

ZAROORI WAZAAHAT (DISCLAIMER)

1. Sirf Maloomat ke Liye (Educational Use): Yeh kitab "*Islam ba 12 Mahine*" sirf tareekhi (historical) aur maloomati maqsad ke liye likhi gayi hai. Iska maqsad logon ko Islamic history se jodna hai, na ki kisi tarah ka naya kanoon ya fatwa dena.

2. Durustagi ki Koshish (Accuracy): Humne poori koshish ki hai ki isme di gayi har kahani aur tareekh sahi ho aur authentic kitabon se li gayi ho. Phir bhi, insaan hone ke naate agar koi galti reh gayi ho, toh hum uske liye maafi chahte hain. Behtar hai ki kisi masle par amal karne se pehle aap kisi aalim se mashwara karein.

3. Aman ka Paigham (Message of Peace): Is kitab mein jung (wars) aur purane waqiyat ka zikr sirf history batane ke liye kiya gaya hai. Iska maqsad kisi ki dil-azari karna ya nafrat phailana bilkul nahi hai. Hum sabhi mazahib aur firqon ki izzat karte hain.

4. Zimmedari (Liability): Likhne wale (Author) ya chhapne wale (Publisher) is kitab ke kisi bhi hisse ke galat istemal ya galat samajhne (misinterpretation) ke zimmedar nahi honge.



Deep Step

Mahina	Markazi Waqia / Topic
1. Muharram	Hijrat-e-Madina ki shuruat aur Shahadat-e-Imam Hussain (r.a).
2. Safar	Ghazwa-e-Abwa aur sabr o istiqamat ki misalein.
3. Rabi-ul-Awwal	Wiladat-e-Nabi (s.a.w) aur Aapki zindagi ke ibtedayi saal.
4. Rabi-ul-Thani	Ghaus-e-Azam aur deen ki tabligh ki kahaniyan.
5. Jumada al-Ula	Jang-e-Muta aur Khalid bin Walid (r.a) ki bahaduri.
6. Jumada al-Thani	Hazrat Abu Bakr (r.a) ka daur-e-khilafat aur unki wafat.
7. Rajab	Isra wal Mi'raj (Asmano ka safar) ki mubarrak dastan.
8. Sha'ban	Tahwil-e-Qibla (Qibla ka badalna) aur ibadat ki taiyari.
9. Ramadan	Nuzool-e-Quran aur Jang-e-Badr ki fateh.
10. Shawwal	Eid-ul-Fitr aur Jang-e-Uhud ke sabaq.

11. Dhu al-Qi'dah	Sulah Hudaibiya (Aman ka muahida).
12. Dhu al-Hijjah	Hazrat Ibrahim (a.s) ki qurbani aur Hajjat-ul-Wida.



Deep Step

1. Muharram: Islamic Naya Saal (New Year)

Jaise English calendar mein 1st January hoti hai, waise hi Musalmano ka naya saal **1st Muharram** se shuru hota hai.

Yeh Mahina Kyun Khas Hai? (Simple Points)

- **Allah ka Mahina:** Muharram ko "Allah ka mahina" kaha gaya hai kyunki isme ibadat ka sawab bahut zyada hai.
 - **Aman ka Mahina:** Is mahine mein ladai-jhagda karna sakht mana hai. Yeh shanti aur sukoon ka waqt hai.
 - **Nayi Shuruat:** Kyunki ye saal ka pehla mahina hai, log apni buri aadatton ko chhor kar achi zindagi shuru karne ka pakka irada (niyat) karte hain.
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2. Is Mahine ki Do Badi Kahaniyan (Stories)

Story A: Hazrat Musa (a.s) ki Jeet

Bahut saal pehle, ek zalim raja tha jiska naam tha **Firaun**. Woh logon par bahut zulm karta tha.

- **10 Muharram** ke din, Allah ne Hazrat Musa (a.s) aur unke logon ke liye samundar ke beech mein rasta bana diya.
- Woh sab bach gaye aur zalim Firaun pani mein doob gaya.
- **Sabaq (Lesson):** Allah hamesha sach bolne walon ka sath deta hai.

Story B: Hazrat Imam Hussain (r.a) ki Qurbani

Yeh waqia Karbala ke maidan mein hua tha.

- Hazrat Imam Hussain (Prophet Muhammad s.a.w ke potey) ne galat raste par chalne wale raja (Yazid) ki baat manne se inkar kar diya.
 - Unhone apne parivar aur doston ke sath milkar haq (truth) ke liye apni jaan de di, lekin sar nahi jhukaya.
 - **Sabaq (Lesson):** Humein kabhi bhi galat kaam ka sath nahi dena chahiye, chahe kitni bhi mushkil aaye.
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3. Humein kya karna chahiye? (Practical Tips)

- **Roza Rakhna:** 9 aur 10 Muharram ka roza rakhna sunnat hai.
- **Khana Khilana:** Is mahine mein gareebon aur zaroorat-mando ki madad karna bahut barkat wala kaam hai.
- **Gussa Chhorna:** Is mahine ki barkat se apne gusse par kabu pana seekhna chahiye.

Iska naam "Muharram" kyun pada? (Meaning of the Name)

- **Lughwi (Literal) Matlab:** "Muharram" lafz nikla hai "**Haram**" se, jiska matlab hota hai "**Forbidden**" yaani aisi cheez jo "Mohtaram" (Respectable) ho.
- **Wajah:** Islam se pehle bhi Arab log is mahine ki itni izzat karte the ki isme **Jung (War) karna Haraam (Mana)** tha. Log apne hathiyar rakh dete the taaki musafir (travellers) bina dare safar kar sakein.
- **Unique Point:** Iska pura naam "**Muharram-ul-Haram**" hai, yani woh mahina jiska ehtiram (respect) sab par lazmi hai.

2. Isse "Pehla Mahina" kyun banaya gaya? (Why 1st Month?)

Jab Hazrat Umar (r.a) aur dusre Sahaba calendar bana rahe the, toh unhone "Muharram" ko hi No. 1 par kyun rakha? Iske **3 bade reasons** hain:

- **Hajj ka Khatma:** Islamic saal ka akhiri bada kaam "Hajj" hota hai (jo Zil-Hijjah mein hota hai). Hajj se farig hokar log gunaho se pak ho jate hain aur apne ghar laut-te hain. Isliye Muharram ko "**Fresh Start**" (Nayi Shuruat) ke liye pehla mahina chuna gaya.
- **Hijrat ka Irada:** Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w) ne Makkah se Madinah jane ka pakka irada (intention) isi mahine mein kiya tha. Bhale hi wo safar Safar ke mahine mein shuru hua, par uski planning Muharram se shuru hui thi.
- **Hazrat Usman (r.a) ka Mashwara:** Unhone kaha tha ki Muharram ek aisa mahina hai jisme log ibadat se farig hokar sukoon mein hote hain, isliye saal ka aaghaz yahin se hona chahiye.

"Muharram ka matlab hai **izzat wala mahina**. Iska naam isliye rakha gaya kyunki isme ladai karna mana tha. Ise saal ka pehla mahina isliye banaya gaya taaki log Hajj ki ibadat ke baad ek **Nayi Zindagi** aur **Naye Jazbe** ke sath apna naya saal shuru karein."

Ek Mazedar Fact:

Pehle ke log is mahine ko "**Mu'tamar**" bhi kehte the, lekin Islam ke baad iska naam "Muharram" hi mashhoor ho gaya kyunki Allah ne iski hurmat (sanctity) ko barkaraar rakha.

Chapter 2: Safar-ul-Muzaffar

Yeh Islamic saal ka **doosra (2nd) mahina** hai.

1. Iska naam "Safar" kyun pada? (Meaning)

"Safar" lafz ka matlab hota hai "**Khali**" (Empty).

- **Wajah:** Purane zamane mein, jab "Muharram" (aman ka mahina) khatam hota tha, toh Arab log apne gharon se nikal jate the—ya toh safar par ya phir apne dushmano se muqabla karne. Is wajah se unke ghar **khali** ho jate the, isliye iska naam "Safar" rakh diya gaya.

2. Is Mahine ki Badi Kahani: "Hijrat ki Shuruat"

Muharram mein Hijrat (migration) ka irada hua tha, lekin asali safar isi mahine mein shuru hua.

- **Waqia:** Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w) ne isi mahine ki **27 tareekh** ko Makkah se Madinah ke liye hijrat shuru ki thi.
- Unhone Hazrat Ali (r.a) ko apne bistar par letaya aur khud Hazrat Abu Bakr (r.a) ke sath **Ghaar-e-Saur** (Cave of Saur) mein panah li.
- **Sabaq:** Allah par bharosa (Tawakkul) rakh kar jab koi nek kadam uthaya jata hai, toh Allah mushkil raste asan kar deta hai.

3. Ek Badi Galat-fehmi (The Myth)

Bahut se log samajhte hain ki Safar ka mahina "Bhaari" hota hai ya isme musibatein aati hain.

- **Sachai:** Islam mein koi bhi mahina ya din manhoos (unlucky) nahi hota.
- **Nabi (s.a.w) ne farmaya:** "Safar ka koi (manhoos) hona haqiqat nahi hai."
- Isliye is mahine ko "**Safar-ul-Muzaffar**" kaha jata hai, jiska matlab hai "Kamyabi wala Safar".

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- **Naam ka matlab:** Khali ghar (kyunki log kaam par nikal jate the).
 - **Khas Baat:** Isi mahine mein Prophet (s.a.w) ne Madinah ki taraf apna mubarrak safar shuru kiya tha.
 - **Message:** Humein andhviswas (superstitions) se bachna chahiye aur har mahine ko Allah ki rehmat samajhna chahiye.

"Safar ka mahina humein himmat deta hai ki hum apne gharon (comfort zone) se niklein aur mehnat karein. Yeh manhoosiyat ka nahi, balki **Kamyabi aur Allah ki madad** ka mahina hai."

"Strong History"

1. Arab Logo ki Chalaki (Nasee - History)

Islam se pehle Arab log apni marzi ke malik the. Wo chahte the ki Muharram mein bhi jung karein, lekin Muharram "Haram" (mana) tha.

- Wo kya karte? Wo Muharram ka naam badal kar **Safar** rakh dete aur Safar ka naam **Muharram**.
- Isse wo jung kar lete the. Quran ne is hera-pheri (Nasee) ko galat bataya aur **Safar** ko uski asli jagah par rakha.

2. Pehli Islamic Jung ki Taiyari (Ghazwa-e-Abwa)

Hijrat ke baad, jab Musalman Madinah pahunch gaye, toh unhe apni hifazat karni thi.

- **History Fact:** Islam ki pehli choti si muheem (expedition) jisme Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w) khud shamil hue, wo Safar ke mahine mein hi hui thi (2 Hijri). Is jagah ka naam "**Abwa**" tha.
- Isme koi khoon-kharaba nahi hua, balki ek aman ka muahida (Peace Treaty) hua tha.

3. Ek Dardnak Waqia: "Bir Maona"

Safar ke mahine mein ek dukhbhara waqia bhi hua tha.

- Kuch dhokebaaz logon ne Prophet (s.a.w) se kaha ki humein Deen sikhane ke liye log chahiye.
- Prophet (s.a.w) ne **70 Qari** (Quran padhane wale) bhej diye. Lekin un dhokebaazo ne raste mein un sab ko shaheed kar diya.
- **Sabaq:** Is waqiye ne dikhaya ki shuruat mein Musalmano ne Deen ko hum tak pahunchane ke liye kitni badi qurbaniyan di hain.

"Safar wo mahina hai jo humein sikhata hai ki dushman ki chalaki aur dhoke ke bawajood, Allah apne Deen ki hifazat karta hai."

Chapter 3: Rabi-ul-Awwal

Yeh Islamic saal ka **teesra (3rd) mahina** hai.

1. Iska naam "Rabi-ul-Awwal" kyun pada? (Meaning)

- **Lughwi (Literal) Matlab:** "Rabi" ka matlab hota hai "**Bahar**" (Spring) aur "Awwal" ka matlab hai "**Pehla**".
- **Wajah:** Jab is mahine ka naam rakha gaya, tab Arab mein bahar (spring season) ka mausam shuru ho raha tha. Isliye ise "Pehli Bahar" ka mahina kaha gaya.
- **Gehra Matlab:** Jaise bahar aane se murjhaaye hue darakht (trees) hare-bhare ho jate hain, waise hi is mahine ne duniya ki murjhayi hui insaniyat ko naya jeevan diya.

2. Sabse Badi History: "Wiladat-e-Nabi (s.a.w)"

Is mahine ki sabse badi aur mubarrak wajah hamare Pyare Nabi **Hazrat Muhammad (s.a.w)** ki paidaish hai.

- **Waqia:** Aap (s.a.w) ki wiladat Makkah mein hui. Us waqt poori duniya andhere aur buraiyon mein doobi thi. Aapke aane se har taraf noor (roshni) phail gayi.
- **Ek aur Fact:** Isi mahine mein Prophet (s.a.w) Hijrat karke **Madinah** pahunche the. Madinah walon ne aapka itna shandaar swagat kiya tha ki woh din unki zindagi ka sabse bada khushi ka din ban gaya.

3. Ek Aham Galat-fehmi (Correction)

Bahut se log sirf "12 Rabi-ul-Awwal" ko hi yaad rakhte hain. Lekin history ke hisab se is mahine mein aur bhi bahut kuch hua:

- **Wafat ka Din:** Isi mahine mein Prophet (s.a.w) is duniya se parda bhi farma gaye the.
- **Sabaq:** Yeh mahina humein khushi bhi deta hai aur unki di hui seekh (teachings) par chalne ka yaadgar mauka bhi deta hai.

4. Aapki Book ke liye Simple Points:

- **Naam ka Matlab:** Pehli Bahar (First Spring).
- **Khas Baat:** Allah ke aakhiri Rasool (s.a.w) ki is duniya mein tashreef-awari.
- **Roshni ka Safar:** Makkah se Madinah pahunchna aur Madinah ko "Roshan Shehar" (Madinah-tul-Munawwarah) banana.

"Rabi-ul-Awwal sirf ek mahina nahi, balki ek **Revolution (Inqalab)** hai. Yeh woh waqt hai jab duniya ko andhere se nikal kar ek naya rasta mila. Humein is mahine mein unki zindagi (Seerat) ko padhna chahiye aur use apni life mein apply karna chahiye."

Chapter 3: Rabi-ul-Awwal — Insaniyat ki Bahar

1. Naam ki Gehrai aur Mausam ka Rishta

Arab mein "Rabi" us mausam ko kehte hain jab barish ke baad zameen hari-bhari ho jati hai aur phool khilte hain.

- **History Point:** Jab Islamic calendar ke mahino ke naam rakhe ja rahe the, toh us waqt Arab mein bahar (spring) ka mausam tha. Isliye iska naam **Rabi-ul-Awwal** (Pehli Bahar) rakha gaya.
- **Strong Context:** Allah ne is mahine ko chun kar ek ishara diya—jaise sardi ke baad bahar aati hai, waise hi jahalat (ignorance) ke andhere ke baad Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w) ki shakl mein insaniyat ki bahar aayi. Is mahine ne duniya ka "Maosam" badal diya.

2. Wiladat-e-Mustafa (s.a.w): Duniya ka Sabse Bada Waqia

Aap apni book mein is scene ko is tarah bayan kar sakte hain:

- **Tarikh:** 12 Rabi-ul-Awwal (kuch rawayaton mein 9 bhi hai), "Aam-ul-Feel" (haathi wala saal).
 - **Khas Chamatkar (Miracles):** History ki kitabon mein likha hai ki jab Aap (s.a.w) paida hue, toh:
 1. Iran ke baadshah ka mahal (Kisra) hil gaya aur uske 14 kanguure gir gaye.
 2. Sawa (Persia) ki wo aag jo 1000 saal se jal rahi thi, wo bujh gayi.
 3. Makkah mein aisi roshni hui ki dur-dur ke shehar nazar aane lage.
 - **Message:** Yeh koi aam bachpan nahi tha, balki ek naye daur ki shuruat thi jisme zulm ka khatma hone wala tha.
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3. Hijrat-e-Madinah: Roshni ka Safar

Log aksar Muharram ko Hijri saal se jodte hain, lekin asalayat mein Nabi (s.a.w) Madinah Rabi-ul-Awwal mein pahunche the.

- **History Fact:** 8 Rabi-ul-Awwal ko Aap (s.a.w) **Quba** pahunche (Madinah ke qareeb ek jagah). Wahan Aapne Islam ki **pehli masjid** (Masjid-e-Quba) ki bunyad rakhi.
 - **Madinah mein Dakhla:** 12 Rabi-ul-Awwal ko jab Aap Madinah shehar mein dakhil hue, toh bachon aur bado ne "Tala'al Badru Alaina" ga kar Aapka swagat kiya.
 - **Strong Point:** Isi mahine mein "Yathrib" ka naam badal kar "**Madinah-tun-Nabi**" (Nabi ka shehar) rakha gaya. Yeh tareekh ka wo mod tha jahan se Musalman ek majboot taqat bane.
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4. Islam ki Pehli "Brotherhood" (Muwakhat)

Rabi-ul-Awwal woh mahina hai jisme duniya ne sabse bada social experiment dekha.

- **History:** Madinah pahunchne ke baad, Nabi (s.a.w) ne Makkah se aaye "Muhajireen" aur Madinah ke "Ansar" ke beech bhai-chara karwaya.
 - Ek Ansar ne apna aadha ghar aur apni aadhi jaydad apne Muhajir bhai ko de di. Aisi misal poori insani history mein nahi milti.
 - **Book Lesson:** Aap likh sakte hain ki Rabi-ul-Awwal humein "**Unity**" (**Ekta**) sikhata hai.
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5. Wafat aur Virasat (Legacy)

Isi mahine ki 12 tareekh ko (11 Hijri), Nabi (s.a.w) ne apni hayati-e-mubarrak poori ki aur Allah se ja mile.

- **Strong Message:** Aapki wafat par Hazrat Abu Bakr (r.a) ne ek mashhoor jumla kaha tha: "*Jo Muhammad (s.a.w) ki ibadat karta tha wo jaan le ki wo inteqal kar gaye, par jo Allah ki ibadat karta hai wo jaan le ki Allah hamesha zinda hai.*"
- **Legacy:** Aap (s.a.w) ne apne piche sona-chandi nahi chhora, balki **Quran aur Sunnat** chhodi.

"Rabi-ul-Awwal ka mahina humein batata hai ki ek insaan (Nabi s.a.w) ne kaise poori duniya ka nakhsha badal diya. Yeh mahina humein sirf jashn manane ka nahi, balki unki **Sirat (zindagi)** par chalne ka sabaq deta hai. Agar hum unke bataye raaste par chalein, toh hamari zindagi mein bhi 'Bahar' aa sakti hai."

Chapter 4: Rabi-ul-Thani — Doosri Bahar aur Deen ki Mazbooti

Rabi-ul-Awwal mein jo bahar shuru hui thi, yeh mahina us bahar ka doosra hissa hai. Is mahine mein Islam ki jadon (roots) ko mazboot karne wale kayi bade waqiyat hue.

1. Naam ki Haqiqat: "Rabi-ul-Thani" ya "Rabi-ul-Akhir"

- **Lughwi (Literal) Matlab:** "Thani" ka matlab hota hai "**Doosra**" aur "Akhir" ka matlab "**Aakhiri**".
- **Wajah:** Arabi calendar mein do mahine "Bahar" (Spring) ke mausam se jude hain. Pehla Rabi-ul-Awwal aur doosra Rabi-ul-Thani.
- **History Context:** Yeh mahina humein sikhatata hai ki "Bahar" (growth) sirf ek din ya ek mahine ki baat nahi hoti, balki ise barqarar (maintain) rakhna padta hai.

2. Jung-e-Jamal: Ek Mushkil Waqt (36 Hijri)

Rabi-ul-Thani ki history mein ek bahut bada aur sabaq-aamoz (lesson-filled) waqia hai, jo Hazrat Ali (r.a) ke daur-e-khilafat mein pesh aaya.

- **Waqia:** Musalmano ke beech kuch galat-fehmiyon ki wajah se ek jung hui jise "Jung-e-Jamal" (Battle of the Camel) kaha jata hai.
- **Strong Point:** Is waqiyeh mein **Hazrat Ali (r.a)** aur **Hazrat Aisha (r.a)** ke beech ikhtelaf (disagreement) hua tha. Lekin history humein yeh dikhati hai ki jung ke khatam hone par Hazrat Ali (r.a) ne Hazrat Aisha (r.a) ko poori izzat aur hifazat ke sath wapas bheja.
- **Book Lesson:** Aap apni book mein likh sakte hain ki yeh mahina humein "**Mafi**" (**Forgiveness**) aur mushkil waqt mein bhi ek-dusre ki izzat karne ka sabaq deta hai.

3. Ghaus-e-Azam (Sheikh Abdul Qadir Jilani) aur Tabligh

Is mahine ka ek aur bada connection Islam ki roohaniyat (spirituality) se hai.

- **History:** Islam ke bahut bade wali (saint), Hazrat Sheikh Abdul Qadir Jilani (r.a), jinhe log **Ghaus-e-Azam** kehte hain, unka rishta isi mahine se juda hai (11 Rabi-ul-Thani).
- **Work:** Unhone Baghdad mein baith kar lakho logon ko Islam ki sahi raah dikhayi. Unki wajah se Islam poori duniya mein phaila.
- **Strong Point:** Unka sabse bada sabaq tha "**Sidq**" (**Sachai**). Bachpan mein unhone apni maa se wada kiya tha ki wo kabhi jhoot nahi bolenge, aur unki isi sachai ne dakuon (robbers) ka dil badal diya tha.

4. Islam ki Tausee (Expansion)

Nabi (s.a.w) ke baad ke daur mein, Rabi-ul-Thani woh mahina raha hai jisme kayi ilaqon mein Islam ki dawat pahunchi.

- **History Fact:** Is mahine mein Hazrat Abu Bakr (r.a) aur Hazrat Umar (r.a) ne kayi aise faisle liye jisse Islamic Riyasat (State) ki sarhaden (borders) mazboot huin.
- **Deep History:** Is mahine mein Musalmano ne Sirya (Syria) aur Iraq ke kayi ilaqon mein aman qayam kiya.

"Rabi-ul-Thani humein sikhata hai ki deen sirf shuruat karne ka naam nahi, balki use **consistency** (istiqamat) ke sath chalane ka naam hai. Chahe apno ke beech ikhtelaf ho (Jung-e-Jamal) ya dunya ki lalach, ek Musalman ko hamesha apne sach aur apne kirdaar par mazboot rehna chahiye."

Chapter 5: Jumada al-Ula — Mushkilat mein Sabr aur Fateh

Is mahine ki history humein sikhata hai ki jab Musalmanon par mushkil waqt aata hai, toh Allah ki madad kaise shamil-e-haal hoti hai.

1. Naam ki Haqiqat: "Jumada" ka Matlab

- **Lughwi (Literal) Matlab:** "Jumada" lafz nikla hai "**Jamad**" se, jiska matlab hota hai "**Jam jana**" (Freeze).
- **Wajah:** Jab is mahine ka naam rakha gaya, tab Arab mein sakht sardi ka mausam tha aur pani jam jaya karta tha. "Ula" ka matlab hai "**Pehla**". To iska matlab hua—"Jamne wala pehla mahina".
- **Deep Meaning:** Jaise jamne wali cheez sakht aur mazboot hoti hai, yeh mahina imaan ki "**Mazbooti**" ki nishani hai.

2. Jang-e-Muta: Ek Azeem Shahadat (8 Hijri)

Jumada al-Ula ki sabse badi history **Jang-e-Muta** hai. Yeh pehli aisi jung thi jahan Musalmanon ka muqabla us waqt ki sabse badi taqat, **Roman Empire (Rome)** se hua tha.

- **Situation:** Musalman sirf 3,000 the aur Roman army 1,00,000 se zyada thi.
- **Teen Sipahsalar (Generals):** Nabi (s.a.w) ne teen logon ko bari-bari leader banaya tha:
 1. **Hazrat Zaid bin Harithah (r.a):** Jo shaheed hue.
 2. **Hazrat Ja'far bin Abi Talib (r.a):** Jinke dono hath kat gaye par unhone parcham (flag) nahi girne diya. Allah ne unhe jannat mein do par (wings) diye, isliye unhe "Ja'far al-Tayyar" (Udne wale Ja'far) kaha jata hai.
 3. **Hazrat Abdullah bin Rawaha (r.a):** Jo teesre leader the aur wo bhi shaheed hue.

- **Saifullah (Allah ki Talwar):** In teeno ki shahadat ke baad **Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (r.a)** ne kaman sambhali aur aisi hikmat-e-amli (strategy) apnayi ki dushman dar kar bhag gaya. Isi jung ke baad Nabi (s.a.w) ne unhe "**Saifullah**" ka laqab diya.

3. Hazrat Fatima (r.a) ka Wisal (11 Hijri)

Ek aur dilchasp par dardnak history jo is mahine se judi hai, wo hai Jannat ki aurton ki sardar, **Hazrat Fatima-tuz-Zahra (r.a)** ka is duniya se parda farmana.

- **History:** Nabi (s.a.w) ki wafat ke kuch hi mahine baad, 5 Jumada al-Ula (kuch rawayaton ke mutabiq) ko unka inteqal hua.
- **Sabaq:** Unki zindagi aurat ke liye sabr, haya aur Allah ki ibadat ka behtareen namuna hai.

4. Islam ka "Global" hona

Isi mahine mein Nabi (s.a.w) ne bade-bade badshaho (kings) ko khat (letters) bheje the taaki Islam ki dawat poori duniya mein phail jaye. Iska matlab hai ki Jumada al-Ula se Islam ne **International level** par apni pehchan banana shuru ki.

"Jumada al-Ula humein batata hai ki taadad (numbers) se fark nahi padta, fark padta hai **Hausle aur Allah par Yaqeen** se. Agar 3,000 log 1 lakh se lad sakte hain, toh hum apni zindagi ki mushkilat se kyun nahi lad sakte? Yeh mahina bahaduri ka dars (lesson) deta hai."

Deep Step

Chapter 6: Jumada al-Thani — Insaaf aur Khilafat ki Mazbooti

Yeh mahina humein sikhata hai ki jab ek mazboot bunyad (foundation) ban jati hai, toh us par ek azim imarat kaise khadi ki jati hai.

1. Naam ki Haqiqat: "Doosra Jamne wala Mahina"

- **Lughwi (Literal) Matlab:** "Thani" ka matlab hai "**Doosra**".
- **Wajah:** Arabi mausam ke hisab se yeh sakht sardi ka doosra mahina hota tha jab pani jam jata tha.
- **Gehra Matlab:** Yeh mahina is baat ki nishani hai ki **Istiqaamat** (consistency) zaroori hai. Ek baar imaan mazboot hua toh use hamesha mazboot rakhna hai.

2. Hazrat Abu Bakr (r.a) ka Wisal aur Unki Virasat (13 Hijri)

Jumada al-Thani ki sabse badi history **Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (r.a)**, Islam ke pehle Khalifa, se judi hai.

- **Waqia:** Isi mahine ki **22 tareekh** ko Hazrat Abu Bakr (r.a) is duniya se parda farma gaye.
- **Strong Point:** Unhone apne do saal ke chhote se daur-e-khilafat mein Islam ko bikharne se bachaya. Unhone "Fitna-e-Irtidad" (False prophets) ka khatma kiya aur **Quran ko ek kitab ki shakal mein jama karne ka kaam shuru karwaya.**
- **Sabaq:** Unki zindagi sikhati hai ki mushkil se mushkil waqt mein bhi "Siddiq" (Sacha) ban kar kaise khada raha jata hai.

3. Hazrat Umar (r.a) ka Daur-e-Khilafat (Shuruat)

Hazrat Abu Bakr (r.a) ki wafat ke baad isi mahine mein **Hazrat Umar bin Khattab (r.a)** ne khilafat ki kaman sambhali.

- **History Change:** Hazrat Umar (r.a) ke aate hi Islam पूरी duniya mein tez se phaila. Unhone hi woh "Hijri Calendar" banaya jis par hum yeh kitab likh rahe hain!
- **Strong Context:** Unhone duniya ko pehla "Welfare State" (jisne gareebon ka khayal rakha jata hai) ka concept diya. Police system, courts, aur roads banane ka kaam isi mahine se shuru hui planning ka natija tha.

4. Hazrat Ja'far bin Abi Talib (r.a) ki Yaad

Is mahine mein log unki shahadat ko bhi yaad karte hain (jo pichle mahine ki jung se judi thi). Unki zindagi se humein ye seekh milti hai ki Deen ke liye apna watan chhorna aur sab kuch nichawar karna kitni badi baat hai.

"Jumada al-Thani humein batata hai ki ek achha leader wahi hai jo apne baad ek achha nizam (system) chhor kar jaye. Hazrat Abu Bakr (r.a) ne deen ko jamaya, aur Hazrat Umar (r.a) ne use duniya bhar mein phailaya. Yeh mahina **Zimmdari (Responsibility)** aur **Insaaf** ka dars deta hai."

Chapter 7: Rajab al-Murajjab — Asmano ka Safar aur Rahmat ki Barish

Yeh mahina history, miracles (chamatkar), aur roohaniyat (spirituality) se bhara hua hai. Is chapter ko aapki book ka sabse khaas hissa banaya ja sakta hai.

1. Naam ki Haqiqat: "Rajab" ka Matlab kya hai?

- **Lughwi (Literal) Matlab:** "Rajab" lafz nikla hai "**Tarjeeb**" se, jiska matlab hota hai "**Izzat karna**" (To respect).
- **Wajah:** Islam se pehle bhi Arab ke log is mahine ki itni izzat karte the ki isme apne hathiyaron ko mayan (cover) mein rakh dete the. Yeh un 4 muqaddas (Haram) mahino mein se ek hai jisme jung karna mana hai.
- **Dusra Naam:** Ise "**Rajab al-Asabb**" bhi kaha jata hai. "Asabb" ka matlab hai "Tezi se barasna". Ulama kehte hain ki is mahine mein Allah ki rahmat aur maghfirat (forgiveness) logon par barish ki tarah barasti hai.

2. Sabse Bada Waqia: "Isra wal Mi'raj" (Asmano ka Safar)

Rajab ki history ka sabse bada aur hairat-angez waqia **27 Rajab** ko pesh aaya. Yeh woh safar tha jise sun kar us waqt ke logon ki akl dang reh gayi thi.

- **Isra (Zameeni Safar):** Allah ta'ala ne apne Pyare Nabi (s.a.w) ko raat ke ek chhote se hisse mein Makkah (Masjid al-Haram) se Jerusalem (Masjid al-Aqsa) tak ka safar karwaya. Wahan Nabi (s.a.w) ne tamam pichle ambia (prophets) ki imamat karwai (namaz padhayi).

- **Mi'raj (Asmani Safar):** Uske baad Masjid al-Aqsa se Aap (s.a.w) ko Asmanon ki taraf le jaya gaya. Wahan unhone jannat aur dozakh ke nazare dekhe aur Allah ta'ala se direct mulaqat/kalam kiya.
- **Strong Point:** Yeh safar jism aur rooh dono ke sath tha. Yeh is baat ka saboot tha ki Allah ke liye waqt (time) aur fasla (distance) koi mayne nahi rakhte.

3. Namaz ka Tohfa (The Gift of 5 Prayers)

Mi'raj ke is safar mein Allah ne ummat-e-muslima ko sabse bada tohfa diya—**5 Waqt ki Namaz.**

- **History Context:** Pehle 50 namazein farz hui thi, lekin Hazrat Musa (a.s) ke mashware aur Nabi (s.a.w) ki guzarish par Allah ne inhe kam karke 5 kar diya. Lekin Allah ne farmaya ki jo in 5 ko padhega, use 50 ka hi sawab milega!
- **Book Lesson:** Aap likh sakte hain ki baaki sab ibadatein (Roza, Hajj, Zakat) zameen par farz hain, lekin Namaz woh akeli ibadat hai jise farz karne ke liye Allah ne apne Nabi (s.a.w) ko asman par bulaya.

4. Tarikh ka Ek Aur Sunehra Din: Masjid al-Aqsa ki Azadi

Rajab ke mahine mein ek aur azeem waqia hua tha jisne poori Islamic history ko badal diya.

- **Waqia: 27 Rajab 583 Hijri (1187 CE)** ko, azeem Muslim sipahsalar **Salahuddin Ayyubi (r.h)** ne 88 saal baad Masjid al-Aqsa ko dubara fatah kiya tha aur wahan azaan ki awaz gunji thi.
- **Coincidence:** Kitni badi baat hai ki jis din Nabi (s.a.w) ne Mi'raj ka safar kiya tha, thik usi tarikh (27 Rajab) ko sadiyon baad Masjid al-Aqsa azad hui.

"Rajab humein sikhata hai ki jab insaan har taraf se mayoos ho jata hai (Nabi s.a.w ki life mein Taif ke safar ke baad ka waqt), tab Allah use apni sabse badi rahmaton se nawazta hai. Isra aur Mi'raj ka waqia humein batata hai ki Allah ki taqat ke samne science aur duniya ke rules kuch bhi nahi hain. Yeh mahina apne dil ki zameen mein neki ka beej (seed) bone ka waqt hai."

Chapter 8: Sha'ban al-Muazzam — Qibla ki Tabdeeli aur Taiyari ka Mahina

Yeh mahina Musalmanon ki pehchan (identity) ko poori tarah se alag aur mazboot karne ke liye jana jata hai.

1. Naam ki Haqiqat: "Sha'ban" ka Matlab kya hai?

- **Lughwi (Literal) Matlab:** "Sha'ban" lafz nikla hai "**Sha'b**" se, jiska matlab hota hai "**Phail jana**" (To spread out) ya "**Bikhar jana**".
- **Wajah:** Puraane Arab mein jab Rajab ka muqaddas (Haram) mahina khatam hota tha, toh log paani ki talash mein ya apne dusre kaamo/jango ke liye alag-alag dishaon (directions) mein **phail jate the**. Isliye is mahine ka naam Sha'ban rakh diya gaya.
- **Gehra Matlab:** Ek aur khoobsurat matlab yeh hai ki is mahine mein Allah ki rahmat aur bhalayi Musalmanon par "phail" jati hai (spread hoti hai) taaki woh Ramadan ke liye taiyar ho sakein.

2. Sabse Bada Waqia: "Tahweel-e-Qibla" (Qibla ka Badalna)

Sha'ban ki sabse "Strong History" woh waqia hai jisne Musalmanon ka rukh (direction) hamesha ke liye badal diya. Yeh waqia **2 Hijri** mein pesh aaya tha.

- **Background:** Madinah aane ke baad, Musalman lagbhag 16-17 mahine tak **Masjid al-Aqsa (Jerusalem)** ki taraf muh karke namaz padhte the.
- **Nabi (s.a.w) ki Khwahish:** Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w) ke dil mein yeh khwahish thi ki unka Qibla Hazrat Ibrahim (a.s) ka banaya hua **Kaaba (Makkah)** ban jaye. Woh bar-bar asman ki taraf dekhte the.
- **Allah ka Faisla:** Sha'ban ke mahine mein, jab Nabi (s.a.w) "Masjid Bani Salama" mein Zohar (ya Asr) ki namaz padha rahe the, tabhi Allah ka hukum aaya. Allah ne Quran mein farmaya: "*Hum aapke chehre ko asman ki taraf uthte hue dekh rahe hain... toh apna muh Masjid-e-Haram (Kaaba) ki taraf pher lijiye.*"
- **Sabaq:** Nabi (s.a.w) ne namaz ke beech mein hi apna rukh Kaaba ki taraf kar liya aur piche padh rahe Sahaba ne bhi bina sawal kiye apna rukh badal liya. Yeh "**Farmabardari**" (**Obedience**) ki sabse badi misaal hai. Is masjid ko aaj bhi **Masjid Qiblatain** (Do Qiblo wali Masjid) kaha jata hai.

3. Durood-o-Salam ka Mahina

Is mahine ki ek aur bahut khoobsurat history hai. Jo Durood hum Nabi (s.a.w) par bhejte hain, uski aayat isi mahine mein utari thi (nuzool hua tha).

- **Quran ki Aayat (Surah Al-Ahzab):** "*Beshak Allah aur uske Farishte Nabi par Durood bhejte hain. Ae Imaan walo! Tum bhi un par Durood o Salam bheja karo.*"

- **Book Lesson:** Aap likh sakte hain ki Sha'ban sachhi mohabbat ka mahina hai, jisme Allah ne Musalmanon ko apne Nabi (s.a.w) par Durood bhejne ka khaas hukum diya.

4. Nisf Sha'ban (15th Sha'ban ki Raat) aur Ramadan ki Taiyari

- **Fasting (Roza):** Hazrat Aisha (r.a) farmati hain ki Ramadan ke ilawa Prophet (s.a.w) ne sabse zyada roze agar kisi mahine mein rakhe, toh woh Sha'ban ka mahina tha. Yeh Ramadan ke liye ek "Warm-up" tha.
- **15vi Raat (Shab-e-Bara'at):** Is mahine ki 15th raat ko azeem raat mana jata hai. Hadeeso mein aata hai ki Allah is raat apni makhlooq (creation) ki taraf khas tawajjuh farmata hai aur mangne walon ki maghfirat (forgiveness) karta hai.

"Sha'ban humein sikhata hai ki saccha Musalman woh hai jo Allah ka hukum aate hi apni marzi aur apni aadat chhor de. Qibla ka badalna sirf disha (direction) ka badalna nahi tha, yeh test tha ki kon bina sawal kiye Allah aur uske Rasool (s.a.w) ki baat manta hai. Yeh mahina humein Ramadan ki barkaton ko sametne ke liye taiyar karta hai."

1. Sahi Naam aur Matlab (Real Name & Meaning)

- **Naam:** Is raat ka aam naam jo log bolte hain wo "Shab-e-Bara'at" hai, lekin Hadees ki kitabon mein ise "**Nisf Sha'ban**" (Sha'ban ki aadhi raat, yani 15th raat) kaha gaya hai.
- **Matlab:** "Shab" ka matlab hai Raat, aur "Bara'at" ka matlab hai **Chhutkara (Salvation) ya Najaat**. Yaani yeh woh raat hai jisme Allah ta'ala apne bandon ko aag (Jahannam) se chhutkara deta hai.

2. Tarikh ka Sabse Bada Waqia (The Visit to Jannat-ul-Baqi)

Is raat ki history ek bahut hi pyare aur jazbati waqiye se judi hai jo **Hazrat Aisha (r.a)** ne bayan kiya hai:

- **Waqia:** Ek raat (jo 15th Sha'ban ki raat thi), Hazrat Aisha (r.a) ki ankh khuli toh unhone dekha ki Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w) unke bistar par nahi hain. Woh dhoondte hue bahar niklin.
- **Jannat-ul-Baqi:** Unhone dekha ki Nabi (s.a.w) Madinah ke qabristan, **Jannat-ul-Baqi** mein khade hain aur asman ki taraf sir utha kar murdon (deceased) ki maghfirat (mafi) ke liye dua kar rahe hain.
- **Sabaq:** Yeh waqia humein sikhata hai ki is raat mein apne sath-sath un logon ke liye bhi dua karni chahiye jo is duniya se guzar chuke hain.

3. Fazeelat aur Allah ki Rahmat (The Night of Forgiveness)

Hadees mein aata hai ki is raat ko Allah ta'ala duniya ke sabse qareebi asman par apni rahmat ke sath nuzool farmata hai (descend karta hai).

- **Ailan (Announcement):** Allah ta'ala raat bhar yeh ailan karta hai: "*Hai koi maafi mangne wala jise main maaf kar doon? Hai koi rozi (rizq) mangne wala jise main rozi doon? Hai koi musibat mein phasa jise main najaat doon?*"
- **Kise Maafi Nahi Milti?** Is raat ki history mein yeh ek "Strong Warning" hai. Allah sabko maaf kar deta hai, **siwaye do tarah ke logon ke:**
 1. Jo kisi aur ko Allah ke barabar samjhe (Mushrik).
 2. Jo kisi dusre ke liye apne dil mein bugz, keena ya dusmani (Grudge) rakhta ho. (Isliye log is raat ek-dusre se maafi mangte hain).

4. Ek Badi Galat-fehmi (Gentle Correction for your Book)

Apni kitab mein logon ko yeh sachai zaroor batayein taaki unki islah (correction) ho:

- Aaj kal log is raat mein patakhe (fireworks) phodte hain ya sirf halwa-puri banane par dhyan dete hain.
- **Haqiqat:** History mein Sahaba (r.a) ya Nabi (s.a.w) se aisa koi kaam sabit nahi hai. Yeh baad mein logon ki banayi hui rasmein (cultural practices) hain. Asal kaam is raat ko shanti se ibadat karna, Quran padhna aur dua mangna hai.

"Shab-e-Bara'at apne dushmano ko maaf karne aur apne dil ko saaf karne ki raat hai. Agar aapka dil kisi ki dusmani se bhara hai, toh is mubarrak raat ki barish (mercy) aapke dil tak nahi pahunch payegi. Ise patakhon ke shor mein nahi, dabe hothon ki duaaon mein guzarein."

Deep Step

Chapter 9: Ramadan al-Mubarak — Nuzool-e-Quran aur Haq ki Kamyabi

Yeh mahina Islam ka dil hai. Ise sirf bhookha-pyasa rehne ka waqt nahi, balki apni rooh (soul) ko pak karne ka waqt mana jata hai.

1. Naam ki Haqiqat: "Ramadan" ka Matlab kya hai?

- **Lughwi (Literal) Matlab:** "Ramadan" lafz nikla hai "**Ramad**" se, jiska matlab hota hai "**Tez dhoop se pattharon ka garm hona**" ya "**Jala dena**".
- **Wajah aur Gehra Matlab:** Arab ke log is mahine ko yeh naam isliye dete the kyunki is mausam mein zameen garmi se jalne lagti thi. Lekin Islam mein iska ek bahut khoobsurat roohani (spiritual) matlab hai—Jaise aag kachre ko jala kar raakh kar deti hai, waise hi Ramadan ki ibadat aur roza insaan ke pichle tamam gunahon (sins) ko jala kar khatam kar dete hain.

2. Sabse Badi History: "Nuzool-e-Quran" (Quran ka Utna)

Ramadan ki sabse badi ahmiyat yeh hai ki isme Allah ne apni aakhiri kitab, **Quran Majeed**, is duniya mein bheji.

- **Ghaar-e-Hira ka Waqia:** Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w) Ghaar-e-Hira (Cave of Hira) mein ibadat kar rahe the. Wahin Hazrat Jibrail (a.s) aaye aur pehli wahi (revelation) "Iqra" (Padh) nazil ki.
- **Lailat-ul-Qadr (Shab-e-Qadr):** Yeh woh azeem raat hai jisme Quran pura ka pura pehle asman par utara gaya. Quran khud kehta hai ki yeh ek raat "**Hazar mahino (1000 months, yaani lagbhag 83 years) se behtar hai.**"

3. Tareekh ki Do Sabse Badi Fateh (Conquests)

Log sochte hain ki rozay ki halat mein insaan kamzor ho jata hai, lekin history batati hai ki Islam ki sabse badi kamyabiyen isi mahine mein mili.

- **A. Jang-e-Badr (17 Ramadan, 2 Hijri):** Yeh Islam ki pehli aur sabse ahem jung thi. Ek taraf sirf 313 Musalman the jin ke paas na pure hathiyar the, na ghode. Dusri taraf 1000 ki taqatwar fauj. Lekin Allah ne asman se farishte bhej kar Musalmano ki madad ki, aur haq (truth) ki jeet hui. Ise "Yaum-ul-Furqan" (Faisle ka din) kaha jata hai.
- **B. Fatah-e-Makkah (20 Ramadan, 8 Hijri):** Jis Makkah se Nabi (s.a.w) ko majboor karke nikala gaya tha, 8 saal baad wo waqt aaya jab Nabi (s.a.w) 10,000 Sahaba ke sath Makkah mein dakhil hue. **Sabse bada sabaq:** Nabi (s.a.w) ne kisi se badla nahi liya. Jinhone unpar patthar mare the, unhe bhi "**Aam Maafi**" (**General Amnesty**) de di. Aisi misaal poori dunya ki history mein nahi milti.

4. Roza (Fasting) ka Asal Maqsad

Aapki book mein yeh samjhana bahut zaroori hai ki Allah ko hamara sirf bhookha rehna pasand nahi hai.

- **Taqwa (Self-Control):** Roza humein self-control sikhata hai. Jo insaan Allah ke dar se apna halal khana aur pani chhor sakta hai, wo jhoot bolna, chugli karna aur dhoka dena kyun nahi chhor sakta?
- **Gareeb ka Ehsas:** Bhook pyas bardaasht karke ek ameer insaan ko bhi ehsas hota hai ki ek gareeb ka dard kya hota hai, jise kai dino tak khana nahi milta.

"Ramadan sirf bhookh ka nahi, balki Inqalab (Revolution) ka mahina hai. Jis mahine mein 313 bhookhe-pyase log 1000 ki fauj ko hara sakte hain (Badr), aur ek fatah karne wala neta apne sabse bade dushmano ko maaf kar sakta hai (Fatah-e-Makkah), wo mahina aam nahi ho sakta. Yeh mahina humein andar se pak karta hai aur bahar se mazboot banata hai."

Chapter 10: Shawwal al-Mukarram — Eid ki Khushi aur Uhud ka Sabaq

✨ **Shawwal** woh mahina hai jo humein sikhata hai ki ibadat ke baad inaan kaise milta hai, aur agar hum apne leader (Nabi s.a.w) ki baat na manein toh jeeti hui baazi kaise palat sakti hai.

1. 🌙 Naam ki Haqiqat: "Shawwal" ka Matlab kya hai?

- **Lughwi (Literal) Matlab:** "Shawwal" lafz nikla hai "**Tashweel**" se, jiska matlab hota hai "**Uthana**" (To lift or elevate).
- **Wajah:** Arab ke log is mahine ko yeh naam isliye dete the kyunki is mausam mein oontniyan (female camels) apne baccho ko paida karne ke liye apni poonch (tail) uthati thi.
- **Gehra Matlab (Spiritual Lesson):** Islam aane ke baad iska ek khoobsurat matlab yeh ban gaya ki Ramadan ki ibadaton ki wajah se Musalmanon ke darjaat (status) aur aamal (deeds) asman ki taraf "utha" diye jate hain.

2. 🎁 Sabse Bada Inaan: Eid-ul-Fitr (1st Shawwal)

Ramadan ke 30 din ki sakht ibadat aur rozo ke baad, Allah ta'ala 1st Shawwal ko Musalmanon ko ek tohfa (gift) deta hai jise **Eid-ul-Fitr** kehte hain.

- **Khushi ka Din:** Is din roza rakhna haraam (mana) hai. Yeh din khane-peene, naye kapde pehanne aur Allah ka shukar ada karne ka hai.

- **Sadaqah al-Fitr (Fitrana):** Islam ki khoobsurti dekhiye! Eid ki namaz padhne se pehle har haisiyat wale Musalman par "Fitrana" (charity) dena farz hai. Iska maqsad yeh hai ki gareeb aur miskeen log bhi khushi se Eid mana sakein aur koi bhookha na rahe.

3. 🦋 Tarikh ka Bada Sabaq: Jang-e-Uhud (3 Hijri)

Shawwal ki history mein sabse strong aur sabaq-aamoz waqia **Jang-e-Uhud** ka hai. Yeh Badr ke theek ek saal baad hui thi.

- **Waqia:** Makkah ke kafir Badr ki haar ka badla lene 3000 ki fauj lekar aaye. Musalman sirf 700 the.
- **Pahaadi ka Faisla (The Archers' Hill):** Nabi (s.a.w) ne 50 teer-andazon (archers) ko ek choti pahaadi (Jabal al-Rumat) par khada kiya aur sakht hukum diya: *"Chahe hum jeetein ya harein, tum is pahaadi ko mat chhorna."*
- **Galati aur Haar:** Shuru mein Musalman jeet rahe the aur dushman bhag rahe the. Yeh dekh kar 40 archers ne socha ki jung khatam ho gayi hai aur wo maal (booty) jama karne niche aa gaye. Dushman ke commander (Khalid bin Walid, jo us waqt tak Musalman nahi hue the) ne pahaadi khali dekh kar piche se hamla kar diya.
- **Bada Nuqsan:** Jeeti hui jung mein Musalmanon ka bhari nuqsan hua. Nabi (s.a.w) ke pyare chacha **Hazrat Hamza (r.a)** shaheed ho gaye aur Nabi (s.a.w) ke apne daant (teeth) mubaarak shaheed hue.

4. 🛡 Ek Aur Badi Jung: Jang-e-Hunayn (8 Hijri)

Fatah-e-Makkah ke baad, Shawwal ke hi mahine mein ek aur jung hui jisne ek alag sabaq diya.


- **Overconfidence (Ghamand):** Is jung mein Musalmanon ki taadad (number) 12,000 thi, jo dushmano se bahut zyada thi. Kuch Musalmanon ne socha, "Aaj humein koi nahi hara sakta."
- **Sabaq:** Dushman ne ghaati (valley) mein chhup kar teeron ki barish kar di aur Musalman bhag-dar (panic) ka shikar ho gaye. Phir Allah ne asman se sakinah (peace) nazil ki aur Nabi (s.a.w) ki bahaduri se Musalman dobara jama hue aur jeet gaye.
- **Lesson:** Yeh waqia batata hai ki jeet taadad (numbers) se nahi, balki Allah ki madad se milti hai.

5. ✨ Shawwal ke 6 Roze

Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w) ne farmaya: *"Jisne Ramadan ke roze rakhe aur uske baad Shawwal ke 6 roze rakhe, toh use aisa sawab milega jaise usne poore saal (whole year) roze rakhe."* * Yeh sikhata hai ki Ramadan khatam hone ka matlab ibadat ka khatam hona nahi hai.

"Shawwal ka mahina humari zindagi ka ek aaina (mirror) hai. Ek taraf yeh Eid ki shakal mein humein Allah ka inaam dikhata hai, aur doosri taraf Jang-e-Uhud aur Hunayn ke zariye batata hai ki duniya ke lalach aur ghamand (pride) se jeeti hui baazi bhi hari ja sakti hai. Yeh mahina humein Allah ki ata (gifts) par shukar karna aur apne neta (Leader) ka anushasan (discipline) manna sikhata hai."

Chapter 11: Dhu al-Qi'dah — Aman ka Mahina aur Sulah Hudaibiya

 **Dhu al-Qi'dah** un 4 muqaddas (Haram) mahino mein se ek hai jisme jung (war) karna sakht mana hai. Yeh mahina humein Hajj ki tayari aur shanti ka paigham deta hai.

1. Naam ki Haqiqat: "Dhu al-Qi'dah" ka Matlab kya hai?

- **Lughwi (Literal) Matlab:** "Dhu" ka matlab hai "**Wala**" aur "Qi'dah" ka matlab hai "**Baithna**". To iska pura matlab hua "**Baithne wala mahina**".
- **Wajah:** Arab ke log is mahine mein apni talwarein aur hathiyar rakh kar apne gharon mein "baith" jate the. Woh is mahine mein koi ladai nahi karte the taaki log bina kisi dar ke agle mahine (Dhu al-Hijjah) mein Hajj ke safar ke liye nikal sakein.
- **Gehra Matlab:** Yeh humein sikhata hai ki zindagi mein hamesha aggression (gussa) kaam nahi aata. Kabhi-kabhi rukna, baithna aur shanti se maslo ko hal karna zaroori hota hai.

2. Tarikh ka Sabse Bada Faisla: Sulah Hudaibiya (6 Hijri)

Dhu al-Qi'dah ki sabse "Strong History" **Sulah Hudaibiya** (Treaty of Hudaibiya) hai. Yeh Islam ki tareekh ka ek turning point tha.

- **Khwab (The Dream):** Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w) ne Madinah mein khwab dekha ki woh apne Sahaba ke sath Kaaba ka tawaf (Umrah) kar rahe hain. Nabi ka khwab sachha hota hai, isliye 1400 Sahaba Ihram bandh kar Makkah ki taraf nikal pade. Unke paas jung ka koi hathiyar nahi tha, sirf safar ki talwarein thi.
- **Hudaibiya ka Maidan:** Makkah ke kafiron ko laga ki Musalman hamla karne aa rahe hain, toh unhone rasta rok liya. Nabi (s.a.w) ne Makkah ke qareeb "**Hudaibiya**" naam ki jagah par apna qiyam kiya (camp lagaya).

3. Bay'at-e-Ridwan (Darakht ke Niche Ka Wada)

Hudaibiya mein ek aisa waqia hua jiska zikr Allah ne Quran mein bahut fakhr (pride) se kiya hai.

- **Waqia:** Nabi (s.a.w) ne Hazrat Usman (r.a) ko apna ailaan-chi (messenger) bana kar Makkah bheja taaki wo batayein ki hum sirf Umrah karne aaye hain. Lekin Makkah walon ne unhe rok liya aur afwah (rumor) phail gayi ki Hazrat Usman (r.a) ko shaheed kar diya gaya hai.
- **Jaan ki Baazi:** Yeh sun kar Nabi (s.a.w) ek kinkar ke darakht (tree) ke niche baithe aur tamam 1400 Sahaba ne unke hath par hath rakh kar wada kiya: "*Hum apne aakhiri khoon ke katre tak ladenge aur piche nahi hatenge.*"
- **Allah ka Inaam:** Hazrat Usman (r.a) zinda wapas aa gaye, lekin Sahaba ke is jazbe se Allah itna khush hua ki Quran mein Surah Fath (Ayat 18) nazil ki: "*Beshak Allah momino se raazi ho gaya jab wo darakht ke niche aapse bay'at (wada) kar rahe the.*" Isliye is wade ko **Bay'at-e-Ridwan** (Allah ki khushi ka wada) kaha jata hai.

4. 🤝 Sulah Hudaibiya ki Shartein (The Conditions of the Treaty)

Makkah walon ne jung ke bajaye ek Treaty (Muahida) karne ka faisla kiya. Lekin iski shartein Musalmanon ke bilkul khilaf lag rahi thi:


1. Musalman is saal bina Umrah kiye wapas Madinah jayenge. (Next year aayenge, sirf 3 din ke liye).
 2. Agle 10 saal tak dono ke beech koi jung nahi hogi.
 3. Agar Makkah ka koi aadmi Madinah gaya, toh Musalman use wapas Makkah bhejenge. Lekin agar Madinah ka koi Makkah aaya, toh wo wapas nahi kiya jayega.
- **Sahaba ki Pareshani:** Hazrat Umar (r.a) aur dusre Sahaba bahut pareshan hue ki hum yeh bezzati wali shartein kyun maan rahe hain? Lekin Nabi (s.a.w) ki farz-shanasi (vision) kuch aur thi. Unhone is par sign kar diya.

5. 🏆 Fatah-e-Mubeen (Khuli Jeet)

Madinah wapas aate waqt Allah ne Quran ki aayat utari: "*Beshak humne aapko ek khuli fatah (Clear Victory) ata kar di hai.*" * **Sabaq:** Yeh Treaty asal mein ek jeet thi! Pehli baar Makkah walon ne Musalmanon ko ek ahem taqat (power) maan liya tha. 10 saal tak jung na hone ki wajah se Nabi (s.a.w) ko poori duniya mein Islam ka paigham bhejne ka waqt mil gaya. Aur iske theek 2 saal baad, bina kisi khoon-kharabe ke, Fatah-e-Makkah (Conquest of Makkah) hua!

"Dhu al-Qi'dah ka mahina humein sikhata hai ki sabse badi taqat talwar chalanay mein nahi, balki gusse ko peenay aur sabr karne mein hai. Sulah Hudaibiya ki jo shartein Musalmanon ko apni haar lag rahi thi, wahi unki sabse badi fatah (jeet) ka rasta bani. Yeh mahina humein Vision (door-andeshi) aur Allah ke faislon par yaqeen rakhna sikhata hai."

Chapter 12: Dhu al-Hijjah — Hajj, Qurbani aur Deen ki Mukammali

 Yeh mahina poori duniya ke Musalmanon ke ek jagah jama hone, qurbani dene, aur sabko barabar (equal) samajhne ka behtareen sabaq deta hai.

1. Naam ki Haqiqat: "Dhu al-Hijjah" ka Matlab kya hai?

- **Lughwi (Literal) Matlab:** "Dhu" ka matlab hai "**Wala**" aur "Hijjah" ka matlab hai "**Hajj**". Toh iska pura matlab hua "**Hajj Wala Mahina**".
- **Shuru ke 10 Din:** Hadees ke mutabiq, is mahine ke pehle 10 din poore saal ke sabse behtareen din hain. In dino mein ki gayi ibadat aur nekiyan Allah ko sabse zyada pasand hain.

2. Sabse Badi Tarikh: Hazrat Ibrahim (a.s) ki Qurbani

Dhu al-Hijjah ki poori history ek azeem baap aur bete ki kahani par khadi hai.

- **Khwab (The Dream):** Hazrat Ibrahim (a.s) ne lagatar 3 raat khwab dekha ki Allah unse unki sabse pyari cheez—unke bete Hazrat Ismail (a.s)—ki qurbani mang raha hai.
- **Farmabardari (Obedience):** Jab baap ne bete ko yeh baat batayi, toh bete ne ghabrane ke bajaye muskura kar kaha: "*Abba jaan, jo Allah ka hukum hai wo kijiye, insha'Allah aap mujhe sabar karne wala payenge.*"
- **Allah ka Inaam:** Jab Hazrat Ibrahim (a.s) ne apne bete ki gardan par chhuri (knife) rakhi, toh Allah ne Hazrat Ismail (a.s) ko bacha liya aur unki jagah jannat se ek dumba (ram/sheep) bhej diya.
- **Sabaq:** Isi azeem waqiyeh ki yaad mein har saal **10 Dhu al-Hijjah ko Eid-ul-Adha (Bakra Eid)** manayi jati hai. Qurbani ka asal maqsad sirf janwar zibah karna nahi hai, balki apne andar ke lalach, anaa (ego) aur dunya ki mohabbat ko Allah ke liye qurban karna hai.

3. Hajjat-ul-Wida (Prophet s.a.w ka Aakhiri Hajj - 10 Hijri)

Dhu al-Hijjah ki dusri sabse "Strong History" hamare Pyare Nabi (s.a.w) ka aakhiri Hajj hai.

- **Azeem Manzar:** Is safar mein lagbhag 1 lakh 20 hazar (120,000) se zyada Sahaba unke sath the. Sabne ek jaise safed kapde (Ihram) pehne the, jahan ameer-gareeb aur raja-fakir ka koi farq nahi tha.
- **Maidan-e-Arafat:** 9 Dhu al-Hijjah ko Nabi (s.a.w) ne Jabal-e-Rahmat (Mount Arafat) par khade hokar ek azeem Khutba (Sermon) diya jise "**Khutba Hajjat-ul-Wida**" kehte hain.

4. 📖 **Aakhiri Khutba: Insaniyat ka Charter (Human Rights)**

Aapki book mein is Khutbe (speech) ke points zaroor hone chahiye, kyunki yeh dunya ka sabse behtareen Human Rights ka ailaan tha:

- 🗳️ **Barabari (Equality):** "Kisi gore ko kale par, aur kisi kale ko gore par koi bartari (superiority) nahi. Kisi Arab ko Gair-Arab par koi fazeelat nahi. Sab aapas mein barabar hain."
- 👤 **Aurton ke Huqooq:** "Aurton ke mamle mein Allah se daro, unke sath bhalayi se pesh aao."
- 💰 **Sood (Interest) ka Khatma:** "Aaj ke baad dunya ka har sood (interest) mere paio ke niche khatam kiya jata hai."

5. ✨ **Deen ka Mukammal Hona (Completion of Islam)**

Isi Khutbe ke dauran, Allah ne Quran ki ek aakhiri aur sabse ahem aayat utari:

"Aaj main ne tumhare liye tumhara deen mukammal kar diya, aur tum par apni ni'mat पूरी kar di, aur tumhare liye Islam ko deen chun liya." (Surah Al-Ma'idah: 3)

- **Sabaq:** Is aayat ne bata diya ki ab Islam poora ho chuka hai. Yeh sunkar Hazrat Abu Bakr (r.a) rone lage the, kyunki woh samajh gaye the ki jab kaam poora ho gaya hai, toh ab Nabi (s.a.w) ka is dunya se jane ka waqt qareeb aa gaya hai.

"Dhu al-Hijjah humari zindagi ka woh aakhiri sabaq hai jo humein sab kuch Allah ke hawalay karna sikhata hai. Hazrat Ibrahim (a.s) ne beta qurban kiya, aur Haji apna ghar-baar chhor kar Makkah jata hai. Yeh mahina aur Khutba Hajjat-ul-Wida humein sikhata hai ki hum sab ek Adam (a.s) ki aulad hain. Is mahine ke sath hi Islam ki ibadatein mukammal hoti hain aur humara saal ek azeem roohani fatah (spiritual victory) par khatam hota hai."

🎉 **Alhamdulillah! Aapki kitab ke 12 mahino ka pura khaka (outline) aur history ab mukammal ho chuki hai.** Har mahine ki history bahut strong aur asan Hinglish mein taiyar hai.

HOW calendar CREATED

Islamic calendar yaani **Hijri Calendar** ka aaghaz (start) kaise hua, iski history bahut dilchasp aur maqsad-bhari hai. Pehle ke zamane mein tareekh yaad rakhne ka koi ek pakka tarika nahi tha, jise Hazrat Umar (r.a) ne simplify kiya.

Aaiye is concept ko points mein samajhte hain:

1. Hijri Calendar se pehle ka daur (The Era of Confusion)

Islam se pehle Arab mein koi fix saal (year) nahi hota tha. Log kisi **badi ghatna (major event)** ke naam se saal ko yaad rakhte the.

- **Misal ke taur par:** Jis saal Abrahah ne Kaaba par hamla kiya tha, use "**Aam-ul-Feel**" (Year of the Elephant) kaha jata tha.
- Log mahino ke naam toh jante the (Muharram, Safar, etc.), lekin "Year 1" ya "Year 2" jaisa koi system nahi tha. Is wajah se purani chitthiyein aur documents par tareekh pehchanna mushkil hota tha.

2. Yeh concept kyun shuru hua? (The Need for Change)

Hazrat Umar (r.a) ke daur-e-khilafat mein, Hazrat Abu Musa al-Ash'ari (r.a) ne ek masla pesh kiya. Unhone kaha:

"Ameer-ul-Momineen, aapki taraf se humein khat (letters) milte hain jin par mahina toh likha hota hai, par saal nahi. Humein samajh nahi aata ki yeh khat is saal ka hai ya pichle saal ka."

Is confusion ko khatam karne ke liye ek **Standard Calendar** ki zaroorat mehsoos hui.

3. Mashwara aur Faisla (Who was involved?)

Hazrat Umar (r.a) ne Sahaba-e-Kiram ki ek meeting (Majlis-e-Shura) bulayi. Isme mukhya roop se ye log shamil the:

- **Hazrat Umar (r.a):** Jinhone is par kaam shuru karwaya.

- **Hazrat Ali (r.a):** Jinhone mashwara diya ki calendar ki shuruat **Hijrat** (Makkah se Madinah ki taraf migration) se honi chahiye.
- **Hazrat Usman (r.a) aur Hazrat Sa'd bin Abi Waqqas (r.a):** Inhone bhi is discussion mein bada kirdar nibhaya.

Teen (3) Options par baat hui thi:

1. Nabi (s.a.w) ki **Paidaish** se saal shuru karein? (Reject hua, kyunki ye Isaiyo/Christians ka tarika tha).
2. Nabi (s.a.w) ki **Wafat** se shuru karein? (Reject hua, kyunki wo gham ka din tha).
3. **Hijrat** se shuru karein? (Yeh **Accept** hua, kyunki Hijrat ne Haq aur Batil ke beech farq kar diya tha aur Islam ko ek nayi takat mili thi).

4. Mahine (Months) ka Selection

Jab saal ka faisla ho gaya, toh sawaal utha ki pehla mahina kaunsa ho?

- Kuch logon ne **Ramadan** ka naam liya.
- Lekin Hazrat Usman (r.a) ne mashwara diya ki **Muharram** se saal shuru hona chahiye, kyunki Hajj ke baad log isi mahine apne ghar laut-te hain aur ye ek naye aaghaz jaisa hota hai. Sab is baat par raazi ho gaye.

5. Calendar ko Simplify kaise kiya gaya?

Is calendar ko **Qamari (Lunar)** rakha gaya, yaani chand ki gardish par mabni.

- **Asani:** Chand ko har koi dekh sakta hai—chahe wo anparh ho ya shehri. Isme kisi complex calculation ki zaroorat nahi hoti.
- **Fairness:** Lunar calendar ki wajah se Ramadan aur Hajj har mausam (garmi, sardi, baarish) mein aate hain, jo sabke liye barabari ka ehsas dilata hai.

Islam ne Chand (Lunar) system kyun chuna

Quran, Science aur Insaaf (Justice) mein chhupa hai. Aapki book ke liye yeh points bahut "Strong" rahenge:

1. Allah ka Hukum (The Divine Order)

Sabse pehli baat toh yeh hai ki yeh insaan ka banaya hua system nahi hai, balki Allah ne khud Quran mein iska hukum diya hai.

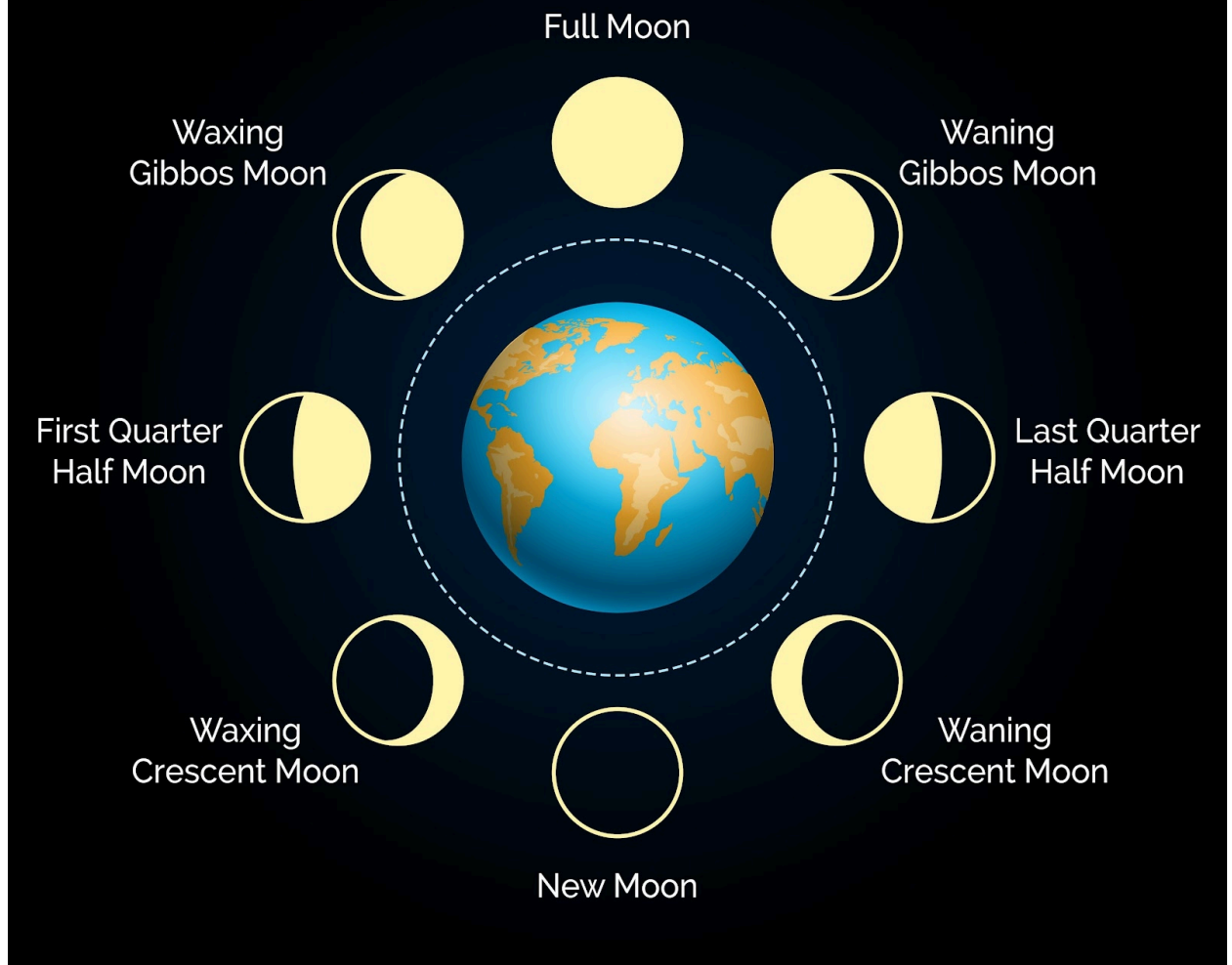
- **Quran ki Aayat:** *"Log aap se naye Chand (Crescent) ke baare mein puchte hain, keh dijiye ki yeh logon ke liye waqt ki nishaniyan hain aur Hajj ke liye hain."* (Surah Al-Baqarah, Ayat 189).
- Allah ne Chand ko ek **"Natural Clock"** bana diya hai jise dekh kar koi bhi anpadh ya padha-likha insaan samajh sakta hai ki mahina shuru ho gaya hai.

2. Insaaf aur Barabari (Global Justice)

Yeh sabse bada "Scientific aur Logical" point hai. Agar Islam Suraj (Solar) calendar follow karta, toh duniya ke kuch logon ke sath na-insaafi ho jati. Kaise?

- **Example:** Sochiye agar Ramadan hamesha June (Garmi) mein aata. Toh jo log London ya North Pole ke kareeb rehte hain, unhe zindagi bhar 18-20 ghante ka roza rakhna padta. Aur jo log Australia mein hain, unka roza hamesha chota hota.
- **Chand ka Fayda:** Chand ka saal Suraj se 10-11 din chota hota hai. Is wajah se har Islamic mahina (Ramadan, Hajj) har saal thoda piche sarakta hai.
- **Nateeja:** 33 saal ke cycle mein har Musalman ko har mausam mein roza rakhne ka mauqa milta hai. Kabhi sardi mein, kabhi garmi mein, kabhi barish mein. **Allah ne Chand ke zariye poori duniya ke Musalmanon ke liye barabari (Equality) kar di.**

Phases of The Moon



3. Asaan aur "Universal" System

Purane zamane mein har kisi ke paas ghadi (watch) ya calendar nahi hota tha.

- Suraj ko dekh kar aap tareekh (date) nahi bata sakte, sirf waqt bata sakte hain.
- Lekin Chand ki **Shakal (Shape)** har din badalti hai. Chand ko dekh kar ek registan mein rehne wala bhed-bakri charane wala bhi bata sakta hai ki aaj 1st hai, 14th (Full Moon) hai ya mahina khatam hone wala hai.
- Iske liye kisi laboratory ya calculation ki zaroorat nahi, sirf apni aankhon ki zaroorat hai.

4. Roohaniyat (Spiritual Connection)

Islam mein ibadat ka talluq "**Intezar**" (Waiting) aur "**Talash**" (Searching) se hai.

- Chand dekhne ki khushi, Eid ka chand dhoondna, Ramadan ki pehli raat... yeh sab Musalmanon ko ek-dusre se jodta hai. Poori duniya ke Musalman ek hi chand ko dekh kar ek jazbe se bhar jate hain.

"Powerful Fact":

"Suraj humein 'Waqt' (Time) batata hai, lekin Chand humein 'Zindagi ka Nizam' (System of Life) sikhata hai. Chand ke badalne se mausam badalte hain, aur mausam badalne se har Musalman ko har haal mein Allah ki ibadat ka imtihan dene ka mauqa milta hai."



Deep Step

"Research based on Quran, Sahih Hadees, and Authentic Islamic History Books."

Maine jo aapko 12 mahino ki information di hai, woh kisi ek jagah se nahi, balki Islam ki **Sabse Authentic aur Maani hui kitabon** se nichod kar (summarize karke) nikaali gayi hai.

Yahan un kitabon aur sources ki detail hai jo maine is content ke liye use kiye hain:

1. Quran Majeed (Allah ka Kalaam)

Sabse bada aur pehla source Quran hai. Mahino ki ginti (12 months) aur unme se 4 mahino ka "Haram" (Sacred) hona Quran se hi liya gaya hai.

- **Ref:** *Surah At-Tawbah, Ayat 36.* (Jahan 12 mahino ka zikr hai).
- **Waqiyat:** Ghaar-e-Saur (Safar), Meraj (Rajab), Qibla badalna (Sha'ban), aur Ramadan ki fazeelat.

2. Kutub-e-Sittah (Sahi Hadees ki 6 Kitabein)

Hadees ki wo kitabein jin par poori duniya ke scholars ka ittefaq hai:

- **Sahih Bukhari & Sahih Muslim:** Muharram mein Ashura ka roza, Shawwal ke 6 roze, aur Hajjat-ul-Wida (Aakhiri Khutba) ki detail yahin se li gayi hai.
- **Sunan At-Tirmidhi:** Mahino ki fazeelat aur duaon ke zikr ke liye ise refer kiya gaya hai.

3. Ar-Raheeq Al-Makhtum (The Sealed Nectar)

Yeh Nabi ﷺ ki zindagi (Seerat) par likhi gayi **World ki Best book** maani jati hai (ise International award mila hai).

- **Usage:** Jung-e-Badr (Ramadan), Uhud (Shawwal), aur Fatah-e-Makkah ki dates aur puri history yahin se li gayi hai taaki dates mein koi galti na ho.

4. Al-Bidayah wan-Nihayah (By Ibn Kathir)

Yeh Islamic History ki sabse badi encyclopaedia hai.

- **Usage:** Islamic Calendar kaise shuru hua, Hazrat Umar (r.a) ne Muharram ko hi kyun chuna, aur purane Arab log mahino ke naam kaise rakhte the, ye sab "Ibn Kathir" ki history se liya gaya hai.

5. Seerat Ibn Hisham

Yeh sabse purani aur original seerat ki kitabon mein se ek hai.

- **Usage:** Isse maine purane Arab culture aur mahino ke naam ke peeche ki wajah (matlab) verify ki hai.



Deep Step