

Haftahwaar risalah



Madinay ki Ziyaratein

ROMAN



Madinay ke 12 Naam

Madinah Tayyibah ki Takaleef par
Sabr ki Fazilat

Madinah Shareef ki 17 Khusoosiyat

Masjid-un-Nabawi Shareef
mein Namaz ke Fazail

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Madinay ki Ziyaratein

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الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى خَاتَمِ النَّبِيِّينَ،
أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Kitab perhnay ki Du'a

Deeni kitab ya Islami sabaq perhnay say pehlay zayl mayn di huyi Du'a perh li-jiye لَنْشَاءَ اللَّهُ jo kuch perhayngey yaad rahay ga. Du'a yeh hay:

اللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ عَلَيْنَا حِكْمَتَكَ وَانْشُرْ
عَلَيْنَا رَحْمَتَكَ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ

Tarjama:

Ay Allah (عَزَّوَجَلَّ)! Ham par 'ilm-o-hikamat kay darwaazay khool day aur ham par Apni rahmat naazil farma! Ay 'azamat aur buzurgi waalay!

(*Al-Mustatraf, jild. 1, Safhahh. 40*)

Note: Awwal aakhir aik baar Durood Shareef perh layn.

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اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِيْنَ وَالصَّلٰوةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلٰى خَاتَمِ النَّبِيِّنَ
اَمَّا بَعْدُ فَاَعُوْذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطٰنِ الرَّجِيْمِ بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ ط

Madinay ki Ziyaratein¹

Du'a-e-Attar:

Ya Allah Pak! Jo koi 19 safhaat ka risala ”Madinay ki Ziyaratein“ parh ya sun le usay Madinah Pak ki ba-adab hazri naseeb farma aur us ko maa baap aur khandan samait be-hisaab bakhsh de.

اٰمِيْنُ بِجَاهِ خَاتَمِ النَّبِيِّنَ صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم

Durood Sharif ki Fazilat

Farman-e-Aakhiri Nabi صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم: Jo mujh par aik din mein aik hazaar baar Durood-e-Pak parhe ga woh us waqt tak nahi mare ga jab tak Jannat mein apna maqam na dekh le.²

صَلُّوْا عَلٰى الْحَبِيْبِ صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلٰى مُحَمَّدٍ

Madinah tul Munawwarah ke Fazail

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ! Zikr-e-Madinah ‘Aashiqan-e-Rasool ke liye baa’is-e-

¹ Yeh mazmoon Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat دَامَتْ بَرَكَاتُهُمْ اَعْلٰیهِهٗ ki kitab ”Ashiqan-e-Rasul Ki a130 Hikayat“ safha 247 ta 266 se liya gaya hai.

² Al-Targhib wa al-Tarhib, vol. 2, p. 328, Hadith 22

Madinay ki Ziyaratein

rahat-e-qalb o seena hai. 'Ushaaq-e-Madinah is ki furqat mein tarapte aur ziyarat ke be-had mushtaaq rehte hain. Dunya ki jitni zubanon mein jis qadar qaseeday Madinah tul Munawwarah ke hijr o firaaq aur us ke deedar ki tamanna mein parhe gaye ya parhe jaate hain utne dunya ke kisi aur sheher ya khittay ke liye nahi parhe gaye aur nahi parhe jaate, jise aik baar bhi Madinay ka deedar ho jaata hai woh apne aap ko bakht bedaar samajhta aur Madinay mein guzre hue haseen lamhaat ko hamesha ke liye yaadgaar qarar deta hai. Kisi Aashiq-e-Rasool ne kya khoob kaha hai!

Wohi saa'atein theen suroor ki, wohi din thay haasil-e-zindagi

Ba-huzoor-e-Shafi'-e-Ummatan, meri jin dinon talabi rahi

”Madinah-tul-Munawwarah ki Ziyaraat“ ki tafseelaat se qabl Diyar-e-Habeeb ke kuch fazail mulaahaza farma lijiye taake dil mein Madinay ki mohabbat o lagan mazed maujzan ho:

Quran-e-Pak mein Zikr-e-Madinah

Quran-e-Kareem mein muta'addid maqamat par Zikr-e-Madinah kiya gaya hai maslan Parah 28, Surah Al-Munafiqun, Aayat number 8 mein hai:

يَقُولُونَ لَئِنْ رَجَعْنَا إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ لَيُخْرِجَنَّ الْأَعَزُّ مِنْهَا الْأَذَلَّ ۚ وَلِلَّهِ الْعِزَّةُ وَلِرَسُولِهِ
وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَلَكِنَّ الْمُنَافِقِينَ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ ﴿٨﴾

Tarjuma-e-Kanz-ul-Iman: Kehte hain hum Madinah phir kar gaye to zaroor jo bari 'izzat wala hai woh is mein se nikaal de gay usay jo nihayat zillat wala hai aur 'izzat to Allah aur Us ke Rasool aur Musalmanon hi ke liye hai magar munafiqon ko khabar nahi.¹

”Madinah-tul-Munawwarah“ ke Barah Huroof ki Nisbat se Madinay ke 12 Naam

‘Ulama-e-Kiram ne Madinah-tul-Munawwarah ke kam o besh 100 naam likhe hain aur dunya ke kisi bhi sheher ke itne naam nahi. Husool-e-Barakat ke liye yahan sirf 12 mubarak naam pesh kiye jaate hain: ﴿1﴾ Madinah ﴿2﴾ Madinah tur Rasool ﴿3﴾ Tayyibah ﴿4﴾ Daar-ul-Abraar ﴿5﴾ Taabah ﴿6﴾ Mubarakah ﴿7﴾ Naajiyah ﴿8﴾ Aasimah ﴿9﴾ Shaafiyah ﴿10﴾ Hasanah ﴿11﴾ Jazeeratul ‘Arab ﴿12﴾ Sayyidatul Buldaan.

Naam-e-Madinah le diya chalne lagi Naseem-e-Khuld
Sozish-e-gham ko hum ne bhi kaisi hawa batayi kyun²

Madinah-tul-Munawwarah mein Marne ki Fazilat

Do Jahan ke Tajwar صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ ka Farman-e-Rooh Parwar hai: ”Tum mein se jo Madinay mein marne ki istita'at

¹ Al-Quran, Al-Munafiqun, verse 8; translation from Kanz al-‘Irfān

² Hadaiq-e-Bakhshish, p. 96

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rakhe woh Madinay hi mein mare kyunke jo Madinay mein mare ga main us ki Shafa'at karunga aur us ke haq mein gawahi dunga.¹

Zameen thori si de de behr-e-madfan apne kooche mein

Laga de mere pyare meri mitti bhi thikaane se²

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Dajjal Madinah-tul-Munawwarah mein Daakhil Nahi Ho Sakta

Allah Pak ke Pyare Pyare Aakhri Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ ka Irshad-e-Khushgawar hai: - عَلَى أَنْتَابِ الْمَدِينَةِ مَلَائِكَةٌ لَا يَدْخُلُهَا الظَّالِمُونَ وَلَا الدَّجَالُ - Tarjuma: Madinay mein daakhil hone ke tamam raston par Firishte hain, is mein Ta'oon aur Dajjal daakhil na hon ge.³

Madinah-tul-Munawwarah Har Aafat se Mehfooz

Nabi-e-Kareem صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ ka Farman-e-Mu'azzam hai: "Us Zaat ki qasam jis ke Dast-e-Qudrat mein meri jaan hai! Madinay mein na koi ghaati hai na koi rasta magar us par do

¹ Shu'ab al-Īmān, vol. 3, p. 497, Hadith 1482

² Zauq-e-Naat, p. 215

³ Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī, vol. 1, p. 619, Hadith 1880

Firishte hain jo is ki hifazat kar rahe hain.¹

Imam Nawawi (Na-wa-wi) (رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ) farmate hain: Is riwayat mein Madinah-tul-Munawwarah ki fazilat ka bayan hai aur Tajdar-e-Risalat صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ ke zamane mein is ki hifazat ki jaati thi, kasrat se Firishte hifazat karte aur unhon ne tamam ghaatiyon ko Sarkar-e-Madinah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ ki 'izzat afzai ke liye ghera hua hai.²

Malaik lagate hain aankhon mein apni

Shab o roz khaak-e-Mazar-e-Madinah³

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Madinay ke Taaza Phal

Hazrat Abu Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ se marwi hai ke log jab mausam ka pehla phal dekhte, usay Huzoor-e-Pak صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ ki khidmat-e-sarapa rehmat mein haazir laate, Sarkar-e-Namdar (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ) usay le kar is tarah du'a karte: Ilahi! Tu hamare liye hamare phalon mein barakat de aur hamare liye hamare Madinay mein barakat kar aur hamare Saa' o Mudd (yeh paimanon ke naam hain, in) mein barakat kar, Ya Allah! (Pak)

¹ Şahîh Muslim, p. 714, Hadith 1374

² Sharh Şahîh Muslim, vol. 5, p. 148

³ Zauq-e-Naat, p. 212

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beshak Ibrahim tere bande aur tere Khaleel aur tere Nabi hain aur beshak main tera banda aur tera Nabi hoon. Unhon ne Makkay ke liye tujh se du'a ki aur main Madinay ke liye tujh se du'a karta hoon, usi ki misl jis ki du'a Makkay ke liye unhon ne ki aur itni hi aur (ya'ni Madinay ki barkatein Makkay se dugni hon). Phir jo chhota bachcha saamne hota usay bula kar woh phal 'ata farma dete.¹

Hath utha kar aik tukra Aye Kareem!

Hain Sakhi ke maal mein haqdar hum²

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Madinah Logon ko Paak o Saaf Kare ga

Madinay ke Sultan صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ ka Farman-e-‘Aalishan hai: ”Mujhe aik aisi basti ki taraf (Hijrat) ka hukm hua jo tamam bastiyon ko kha jaye gi (sab par ghalib aaye gi) log use ”Yathrib“ kehte hain aur woh Madinah hai, (yeh basti) logon ko is tarah paak o saaf kare gi jaise bhatti lohay ke mail ko.“³

Madinay ko Yathrib Kehna Gunah hai

Pyare Pyare Islami bhaiyo! Is riwayat mein Madinah-tul-

¹ Şahîh Muslim, p. 713, Hadith 1373

² Hadaiq-e-Bakhshish, p. 83

³ Şahîh Bukhārî, vol. 1, p. 617, Hadith 1871

Munawwarah ko ”Yathrib“ kehne ki muma'anat ki gayi hai. Fatawa Razawiyyah Jild 21 Safha 116 par hai: Madinah Tayyibah ko Yathrib kehna na-jaiz o mamnoo' o gunah hai aur kehne wala gunahgar. Rasulullah ﷺ farmate hain: Jo Madinah ko Yathrib kahe us par Tauba wajib hai, Madinah Taabah hai Madinah Taabah hai.

‘Allama Munawi ”Tayseer Sharh Jami' Sagheer“ mein farmate hain: Is Hadith se m'aloom hua ke Madinah Tayyibah ka ”Yathrib“ naam rakhna haram hai ke Yathrib kehne se Tauba ka hukm farmaya aur Tauba gunah hi se hoti hai.¹

Yathrib Kehna Kyun Mana'a hai?

Fatawa Razawiyyah Jild 21 Safha 119 par hai: Shaikh Abdul Haq Muhaddith Dehlvi رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ ”Ashi'atul Lam'aat Sharh-ul-Mishkaat“ mein farmate hain: Aan Hazrat ﷺ ne wahan logon ke rehne sehne aur jama' hone aur is sheher se mohabbat ki wajah se is ka naam ”Madinah“ rakha aur Aap ﷺ ne ise Yathrib kehne se mana'a farmaya is liye ke yeh zamana-e-jahiliyat ka naam hai ya is liye ke yeh ”Tharb“ se bana hai jis ke ma'ni halakat aur fasaad hai aur ”Tathreeb“ ma'ni sarzanish aur malamat hai ya is wajah se ke ”Yathrib“ kisi butt ya kisi jaabir o sarkash bande ka naam tha. Imam Bukhari (رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ) apni Tareekh mein aik Hadith laaye hain ke jo koi

¹ Fatāwā Riḍāwiyya, vol. 21, p. 116

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aik martaba ”Yathrib“ keh de to usay (kaffaray mein) das martaba ”Madinah“ kehna chahiye. Quran-e-Majeed mein jo ”يَا هَـٰلَكَ يَثْرِبَ“ (ya'ni Aye Yathrib walo!) aaya hai. Woh darasal Munafiqeen ka qaul (ya'ni kahi hui baat) hai ke Yathrib keh kar woh Madinah-tul-Munawwarah ki tauheen ka irada rakhte thay. Aik doosri riwayat mein hai ke Yathrib kehne wala Allah Pak se istighfar (ya'ni Tauba) kare aur mu'afi maange aur ba'z ne farmaya hai ke Madinah-tul-Munawwarah ko jo Yathrib kahe us ko saza deni chahiye. Hairat ki baat hai ke ba'z bare logon ki zuban se ash'aar mein lafz ”Yathrib“ saadir hua hai aur Allah Pak khoob jaanta hai aur azmat o shaan wale ka ‘Ilm bilkul pukhta aur har tarah se mukammal hai.¹

Zindagi kya hai! Madinay ke kisi kooche mein maut

Maut Pak o Hind ke zulmat kade ki zindagi

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Madinay ki Sakhtiyon par Sabr karne wale ke liye

Shafa'at ki Basharat

Shehanshah-e-Madinah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ ka Farman-e-Baqareenah hai: Mera koi Ummati Madinay ki takleef aur sakhti par sabr na kare ga magar main Qiyamat ke din us ka Shafi'

¹ Fatāwā Ridāwiyya, vol. 21, p. 116

(ya'ni Shafa'at karne wala) hunga.¹

Hazrat Mufti Ahmad Yar Khan رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ is Hadith-e-Pak ke tehat likhte hain: (Ya'ni) Shafa'at-e-Khusus. Haq yeh hai ke yeh wa'dah saari Ummat ke liye hai ke Madinay mein marne wale Huoor-e-Anwar (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ) ki is Shafa'at ke mustahiq hain.

Taybah mein mar ke thanday chale jao aankhein band

Seedhi sarak yeh Shehr-e-Shafa'at Nagari hai 2

Khayal rahe ke Huoor-e-Anwar صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ ki Hijrat se pehle Makkah Mu'azzamah mein rehna behtar tha aur Hijrat ke baad Fateh Makkah se pehle Makkah Mu'azzamah mein rehna Musalman ko mana'a ho gaya, Hijrat wajib ho gayi aur Fateh Makkah ke baad wahan rehna to jaiz hua, magar Madinah Munawwarah mein rehna afzal qarar paya ke yahan Huoor-e-Anwar صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ se qurb hai, isi liye ziyada tar fazail Madinah Pak mein rehne ke aaye hain.³

Madinah is liye Attar Jaan o Dil se hai pyara

Ke rehte hain mire Aaga mire Sarwar Madinah mein⁴

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

¹ Şahîh Muslim, p. 716, Hadith 1378

² Hadaiq-e-Bakhshish, p. 222

³ Mir'ât al-Manāġih, vol. 4, p. 210

⁴ Wasail-e-Bakhshish, p. 283

Madinah-tul-Munawwarah Behtar hai

Noor ke Paikar, Tamam Nabiyon ke Sarwar ﷺ ka Farman hai: "Ahl-e-Madinah par aik zamana aisa zaroor aaye ga ke log khushhali ki talash mein yahan se charagahon ki taraf nikal jayein ge, phir jab woh khushhali pa lein ge to laut kar aayein ge aur Ahl-e-Madinah ko is kushadgi ki taraf jaane par aamada karein ge halanke agar woh jaan lein to Madinah un ke liye behtar hai."¹

Un ke dar ki bheek chhorein Sarwari ke waaste

Un ke dar ki bheek achhi Sarwari achhi nah²

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Madinah-tul-Munawwarah ki Tangdasti par Sabr karne wale ke liye Shafa'at ki Bisharat

Musalmanon ke doosre Khalifah Hazrat Farooq-e-Azam رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ farmate hain ke Madinay mein cheezon ke nirkh (ya'ni bhao) barh gaye aur halaat sakht ho gaye to Sarwar-e-Kainat ﷺ ne farmaya: "Sabr karo aur khush ho jao ke maine tumhare Saa' aur Mudd ko ba-barkat kar diya aur ikathay ho kar khaya karo kyunke aik ka khana do ko aur do ka khana

¹ Musnad Imām Aḥmad, vol. 5, p. 106, Hadith 14686

² Zauq-e-Naat, p. 185

chaar ko aur chaar ka khana paanch aur chhay ko kifayat karta hai aur beshak barakat jama'at mein hai to jis ne Madinay ki tangdasti aur sakhti par sabr kiya main Qiyamat ke din us ki Shafa'at karunga ya us ke haq mein gawahi dunga aur jo is ke halaat se munh pher kar Madinay se nikla Allah Pak us se behtar logon ko is mein basa de ga aur jis ne Ahl-e-Madinah se burai karne ka irada kiya Allah Pak use is tarah pighla de ga jaise namak paani mein pighal jaata hai.¹

Shah-e-Kaunain ne jab Sadqah baanta

Zamane bhar ko dam mein kar diya khush²

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Madinah Tayyibah ki Takaleef par Sabr ki Fazilat

Dawat-e-Islami ke Maktabat ul Madinah ki 243 safhaat ki kitab "Bihisht ki Kunjiyan" safha 116 par hai: Rasool-e-Akram صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ ne farmaya ke jo shakhs bil-qasd (ya'ni iradatan) meri ziyarat ko aaya woh Qayamat ke din meri muhafazat (ya'ni hifazat) mein rahe ga aur jo shakhs Madinay mein sukoonat (ya'ni rehaish ikhtiyar) kare ga aur Madinay ki takaleef par sabr kare ga to main Qiyamat ke din us ki gawahi dunga aur us ki Shafa'at karunga aur jo shakhs Haramain (ya'ni

¹ Majma' al-Zawā'id, vol. 3, p. 657, Hadith 5819

² Zauq-e-Naat, p. 139

Madinay ki Ziyaratein

Makkay, Madinay) mein se kisi aik mein mare ga Allah Pak us ko is haal mein Qabr se uthaye ga ke woh Qayamat ke khauf se amn mein rahe ga.¹

Madinay mein Rehaish Ikhtiyar karna Kaisa?

Yaad rahe! Madinah tul Munawwarah mein sirf usi ko qiyam ki ijazat hai jo yahan ka ehtiram barqarar rakh sakta ho, jo aisa nahi kar sakta us ke liye yahan mustaqil ya ziyada arsay rehaish ki muma'anat hai chunanche Fatawa Razawiyyah Mukharrajah Jild 10 Safha 695 par hai: (Sahib-e-Fath ul Qadeer farmate hain:) Main kehta hoon: Kyunke Madinah Tayyibah mein Rehmat aksar, lutf waafir, karam sab se wasee' aur afw (ya'ni mu'afi milna) sab se jaldi hota hai jaisa ke shahid mujarrab (ya'ni tajrube se saabit) hai **وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ**. Is ke bawajood uktaane ka darr aur wahan ke ehtiram o tauqeer mein qillat-e-adab ka khauf to maujood hai aur yeh bhi to mujawarat se maani' (ya'ni mustaqil rehaish se rukawat) hai, haan woh afraad jo farishta sifat hon to un ka wahan theherna aur (taweel rehaish ikhtiyar kar ke) faut hona sa'adat-e-kaamilah hai.

Madinay mein Istinja karne ke Mutalliq Waqi'a

A'la Hazrat **رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ** Fatawa Razawiyyah Jild 10, Safha 689 par "Al-Madkhal" ke hawale se waqea likhte hain: "Al-Sayyid-ul-

¹ Mishkāt al-Maṣābiḥ, vol. q, p. 512, Hadith 2755

Jaleel Abu Abdullah Al-Qazi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ ke baare mein bayan kiya gaya ke unhein Shehr-e-Madinah mein Raf'-e-Haajat ki zaroorat pesh aayi to woh sheher mein aik maqam ki taraf gaye aur wahan Qaza-e-Haajat ka irada kiya to ghaib se aawaz aayi jo is amal se unhein mana'a kar rahi thi to unhon ne kaha: "Tamam Hujjaj aisa karte hain," to jawab mein teen dafa aawaz aayi: Kahan ke Hujjaj? Kahan ke Hujjaj? Kahan ke Hujjaj? Phir woh sheher se bahar chale gaye aur Raf'-e-Haajat (ya'ni peshab waghera) ki aur phir laute.

Madinay ka Asal Qiyam Aaqā ke Ahkaam par 'Amal karna hai

Aage chal kar "Sahib-e-Madkhal" ke hawale se mazed tehreer hai: Huzoor صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ ki mujawarat Aap صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ ke awamir ki ittiba' (ya'ni ahkamat ki baja aawari) aur nawahi se ijtinaab (ya'ni jin baaton se mana'a farmaya un se bachne) ki soorat mein hai khwah insan kisi jagah muqem ho aur aslan (haqeeqatan) mujawarat yehi hai.¹

Gham-e-Mustafa jis ke seenay mein hai

Kaheen bhi rahe woh Madinay mein hai

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

¹ Fatāwā Riḍāwiyya, vol. 10, p. 689

”Pyara Pyara hai Madinah“ ke Satrah Huroof ki Nisbat se Madinah tul Munawwarah ki 17 Khusoosiyat

(Yun to Madinay mein be-shumar khoobiyan hain magar husool-e-barakat ke liye yahan sirf 17 bayan ki hain)

Roo-e-Zameen ka koi aisa sheher nahi jis ke Asmaa-e-Girami ya'ni mubarak naam itni kasrat ko pahunche hon jitne Madinah tul Munawwarah ke naam hain, ba'z Ulama ne 100 tak naam tehreer kiye hain Madinah tul Munawwarah aisa sheher hai jis ki mohabbat aur hijr o furqat (ya'ni judai) mein dunya ke andar sab se ziyada zubanon aur sab se ziyada ta'dad mein qaseeday likhe gaye, likhe ja rahe hain aur likhe jaate rahein ge Allah Pak ke Pyare Habeeb ﷺ ne is ki taraf Hijrat ki aur yaheen qiyam pazeer rahe Allah Pak ne is ka naam Taabah rakha Madinay ke Tajdar ﷺ jab safar se wapas tashreef laate to Madinah-tul-Munawwarah ke qareeb pahunch kar ziyadati-e-shauq se apni sawari tez kar dete Madinah-tul-Munawwarah mein Aap ﷺ ka Qalb-e-Mubarak sukoon paata Yahan ka gard o ghubaar apne Chehra-e-Anwar se saaf na farmate aur Sahaba-e-Kiram رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ ko bhi is se mana'a farmate aur irshad farmate ke Khaak-e-Madinah mein shifa hai.¹ Hazrat Sa'd bin Abi Waqqas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ se riwayat hai ke jab Rasulullah ﷺ Ghazwah-e-Tabook se wapas tashreef la rahe thay to Tabook mein shamil hone se reh

¹ Jadh al-Qulūb, p. 22

jaane wale kuch Sahaba-e-Kiram رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ mile unhon ne gard urai, aik shakhs ne apni naak dhaanp li Aap صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ ne un ki naak se kapra hataya aur irshad farmaya: Us Zaat ki qasam jis ke Qabza-e-Qudrat mein meri jaan hai! ”Madinay ki khaak mein har bimari se shifa hai.”¹ Jab koi Musalman ziyarat ki niyyat se Madinah tul Munawwarah aata hai to Firishte Rehmat ke tuhfon se us ka istiqbal karte hain. Alkh.² Sarkar-e-Madinah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ ne Madinah Munawwarah mein marne ki targheeb irshad farmai Yahan marne wale ki Sarkar-e-Madinah Munawwarah, Sardar-e-Makkah Mukarramah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ Shafa'at farmayein ge Jo wuzu karke aaye aur Masjid un Nabawi ash-Shareef mein Namaz ada kare use Hajj ka sawab milta hai Hujrah Mubarakah aur Mimbar-e-Munawwar ke darmiyan ki jagah Jannat ke baghon mein se aik baagh (Jannat ki kiyari) hai Masjid un Nabawi ash-Shareef mein aik Namaz parhna pachaas hazaar Namazon ke barabar hai.³ Madinah Munawwarah ki sarzameen par Mazar-e-Mustafa hai, jahan subh o shaam sattar sattar hazaar Firishte haazir hote hain Yahan ki zameen ka woh mubarak hissa jis par Rasool-e-Anwar صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ ka Jism-e-Munawwar tashreef farma hai woh har maqam hatta ke Khanah Ka'bah, Bait ul Ma'moor, Arsh o Kursi aur Jannat se bhi afzal hai Dajjal Madinah tul Munawwarah mein daakhil nahi ho sake ga Ahl-

¹ Jāmi' al-Uṣūl, vol. 9, p. 297, Hadith 6962

² Jadhb al-Qulūb, p. 211

³ Sunan Ibn Mājah, vol. 2, p. 176, Hadith 1413

Madinay ki Ziyaratein

e-Madinah se burai ka irada karne wala azaab mein giraftar hoga Yahan ka Qabristan ”Jannat ul Baqi“ dunya ke tamam Qabristanon se afzal hai, yahan taqreeban 10 hazaar Sahaba-e-Kiram o Ajillah Ahl-e-Bait-e-At'haar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ aur be-shumar Tabi'een-e-Kiram o Auliya-e-Izaam رَحِمَهُمُ اللهُ aur deegar khush naseeb Musalman madfoon hain.

Rahein un ke jalway basein un ke jalway

Mira dil bane Yaadgar-e-Madinah¹

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Masjid un Nabawi ash-Shareef ki Araazi ka Husool

Masjid-un-Nabawi Al-Shareef ki araazi (ya'ni zameen) do yateem bachchon Sahl aur Suhail (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا) ki milkiyat thi, yahan Mushrikeen ki Qabrein theen, zameen na-hamwar thi, yeh dono bachche Hazrat As'ad bin Zurarah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ ke zer-e-kafalat (zimmedari mein) thay. Is zameen par khajoorein khushk ki jaati theen. Huzoor Sayyid-e-Alam صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ ne bachchon se farmaya: Yeh qita'-e-araazi (ya'ni PLOT) hamein farokht kar do taake yahan Masjid ta'meer ki ja sake. Bachchon ne ba-sad adab o niyaz arz ki: Aaqa! Yeh araazi hamari taraf se bataur-e-nazranah qubool farmayiye to Sarkar-e-Madinah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ ne un ki is pesh kash ko sharaf-e-

¹ Zauq-e-Naat, p. 213

qubooliyat se na nawaza. Bil-aakhir qeemat ada kar ke yeh zameen khareed li gayi. Musalmanon ke pehle Khalifah, Aashiq-e-Akbar, Siddiq-e-Akbar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ ne 10 hazaar Deenar ada kiye.¹ Doosri riwayat mein hai ke yeh jagah Banu Najjar ki thi. Sarkar-e-Do Jahan صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ ne un se yeh jagah qeematan talab farmai to unhon ne ‘arz ki: Hum is ki qeemat (ya'ni ajr) Allah Pak se lein ge.² Araazi ka raqba taqreeban 100 murabba gaz tha.

Bargah-e-Risalat mein Jibrail-e-Ameen ki Haziri

Azeem Tabi'i buzurg Hazrat Hasan Basri رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ se riwayat hai, jab Huzoor-e-Anwar, Madinay ke Tajwar صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ ne Masjid un Nabawi ash-Shareef ki ta'meer ka irada farmaya to Hazrat Jibrail عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام haazir hue aur arz ki: Ya Rasul Allah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ! Is ki oonchai saat hath (ya'ni taqreeban saarhe teen gaz) rakhiye, is ki taz'een (ya'ni zaib o zeenat) mein takalluf na ho.³ Us waqt ta'meerat ka yehi andaaz tha, Masjid mein taaq numa mihrab, gunbad aur minara waghera na hota. Tabdeeli-e-halaat ke sabab ab aali shaan Masjidein banane ki ijazat hai. Fatawa Razawiyah Shareef Jild 8, Safha 106 par ”Durr-e-Mukhtar“ ke hawale se diye hue aik juz'iyeh ka hissa hai: (Mihrab ke ilawa (Masjid ke deegar hissay) munaqqash karne mein koi

¹ Madīnat al-Rasūl, p. 130

² Wafā' al-Wafā', vol. 1, p. 323

³ Wafā' al-Wafā', vol. 1, p. 336

harj nahi) kyunke mihrab ka naqsh o nigaar Namazi ko mashghool (ghafil) kar deta hai, albatta bahut ziyada naqsh o nigaar ke liye takalluf karna khususan deewar-e-Qiblah mein makrooh hai.

Masjid-un-Nabawi Al-Shareef ki Ta'meer

Is qita'-e-araazi (PLOT) se khajooron ke darakht katwa diye gaye, (Rabi ul Awwal 1 Hijri mutabiq October 622 A.D. mein Masjid un Nabawi ash-Shareef ka Sang-e-Bunad rakha gaya.) Sahaba-e-Kiram رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ ke sath khud Huzoor صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ eentein utha utha kar laate aur apni Zuban-e-Faiz Tarjuman se yeh bhi farmate: ”اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنَّ الْاَجْرَ اَجْرُ الْاٰخِرَةِ فَارْحَمِ الْاَنْصَارَ وَ الْبُهَاجِرَةَ“ Aye Rabb-e-Quddoos! Aakhirat ka badla hi behtar hai, Tu Ansar aur Muhajireen par rehm farma.¹

Ta'meer-e-Masjid-e-Nabawi mein Aaq ne Shirkat Farmai

Hazrat Abu Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ farmate hain: Madinay wale Aaq صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ eentein utha kar la rahe thay, yeh dekh kar maine arz ki: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! Yeh eentein mujhe de dijiye main le jaata hoon, farmaya: Aur kaafi eentein rakhi hain, utha lao! Yeh main le ja raha hoon.² Masjid-un-Nabawi Al-Shareef ki kachchi

¹ Wafā' al-Wafā', vol. 1, p. 326-328

² Musnad Imām Aḥmad, vol. 3, p. 323, Hadith 8960

eenton se ta'meer ki gayi aur is ki chhat khajoor ki shakhon se
thi aur is ke sutoon khajoor ke tanay thay.¹

Tiri saadgi pe laakhon tiri aajizi pe laakhon

Hon salam-e-aajizana Madani Madinay wale²

صَلُّوْا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Masjid un Nabawi ash-Shareef mein Namaz ke Fazail

Teen Faramaan-e-Mustafa صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ: ﴿1﴾ Jis ne Masjid un Nabawi ash-Shareef mein chalees Namazein mutawatir ada keen us ke liye Jahannam aur Nifaaq se najaat likh di jaati hai.³ ﴿2﴾ Jo paak o saaf ho kar sirf meri Masjid mein Namaz ki adaigi ke irade se nikla yahan tak ke us mein Namaz ada ki to us ka sawab Hajj ke barabar hai.⁴ ﴿3﴾ Meri is Masjid ki aik Namaz pachaas hazaar Namazon ke barabar hai.⁵

Sad ghairat-e-Firdaus Madinay ki zameen hai

Baais hai yehi is ka ke Tu is mein makeen hai

صَلُّوْا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

¹ Wafā' al-Wafā', vol. 1, p. 327

² Wasail-e-Bakhshish, p. 285

³ Musnad Imām Aḥmad, vol. 4, p. 311, Hadith 12584

⁴ Shu'ab al-Īmān, vol. 3, p. 499, Hadith 4191

⁵ Sunan Ibn Mājah, vol. 2, p. 176, Hadith 1413

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ بَقَاةُ الْغُرَّةِ بِإِذْنِ الشَّيْخِ الْفَخْرِيِّ دَاوُدَ بْنِ أَبِي الْقَاسِمِ

Haftahwar Risalah Mutali'ah

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ! Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat bani-e-Dawat-e-Islami Hazrat 'Allamah Mualana Muhammad Ilyas 'Attar Qadiri Razawi رَافِعُ الْغَايَةِ / khalifa-e-Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat Alhaaj Abu Usaid 'Ubaid Raza Madani مُدِظِلُّ الْعَالِي مُدْطِلُ السَّالِينِ ki janib say har haftay aik risalah parhnay ki targheeb di jati hay. مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ الْكَرِيمُ! Lakhon islami bha'i aur islami bhehnay yeh risalah parh ya sun kar Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat/ khalifah Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat ki Du'a'on say hissah patay hayn. Yeh risalah Audio mayn Dawat-e-Islami ki web-site www.Dawateislami.net ya Read and listen Islamic book Application say Free download kiya ja sakta hay. Sawab ki niyat say khud bhi parhay aur marhumeen kay Isaal-e-Sawab kay liye taqseem karay.

(Shu'bah haftahwar risalah mutali'ah)



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