدِ الۡاَنۡبِيَآءِ وَ الۡمُرۡسَلِيۡنَ وَعَلٰٓى اٰلِهٖ وَ اَصۡحَابِهٖ اَجۡمَعِيۡنَ اَمَّا بَعۡدُ۔

Awwal Kalima Tayyib:

لَا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُوۡلُ اللّٰهِ

Pehla Kalima Tayyib (paak): Allah ke siwa koi ibaadat ke laaiq nahin, Muhammad sallallahu alaihi wa sallam Allah ke Rasool hain.

Doom Kalima Shahaadat:

اَشۡهَدُ اَنۡ لَّا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ وَحۡدَهٗ لَا شَرِيۡکَ لَهٗ وَاَشۡهَدُ اَنَّ مُحَمَّداً عَبۡدُهٗ وَرَسُوۡلُهٗ۔

Shahaadat maani gawaahi dena: Main gawaahi deta hoon ke Allah ke siwa koi ibaadat ke laaiq nahin, woh akela hai, us ka koi shareek nahin, aur main gawaahi deta hoon ke Muhammad sallallahu alaihi wa sallam us ke bande aur us ke Rasool hain.

Soom Kalima Tamjeed:

سُبۡحَانَ اللّٰهِ وَالۡحَمۡدُ لِلّٰهِ وَلَآ اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ وَاللّٰهُ اَکۡبَرُ وَلَا حَوۡلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ اِلَّا بِاللّٰهِ الۡعَلِيِّ الۡعَظِيۡمِ۔

Tamjeed maani buzurgi bayaan karna: Allah paak hai aur tamaam taareef Allah ke liye hai, aur Allah ke siwa koi ibaadat ke laaiq nahin, aur Allah sab se bada hai, aur nahin hai (gunaahon se bachne ki) taaqat aur na koi (neki karne ki) quwwat siwaaye Allah Ta'aala ki madad ke, jo buland wa bartar hai.

Chahaarum Kalima Tauheed:

لَا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ وَحْدَهٗ لَا شَرِيْکَ لَهٗط لَهُ الْمُلْکُ وَ لَهُ الْحَمْدُ يُحْيِیْ وَيُمِيْتُ وَ هُوَ حَیٌّ لَّا يَمُوْتُ اَبَداً اَبَداً ط ذُوالْجَلَالِ وَالْاِکْرَامِ بِيَدِهِ الْخَيْرُط وَهُوَ عَلٰی کُلِّ شَیْءٍ قَدِيْرٌ۔

Tauheed maani Allah ko ek jaanna: Allah ke siwa koi ibaadat ke laaiq nahin, woh akela hai, us ka koi shareek nahin; usi ke liye baadshaahat hai aur tamaam taareef usi ke liye hai; wahi zindagi aur maut deta hai, aur woh hamesha se zinda hai aur kabhi fanaa hone waala nahin; azmat aur buzurgi waala hai; usi ke haath mein bhalaai hai aur woh har cheez par qudrat rakhta hai.

Panjum Kalima Radd-e-Kufr:

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّیْ اَعُوْذُبِکَ مِنْ اَنْ اُشْرِکَ بِکَ شَيْئاً وَّاَنَا اَعْلَمُ بِهٖ وَاَسْتَغْفِرُکَ لِمَا لَا اَعْلَمُ بِهٖ تُبْتُ عَنْهُ وَتَبَرَّاْتُ مِنَ الْکُفْرِ وَالشِّرْکِ وَالْکِذْبِ وَالْغِيْبَةِ وَالْبِدْعَةِ وَالنَّمِيْمَةِ وَالْفَوَاحِشِ وَالْبُهْتَانِ وَالْمَعَاصِیْ کُلِّهَا وَ اَسْلَمْتُ وَ اٰمَنْتُ وَ اَقُوْلُ لَآ اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ۔

Radd-e-Kufr ke maani kufr ka inkaar: Ae Allah! Main aap ki panaah maangta hoon is baat se ke main aap ke saath jaan boojh kar kisi ko shareek karoon, aur main maghfirat talab karta hoon us (gunaah) se jo naadaanista mujh se sarzad hua ho. Main us se tauba karta hoon, aur main bezaar hua kufr, shirk, jhoot, gheebat, bid'at, chughli, fawaahish, buhtaan aur tamaam gunaahon se, aur main Islam laaya aur imaan laaya, aur main kehta hoon ke Allah ke siwa koi ibaadat ke laaiq nahin, Muhammad sallallahu alaihi wa sallam Allah ke Rasool hain.

Shashum Kalima Istighfaar:

اَسْتَغْفِرُ اللّٰهَ رَبِّیْ مِنْ كُلِّ ذَنْبٍ اَذْنَبْتُهٗ عَمَدًا اَوْ خَطَأً سِرًّا اَوْ عَلَانِيَةً وَّاَتُوْبُ اِلَيْهِ مِنَ الذَّنْبِ الَّذِیْ لَا اَعْلَمُ اِنَّكَ اَنْتَ عَلَّامُ الْغُيُوْبِ وَ سَتَّارُ الْعُيُوْبِ وَ غَفَّارُ الذُّنُوْبِ وَلَا حَوْلَ وَ لَا قُوَّةَ اِلَّا بِاللّٰهِ الْعَلِیِّ الْعَظِيْمِ۔

Istighfaar maani maghfirat talab karna: Main Allah se maafi maangta hoon jo mera Rabb hai, har gunaah se jo main ne jaan boojh kar ya anjaane mein, chhup kar ya khule aam kiya, aur main tauba karta hoon us gunaah se jis ko main nahin jaanta. Be shak aap ghaib ko jaanne waale, aibon ko chhupaane waale aur gunaahon ko bakhshne waale hain, aur nahin hai taaqat aur na quwwat magar Allah ki, jo buland wa azmat waala hai.

Imaan-e-Mujmal:

اٰمَنْتُ بِاللّٰهِ كَمَا هُوَ بِاَسْمَآئِهٖ وَ صِفَاتِهٖ وَ قَبِلْتُ جَمِيْعَ اَحْكَامِهٖ۔

Imaan laaya main Allah par jaisa ke woh apne naamon aur sifaton ke saath hain, aur main ne us ke tamaam ahkaam qubool kiye.

Imaan-e-Mufassal:

اٰمَنْتُ بِاللّٰهِ وَ مَلٰٓئِكَتِهٖ وَ كُتُبِهٖ وَ رُسُلِهٖ وَ الْيَوْمِ الْاٰخِرِ وَ الْقَدْرِ خَيْرِهٖ وَ شَرِّهٖ مِنَ اللّٰهِ تَعَالٰى وَالْبَعْثِ بَعْدَ الْمَوْتِ ط۔

Imaan laaya main Allah par, aur us ke farishton par, aur us ki kitaabon par, aur us ke rasoolon par, aur qiyaamat ke din par, aur taqdeer par ke us ki achchhaai aur buraai Allah Ta'aala ki jaanib se hai, aur marne ke baad dobaara uthaaye jaane par.

بِسۡمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِيۡمِ

Ahaadees-e-Nabawi sallallahu alaihi wa sallam

قَالَ رَسُولُ اللّٰهِ صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيۡهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Farmaaya Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ne

Aamaal:

اِنَّمَا الۡاَعۡمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ • (Muttafaqun alaih)

Aamaal ka daaromadaar niyyaton par hai.

Subah ka uthna:

نَوۡمُ الصُّبۡحَةِ يَمۡنَعُ الرِّزۡقَ • (Musnad Ahmad)

Subah ke waqt ka sona rizq ko rokta hai.

Salaam:

اَلسَّلَامُ قَبۡلَ الۡكَلَامِ (Tirmizi)

Baat karne se pehle salaam kiya karo.

Tahaarat wa safaai:

اَلطُّهُوۡرُ شَطۡرُ الۡاِيۡمَانِ (Musnad Ahmad)

Paaki aadha imaan hai.

Suthraai wa nafaasat:

تَنَظَّفُوۡا فَاِنَّ الۡاِسۡلَامَ نَظِيۡفٌ (Ibn Hibbaan)

Saaf suthre raho, kyunke Islam saaf suthra mazhab hai.

Wuzu:

اَلۡوُضُوۡءُ مِفۡتَاحُ الصَّلٰوةِ (Dailami)

Wuzu namaaz ki kunji hai.

Wuzu:

(Abu Dawood) اَلْوُضُوْءُ يُكَفِّرُ مَا كَانَ قَبْلَهٗ مِنْ ذَنْبٍ

Wuzu un tamaam sagheera gunaahon ko mita deta hai jo qabl-e-wuzu hue hon.

Namaaz:

(Muatta) اَلصَّلٰوةُ عِمَادُ الدِّيْنِ

Namaaz deen ka sutoon hai.

Namaaz:

(Zurqaani) اَلصَّلٰوةُ مِعْرَاجُ الْمُؤْمِنِيْنَ

Namaaz momino ki meraaj hai.

Dua:

(Tirmizi) اَلدُّعَآءُ مُخُّ الْعِبَادَةِ

Dua ibaadat ka maghz hai.

Tark-e-dua:

(Tirmizi) تَرْكُ الدُّعَآءِ مَعْصِيَةٌ

Dua ka chhod dena gunaah hai.

Tilaawat-e-Quran:

(Tirmizi) اَفْضَلُ الْعِبَادَةِ قِرَاْةُ الْقُرْاٰنِ

Quran ki tilaawat behtareen ibaadat hai.

Behtareen shakhs:

(Bukhaari) خَيْرُكُمْ مَنْ تَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْاٰنَ وَ عَلَّمَهٗ

Tum mein behtareen shakhs woh hai jo Quran Shareef seekhe aur doosron ko sikhaaye.

Khush-ilhaani:

زَيِّنُوا الْقُرْاٰنَ بِاَصْوَاتِكُمْ (Abu Dawood)

Apni khush-ilhaani se Quran Shareef ko zeenat do.

Roti aur khaane ka ehteraam: اَكْرِمُوا الْخُبْزَ (Haakim)

Roti ki izzat karo.

Baazaar mein khaane ki mumaana'at:

اَلْاَكْلُ فِي السُّوْقِ دَنَآءَةٌ (Dailami)

Baazaar mein khaana halke-pan ki nishaani hai.

Mil kar khaane ki barakat:

اِجْتَمِعُوْا عَلٰى طَعَامِكُمْ يُبَارَكْ لَكُمْ فِيْهِ۔

(Ibn Maajah) Khaana tum sab mil kar khaaya karo, tumhaare liye is mein barakat hogi.

Khaane ke aadaab:

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ وَ كُلْ بِيَمِيْنِكَ وَ كُلْ مِمَّا يَلِيْكَ . (Muttafaqun alaih)

Bismillah ke saath khaana shuroo karo, apne seedhe haath se aur apne saamne se khaao.

Paani peene ka tareeqa:

اِشْرَبُوا الْمَآءَ أَعْيُنَكُمْ (Muslim)

Paani dekh kar piya karo.

Momin ka jhoota:

اَلشُّرْبُ مِنْ فَضْلِ الْمُؤْمِنِ شِفَآءٌ (Dailami)

Momin ka jhoota shifa ka moojib hai.

Ilm ka haasil karna:

طَلَبُ الْعِلْمِ فَرِيْضَةٌ عَلٰى كُلِّ مُسْلِمٍ وَ مُسْلِمَةٍ (Ibn Maajah)

Ilm ka seekhna har Musalmaan mard aur aurat par farz hai.

Behtareen ibaadat:

أَفْضَلُ الْعِبَادَةِ طَلَبُ الْعِلْمِ (Ibn Hibbaan)

Ilm ka haasil karna behtareen ibaadat hai.

Ilm se mahroom:

مَااسْتَرْذَلَ اللّٰهُ عَبْداً اِلَّا حَرَّمَهُ اللّٰهُ الْعِلْمَ (Ibn Asaakir)

Allah Ta'aala jis bande ko zaleel karna chaahe use ilm se mah-room kar dete hain.

Rozi ki zimmedaari:

مَنْ طَلَبَ الْعِلْمَ تَكَفَّلَ اللّٰهُ لَهٗ بِرِزْقِهٖ۔

Jo shakhs ilm haasil karta hai, Allah Ta'aala us ki rozi ke zimmedaar ho jaate hain.

Sharm o hayaa:

اَلْحَيَآءُ مِنَ الْاِيْمَانِ (Tirmizi)

Hayaa imaan ka juz hai.

اَلْحَيَآءُ عَشَرَةُ أَجْزَآءٍ فَتِسْعَةٌ فِي النِّسَآءِ وَوَاحِدٌ فِي الرِّجَالِ

(Dailami)

Hayaa ke das hisse hain; un mein se nau hisse auraton mein aur ek hissa mardon mein rakha gaya hai.

Maan ka maqaam

اَلْجَنَّةُ تَحْتَ اَقْدَامِ الْاُمَّهَاتِ ـ: (Muslim)

Maaon ke qadmon ke neeche jannat hai.

Waalid ka darja:

اَلْوَالِدُ اَوْسَطُ اَبْوَابِ الْجَنَّةِ (Musnad Ahmad)

Waalid jannat ke darwaazon mein se beech ka darwaaza hai.

Chacha aur khaala ke maraatib:

اَلْعَمُّ وَالِدٌ اَلْخَالَةُ وَالِدَةٌ (Ibn Saad)

Chacha ka martaba waalid ke baraabar hai, khaala ka martaba maan ke baraabar hai.

Padosi ka haq: لِلْجَارِ حَقٌّ (Dailami)

Padosi ka bhi haq hai.

Badon ka adab:

فَلَيْسَ مِنَّا مَنْ لَمْ يُوَقِّرْ كَبِيْرَنَا (Tabraani)

Jo badon ki izzat nahin karta woh hum mein se nahin.

Ukhuwwat:

اَلْمُسْلِمُ اَخُ الْمُسْلِمِ (Abu Dawood)

Ek Musalmaan doosre Musalmaan ka bhaai hai.

Sheereen kalaami:

اَلْكَلِمَةُ الطَّيِّبَةُ صَدَقَةٌ (Bukhaari)

Achchhi baat karna bhi neki hai.

Bad zabaani: مَنْ بَذَا جَفَا (Musnad Ahmad)

Jis ne bad zabaani ki us ne zulm kiya.

Khush khulqi:

حُسْنُ الْخُلُقِ نِصْفُ الدِّيْنِ (Dailami)

Khush khulqi aadha deen hai.

Rahm na karne ka nateeja:

مَنْ لَا يَرْحَمُ لَا يُرْحَمُ (Muttafaqun alaih)

Jo rahm nahin karta us par rahm nahin kiya jaata.

Maaf karne ka faaida: خَيْرُ الْمَالِ الْعَفْوُ (Dailami)

Maaf karna badi daulat hai.

Ghuroor ka nateeja:

مَنْ تَكَبَّرَ وَضَعَهُ اللّٰهُ (Dailami)

Jo ghuroor karta hai Allah Ta'aala use gira dete hain.

Aajizi ki barakat:

مَنْ تَوَاضَعَ لِلّٰهِ رَفَعَهُ اللّٰهُ (Abu Nuaim)

Jo Allah Ta'aala ke waaste aajizi ikhtiyaar karta hai, Allah Ta'aala us ko buland karte hain.

Zyaada hansi ka nuqsaan:

كَثْرَةُ الضِّحْكِ تُمِيْتُ الْقَلْبَ (Dailami)

Zyaada hansi dil ko murda kar deti hai.

Sachchaai ki taakeed:

قُلِ الْحَقَّ وَ اِنْ كَانَ مُرًّا (Musnad Ahmad)

Sach baat kaho agarche woh kadwi maaloom ho.

Jhoot ka nuqsaan:

اَلْكِذْبُ يَنْقُصُ الرِّزْقَ (Musnad Ahmad)

Jhoot rizq ko ghata deta hai.

Ghussa na karne ki taakeed: لَا تَغْضَبْ (Bukhaari)

Ghussa mat karo.

Gheebat:

اَلْغِيْبَةُ اَشَدُّ مِنَ الْقَتْلِ (Dailami)

Gheebat qatl se badh kar hai.

Chughalkhori ka nateeja:

لَا يَدْخُلُ الْجَنَّةَ قَتَّاتٌ (Muatta)

Chughalkhor jannat mein daakhil na hoga.

Sabr ka faaida: اَلنَّصْرُ مَعَ الصَّبْرِ۔

Sabr ke saath (Allah ki) madad hoti hai.

Amaanatdaari ka badla: اَلْاَمَانَةُ عِزٌّ (Dailami)

Amaanatdaari izzat ka sabab hai.

Waada: اَلْعِدَةُ دَيْنٌ (Abu Nuaim)

Waada qarz ke baraabar hai.

Sakhaawat ka badla:

اَلْجَنَّةُ دَارُالْاَسْخِيَآءِ (Ibn Hibbaan)

Jannat sakhi logon ka ghar hai.

Bakhaalat ka nuqsaan:

اَلشَّحِيْحُ لَا يَدْخُلُ الْجَنَّةَ (Tabraani)

Bakheel jannat mein daakhil na hoga.

Raat mein khaana na khaane ka nuqsaan:

تَرْكُ الْعَشَآءِ مَهْرَمَةٌ (Dailami)

Raat mein bhooka sona kamzor kar deta hai.

Amal ka badla: كَمَا تَدِيْنَ تُدَانُ (Ibn Adi)

Jaisa karoge waisa bharoge.

Raat mein sone ka hukm: تَوَضَّأْ وَارْقُدْ۔

Ba-wuzu soya karo.

Farishton ka daakhila:

لَا تَدْخُلُ الْمَلٰئِكَةُ بَيْتًا فِيْهِ كَلْبٌ اَوْ تَصَاوِيْرُ (Muttafaqun alaih)

Us ghar mein rahmat ke farishte daakhil nahin hote jis ghar mein kutta ya tasweerein hon.

Aib poshi:

مَنْ سَتَرَ مُسْلِمًا سَتَرَهُ اللّٰهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ (Muttafaqun alaih)

Jo kisi Musalmaan ke aib chhupaayega, Allah Ta'aala qiyaamat ke roz us ke aib chhupaayega.

Musalmaan ke huqooq:

حَقُّ الْمُسْلِمِ عَلَى الْمُسْلِمِ خَمْسٌ: رَدُّ السَّلَامِ وَ عِيَادَةُ الْمَرِيْضِ وَ اِتِّبَاعُ الْجَنَائِزِ وَ اِجَابَةُ الدَّعْوَةِ وَ تَشْمِيْتُ الْعَاطِسِ۔

(Muttafaqun alaih)

Musalmaan ke Musalmaan par paanch haq hain: salaam ka jawaab dena, mareez ki iyaadat karna, janaaze ke saath jaana, us ki daawat qubool karna aur chheenk ka jawaab dena.

Qat'-e-taalluq:

لَا يَحِلُّ لِمُؤْمِنٍ اَنْ يَّهْجُرَ اَخَاهُ فَوْقَ ثَلَاثِ لَيَالٍ (Muttafaqun alaih)

Musalmaan ke liye halaal nahin ke teen din se zyaada apne Musalmaan bhaai se qat'-e-taalluq rakhe.

Musalmaan bhaai ka haq:

لَا يُؤْمِنُ عَبْدٌ حَتّٰى يُحِبَّ لِاَخِيْهِ مَا يُحِبُّ لِنَفْسِهٖ (Muttafaqun alaih)

Koi banda us waqt tak poora Musalmaan nahin ho sakta jab tak ke apne bhaai ke liye wahi pasand na kare jo apne liye pasand karta hai.

Durood Shareef ki fazeelat:

مَنْ صَلَّ عَلَيَّ صَلَاةً وَاحِدَةً صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ عَشْرَ صَلَوٰتٍ وَ حُطَّتْ عَنْهُ عَشْرُ خَطِيْئَاتٍ وَ رُفِعَتْ لَهٗ عَشْرُ دَرَجَاتٍ (Saheeh Sunan an-Nasaai)

Jis ne mujh par ek martaba durood bheja, Allah Ta'aala us par das martaba rahmatein naazil farmaayega, das gunaah maaf karega aur das darje buland farmaayega.

Durood Shareef:

اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَاوَشَفِيْعِنَا وَمَوْلٰنَا مُحَمَّدٍ نِالنَّبِيِّ الْاُمِّيِّ وَ عَلَى اٰلِهٖ وَ اَصْحَابِهٖ وَ بَارِكْ وَ سَلِّمْ ۔

Do pasandeeda kalime:

كَلِمَتَانِ خَفِيْفَتَانِ عَلَى اللِّسَانِ ثَقِيْلَتَانِ فِي الْمِيْزَانِ حَبِيْبَتَانِ اِلَى الرَّحْمٰنِ (Muttafaqun alaih)

Do kalime zabaan par halke hain, taraazu mein bhaari hain, Rahmaan ko pasandeeda hain.

سُبْحَانَ اللّٰهِ وَ بِحَمْدِهٖ سُبْحَانَ اللّٰهِ الْعَظِيْمِ ۔

•••••

بِسۡمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِيۡمِ

Sote waqt ki dua:

اَللّٰهُمَّ بِاسۡمِكَ اَمُوۡتُ وَاَحۡيَا (Bukhaari)

Neend se bedaar hone ke baad ki dua:

اَلۡحَمۡدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِىۡ اَحۡيَانَا بَعۡدَمَا اَمَاتَنَا وَاِلَيۡهِ النُّشُوۡرُ۔ (Muttafaqun alaih)

Bait-ul-khalaa mein daakhil hone se qabl:

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّىۡ اَعُوۡذُبِكَ مِنَ الۡخُبُثِ وَالۡخَبَآئِثِ (Abu Dawood)

Bait-ul-khalaa se nikalne ke baad ki dua:

غُفۡرَانَكَ اَلۡحَمۡدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِىۡ اَذۡهَبَ عَنِّى الۡاَذٰى وَ عَافَانِىۡ (Ibn Maajah)

Wuzu shuroo karte waqt:

بِسۡمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِيۡمِ۔

Wuzu karte waqt ki dua:

اَللّٰهُمَّ اغۡفِرۡلِىۡ ذَنۡبِىۡ وَوَسِّعۡ لِىۡ فِىۡ دَارِىۡ وَبَارِكۡ لِىۡ فِىۡ رِزۡقِىۡ (Nasaai)

Wuzu se faarigh ho kar:

اَشۡهَدُ اَنۡ لَّا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ وَحۡدَهٗ لَا شَرِيۡكَ لَهٗ وَاَشۡهَدُ اَنَّ مُحَمَّداً عَبۡدُهٗ وَرَسُوۡلُهٗ (Muslim)

اَللّٰهُمَّ اجۡعَلۡنِىۡ مِنَ التَّوَّابِيۡنَ وَاجۡعَلۡنِىۡ مِنَ الۡمُتَطَهِّرِيۡنَ (Tirmizi)

Libaas pehente waqt ki dua:

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِیْ كَسَانِیْ هٰذَا وَ رَزَقَنِیْهِ مِنْ غَیْرِ حَوْلٍ مِّنِّیْ وَلَا قُوَّةٍ

(Tirmizi)

Kisi manzil par utarte waqt ki dua:

أَعُوْذُ بِكَلِمَاتِ اللّٰهِ التَّآمَّاتِ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ (Muslim)

Khaana khaate waqt ki dua:

اَللّٰهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَنَا فِیْمَا رَزَقْتَنَا وَارْزُقْنَا خَیْرًا مِّنْهُ بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ وَ عَلٰی بَرَكَةِ اللّٰهِ۔

Khaane se pehle agar dua bhool jaayein to yeh dua padhein:

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ اَوَّلَهٗ وَ اٰخِرَهٗ۔ (Tirmizi, Abu Dawood)

Khaana khaane ke baad:

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِیْ اَطْعَمَنَا وَ سَقَانَا وَ جَعَلَنَا مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِیْنَ (Tirmizi)

Doodh peete waqt ki dua:

اَللّٰهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَنَا فِیْهِ وَ زِدْنَا مِنْهُ (Tirmizi)

Paani peete waqt:

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ۔

Subah ke waqt padhne ki dua:

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الَّذِیْ لَا یَضُرُّ مَعَ

اسْمِهٖ شَیْءٌ فِی الْاَرْضِ وَلَا فِی السَّمَآءِ وَهُوَالسَّمِیْعُ

الْعَلِيْمُ (Tirmizi)

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حَسْبِيَ اللّٰهُ لَا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا هُوَ عَلَيْهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ وَهُوَ رَبُّ الْعَرْشِ الْعَظِيْمِ (Ibn Maajah)

Ghar se baahar nikalte waqt ki dua:

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللّٰهِ لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ اِلَّا بِاللّٰهِ۔

Ghar mein daakhil hote waqt ki dua:

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّیْ أَسْئَلُکَ خَيْرَ الْمَوْلَجِ وَ خَيْرَ الْمَخْرَجِ بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ وَلَجْنَا وَبِسْمِ اللّٰهِ خَرَجْنَا وَ عَلَى اللّٰهِ رَبِّنَا تَوَكَّلْنَا۔

Naya kaam shuroo karte waqt ki dua:

اَللّٰهُمَّ خِرْلِیْ وَاخْتَرْلِیْ (Tirmizi)

Aapasi mulaaqaat par:

اَلسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللّٰهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهٗ۔

Azaan ke baad ki dua:

اَللّٰهُمَّ رَبَّ هٰذِهِ الدَّعْوَةِ التَّآمَّةِ وَالصَّلٰوةِ الْقَآئِمَةِ اٰتِ مُحَمَّدَ نِ الْوَسِيْلَةَ وَالْفَضِيْلَةَ وَ ابْعَثْهُ مَقَاماً مَّحْمُوْدَنِالَّذِیْ وَعَدْتَّهٗ اِنَّکَ لَا تُخْلِفُ الْمِيْعَادِ۔

Masjid mein daakhil hote waqt ki dua:

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ وَالصَّلٰوةُ وَ السَّلَامُ عَلٰى رَسُوْلِ اللّٰهِ اَللّٰهُمَّ افْتَحْ لِيْ اَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ.

Masjid se nikalte waqt ki dua:

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ وَالصَّلٰوةُ وَ السَّلَامُ عَلٰى رَسُوْلِ اللّٰهِ اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّيْ أَسْئَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ وَ رَحْمَتِكَ (Muslim)

Sawaari mein baithte waqt ki dua:

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ سُبْحَانَ الَّذِىْ سَخَّرَلَنَا هٰذَا وَمَا كُنَّا لَهُ مُقْرِنِيْنَ وَ اِنَّا اِلٰى رَبِّنَا لَمُنْقَلِبُوْنَ (Abu Dawood)

Aaine mein chehra dekh kar:

اَللّٰهُمَّ أَنْتَ حَسَّنْتَ خَلْقِيْ فَحَسِّنْ خُلُقِيْ.

Kisi Musalmaan se haath milaate waqt:

يَغْفِرُ اللّٰهُ لَنَا وَ لَكُمْ.

Naya chaand dekh kar:

اَللّٰهُمَّ اَهِلَّهٗ عَلَيْنَا بِالْيُمْنِ وَالْاِيْمَانِ وَ السَّلَامَةِ وَالْاِسْلَامِ وَ الْعَافِيَةِ الْمُجَلَّلَةِ مِنَ الْاَسْقَامِ رَبِّيْ وَ رَبُّكَ اللّٰهُ (Tirmizi)

Kisi ke yahaan mehmaan ban kar khaane ki dua:

اَللّٰهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَهُمْ فِيْمَا رَزَقْتَهُمْ وَاغْفِرْلَهُمْ وَارْحَمْهُمْ ۰

Masaaib se bachne ki dua:

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّیْ اَعُوْذُبِکَ مِنْ زَوَالِ نِعْمَتِکَ وَ تَحَوُّلِ عَافِيَتِکَ وَ فُجَائَةِ نَقْمَتِکَ وَ جَمِيْعِ سَخَطِکَ (Muslim)

Mubtala-e-museebat ko dekh kar padhne ki dua:

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِیْ عَافَانِیْ مِمَّا ابْتَلَاکَ بِهٖ وَ فَضَّلَنِیْ عَلٰی کَثِيْرٍ مِّمَّنْ خَلَقَ تَفْضِيْلاً (Tirmizi)

Neend mein dar o khauf se Allah ki panaah maangne ki dua:

اَعُوْذُ بِکَلِمَاتِ اللّٰهِ التَّامَّاتِ مِنْ غَضَبِهٖ وَ عِقَابِهٖ وَ شَرِّعِبَادِهٖ وَ مِنْ هَمَزَاتِ الشَّيَاطِيْنِ وَ اَنْ يَّحْضُرُوْنَ (Tirmizi)

Nafs ki buraai se panaah maangne ki dua:

اَللّٰهُمَّ اَلْهِمْنِیْ رُشْدِیْ وَ اَعِذْنِیْ مِنْ شَرِّنَفْسِیْ (Tirmizi)

Bure akhlaaq se bachne ke liye dua:

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّیْ اَعُوْذُبِکَ مِنَ الشِّقَاقِ وَ النِّفَاقِ وَ سُوْٓءِ الْاَخْلَاقِ۰

(Tirmizi)

Chheenkte waqt

Chheenkne waala: اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ (Bukhaari)

Sunne waala: يَرْحَمُكَ اللّٰهُ۔

Chheenkne waala:

يَهْدِيْكُمُ اللّٰهُ وَ يُصْلِحُ بَالَكُمْ (Bukhaari)

Duniya wa aakhirat ki behtari ke liye dua:

رَبَّنَآ اٰتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَّ فِي الْاٰخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَّ قِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ۔

Zamzam peete waqt ki dua:

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّيْ اَسْاَلُكَ عِلْماً نَافِعاً وَّ رِزْقاً وَّاسِعاً وَّ شِفَآءً مِّنْ كُلِّ دَآءٍ۔

Roza iftaar ke waqt ki dua:

اَللّٰهُمَّ لَكَ صُمْتُ وَ بِكَ اٰمَنْتُ وَ عَلَيْكَ تَوَكَّلْتُ وَ عَلٰى رِزْقِكَ اَفْطَرْتُ فَتَقَبَّلْ مِنِّيْ۔

Kisi nuqsaan, takleef ya buri khabar sunne par:

اِنَّا لِلّٰهِ وَ اِنَّآ اِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُوْنَ۔

Mareez ki iyaadat ke waqt ki dua:

لَا بَاْسَ طَهُوْراً اِنْ شَآءَ اللّٰهُ۔ (Bukhaari)

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اَسْاَلُ اللّٰهَ الْعَظِيْمَ رَبَّ الْعَرْشِ الْعَظِيْمِ اَنْ يَّشْفِيَكَ۔ (Tirmizi, Abu Dawood)

Har beemaari se bachne ke liye dua:

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّیۡ اَعُوۡذُبِکَ مِنَ الۡبَرَصِ وَ الۡجُذَامِ وَ الۡجُنُوۡنِ وَ مِنۡ سَیِّءِ الۡاَسۡقَامِ (Abu Dawood, Nasaai)

Ranj o gham o bukhl waghaira se bachne ki ek jaame' dua:

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّیۡ اَعُوۡذُبِکَ مِنَ الۡهَمِّ وَ الۡحُزۡنِ وَ الۡعَجۡزِ وَ الۡکَسَلِ وَ الۡجُبۡنِ وَ الۡبُخۡلِ وَ ضَلَعِ الدَّیۡنِ وَ غَلَبَةِ الرِّجَالِ• (Muttafaqun alaih)

Qabristaan mein daakhil hote waqt:

اَلسَّلَامُ عَلَیۡکُمۡ دَارَ قَوۡمٍ مُّؤۡمِنِیۡنَ وَاِنَّآ اِنۡ شَآءَ اللّٰهُ بِکُمۡ لَاحِقُوۡنَ نَسۡأَلُ اللّٰهَ لَنَاوَ لَکُمُ الۡعَافِیَةَ•

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بِسۡمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِيۡمِ

Azkaar-e-Namaaz

Jaa-e-namaaz ki dua:

اِنِّیۡ وَجَّهۡتُ وَجۡهِیَ لِلَّذِیۡ فَطَرَ السَّمٰوٰتِ وَالۡاَرۡضَ حَنِیۡفاً وَّمَآ اَنَا مِنَ الۡمُشۡرِکِیۡنَ۔

Sanaa:

سُبۡحَانَکَ اللّٰهُمَّ وَ بِحَمۡدِکَ وَ تَبَارَکَ اسۡمُکَ وَ تَعَالٰی جَدُّکَ وَ لَا اِلٰهَ غَیۡرُکَ۔

Tashahhud:

اَلتَّحِیَّاتُ لِلّٰهِ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ وَالطَّیِّبَاتُ اَلسَّلَامُ عَلَیۡکَ اَیُّهَا النَّبِیُّ وَ رَحۡمَةُ اللّٰهِ وَ بَرَکَاتُهٗ اَلسَّلَامُ عَلَیۡنَا وَ عَلٰی عِبَادِ اللّٰهِ الصّٰلِحِیۡنَ ط اَشۡهَدُ اَنۡ لَّآ اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ وَ اَشۡهَدُ اَنَّ مُحَمَّداً عَبۡدُهٗ وَ رَسُوۡلُهٗ۔

Durood-e-Ibraaheem:

اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلٰی مُحَمَّدٍ وَّعَلٰٓی اٰلِ مُحَمَّدٍ کَمَا صَلَّیۡتَ عَلٰٓی اِبۡرَاهِیۡمَ وَ عَلٰٓی اٰلِ اِبۡرَاهِیۡمَ اِنَّکَ حَمِیۡدٌ مَّجِیۡدٌ۔ اَللّٰهُمَّ بَارِکۡ عَلٰی مُحَمَّدٍ وَّعَلٰٓی اٰلِ مُحَمَّدٍ کَمَا بَارَکۡتَ عَلٰٓی اِبۡرَاهِیۡمَ وَ عَلٰٓی اٰلِ اِبۡرَاهِیۡمَ اِنَّکَ حَمِیۡدٌ مَّجِیۡدٌ۔

Dua-e-Maasoora:

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّیْ ظَلَمْتُ نَفْسِیْ ظُلْماً كَثِیْراً وَّ لَا یَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوْبَ اِلَّا اَنْتَ فَاغْفِرْلِیْ مَغْفِرَةً مِّنْ عِنْدِكَ وَارْحَمْنِیْ اِنَّكَ اَنْتَ الْغَفُوْرُ الرَّحِیْمُ۔

Dua-e-Qunoot:

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنَّا نَسْتَعِیْنُكَ وَ نَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَ نُؤْمِنُ بِكَ وَ نَتَوَكَّلُ عَلَیْكَ وَنُثْنِیْ عَلَیْكَ الْخَیْرَ وَ نَشْكُرُكَ وَ لَا نَكْفُرُكَ وَ نَخْلَعُ وَ نَتْرُكُ مَنْ یَّفْجُرُكَ اَللّٰهُمَّ اِیَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَلَكَ نُصَلِّیْ وَ نَسْجُدُ وَ اِلَیْكَ نَسْعٰی وَ نَحْفِدُ وَ نَرْجُوْا رَحْمَتَكَ وَ نَخْشٰی عَذَابَكَ اِنَّ عَذَابَكَ بِالْكُفَّارِ مُلْحِقٌ۔

Namaaz ke baad ki dua:

اَللّٰهُمَّ اَنْتَ السَّلَامُ وَ مِنْكَ السَّلَامُ تَبَارَكْتَ یَا ذَاالْجَلَالِ وَ الْاِكْرَامِ اَللّٰهُمَّ اَعِنِّیْ عَلٰی ذِكْرِكَ وَ شُكْرِكَ وَ حُسْنِ عِبَادَتِكَ۔ (Abu Dawood)

Baaligh mayyit ki namaaz-e-janaaza ki dua:

اَللّٰهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِحَیِّنَا وَ مَیِّتِنَا وَ شَاهِدِنَا وَ غَآئِبِنَا وَ صَغِیْرِنَا وَ كَبِیْرِنَا وَ ذَكَرِنَا وَ اُنْثَانَااَللّٰهُمَّ مَنْ اَحْیَیْتَهٗ مِنَّا فَاَحْیِهٖ عَلَی الْاِسْلَامِ وَ مَنْ تَوَفَّیْتَهٗ مِنَّا فَتَوَفَّهٗ عَلَی الْاِیْمَانِ۔

IKHFA IKHFA MEEM SAKIN QALQALA QALB IDGHAAM IDGHAAM MEEM SAKIN GHUNNA

Naabaaligh ladke ki namaaz-e-janaaza ki dua:

اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْهُ لَنَا فَرَطاً وَّاجْعَلْهُ لَنَا اَجْرًا وَّ ذُخْرًا وَّاجْعَلْهُ لَنَا شَافِعاً وَّمُشَفَّعاً ط ۔

Naabaaligh ladki ki namaaz-e-janaaza ki dua:

اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْهَا لَنَا فَرَطاً وَّ اجْعَلْهَا لَنَا اَجْرًا وَّ ذُخْرًا وَّاجْعَلْهَا لَنَا شَافِعَةً وَّمُشَفَّعَةً ط

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Wuzu ke Faraaiz

Wuzu mein chaar farz hain: (1) chehra dhona; (2) donon haath kohniyon samet dhona; (3) chauthaai sar ka masah karna; (4) donon paaon takhnon samet dhona.

Wuzu ki sunnatein: (1) niyyat karna; (2) Allah ka naam lena, yaani

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الْعَظِيْمِ وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ عَلٰى دِيْنِ الْاِسْلَامِ

ya

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

padhna; (3) donon haath pahunchon tak dhona; (4) kulli karna; (5) miswaak karna; (6) naak mein paani daalna; (7) daadhi ka khilaal karna.

(8) Donon haathon ki ungliyon ka khilaal karna; (9) tamaam sar ka ek dafa masah karna; (10) donon kaanon ka ek dafa masah karna; (11) donon paaon ki ungliyon ka khilaal karna; (12) har uzw ko teen teen dafa dhona; (13) pai dar pai aaza-e-wuzu ka dhona; (14) tarteeb se wuzu karna.

Ghusl ke faraaiz teen hain: (1) kulli karna; (2) naak mein paani chadhaana; (3) tamaam jism par paani bahaana.

Ghusl ki sunnatein: Ghusl mein paanch sunnatein hain: (1) donon haathon ka pahunchon tak dhona; (2) sharmgaah ka dhona; (3) jism se najaasat ka (ja-haan kahin lagi ho) door karna; (4) wuzu karna; (5) tamaam jism par teen martaba paani bahaana.

Tayammum ke Faraaiz

Tayammum mein teen farz hain: (1) tayammum ki niyyat karna; (2) donon haathon ko paak mitti par maar kar munh par malna; (3) donon haathon ko paak mitti par maar kar baaham kohniyon samet mal lena.

Musalmaanon par din raat mein paanch na-maazein farz hain

Fajr – Zuhr – Asr – Maghrib aur Isha

Fajr ki chaar rakaat: do rakaat sunnat-e-muakkada, do rakaat farz.

Zuhr ki baarah rakaat: chaar rakaat sunnat-e-muakkada, chaar rakaat

farz, do rakaat sunnat-e-muakkada, do rakaat nafl.

Asr ki aath rakaat: chaar rakaat sunnat-e-ghair muakkada, chaar rakaat farz.

Maghrib ki saat rakaat: teen rakaat farz, do rakaat sunnat-e-muakkada, do rakaat nafl.

Isha ki satrah rakaat: chaar rakaat sunnat-e-ghair muakkada, chaar rakaat farz, do rakaat sunnat-e-muakkada, do rakaat nafl, teen rakaat waajib-ul-witr, do rakaat nafl.

Jumu'ah ki chaudah rakaat: chaar rakaat sunnat-e-muakkada, do rakaat farz, chaar rakaat sunnat-e-muakkada, do rakaat sunnat-e-muakkada, do rakaat nafl.

Namaaz ke saheeh hone ki sharten ya bairooni faraaiz saat hain: (1) jism ka paak hona; (2) kapdon ka paak hona; (3) jagah ka paak hona; (4) satr ka dhaka hua hona; (5) is-tiqbaal-e-qibla; (6) niyyat; (7) namaaz ka waqt hona.

Namaaz ke arkaan ya andaroon faraaiz saat hain: (1) takbeer-e-tahreema; (2) qiyaam; (3) qiraat; (4) rukoo; (5) sajda; (6) qaada-e-akheera; (7) namaaz ko apne fe'l se khatm karna.

Namaaz ke waajibaat: (1) Soorah Faatiha padhna; (2) ضَمِّ soorah (milaana); (3) pehli do rakaton ko qiraat ke liye makhsoos karna; (4) riaayat-e-tarteeb; (5) taadeel-e-arkaan; (6) qaada-e-oola; (7) tashahhud; (8) imaam ka jahri namaazon mein aawaaz se qiraat karna; (9) imaam ka sirri namaazon mein aahista qiraat karna; (10) lafz-e-salaam se namaaz khatm karna; (11) qunoot-e-witr; (12) takbeeraat-e-eidain.

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Hum kaun hain? Hamaara deen kya hai?

Hum Musalmaan hain. Hamaara deen Islam hai.

Islam ke kitne arkaan hain?

Islam ke paanch arkaan hain: Kalima, Namaaz, Roza, Zakaat, Hajj.

Kalima:

لَا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ

Namaaz: Din raat mein Musalmaanon par kitni namaazein farz hain?

Din raat mein Musalmaanon par paanch namaazein farz hain.

Fajr – Zuhr – Asr – Maghrib – Isha

Roza: Musalmaanon par kaun se roze farz hain?

Musalmaanon par Ramazaan-ul-Mubaarak ke roze farz hain.

Zakaat: Zakaat kis par farz hai?

Zakaat saahib-e-nisaab par farz hai.

Hajj: Hajj kis par farz hai?

Aaqil o baaligh Musalmaan jo hajj karne ki istitaa'at rakhta hai, us par umr mein ek martaba hajj farz hai.

Hamaara maabood kaun hai?

Hamaara maabood Allah hai.

Allah Ta'aala ke aakhri Rasool kaun hain?

Allah Ta'aala ke aakhri Rasool Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa sallallahu alaihi wa sallam hain.

Allah Ta'aala ki aakhri aasmaani kitaab kaun si hai?

Allah Ta'aala ki aakhri aasmaani kitaab Quran Majeed hai.

Quran Majeed kis par naazil hua?

Quran Majeed Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa sallallahu alaihi wa sallam par naazil hua.

Quran Majeed kitne saal mein naazil hua?

Quran Majeed 23 saal ke arse mein thoda thoda, jaise jaise zaroorat hui, naazil hua.

Quran Majeed kis ke zariye naazil hua?

Quran Majeed Hazrat Jibraeel alaihis salaam ke zariye naazil hua.

Hazrat Jibraeel alaihis salaam kaun hain?

Hazrat Jibraeel alaihis salaam Allah Ta'aala ke barguzeeda farishte hain.

Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ki wilaadat-e-mubaaraka kab hui?

Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ki wilaadat-e-mubaaraka 12 Rabi-ul-Awwal, peer ke din, shehar Makka Muazzama mein hui.

Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ke qabeele aur khaandaan ka naam kya hai?

Qabeele ka naam Quraish aur khaandaan ka naam Banu Haashim hai.

Aap sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ke waalid-e-maajid aur waalida-e-maajida ka naam kya hai?

Hamaare Rasool Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ke waalid-e-maajid ka naam Hazrat Abdullah aur waalida-e-maajida ka naam Bibi Aamina hai.

Aap sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ke daada ka naam kya hai?

Aap sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ke daada ka naam Hazrat Abdul Muttalib hai.

Aap sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ke chacha, jin ke paas aap ki parwarish hui, un ka kya naam hai?

Aap sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ke chacha, jin ke paas aap ki parwarish hui, Hazrat Abu Taalib hain.

Aap sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ki daai ka naam kya hai?

Aap sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ki daai ka naam Bibi Haleema Saadiya hai.

Hamaare pyaare Rasool Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ki azwaaj-e-mutahharaat kitni hain?

Hamaare pyaare Rasool Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ki azwaaj-e-mutahharaat gyaarah hain.

Aap sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ki azwaaj-e-mutahharaat Musalmaanon ki kya hoti hain?

Aap sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ki azwaaj-e-mutahharaat Musalmaanon ki maaein hoti hain, isi liye unhein Ummahaat-ul-Momineen kaha jaata hai.

Aap sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ki azwaaj-e-mutahharaat ya Ummahaat-ul-Momineen ke asmaa-e-giraami kya hain?

(1) Umm-ul-Momineen Hazrat Khadeejat-ul-Kubra radiyallahu ta'aala anha.

(2) Umm-ul-Momineen Hazrat Sauda radiyallahu ta'aala anha.

(3) Umm-ul-Momineen Hazrat Aaisha Siddeeqa radiyallahu ta'aala anha.

(4) Umm-ul-Momineen Hazrat Hafsa radiyallahu ta'aala anha.

(5) Umm-ul-Momineen Hazrat Zainab bint Khuzaima radiyallahu ta'aala anha.

(6) Umm-ul-Momineen Hazrat Umm Salama radiyallahu ta'aala anha.

(7) Umm-ul-Momineen Hazrat Zainab bint Jahsh radiyallahu ta'aala anha.

(8) Umm-ul-Momineen Hazrat Juwairiya radiyallahu ta'aala anha.

(9) Umm-ul-Momineen Hazrat Umm-e-Habeeba radiyallahu ta'aala anha.

(10) Umm-ul-Momineen Hazrat Safiyya radiyallahu ta'aala anha.

(11) Umm-ul-Momineen Hazrat Maimoona radiyallahu ta'aala anha.

Aap sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ki do kaneezein theen: Hazrat Maariya Qibtiyya radiyallahu ta'aala anha, jin ke batn se Hazrat Ibraaheem radiyallahu ta'aala anhu paida hue, aur Hazrat Raihaana radiyallahu ta'aala anha, jo hamaare liye maan ka hi darja rakhti hain.

Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ke kitne bete aur betiyaan theen?

Aap sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ke teen bete aur chaar betiyaan theen.

Hazrat Qaasim radiyallahu ta'aala anhu, Hazrat Abdullah (Tayyib o Taahir) radiyallahu ta'aala anhu, Hazrat Ibraaheem radiyallahu ta'aala anhu, Hazrat Zainab radiyallahu ta'aala anha,

Hazrat Ruqayya radiyallahu ta'aala anha, Hazrat Umm-e-Kulsoom radiyallahu ta'aala anha

aur Hazrat Faatimat-uz-Zahra radiyallahu ta'aala anha.

Hamaare Rasool sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ko elaan-e-nubuwwat se qabl kya kaha jaata tha?

Hamaare Rasool sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ko elaan-e-nubuwwat se qabl "Ameen" aur "Saadiq" kaha jaata tha.

Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ne nubuwwat ka elaan kis umr mein farmaaya?

Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ne nubuwwat ka elaan chaalees saal ki umr mein farmaaya.

Pehli wahi kahaan aur kis maheene mein naazil hui?

Pehli wahi Ghaar-e-Hira mein, Ramazaan-ul-Mubaarak ke maheene mein naazil hui.

Hijrat kise kehte hain?

Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ka Allah Ta'aala ke hukm se shehar Makka Muazzama ko chhod kar Madeena Munawwara tashreef le jaane ko hijrat kehte hain.

Hijrat ke waqt aap sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ki umr shareef kya thi?

Hijrat ke waqt aap sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ki umr shareef 53 saal thi.

Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ki hijrat ke waqt aap ke saath kaun the?

Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ki hijrat ke waqt aap ke saath Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddeeq radiyallahu ta'aala anhu the.

Hijrat ke dauraan Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ne kahaan aur kitne din qiyaam farmaaya?

Hijrat ke dauraan Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ne Ghaar-e-Saur mein teen din qiyaam farmaaya.

Huzoor sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ki oontni hijrat ke mauqe par kaun se sahaabi-e-rasool ke makaan ke paas ruki?

Huzoor sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ki oontni hijrat ke mauqe par Hazrat Sayyiduna Abu Ayyoob Ansaari radiyallahu ta'aala anhu ke makaan ke saamne ruki.

Madeena Munawwara mein sab se pehle Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ki mezbaani ka sharaf kaun se sahaabi ko haasil hua?

Madeena Munawwara mein sab se pehle Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ki mezbaani ka sharaf Hazrat Abu Ayyoob Ansaari radiyallahu ta'aala anhu ko haasil hua.

Aap sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ki oontni ka kya naam tha?

Aap sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ki oontni ka naam Qaswaa tha.

Huzoor sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ke donon chacha jo Islam qubool kiye, un ke kya naam hain?

Huzoor sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ke donon chacha jo Islam qubool kiye, un ke naam Sayyid-ush-Shuhadaa Hazrat Ameer Hamza radiyallahu ta'aala anhu aur Hazrat Sayyiduna Abbaas radiyallahu ta'aala anhu hain.

Huzoor-e-Aqdas sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ko jismaani meraaj kab hui?

Huzoor-e-Aqdas sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ko jismaani meraaj 27 Rajab, 10 Nabawi ko hui.

Israa kise kehte hain?

Huzoor-e-Aqdas sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ke Masjid-e-Haraam se Masjid-e-Aqsa, aur Masjid-e-Aqsa se Masjid-e-Haraam tak ke safar ko Israa kehte hain.

Meraaj kise kehte hain?

Hazrat Muhammad sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ke Masjid-e-Aqsa se saat aasmaanon, jannat dozakh ki sair aur Allah Ta'aala se sharaf-e-mulaaqaat kar ke waapas aane ko meraaj kehte hain.

Huzoor-e-Aqdas sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ne kab hajj adaa farmaaya?

Huzoor-e-Aqdas sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ne hajj 10 Hijri mein adaa farmaaya.

Allah Ta'aala ne Muhammad sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ko namaazon ka tohfa kab ataa farmaaya?

Allah Ta'aala ne Muhammad Mustafa sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ko namaazon ka tohfa Shab-e-Meraaj mein ataa farmaaya.

Aap sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ne is duniya se kab parda farmaaya?

Aap sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ne is duniya se 12 Rabi-ul-Awwal 11 Hijri, dooshamba ke roz parda farmaaya.

Us waqt aap sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ki umr mubaarak kya thi?

Us waqt aap sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ki umr mubaarak 63 saal thi.

Aap sallallahu alaihi wa sallam kahaan aaraam farma rahe hain?

Aap sallallahu alaihi wa sallam Gumbad-e-Khazra, Masjid-e-Nabawi, Madeena Munawwara mein aaraam farma rahe hain.

Farishte

Farishte kaun hain?

Allah Ta'aala ki nooraani makhlooq hain.

Chaar bade bade farishton ke naam kya hain?

Hazrat Jibraeel alaihis salaam, Hazrat Mikaaeel alaihis salaam,

Hazrat Izraaeel alaihis salaam aur Hazrat Israafeel alaihis salaam.

Hazrat Jibraeel alaihis salaam kis kaam par maamoor the?

Hazrat Jibraeel alaihis salaam Allah ka paighaam ambiyaa tak pahunchaane par maamoor the.

Hazrat Mikaaeel alaihis salaam kis kaam par maamoor hain?

Hazrat Mikaaeel alaihis salaam Allah ke hukm se paani barsaane aur bandon ko rozi pahunchaane par maamoor hain.

Hazrat Izraaeel alaihis salaam kis kaam par maamoor hain?

Hazrat Izraaeel alaihis salaam bandon ki jaan nikaalne par maamoor hain.

Hazrat Israafeel alaihis salaam kis kaam par maamoor hain?

Hazrat Israafeel alaihis salaam qiyaamat ke din Allah Ta'aala ke hukm se soor phoonkne par maamoor hain.

Kiraaman Kaatibeen kaun hain?

Kiraaman Kaatibeen do farishte hain jo bandon ki nekiyaan aur gunaah likhne par maamoor hain.

Munkar Nakeer kis kaam par maamoor hain?

Munkar Nakeer bande se qabr mein teen sawaalaat karne par maamoor hain.

Maalik kaun hain?

Maalik dozakh ke daaroogha hain.

Rizwaan kaun hain?

Rizwaan jannat ke nigraan hain.

Aasmaani Kitaabein

Chaar mashhoor kitaabon ke naam bataaiye.

Taurait, Zaboor, Injeel aur Quran Majeed.

Taurait kis par naazil hui?

Taurait Hazrat Moosa alaihis salaam par naazil hui.

Zaboor kis par naazil hui?

Zaboor Hazrat Daawood alaihis salaam par naazil hui.

Injeel kis par naazil hui?

Injeel Hazrat Eesa alaihis salaam par naazil hui.

Quran Majeed kis par naazil hua?

Quran Majeed hamaare pyaare Rasool Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa sallallahu alaihi wa sallam par naazil hua.

Sab se pehle Quran Majeed ki kaun si aayatein naazil huin?

Sab se pehle Soorah Alaq ki ibtidaai paanch aayatein naazil huin.

Quran Majeed mein kitni manzilein hain?

Quran Majeed mein saat manzilein hain.

Quran Majeed ke kitne juz (paare) hain?

Quran Majeed ke 30 juz (paare) hain.

Quran Majeed mein kul kitni soortein hain?

Quran Majeed mein kul 114 soortein hain.

Quran Majeed mein kitne rukoo hain?

Quran Majeed mein 540 rukoo hain.

Quran Majeed mein kitni aayaat hain?

Jumhoor ulama ke mutaabiq Quran Majeed mein 6666 aayaat hain.

Quran Majeed mein kul kitne sajde hain?

Quran Majeed mein kul 14 sajde hain.

Quran Majeed mein jumla Makki soortein kitni hain?

Quran Majeed mein jumla Makki soortein 86 hain.

Quran Majeed mein jumla Madani soortein kitni hain?

Quran Majeed mein jumla Madani soortein 28 hain.

Makki soortein kise kehte hain?

Hijrat se qabl jo soortein naazil huin unhein Makki soortein kehte hain.

Madani soortein kise kehte hain?

Hijrat ke baad jo soortein naazil huin unhein Madani soortein kehte hain.

Quran Majeed mein manzilon ki taqseem kis tarah hai?

(1) Pehli manzil Soorah Faatiha ta Soorah Nisaa; (2) doosri manzil Soorah Maaida ta Soorah Tauba;

(3) teesri manzil Soorah Yoonus ta Soorah Nahl; (4) chauthi manzil Soorah Bani Israaeel ta

Soorah Furqaan; (5) paanchvein manzil Soorah Shuaraa ta Soorah Yaaseen; (6) chhati manzil Soorah Saaffaat ta Soorah Hujuraat; (7) saatvein manzil Soorah Qaaf ta Soorah an-Naas.

Quran Majeed mein kalimaat ki taadaad kya hai?

Quran Majeed mein kalimaat ki taadaad chhiyaasi hazaar chaar sau tees (86430) hai.

Quran Majeed mein kul huroof ki taadaad kya hai?

Quran Majeed mein kul huroof ki taadaad teen laakh teis hazaar saat sau saath (323760) hai.

Rasool kise kehte hain?

Jin par Allah Ta'aala ki kitaab naazil hui unhein Rasool kehte hain.

Nabi kise kehte hain?

Jin par Allah Ta'aala ki kitaab to naazil nahin hoti lekin logon ki hidaayat ke liye Allah ka paighaam pahunchaane waale khaas bandon ko Nabi kehte hain; jo un se pehle ke rasoolon ki kitaabon par hi amal karte hain, Nabi kehlaate hain. Rasool aur Nabi maasoom hote hain.

Kya har Rasool Nabi ho sakte hain?

Haan, har Rasool Nabi ho sakte hain.

Kya har Nabi Rasool ho sakte hain?

Har Nabi Rasool nahin ho sakte.

Quran Majeed mein kin kin paighambaron ke naam aaye hain?

Hazrat Aadam alaihis salaam – Hazrat Nooh alaihis salaam – Hazrat Idrees alaihis salaam

Hazrat Hood alaihis salaam – Hazrat Ibraaheem alaihis salaam – Hazrat Ismaaeel alaihis salaam

Hazrat Ishaaq alaihis salaam – Hazrat Saaleh alaihis salaam – Hazrat Loot alaihis salaam

Hazrat Yaaqoob alaihis salaam – Hazrat Yoosuf alaihis salaam – Hazrat Shuaib alaihis salaam

Hazrat Haaroon alaihis salaam – Hazrat Moosa alaihis salaam – Hazrat Yoonus alaihis salaam

Hazrat Daawood alaihis salaam – Hazrat Sulaimaan alaihis salaam – Hazrat Ayyoob alaihis salaam

Hazrat Ilyaas alaihis salaam – Hazrat Al-Yasa alaihis salaam – Hazrat Zakariyya alaihis salaam

Hazrat Yahya alaihis salaam – Hazrat Zul-Kifl alaihis salaam – Hazrat Uzair alaihis salaam

Hazrat Eesa alaihis salaam – Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa sallallahu alaihi wa sallam.

Sahaaba-e-Kiraam ridwaanullahi ta'aala alaihim ajmaeen

Sahaabi kise kehte hain?

Jinhon ne imaan ki haalat mein Nabi-e-Kareem sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ko dekha ho aur imaan par un ki wafaat hui ho, unhein sahaabi kehte hain.

Muhaajir sahaaba kise kehte hain?

Jo Islam ki haalat mein Makka Muazzama se hijrat farmaaye, woh muhaajir sahaaba-e-kiraam hain.

Ansaar sahaaba-e-kiraam kaun kehlaate hain?

Madeena Munawwara mein jin sahaaba-e-kiraam ne muhaajir sahaaba-e-kiraam ki madad farmaai, woh ansaar sahaaba-e-kiraam kehlaate hain.

Huzoor-e-Aqdas sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ke parda farmaane ke baad Musalmaanon ke khaleefa kaun bane?

Huzoor-e-Aqdas sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ke parda farmaane ke baad Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddeeq radiyallahu ta'aala anhu Musalmaanon ke khaleefa bane; isi liye aap ko khaleefa-e-awwal kaha jaata hai.

Khaleefa kise kehte hain?

Huzoor sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ke baad Musalmaanon ki, shariat-e-mutahhara ke muwaafiq, duniya wa aakhirat ki behtari ke liye rahnumaai wa rahbari farmaane waale khaleefa kehlaate hain.

Chaar khulafaa-e-raashideen, jinhon ne Huzoor sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ke parda farmaane ke baad khilaafat ke aham mansab par faaiz hue, kaun hain?

Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddeeq radiyallahu ta'aala anhu, Hazrat Umar Faarooq radiyallahu ta'aala anhu,

Hazrat Usmaan Ghani radiyallahu ta'aala anhu aur Hazrat Ali karramallahu wajhahu radiyallahu ta'aala anhu.

Ashara-e-Mubashshara sahaaba-e-kiraam ridwaanullahi ta'aala alaihim ajmaeen kise kehte hain?

Ashara-e-Mubashshara sahaaba-e-kiraam ridwaanullahi ta'aala alaihim ajmaeen woh das sahaaba hain jinhein jannat ki bashaarat duniya mein hi de di gayi ho.

Ashara-e-Mubashshara sahaaba-e-kiraam ke naam bataaiye.

Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddeeq radiyallahu ta'aala anhu, Hazrat Umar Faarooq radiyallahu ta'aala anhu

Hazrat Usmaan Ghani radiyallahu ta'aala anhu, Hazrat Ali karramallahu wajhahu radiyallahu ta'aala anhu

Hazrat Talha bin Ubaidullah radiyallahu ta'aala anhu, Hazrat Zubair bin al-Awwaam radiyallahu ta'aala anhu

Hazrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf radiyallahu ta'aala anhu, Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqqaas radiyallahu ta'aala anhu

Hazrat Saeed bin Zaid radiyallahu ta'aala anhu, Hazrat Abu Ubaida bin al-Jarraah radiyallahu ta'aala anhu

Sab se pehle Islam kaun qubool kiye?

Auraton mein Umm-ul-Momineen Sayyida Khadeejat-ul-Kubra radiyallahu ta'aala anha,

mardon mein Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddeeq radiyallahu ta'aala anhu, bachchon mein Hazrat Ali radiyallahu ta'aala anhu, aur ghulaamon mein Hazrat Zaid bin Haaritha radiyallahu ta'aala anhu pehle hi din Islam qubool kiye.

Nubuwwat ke kitne saal baad Hazrat Umar Faarooq radiyallahu ta'aala anhu ne Islam qubool kiya?

Nubuwwat ke chhate saal Hazrat Umar bin Khattaab radiyallahu ta'aala anhu ne Islam qubool kiya.

Musalmaan kab se Baitullah mein namaazein adaa karne lage?

Hazrat Umar Faarooq radiyallahu ta'aala anhu ke Islam qubool karne ke baad se Musalmaan Baitullah Shareef mein namaazein adaa karne lage.

Azaan ka tareeqa kab se jaari hua?

Azaan ka tareeqa 2 Hijri se jaari hua.

Ramazaan-ul-Mubaarak ke roze kab farz hue?

Ramazaan-ul-Mubaarak ke roze san 2 Hijri mein farz hue.

Zakaat kab farz hui?

Zakaat 2 Hijri mein farz hui.

Ghazwa kise kehte hain?

Jis jang ya jangi muhim mein Nabi-e-Kareem sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ne shirkat ki ho, use ghazwa kaha jaata hai.

Ghazwaat ki jumla taadaad kya hai?

Fath-e-Makka samet ghazwaat ki jumla taadaad 28 hai.

Sab se pehla aur aakhri ghazwa kaun sa hai?

Pehla ghazwa Waddaan (al-Abwaa) Safar 2 Hijri mein pesh aaya, jab ke aakhri Ghazwa-e-Tabook hai jo Rajab 9 Hijri ko pesh aaya.

Sariyya kise kehte hain?

Kisi sahaabi-e-rasool sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ki qiyaadat mein sar ki hui jang ko sariyya kaha jaata hai. Sariyya ki jama "Saraaya" hai.

Saraaya ki jumla taadaad kya hai?

Saraaya ki jumla taadaad, Kaab bin Ashraf aur Sallaam bin Abil-Huqaiq ke qatl samet, 55 hai.

Pehla aur aakhri sariyya kab hua?

Pehla sariyya Hamza (Saif-ul-Bahr) tha jo Ramazaan 1 Hijri mein pesh aaya, jab ke aakhri sariyya Ali bin Abi Taalib radiyallahu ta'aala anhu (Yaman) tha jo Ramazaan 10 Hijri mein sar hua.

Ghazwa-e-Badr kab pesh aaya?

17 Ramazaan-ul-Mubaarak, Jumu'ah, 2 Hijri ko Badr ka azeem maarka pesh aaya.

Ghazwa-e-Badr mein kitne mujaahideen sahaaba-e-kiraam the?

Ghazwa-e-Badr mein sirf 313 mujaahideen sahaaba-e-kiraam rid-waanullahi ta'aala alaihim the.

Lashkar-e-Quraish ki taadaad kya thi?

Lashkar-e-Quraish ki taadaad 950 par mushtamil thi, jis ki qiyaa-dat Abu Jahl kar raha tha.

Ghazwa-e-Badr mein kaun kaamyaab hue?

Ghazwa-e-Badr mein Musalmaanon ko Allah Ta'aala ne azeem kaamyaabi ataa farmaai.

Ghazwa-e-Uhud kaun si Hijri mein pesh aaya?

Ghazwa-e-Uhud maah-e-Shawwaal 3 Hijri mein pesh aaya.

Ghazwa-e-Uhud mein Huzoor-e-Aqdas sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ke kaun se chacha shaheed hue?

Huzoor sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ke chacha Sayyid-ush-Shuhadaa Hazrat Hamza radiyallahu ta'aala anhu shaheed hue.

Kaun se ghazwe mein Huzoor-e-Akram sallallahu alaihi wa sallam shadeed zakhmi hue?

Ghazwa-e-Uhud mein Huzoor-e-Akram sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ko shadeed takleef pahunchi; aap sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ke dandaan-e-mubaarak shaheed hue aur kai zakhm bhi lage.

Makka Muazzama kab fath hua?

20 Ramazaan-ul-Mubaarak 8 Hijri ko Makka Muazzama fath hua.

Fath-e-Makka ke mauqe par Musalmaanon ke lashkar ki taadaad kya thi?

Fath-e-Makka ke mauqe par Musalmaanon ke lashkar ki taadaad das hazaar thi.

Fath-e-Makka ke mauqe par Muslim lashkar ki qiyaadat kaun farma rahe the?

Fath-e-Makka ke mauqe par Muslim lashkar ki qiyaadat Huzoor-e-Akram sallallahu alaihi wa sallam farma rahe the.

Fath-e-Makka ke mauqe par Huzoor-e-Akram sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ne sab se aham iqdaam kya kiya?

Fath-e-Makka ke mauqe par Huzoor-e-Akram Rahmatul-lil-Aalameen sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ne aam maafi ka elaan farmaaya.

Kya kuffaar o mushrikeen Haramain Shareefain mein daakhil ho sakte hain?

Kuffaar o mushrikeen ko Haramain Shareefain mein daakhile ki ijaazat nahin hai, kyunke Allah Ta'aala ne unhein najis qaraar diya aur un ke daakhile ko band kar diya hai.

Hajj kab farz hua?

Islam mein hajj 9 Hijri mein farz hua.

Hajj farz hone ke baad sab se pehle Ameer-ul-Hujjaaj kaun banaaye gaye?

Huzoor sallallahu ta'aala alaihi wa sallam ne Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddeeq radiyallahu ta'aala anhu ko Ameer-ul-Hujjaaj muqarrar farmaaya aur teen sau sahaaba-e-kiraam ko aap ke hamraah kiya taake sab ko hajj karaayein.

Aaimma-e-Arba'a rahimahumullah

Quran aur hadees ko samajh kar masaail nikaalne ko kya kehte hain?

Quran aur hadees ko samajh kar masaail nikaalne ko fiqh kehte hain.

Aaimma-e-Arba'a ke naam bataaiye.

Imaam-e-Aazam Hazrat Nomaan bin Saabit Abu Haneefa rahmatullahi alaih

Hazrat Imaam Muhammad bin Idrees Shaafa'i rahmatullahi alaih

Hazrat Imaam Maalik bin Anas rahmatullahi alaih

Hazrat Imaam Ahmad bin Hambal rahmatullahi alaih

Muhaddiseen-e-Kiraam rahimahumullahu ta'aala alaihim ajmaeen

Muhaddis kis ko kehte hain?

Jo ahaadees sanad ke saath bayaan karein, muhaddis kehlaate hain. Muhaddis ki jama muhaddiseen hai.

Hadees kis ko kehte hain?

Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ke qaul o fe'l, ya phir kisi sahaabi ke qaul o fe'l par aap sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ki khaamoshi, hadees kehlaati hai.

Kya sahaaba-e-kiraam ridwaanullahi ta'aala alaihim ajmaeen ne hadees jama kiya tha?

Haan, sahaaba-e-kiraam ridwaanullahi ta'aala alaihim ajmaeen Huzoor sallallahu alaihi wa sallam ki hayaat-e-mubaaraka mein hi ahaadees ko yaad kar liya karte ya likh liya karte the; is tarah jama-e-ahaadees ka kaam anjaam paaya.

Hadees ki sab se mashhoor kitaabein kaun si hain?

Sihaah-e-Sitta, yaani hadees ki chhe kitaabein, Quran Majeed ke baad sab se zyaada motabar hain.

In chhe kitaabon ke naam bataaiye.

(1) Saheeh Bukhaari Shareef, (2) Saheeh Muslim Shareef, (3) Abu Dawood, (4) Tirmizi, (5) Nasaai, (6) Ibn Maajah

In Sihaah-e-Sitta kitaabon ke muhaddiseen-e-ki-raam ke naam bataaiye.

Hazrat Imaam Bukhaari rahmatullahi alaih – Hazrat Imaam Muslim rahmatullahi alaih

Imaam Tirmizi rahmatullahi alaih – Imaam Abu Dawood Sajistaani rahmatullahi alaih

Imaam Nasaai rahmatullahi alaih – Imaam Ibn Maajah rahmatullahi alaih

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بِسۡمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِيۡمِ

Taawwuz wa Tasmiya: Quran Shareef shuroo karne se qabl taawwuz, yaani

اَعُوۡذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيۡطَانِ الرَّجِيۡمِ

ka padhna zaroori hai, aur

بِسۡمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِيۡمِ

ka padhna sunnat hai. Har soorah ki ibtidaa mein bhi

بِسۡمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِيۡمِ

ka padhna sunnat hai, siwaaye Soorah Tauba ke.

Tajweed ki taareef: Tajweed ka lughwi maani sanwaarna, khoobsoorat banaana hai, aur qurraa ki istilaah mein jumla qawaaid-e-muqarrara ke saath Quran Majeed ko sanwaar kar padhne ko tajweed kehte hain.

Tajweed ka hukm: Tajweed ka seekhna har Musalmaan mard aur aurat par laazim o farz hai; jo koi bhi Quran Majeed ko tajweed ke saath na padhega woh gunahgaar hoga.

Huroof-e-Tahajji: Arabi ke huroof-e-tahajji untees (29) hain.

Siwaaye alif ke baaqi 28 huroof kabhi mutaharrik aur kabhi saakin hote hain. Alif hamesha khaali hota hai aur us se pehle zabar ho. Agar alif par koi harakat ya jazm aa jaaye to woh alif nahin balke hamza hoga aur sakhti se padha jaayega, jab ke alif hamesha narm padha jaata hai.

Makhraj: Harf ke nikalne ki jagah ko makhraj kehte hain. Makhraj ki jama makhaarij hai. Jumla huroof ke satrah makhaarij hain.

Makhraj ki shanaakht ka qaaida: Jis harf ka makhraj maaloom karna maqsood ho to us ko saakin kar ke us se pehle hamza-e-mutaharrika laa kar talaffuz karein; jis jagah aawaaz ruk jaayegi wahi us ka makhraj hoga. Jaise اَبْ, اَتْ, اَمْرُ waghaira.

Pehla makhraj Jaufi: Halq aur munh ke khaali hisse se teen huroof-e-madda "ا و ی" nikalte hain.

Doosra makhraj Halqi: Aakhri halq se, jo seene ki taraf hai, do huroof "ء ہ" nikalte hain.

Teesra makhraj Halqi: Darmiyaani halq se "ح ع" nikalte hain.

Chautha makhraj Halqi: Ibtidaai halq se, jo munh ki taraf hai, "خ غ" nikalte hain.

Paanchvaan makhraj Ghalsami: Zabaan ki jad aur padjeeb ke andar se ek harf "ق" nikalta hai.

Chhata makhraj Akadi: Zabaan ki jad aur padjeeb ke baahar se ek harf "ک" nikalta hai.

Saatvaan makhraj Shajari: Beech zabaan aur beech taalu se teen huroof "ج ش ی" nikalte hain.

Aathvaan makhraj Zirsi: Baazoo-e-zabaan ka kinaara aur oopar ke seedhe ya baayein daadhon se "ض" nikalta hai.

Navaan makhraj Zalqi: Nok-e-zabaan aur taarak ke masoodhon se ek harf "ل" nikalta hai.

Dasvaan makhraj Zalqi: Nok-e-zabaan aur oopar ke darmiyaani daanton ke masoodhon se ek harf "ن" nikalta hai.

Gyaarahvaan makhraj Zalqi: Nok-e-zabaan ki peeth aur oopar waale darmiyaani daanton ke masoodhon se ek harf "ر" nikalta hai.

Baarahvaan makhraj Nit'i: Nok-e-zabaan aur oopar waale darmiyaani daanton ki jad se teen huroof "ط د ت" nikalte hain.

Terahvaan makhraj Asali: Nok-e-zabaan aur neeche darmiyaani daanton ke oopar se teen huroof "ص ز س" nikalte hain.

Chaudahvaan makhraj Lisawi: Nok-e-zabaan aur oopar waale darmiyaani daanton ke kinaaron se teen huroof "ظ ذ ث" nikalte hain.

Pandrahvaan makhraj Shafawi: Neeche ke hont ka pet aur oopar waale darmiyaani daanton ke kinaaron se ek harf "ف" nikalta hai.

Solahvaan makhraj Shafawi: Donon honton se teen huroof "م و ب" nikalte hain.

Satrahvaan makhraj Khaishoomi: Naak ki jad se "م – ن" ba-haalat-e-ghunna wa ikhfaa nikalte hain.

Huroof-e-madda: Huroof-e-madda teen hain, "ا ی و", jab ke yeh saakin hon aur apne pehle muwaafiq harakat rakhein, yaani waao saakin se pehle pesh, yaa saakin se pehle zer aur

alif se pehle zabar ho, jaise بَا ـِـ بِی ـُـ بُو Huroof-e-madda ki miqdaar-e-kashish ek alif ya do harakaat ke baraabar hogi.

Huroof-e-leen: Huroof-e-leen do hain, "و ی", jab ke yeh saakin hon aur un se pehle zabar ho. Huroof-e-leen jald aur narm padhe jaate hain.

Jaise: اَوْ، اَیْ waghaira.

Noon-e-Saakin: Jis noon par sukoon ho use noon-e-saakin kehte hain.

Tanween: Do zabar, do zer aur do pesh ko tanween kehte hain.

Noon-e-saakin aur tanween ke chaar qaaide hain.

Izhaar: Harf ko baghair ghunna ke saaf zaahir kar ke padhne ko izhaar kehte hain. Izhaar ke chhe huroof hain jinhein huroof-e-halqi kaha jaata hai: "ء ہ ع ح غ خ".

Izhaar ka qaaida: Noon-e-saakin ya tanween ke baad huroof-e-halqi mein se koi harf aaye to noon-e-saakin aur tanween ko saaf zaahir kar ke padhna chaahiye, jaise مَنْ عَلِیْمٌ حَلِیْمٌ ۝ اَنْعَمْتَ اٰمَنَ ـَ مِنْهُمْ waghaira.

Idghaam: Ek harf ko doosre harf mein daakhil kar ke tashdeed ke saath padhne ko idghaam kehte hain. Idghaam ke chhe huroof hain jin ka majmooa (یَرْمَلُوْن) hai.

Idghaam ki do qismein hain:

(1) Idghaam ma'al-ghunna, (2) Idghaam bila-ghunna.

Ghunna: Naak mein aawaaz le ja kar padhne ko ghunna kehte hain. Is ki miqdaar-e-kashish ek alif ya do harakaat ke baraabar hai.

Qaaida Idghaam ma'al-ghunna: Noon-e-saakin ya tanween ke baad idghaam ma'al-ghunna ke chaar huroof "ی و م ن" (یُوْمِنْ) mein se koi harf aa jaaye to idghaam ma'al-ghunna hoga, jaise:

مِنْ نَّفْعِهِمَا, اُنَاسٍ مَّشْرَبَهُمْ, مِنْ وَّالٍ, مَنْ يَّعْمَلَ waghaira.

Idghaam bila-ghunna: Noon-e-saakin ya tanween ke baad "ل ر (لَرْ)" mein se koi harf aaye to idghaam bila-ghunna hoga, jaise مَنْ لَّمْ , مِنْ رَّبِّكَ waghaira.

Qaaida Iqlaab: Ek harf ko doosre se badal kar padhne ko iqlaab kehte hain. Noon-e-saakin ya tanween ke baad "ب" aaye to iqlaab hoga, yaani noon-e-saakin aur tanween ko meem se badal kar padhenge, jaise مِنم بَعْدِ۔

خَبِيْرٌ م بِمَا يَصْنَعُوْنَ

waghaira.

Qaaida Ikhfaa: Ek harf ko doosre harf mein ghunna ke saath chhupa kar padhne ko ikhfaa kehte hain.

Noon-e-saakin aur tanween ke baad ikhfaa ke pandrah (15) huroof mein se koi harf aa jaaye to noon-e-saakin aur tanween ko us ke baad waale harf mein ghunna ke saath chhupa kar padhna chaahiye, jaise اِنْ كُنْتُمْ ـ: , مِنْ دُوْنِ اللّٰهِ waghaira. Ikhfaa ke pandrah huroof yeh hain:

ک – ق – ف – ظ – ط – ض – ص – ش – س – ز – ذ – د – ج – ث – ت

Meem-e-saakin ke teen qaaide hain

(1) Idghaam-e-Shafawi, (2) Ikhfaa-e-Shafawi, (3) Izhaar-e-Shafawi

Idghaam-e-Shafawi: Meem-e-saakin ke baad meem aa jaaye to idghaam-e-shafawi hoga.

Jaise: اِلَيۡكُمۡ مُّرۡسَلُوۡنَ waghaira.

Ikhfaa-e-Shafawi: Meem-e-saakin ke baad "ب" aa jaaye to ikhfaa-e-shafawi hoga.

Jaise: بَعۡضُكُمۡ بَعۡضاً waghaira.

Note: Idghaam-e-shafawi aur ikhfaa-e-shafawi ko ghunna ki miqdaar khainchna chaahiye.

Izhaar-e-Shafawi: Meem-e-saakin ke baad "م، ب aur alif" ke siwa baaqi (26) huroof mein se koi bhi harf aa jaaye to izhaar-e-shafawi hoga.

Jaise: مِنۡهُمۡ قُوَّةً waghaira. Khusoosan meem saakin ke baad "ف ya waao" aaye to izhaar ki taakeed karna chaahiye, warna ikhfaa ka imkaan hai. Jaise: فَهُمۡ فِيۡ,

قُلُوۡبُهُمۡ وَالصّٰبِرِيۡنَ

waghaira.

Laam-e-Jalaala ko pur aur baareek padhne ke qaaide

Laam-e-Jalaala: Laam-e-jalaala lafz "الله" ke laam ko kehte hain. Is ke padhne ke do qaaide hain.

Pehla qaaida: Laam-e-jalaala se pehle zabar ya pesh ho to laam-e-jalaala pur padha jaayega.

Jaise: رَسُوۡلُ اللّٰهِ ۰ اَللّٰهُ waghaira.

Doosra qaaida: Laam-e-jalaala se pehle zer ho to laam-e-jalaala baareek padha jaayega.

Jaise: لِلّٰهِ بِسۡمِ اللّٰهِ waghaira.

Note: Laam-e-jalaala ke siwa baaqi tamaam laam (ل) har haalat mein baareek padhe jaayenge. Jaise: اَلَمَ ، رَسُوْلٌ waghaira.

Raa ko pur padhne ke paanch qaaide hain

1. Raa par zabar ya pesh ho to raa pur padhi jaayegi. Jaise: ۞ الرَّحْمٰنُ رُبَمَا waghaira.

2. Raa-e-saakina se pehle zabar ya pesh ho to raa pur padhi jaayegi. Jaise وَانْحَرْ :ـ, قُرْاٰنٌ waghaira.

3. Raa-e-mauqoofa ke pehle ka harf saakin aur us se pehle zabar ya pesh ho to raa pur padhi jaayegi. Jaise: فَجُرْ ، يُسْرْ waghaira.

4. Raa-e-saakina se pehle asli zer ho aur us ke baad ek hi kalime mein huroof-e-musta'liya (خُصَّ ضَغْطٍ قِظْ) mein se koi harf aa jaaye to raa pur padhi jaayegi. Jaise: فِرْقَةٌ , مِرْصَادْ , قِرْطَاسْ waghaira.

5. Raa-e-saakina se pehle aarzi zer ho to raa pur padhi jaayegi. Jaise: اَمِرْ ارْتَابُوْا , اِرْتَضٰى waghaira.

Raa ko baareek padhne ke chaar qaaide hain

1. Raa par zer ho to raa baareek padhi jaayegi. Jaise: رِيْحٌ , رِجَالٌ waghaira.

2. Raa-e-saakina se pehle zer ho to raa baareek padhi jaayegi. Jaise اَنْذِرْ :ـ, فِرْعَوْنَ waghaira.

3. Raa-e-mauqoofa se pehle ka harf saakin aur us se pehle zer ho to raa baareek padhi jaayegi. Jaise: سِحْرْ , حِجْرْ waghaira.

4. Raa-e-saakina se pehle yaa-e-leena ho to raa baareek padhi jaayegi.

Jaise: خَيْرْ , غَيْرْ waghaira.

مَجْرٖىهَا ba-riwaayat-e-Sayyiduna Hafs, Quran Majeed mein sirf ek jagah imaala marwi hai; use lafz "sitaare" ki tarah padhna chaahiye. Aur Soorah Shuaraa mein lafz فِرْقٍ ki raa ko baareek aur pur donon tareeqe se padhna jaaiz hai, lekin baareek padhna behtar hai. Isi tarah اَلْقِطْرْ ki raa ko baareek padhna behtar hai, aur اَلْمِصْرْ ki raa ko pur padhna behtar hai.

Alif: Alif hamesha khaali hota hai aur us se pehle zabar. Alif apne pehle waale harf ka taabe' hoga, yaani alif se pehle mota padha jaane waala harf hoga to alif mota padha jaayega, aur agar baareek padha jaane waala harf hoga to alif baareek padha jaayega. Jaise: عَصٰى , قَالَ , كَمَا ، عَلٰى waghaira.

Madd ka Bayaan

Madd ki taareef: Madd khainch kar padhne ko kehte hain.
Madd ki do qismein hain.

(1) Madd-e-Asli (2) Madd-e-Far'i

Madd-e-Asli: Woh madd hai ke harf-e-madd ke baad sabab-e-madd na hamza ho aur na sukoon. Madd-e-asli ko madd-e-tabee, madd-e-zaati bhi kehte hain. Jaise: نُوْ حِيْهَا

Miqdaar-e-kashish: Madd-e-asli ki miqdaar-e-kashish ek alif ya do harakaat ke musaawi hai.

(2) Madd-e-Far'i: Woh madd hai ke harf-e-madd ke baad sabab-e-madd hamza ho ya sukoon. Sabab do hain: hamza aur sukoon. Sabab-e-hamza ke etibaar se madd-e-far'i ki do qismein hain: (1) madd-e-muttasil, (2) madd-e-munfasil.

Madd-e-Muttasil: Harf-e-madd aur hamza donon ek hi kalime mein waaqe hon to madd-e-muttasil hoga. Jaise: جَآءَ جِآءَ سُوْٓءٌ waghaira.

Madd-e-Munfasil: Harf-e-madd pehle kalime ke aakhir mein aur hamza doosre kalime ke shuroo mein ho to madd-e-munfasil hoga. Jaise: فَفِرُّوْٓا اِلٰى , بِمَآ اُنْزِلَ waghaira.

Note: Madd-e-muttasil ko madd-e-waajib aur madd-e-munfasil ko madd-e-jaaiz bhi kehte hain. Madd-e-muttasil (waajib) ko do alif ya chaar harakaat ke baraabar khainchna waajib hai, aur madd-e-munfasil (jaaiz) ko do alif ya chaar harakaat ke baraabar khainchna chaahiye; ek alif ya do harakaat ke baraabar khainchna bhi jaaiz hai.

Sabab-e-madd sukoon ke etibaar se madd-e-far'i ki do qismein hain: madd-e-laazim aur madd-e-aariz.

Madd-e-Laazim: Agar harf-e-madd ke baad sukoon-e-asli ho to use madd-e-laazim kehte hain. Madd-e-laazim ki chaar qismein hain.

1. Madd-e-Laazim Kalmi Mudghami: Kalime mein harf-e-madd ke baad tashdeed ho, jaise دَآبَّة , ـضَآلِّيْن: 2. Madd-e-Laazim Kalmi Ghair Mudghami: Kalime mein harf-e-madd ke baad sukoon ho. Jaise: ءٰٓلْئٰنَ

3. Madd-e-Laazim Harfi Mudghami: Huroof-e-muqatta'aat mein harf-e-madd ke baad tashdeed ho.

Jaise: الٓمّٓ

4. Madd-e-Laazim Harfi Ghair Mudghami: Huroof-e-muqatta'aat mein harf-e-madd ke baad sukoon ho. Jaise: صٓ نٓ قٓ

Miqdaar-e-kashish: Madd-e-laazim ki miqdaar-e-kashish teen alif ya chhe harakaat ke musaawi hogi.

Madd-e-Aariz: Harf-e-madd ke baad sukoon-e-aariz ho to use madd-e-aariz kehte hain. Jaise:

تَعْلَمُوْنْ O se تَعْلَمُوْنَ نَسْتَعِيْنْ O se نَسْتَعِيْنُ

Note: Madd-e-aariz mein teen wujooh jaaiz hain: tool, tawassut, qasr.

(1) Tool, yaani teen alif ya chhe harakaat; (2) tawassut, yaani do alif ya chaar harakaat; (3) qasr, yaani ek alif ya do harakaat — lekin tool aula hai.

Waqf: Saans aur aawaaz har do ko tod kar thaharne ka naam waqf hai. Is ke hasb-e-zail qaaide hain.

1. Jis harf par thaharna ho, us ke aakhir do zabar ke siwa aur koi harakat ho to saakin kar ke thaharna chaahiye. Jaise: اَحَدٌ se اَحَدْ ,

نَسْتَعِيْنُ se نَسْتَعِيْنْ waghaira.

2. Agar pehle hi se saakin ho to usi par waqf karna chaahiye. Jaise: وَانْحَرْ waghaira.

3. Jis harf par thaharna ho us par do zabar hon to alif se badal kar thaharna chaahiye.

Jaise: اَحَدًا se اَحَدَا waghaira.

4. Gol taa (ۃ) waqf ki soorat mein haa se badal jaati hai. Gol taa ko taa-e-marbooṭa aur mudawwara kehte hain. Jaise: جَنَّةٌ se جَنَّهْ, اَلصَّلٰوةُ se الصَّلٰوه waghaira.

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