9th Class Islamiat Notes - Complete Chapter-Wise Study Notes for Punjab Students (2026-27)

Introduction

These Islamiat class 9 notes cover the full book for Punjab students, chapter by chapter, in simple Roman Urdu. Each chapter gives a short summary of the main teachings, the key terms with easy meanings, important short questions with brief answers, important long questions with fuller answers, and practice MCQs with an answer key. The notes explain ideas in the student's own study language and do not reproduce the textbook.

How to use these notes: read the summary of a chapter first, then cover the answers and try the short questions on your own, and finally test yourself with the MCQs. Work through one chapter at a time rather than trying to memorise the whole book at once.

A short note on the book: these notes follow the PCTB Class 9 Islamiat book for the 2026-27 session, whose 7 chapters are listed in the contents below. The chapter list follows the current book as given by several study sources. Students should check chapter titles against their own issued book. These notes make no claim about paper pattern or marks distribution; for those, follow official board announcements. No Quranic verse or Hadith is quoted here by number; the teachings are explained in general terms so that students understand the message and can apply it.

Chapter 1: Quran Majeed aur Hadith-e-Nabvi

Summary

Quran Majeed Allah Taala ki aakhri kitaab hai jo Hazrat Muhammad Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam par nazil hui. Ye insani zindagi ke liye mukammal rehnumai hai aur Qayamat tak ke liye hidayat ka sarchashma hai. Allah Taala ne Quran ki hifazat ka wada farmaya hai, is liye ye apni asli surat me mehfooz hai. Quran ke mazameen paanch bunyadi hisson me taqseem kiye ja sakte hain: Aqaid (Allah, farishton, rasoolon, kitaabon aur aakhrat par iman), Ibadat (namaz, roza, zakat, hajj jaise farz ibadat), Muamalat (len-den aur muashrati zindagi ke usool), Akhlaqiyat (achhe akhlaq aur kirdaar ki taleem) aur Qasas (pehli qaumon ke waqiat jin se sabaq milta hai).

Quran ki tilawat karna, us ka tarjuma samajhna aur us par amal karna har Musalman ki zimmedari hai. Sirf tilawat kaafi nahi; Quran ka paigham samajh kar apni zindagi me utarna hi asli maqsad hai. Quran humein Allah ki pehchan, achhai aur burai ka farq, aur duniya aur aakhrat ki kamyabi ka raasta batata hai.

Hadith se murad Hazrat Muhammad Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam ke aqwal (baaten), afaal (kaam) aur taqreerat (kisi kaam par khamoshi se razamandi) hain. Hadith Quran ki tashreeh hai: Quran me jo ahkam mukhtasar bayan hue hain, Hadith un ki tafseel batati hai. Masalan, Quran me namaz ka hukm hai aur Hadith se namaz ka tareeqa maloom hota hai. Is liye Quran aur Hadith dono deen ke bunyadi sarchashme hain. Muhaddiseen ne Hadith ki hifazat ke liye bari mehnat ki, raaviyon ki chhan-been ki aur sahi aur zaeef riwayaat me farq wazeh kiya, taake deen asli surat me hum tak pahunche.

Key terms

- **Quran Majeed:** Allah Taala ki aakhri kitaab, jo Hazrat Muhammad Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam par nazil hui.
- **Wahi:** Allah ki taraf se pegham jo farishte ke zariye Nabi par nazil hota hai.
- **Surah:** Quran ke hisson me se ek hissa; Quran me kul 114 suraten hain.
- **Ayat:** Quran ki chhoti nishani ya jumla; har Surah kayi Ayaat par mushtamil hoti hai.
- **Hadith:** Hazrat Muhammad Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam ke qaul, fail ya taqreer ka bayan.
- **Sunnat:** Nabi Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam ka tareeqa aur usool, jo Hadith se maloom hota hai.
- **Muhaddis:** Wo aalim jo Hadith ki riwayat, tehqeeq aur hifazat ka kaam kare.
- **Riwayat:** Kisi baat ko silsile ke sath aage pahunchaana, jaise Hadith ki riwayat.
- **Aqaid:** Deen ke bunyadi aqeede, jaise Tauheed, Risalat aur Aakhrat par iman.
- **Tashreeh:** Kisi cheez ki wazahat ya tafseel bayan karna.

Short questions

1. Quran Majeed kis par nazil hua aur ye kis cheez ki rehnumai karta hai?

Quran Majeed Hazrat Muhammad Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam par nazil hua. Ye insani zindagi ke har pehlu, aqaid, ibadat, muamalat aur akhlaq ke liye mukammal rehnumai karta hai.

2. Quran ke paanch bunyadi mazameen kaun se hain?

Quran ke paanch bunyadi mazameen ye hain: Aqaid, Ibadat, Muamalat, Akhlaqiyat aur Qasas.

3. Hadith kise kehte hain?

Hadith se murad Hazrat Muhammad Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam ke aqwal, afaal aur taqreerat ka bayan hai.

4. Hadith Quran ki tashreeh kaise hai?

Quran me jo ahkam mukhtasar hain, Hadith un ki tafseel batati hai, masalan namaz ka hukm Quran me hai aur us ka tareeqa Hadith se maloom hota hai.

Long questions

1. Quran Majeed ki ahmiyat aur hamari zindagi me us ke kirdar ki wazahat karen.

Quran Majeed Allah ki aakhri kitaab aur Qayamat tak hidayat ka sarchashma hai. Is ki ahmiyat is liye hai ke ye Allah ki pehchan karata hai, achhai aur burai me farq batata hai, aur duniya aur aakhrat ki kamyabi ka raasta dikhata hai. Hamari zindagi me Quran ka kirdar ye hai ke hum is ki tilawat karen, is ka tarjuma samjhen aur is ke ahkam par amal karen. Jo shakhs Quran ke paigham par amal karta hai, wo apne kirdaar, muamalat aur muashrati zindagi me behtari lata hai. Sirf tilawat kaafi nahi; samajh aur amal hi Quran ka asli maqsad hai.

2. Quran aur Hadith ke bahami talluq ki wazahat karen.

Quran aur Hadith deen ke do bunyadi sarchashme hain aur dono ek doosre se jure hue hain. Quran Allah ka kalaam hai aur Hadith Nabi Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam ka amal aur farman hai. Quran me ahkam aksar mukhtasar bayan hue hain aur Hadith un ki tafseel aur tareeqa batati hai. Masalan, Quran me zakat aur hajj ka hukm hai, lekin un ki tafseel aur tareeqa Hadith se maloom hota hai. Is tarah Hadith Quran ki tashreeh karti hai aur dono par amal karna deen ki mukammal pairwi hai. Muhaddiseen ne Hadith ki hifazat ke liye raaviyon ki tehqeeq ki taake deen asli surat me hum tak pahunche.

MCQs

1. Quran Majeed kis par nazil hua?

(a) Hazrat Musa Alaihissalam

(b) Hazrat Muhammad Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam

(c) Hazrat Isa Alaihissalam

(d) Hazrat Ibrahim Alaihissalam

2. Quran me kul kitni suraten hain?

(a) 110

(b) 114

(c) 116

(d) 120

3. Hadith se murad hai:

(a) Sirf Quran ki tilawat

(b) Nabi Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam ke qaul, fail aur taqreer ka bayan

(c) Sirf tareekhi waqiat

(d) Sirf qanooni ahkam

4. Quran ke mazameen me "Qasas" se kya murad hai?

(a) Tijarat ke usool

(b) Pehli qaumon ke waqiat jin se sabaq milta hai

(c) Ibadat ke tareeqe

(d) Akhlaq ki taleem

Answer key: 1-b, 2-b, 3-b, 4-b

Chapter 2: Imaniyat aur Ibadat

Summary

Imaniyat se murad deen ke wo bunyadi aqeede hain jin par har Musalman ka iman laazim hai. In me sab se pehla aqeeda Tauheed hai, yani ye manna ke Allah ek hai, us ka koi shareek nahi, wo har cheez ka Khaaliq aur Maalik hai. Doosra aqeeda Risalat hai, yani ye manna ke Allah ne apne pegham ke liye rasool bheje aur Hazrat Muhammad Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam aakhri Nabi hain. Teesra aqeeda Malaika par iman hai, ke farishte Allah ki noorani makhlooq hain jo us ke hukm par amal karte hain. Chautha aqeeda Kutub-e-Samawiya par iman hai, ke Allah ne apni kitaaben nazil farmayen jin me aakhri kitaab Quran Majeed hai. Paanchwan aqeeda Aakhrat par iman hai, ke maut ke baad dobara zindagi hogi aur har shakhs apne amaal ka hisaab dega. Chhata aqeeda Taqdeer par iman hai, ke har cheez Allah ke ilm aur irade se hoti hai, lekin insaan apne ikhtiyar se amal ka zimmedar hai.

Ibadat se murad Allah ki bandagi aur us ki raza ke liye kiye jaane wale kaam hain. Ibadat ki aqsaam me Namaz, Roza, Zakat aur Hajj shamil hain. Namaz din me paanch waqt farz hai aur banday ko Allah se jorti hai. Roza Ramazan me farz hai aur sabr, taqwa aur gareebon ka ehsaas sikhata hai. Zakat maal ki ek muqarrar hissa hai jo gareebon aur mustahiqeen ko diya jata hai aur maal ko paak karta hai. Hajj zindagi me ek dafa sahib-e-istetaat par farz hai aur Musalmanon ki wahdat ki nishani hai. Taharat, yani paaki, ibadat ki bunyad hai: wuzu aur ghusl ke zariye jism aur kapron ki paaki ibadat ke liye zaroori hai. Iman aur ibadat ka gehra talluq hai: iman dil ka yaqeen hai aur ibadat us yaqeen ka amali izhaar hai. Jo iman mazboot hota hai, wo ibadat me nazar aata hai aur ibadat iman ko taaza rakhti hai.

Key terms

- **Tauheed:** Ye aqeeda ke Allah ek hai aur us ka koi shareek nahi.
- **Shirk:** Allah ke sath kisi ko shareek thehrana, jo sab se bara gunah hai.
- **Risalat:** Allah ki taraf se rasoolon ke bheje jaane ka aqeeda.
- **Malaika:** Allah ki noorani makhlooq jo us ke hukm par amal karti hai.
- **Kutub-e-Samawiya:** Allah ki nazil ki hui kitaaben, jin me aakhri Quran Majeed hai.
- **Aakhrat:** Maut ke baad ki zindagi, jahan amaal ka hisaab hoga.
- **Taqdeer:** Ye aqeeda ke har cheez Allah ke ilm aur irade se hoti hai.
- **Taharat:** Paaki, jo wuzu aur ghusl ke zariye haasil hoti hai.
- **Namaz:** Din me paanch waqt farz ibadat jo banday ko Allah se jorti hai.
- **Roza:** Ramazan me farz ibadat jo sabr aur taqwa sikhati hai.
- **Zakat:** Maal ka muqarrar hissa jo mustahiqeen ko diya jata hai.
- **Hajj:** Zindagi me ek dafa sahib-e-istetaat par farz ibadat.

Short questions

1. Tauheed se kya murad hai?

Tauheed se murad ye aqeeda hai ke Allah ek hai, us ka koi shareek nahi aur wo har cheez ka Khaaliq aur Maalik hai.

2. Risalat ka kya matlab hai?

Risalat ka matlab ye hai ke Allah ne apne pegham ke liye rasool bheje aur Hazrat Muhammad Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam aakhri Nabi hain.

3. Aakhrat par iman ka insaan ke kirdaar par kya asar parta hai?

Aakhrat par iman insaan ko achhe kaam par uksata hai aur bure kaam se rokta hai, kyunke use yaqeen hota hai ke har amal ka hisaab hoga.

4. Taharat ibadat me kyun zaroori hai?

Taharat ibadat ki bunyad hai; wuzu aur ghusl ke zariye jism aur kapron ki paaki ibadat ki qubooliyat ki shart hai aur ye banday ko zahiri aur batini paaki sikhati hai.

Long questions

1. Imaniyat ke bunyadi aqaid ki wazahat karen.

Imaniyat ke bunyadi aqaid chhe hain. Tauheed: Allah ek hai aur us ka koi shareek nahi. Risalat: Allah ne rasool bheje aur Hazrat Muhammad Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam aakhri Nabi hain. Malaika par iman: farishte Allah ki noorani makhlooq hain jo us ke hukm par amal karte hain. Kutub-e-Samawiya par iman: Allah ne kitaaben nazil farmayen jin me aakhri Quran Majeed hai. Aakhrat par iman: maut ke baad dobara zindagi hogi aur amaal ka hisaab hoga. Taqdeer par iman: har cheez Allah ke ilm aur irade se hoti hai, lekin insaan apne ikhtiyar se apne amal ka zimmedar hai. Ye aqaid Musalman ke iman ki bunyad hain aur us ki zindagi ko seedha raasta dikhate hain.

2. Ibadat ki aqsaam aur un ke faidon ki wazahat karen.

Ibadat ki aham aqsaam Namaz, Roza, Zakat aur Hajj hain. Namaz din me paanch waqt farz hai; ye banday ko Allah se jorti hai, waqt ki pabandi sikhati hai aur bure kaam se rokti hai. Roza Ramazan me farz hai; ye sabr, taqwa aur gareebon ke ehsaas ki tarbiyat karta hai. Zakat maal ka muqarrar hissa hai jo mustahiqeen ko diya jata hai; ye maal ko paak karta hai, gareebon ki madad karta hai aur muashre me muhabbat barhata hai. Hajj zindagi me ek dafa sahib-e-istetaat par farz hai; ye Musalmanon ki wahdat, barabari aur Allah ki bandagi ki azeem nishani hai. Taharat in sab ibadat ki bunyad hai.

MCQs

1. Tauheed ka matlab hai:

(a) Kayi khudaon ko manna

(b) Allah ke ek hone ka aqeeda

(c) Sirf farishton ko manna

(d) Sirf kitaabon ko manna

2. Aakhri Nabi kaun hain?

(a) Hazrat Musa Alaihissalam

(b) Hazrat Isa Alaihissalam

(c) Hazrat Muhammad Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam

(d) Hazrat Ibrahim Alaihissalam

3. Zakat kis par farz hai?

(a) Har shakhs par

(b) Sirf sahib-e-nisab maal wale par

(c) Sirf bachon par

(d) Sirf musafiron par

4. Roza kis mahine me farz hai?

(a) Shawwal

(b) Ramazan

(c) Zul-Hajj

(d) Muharram

Answer key: 1-b, 2-c, 3-b, 4-b

Chapter 3: Seerat-e-Nabvi

Summary

Seerat-e-Nabvi se murad Hazrat Muhammad Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam ki zindagi ka haal hai, jo har Musalman ke liye behtareen namoona hai. Aap Makkah me paida hue. Bachpan hi se aap ki sachai aur amanatdari mashhoor thi, is liye log aap ko Sadiq (sachcha) aur Ameen (amanatdaar) kehte the. Aap ne kabhi jhoot nahi bola aur log apni amanaten aap ke paas rakhte the. Jab aap par pehli Wahi nazil hui to aap ne Allah ka pegham logon tak pahunchana shuru kiya: Tauheed ki dawat, achhe akhlaq aur insani barabari ka paigham.

Dawat ke raaste me aap ko bari mushkilat aur mukhalfat ka samna karna para, lekin aap ne sabr aur hikmat se kaam liya. Aap ne kabhi zulm ka jawab zulm se nahi diya. Phir Allah ke hukm se aap ne Madinah ki taraf Hijrat farmayi. Madinah me aap ne Muhajireen aur Ansar ke darmiyan Muwakhat (bhai-chara) qaim kiya, jis se ek mazboot muashra bana. Aap ne Misaq-e-Madinah ke zariye mukhtalif qabilon aur mazhabon ke logon ko aman aur insaf ke usoolon par jama kiya.

Fath-e-Makkah ke mauqe par aap ne apne dushmanon ko aam muafi de di, jo aap ki rehmat aur buland akhlaq ki azeem misaal hai. Aap ke aakhri khutbe, Khutba-e-Hajjat-ul-Wida, me insani barabari, aurton ke huqooq, amaanat ki hifazat aur Quran aur Sunnat ko mazbooti se thaamne ka paigham diya gaya. Quran me aap ko Rehmat-ul-lil-Alameen, yani tamam jahanon ke liye rehmat, kaha gaya hai. Aap ki seerat har pehlu me, ibadat, akhlaq, muamalat, ghar aur muashra, hamare liye mukammal rehnumai hai.

Key terms

- **Seerat:** Kisi shakhs ki zindagi ka haal; yahan Nabi Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam ki zindagi ka haal.
- **Sadiq:** Sachcha; Nabi Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam ka laqab jo aap ki sachai ki wajah se mila.
- **Ameen:** Amanatdaar; Nabi Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam ka laqab jo aap ki amanatdari ki wajah se mila.
- **Wahi:** Allah ka pegham jo Nabi par nazil hota hai.
- **Hijrat:** Allah ki raza ke liye apna watan chhor kar doosri jagah muntaqil hona.
- **Muhajireen:** Wo log jinhon ne Makkah se Madinah Hijrat ki.
- **Ansar:** Madinah ke wo log jinhon ne Muhajireen ki madad aur mezbani ki.
- **Muwakhat:** Bhai-chara; Muhajireen aur Ansar ke darmiyan qaim kiya gaya rishta.
- **Misaq-e-Madinah:** Madinah me mukhtalif grohon ke darmiyan aman aur insaf ka muahida.
- **Fath-e-Makkah:** Makkah ka pur-aman fath, jis me aam muafi ka elaan hua.
- **Khutba-e-Hajjat-ul-Wida:** Nabi Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam ka aakhri khutba jis me aham paighamat diye gaye.
- **Rehmat-ul-lil-Alameen:** Tamam jahanon ke liye rehmat; Nabi Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam ki sifat.

Short questions

1. Nabi Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam ko Sadiq aur Ameen kyun kaha jata tha?

Aap ko Sadiq is liye kaha jata tha ke aap hamesha sach bolte the, aur Ameen is liye ke log apni amanaten aap ke paas mehfooz samajhte the.

2. Hijrat se kya murad hai?

Hijrat se murad Allah ki raza ke liye apna watan chhor kar doosri jagah muntaqil hona hai, jaise Nabi Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam aur Sahaba ne Makkah se Madinah Hijrat ki.

3. Muwakhat kya hai?

Muwakhat se murad Muhajireen aur Ansar ke darmiyan bhai-chara qaim karna hai, jis se Madinah me ek mazboot aur mohabbat bhara muashra bana.

4. Fath-e-Makkah ki sab se khaas baat kya thi?

Fath-e-Makkah ki sab se khaas baat ye thi ke Nabi Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam ne apne dushmanon ko aam muafi de di aur kisi se badla nahi liya.

Long questions

1. Nabi Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam ki dawat aur sabr ki misaal bayan karen.

Nabi Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam ne dawat ka aaghaz Tauheed, achhe akhlaq aur insani barabari ke paigham se kiya. Dawat ke raaste me aap ko mukhalfat, takleef aur mushkilat ka samna karna para, lekin aap ne sabr aur hikmat se kaam liya. Aap ne kabhi zulm ka jawab zulm se nahi diya aur hamesha narmi aur achhe akhlaq se dawat di. Aap ki sachai aur amanatdari ne logon ke dil jeete aur dawat aahista aahista phailti gayi. Ye sabr aur isteqamat hi thi jis se dawat kamyab hui aur Madinah me Islami muashra qaim hua.

2. Khutba-e-Hajjat-ul-Wida ke aham paighamat ki wazahat karen.

Khutba-e-Hajjat-ul-Wida Nabi Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam ka aakhri khutba hai jis me kayi aham paighamat diye gaye. In me insani barabari ka paigham shamil hai ke kisi ko kisi par rang, nasal ya zabaan ki bunyad par bartari nahi. Aurton ke huqooq ki hifazat ka hukm diya gaya. Amaanat ki hifazat aur us ki wapsi ki takeed ki gayi. Quran aur Sunnat ko mazbooti se thaamne ki naseehat ki gayi, ke jo in ko thaamega wo kabhi gumrah nahi hoga. Ye paighamat aaj bhi hamari zindagi ke liye mukammal rehnumai hain.

MCQs

1. Nabi Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam ke bachpan ke alqab kya the?

(a) Sadiq aur Ameen

(b) Aadil aur Kareem

(c) Aalim aur Haakim

(d) Shuja aur Qawi

2. Muwakhat kin ke darmiyan qaim ki gayi?

(a) Makkah aur Taif ke logon me

(b) Muhajireen aur Ansar ke darmiyan

(c) Do qabilon ke sardaron me

(d) Tijarat ke shareekon me

3. Fath-e-Makkah ke mauqe par Nabi Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam ne kya elaan farmaya?

(a) Badla lene ka

(b) Aam muafi ka

(c) Tijarat par pabandi ka

(d) Hijrat ka

4. "Rehmat-ul-lil-Alameen" se kya murad hai?

(a) Sirf Musalmanon ke liye rehmat

(b) Sirf Arabs ke liye rehmat

(c) Tamam jahanon ke liye rehmat

(d) Sirf Madinah ke liye rehmat

Answer key: 1-a, 2-b, 3-b, 4-c

Chapter 4: Akhlaq aur Aadab

Summary

Akhlaq se murad insaan ka kirdaar aur us ke achhe ya bure aadaat hain. Islam me akhlaq ko bari ahmiyat di gayi hai, kyunke iman ka asli izhaar insaan ke kirdaar se hota hai. Achhe akhlaq me sachai sab se pehle aati hai: sach bolna, wada poora karna aur amanat me khayanat na karna. Amanatdari ka matlab hai ke jo cheez hamare paas amanat ho, us ki hifazat karen aur use waqt par wapas karen. Sabr ka matlab hai mushkil waqt me ghabrana nahi aur Allah par bharosa rakhna. Shukr ka matlab hai Allah ki nematon ko pehchanna aur un ka sahi istemal karna. Tawazo, yani aajizi, insaan ko takabbur se bachati hai. Haya, yani sharam aur paakizgi, iman ka hissa hai aur insaan ko bure kaam se rokti hai.

Aadab se murad zindagi ke har mauqe par achha bartao hai. Walidain ka adab sab se bara hai: un se narmi se baat karna, un ki khidmat karna aur un ki dua lena. Asatza ka adab bhi zaroori hai, kyunke wo ilm sikhate hain. Baron ki izzat aur chhoton se shafqat akhlaq ki nishani hai. Bolne ke aadab me sach bolna, narmi se bolna aur gheebat se bachna shamil hai. Khane ke aadab me haath dhona, bismillah parhna aur khana zaya na karna shamil hai. Mehfil ke aadab me salam karna, doosron ki baat ghaur se sunna aur kisi ki baat na kaatna shamil hai. Padosiyon ke huqooq ka khayal rakhna, un ki madad karna aur unhe takleef na dena bhi achhe akhlaq ka hissa hai. Safai, gusse par qabu aur maaf karne ki aadat insaan ko muashre me pasandeeda banati hai.

Key terms

- **Akhlaq:** Insaan ka kirdaar aur us ke aadaat.
- **Sachai:** Hamesha sach bolna aur sach par qaim rehna.
- **Amanat:** Wo cheez jo kisi ke paas hifazat ke liye rakhi jaye.
- **Sabr:** Mushkil waqt me himmat na haarna aur Allah par bharosa rakhna.
- **Shukr:** Allah ki nematon ko pehchanna aur un ka sahi istemal karna.
- **Tawazo:** Aajizi aur takabbur se bachna.
- **Haya:** Sharam aur paakizgi jo insaan ko bure kaam se rokti hai.
- **Adab:** Har mauqe par achha bartao aur tareeqa.
- **Gheebat:** Kisi ki peeth peeche us ki burai bayan karna.
- **Huqooq:** Wo haq jo kisi ka doosre par ho, jaise walidain ya padosiyon ke huqooq.

Short questions

1. Sachai ki ahmiyat kya hai?

Sachai insaan ko Allah aur logon ke nazdeek qabil-e-bharosa banati hai, muashre me aman qaim karti hai aur Nabi Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam ki sunnat hai.

2. Walidain ka adab kaise kiya jata hai?

Walidain se narmi se baat kar ke, un ki khidmat kar ke, un ke hukm ko maan kar aur un ki dua le kar walidain ka adab kiya jata hai.

3. Sabr se kya murad hai?

Sabr se murad mushkil waqt me himmat na haarna, ghabrana nahi aur Allah par bharosa rakhte hue halaat ka muqabla karna hai.

4. Safai ki ahmiyat kya hai?

Safai iman ka hissa hai; ye jism, kapron aur mahol ko paak rakhti hai, sehat ki hifazat karti hai aur ibadat ke liye bhi zaroori hai.

Long questions

1. Achhe akhlaq ki nishaniyan aur muashre par un ke asar ki wazahat karen.

Achhe akhlaq ki nishaniyan ye hain: sach bolna, amanat ki hifazat, wada poora karna, sabr, shukr, tawazo, haya aur doosron se achha bartao. Jo shakhs achhe akhlaq ka maalik hota hai, log us par bharosa karte hain aur use izzat dete hain. Muashre par achhe akhlaq ka asar ye hota hai ke logon me mohabbat, aman aur bharosa barhta hai, jhagre kam hote hain aur muashra mazboot hota hai. Is ke baraks bure akhlaq, jaise jhoot, dhoka aur bad-zabaani, muashre me nafrat aur be-amanai paida karte hain. Is liye Islam ne akhlaq ko iman ka aham hissa qarar diya hai.

2. Zindagi ke aadab (bolne, khane aur mehfil ke) ki wazahat karen.

Bolne ke aadab ye hain ke sach bola jaye, narmi se bola jaye, gheebat se bacha jaye aur kisi ki baat na kaati jaye. Khane ke aadab ye hain ke haath dhoye jayen, bismillah parhi jaye, apne samne se khaya jaye aur khana zaya na kiya jaye. Mehfil ke aadab ye hain ke salam kiya jaye, baron ki izzat ki jaye, doosron ki baat ghaur se suni jaye aur kisi ko takleef na di jaye. Ye aadab insaan ko ba-adab, pasandeeda aur muashre ka achha fard banate hain.

MCQs

1. "Amanat" se kya murad hai?

(a) Qarz lena

(b) Wo cheez jo hifazat ke liye kisi ke paas rakhi jaye

(c) Tijarat ka munafa

(d) Kisi ki sifarish

2. Gheebat kise kehte hain?

(a) Sach bolna

(b) Kisi ki peeth peeche us ki burai bayan karna

(c) Salam karna

(d) Maafi maangna

3. Haya kis cheez ka hissa hai?

(a) Sirf libaas ka

(b) Iman ka

(c) Sirf mehfil ka

(d) Sirf tijarat ka

4. Walidain se bartao me sab se pehle kya zaroori hai?

(a) Sakhti se baat karna

(b) Narmi se baat karna aur khidmat karna

(c) Un se door rehna

(d) Un ki baat na sunna

Answer key: 1-b, 2-b, 3-b, 4-b

Chapter 5: Husn-e-Muamalat aur Muashrat

Summary

Muamalat se murad logon ke darmiyan len-den aur rozmarra ke talluqaat hain. Islam me muamalat ki bunyad diyanat aur insaf par hai. Tijarat me diyanat ka matlab hai ke sauda sachai se kiya jaye, maal ka aib chhupaya na jaye, naap-tol poora rakha jaye aur dhoka na diya jaye. Wada poora karna bhi muamalat ka aham usool hai: jo wada kiya jaye, use poora kiya jaye. Qarz liya jaye to waqt par wapas kiya jaye. Kisi ka haq dabana, rishwat lena ya dena, aur dhoke se maal haasil karna Islam me sakht mana hai.

Muashrat se murad muashre me logon ke bahami talluqaat aur huqooq hain. Islam ne Huqooq-ul-Allah ke sath Huqooq-ul-Ibad ko bhi bari ahmiyat di hai, yani bandon ke haq jo ek doosre par hain. In me walidain, rishtedaron, padosiyon, yateemon, gareebon aur musafiron ke huqooq shamil hain. Sila Rehmi, yani rishtedaron se achha sulook aur talluq jorna, Islam ki aham taleem hai. Aurat ke huqooq, bachon ki parwarish aur taleem, aur kamzoron ki madad bhi muashrat ka hissa hain. Muashrati insaf ka matlab hai ke har shakhs ko us ka haq mile, chahe wo ameer ho ya gareeb. Rawadari, yani doosron ki raye aur mazhab ka ehtram karna, aur bhai-chara muashre me aman aur mohabbat qaim karte hain. Jo muashra huqooq-ul-ibad ka khayal rakhta hai, wo mazboot aur khush-haal hota hai.

Key terms

- **Muamalat:** Logon ke darmiyan len-den aur rozmarra ke talluqaat.
- **Diyanat:** Tijarat aur len-den me sachai aur imandari.
- **Insaf:** Har shakhs ko us ka haq dena, bila tafreeq.
- **Huqooq-ul-Allah:** Allah ke haq, jaise ibadat aur us ki bandagi.
- **Huqooq-ul-Ibad:** Bandon ke haq jo ek doosre par hain.
- **Sila Rehmi:** Rishtedaron se achha sulook aur talluq jorna.
- **Rawadari:** Doosron ki raye aur mazhab ka ehtram karna.
- **Bhai-chara:** Musalmanon ke darmiyan mohabbat aur ekta ka rishta.
- **Rishwat:** Kisi kaam ke liye ghalat tareeqe se di ya li gayi raqam, jo mana hai.
- **Muashrati insaf:** Muashre me har shakhs ko us ka haq milna.

Short questions

1. Tijarat me diyanat se kya murad hai?

Tijarat me diyanat se murad ye hai ke sauda sachai se kiya jaye, maal ka aib chhupaya na jaye, naap-tol poora rakha jaye aur kisi ko dhoka na diya jaye.

2. Huqooq-ul-Ibad se kya murad hai?

Huqooq-ul-Ibad se murad bandon ke wo haq hain jo ek doosre par hain, jaise walidain, rishtedaron, padosiyon, yateemon aur gareebon ke huqooq.

3. Sila Rehmi kya hai?

Sila Rehmi se murad rishtedaron se achha sulook karna, un se talluq jorna, un ki khair-khabar lena aur zaroorat ke waqt un ki madad karna hai.

4. Wada poora karna kyun zaroori hai?

Wada poora karna zaroori hai kyunke ye bharose ki bunyad hai; wada khilafi se bharosa toot jata hai aur muashre me bad-gumani phailti hai.

Long questions

1. Islami muashre me Huqooq-ul-Ibad ki ahmiyat ki wazahat karen.

Islami muashre me Huqooq-ul-Ibad ko Huqooq-ul-Allah ke sath bari ahmiyat di gayi hai. In huqooq me walidain ki khidmat, rishtedaron se husn-e-sulook, padosiyon ki madad, yateemon ki kafalat, gareebon ki madad aur musafiron ki mezbani shamil hain. Jo muashra in huqooq ka khayal rakhta hai, wahan mohabbat, aman aur bharosa barhta hai. Aurat ke huqooq, bachon ki taleem aur kamzoron ki madad bhi inhi huqooq ka hissa hain. Huqooq-ul-Ibad ki adaigi se muashra mazboot hota hai aur log ek doosre ke kaam aate hain. Is ke baraks huqooq ki pamali se nafrat, jhagre aur be-amanai paida hoti hai.

2. Tijarat me diyanat aur insaf ki wazahat karen.

Tijarat me diyanat ka matlab hai ke sauda sachai se kiya jaye: maal ka aib chhupaya na jaye, naap-tol poora rakha jaye, dhoka na diya jaye aur qeemat me jhoot na bola jaye. Insaf ka matlab hai ke khareedne wale aur bechne wale dono ke sath barabari ka sulook kiya jaye aur kisi ka haq na mara jaye. Rishwat aur dhoke se maal haasil karna mana hai. Diyanatdaar tajir muashre me qabil-e-bharosa hota hai, us ki tijarat me barkat hoti hai aur log us par aitmaad karte hain. Is liye Islam ne tijarat me diyanat aur insaf ko ibadat ka darja diya hai.

MCQs

1. Naap-tol me kami karna Islam me kya hai?

(a) Jaiz hai

(b) Mana hai aur dhoka hai

(c) Sirf chhoti tijarat me jaiz hai

(d) Sirf gareebon ke liye mana hai

2. Sila Rehmi se murad hai:

(a) Sirf doston se milna

(b) Rishtedaron se achha sulook aur talluq jorna

(c) Sirf padosiyon ki madad

(d) Sirf tijarat karna

3. Huqooq-ul-Ibad me shamil hain:

(a) Sirf namaz aur roza

(b) Walidain, rishtedaron, padosiyon aur gareebon ke huqooq

(c) Sirf hajj

(d) Sirf zakat

4. Rishwat lena ya dena Islam me kaisa hai?

(a) Jaiz hai

(b) Mana hai

(c) Sirf majboori me jaiz hai

(d) Sirf chhoti raqam me jaiz hai

Answer key: 1-b, 2-b, 3-b, 4-b

Chapter 6: Hidayat ke Sarchashme aur Mashahir-e-Islam

Summary

Hidayat ke sarchashme se murad wo zariye hain jin se humein seedha raasta maloom hota hai. Sab se pehla sarchashma Quran Majeed hai, jo Allah ka kalaam aur hidayat ki mukammal kitaab hai. Doosra sarchashma Sunnat-e-Nabvi hai, yani Nabi Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam ka tareeqa, jo Quran ki tashreeh karta hai aur us par amal ka namoona pesh karta hai. In dono sarchashmon se hi deen ki bunyad qaim hai aur inhi se har daur ke Musalman rehnumai haasil karte hain.

In sarchashmon ke sath sath, Islami tareekh ke mashahir ki zindagiyan bhi hamare liye rehnumai ka zariya hain. Khulafa-e-Rashideen, yani Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq, Hazrat Umar Farooq, Hazrat Usman Ghani aur Hazrat Ali, Nabi Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam ke qareebi Sahaba the aur un ki seerat me hamare liye bari sabaq hain. Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq apni sidq aur wafadari ke liye mashhoor the aur unhon ne mushkil waqt me Islam ki khidmat ki. Hazrat Umar Farooq apne adl aur insaf ke liye mashhoor the aur un ke daur me Islami riyasat mazboot hui. Hazrat Usman Ghani apni haya aur sakhawat ke liye mashhoor the aur unhon ne Quran ki hifazat aur phailao me khidmat ki. Hazrat Ali apne ilm, shujaat aur taqwa ke liye mashhoor the.

In ke ilawa, Imams, Muhaddiseen aur auliya ne bhi deen ki khidmat ki: unhon ne ilm ko mehfooz kiya, Hadith ko jama kiya, fiqh ko murattab kiya aur logon ko achhe akhlaq aur Allah ki bandagi ki taleem di. In mashahir ki zindagiyan humein sikhati hain ke ilm, amal, sabr aur khidmat-e-khalq hi kamyabi ka raasta hai. Un ki misaal par chal kar hum apni zindagi ko behtar bana sakte hain.

Key terms

- **Sarchashma:** Wo zariya jis se koi cheez haasil ho; yahan hidayat ka zariya.
- **Sahaba:** Wo log jinhon ne iman ki halat me Nabi Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam ka sath paya.
- **Khulafa-e-Rashideen:** Nabi Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam ke baad ke chaar khalifa jo hidayat par the.
- **Siddiq:** Hamesha sach bolne wala; Hazrat Abu Bakr ka laqab.
- **Farooq:** Haq aur batil me farq karne wala; Hazrat Umar ka laqab.
- **Ghani:** Maaldaar aur sakhawat karne wala; Hazrat Usman ka laqab.
- **Adl:** Insaf; har shakhs ko us ka haq dena.
- **Sakhawat:** Dil khol kar maal kharch karna aur doosron ki madad karna.
- **Muhaddis:** Hadith ki riwayat aur tehqeeq ka kaam karne wala aalim.
- **Imam:** Deeni peshwa jo ilm aur rehnumai me logon ka rehnuma ho.

Short questions

1. Hidayat ke do bunyadi sarchashme kaun se hain?

Hidayat ke do bunyadi sarchashme Quran Majeed aur Sunnat-e-Nabvi hain.

2. Khulafa-e-Rashideen kaun hain?

Khulafa-e-Rashideen se murad Nabi Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam ke baad ke chaar khalifa hain: Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq, Hazrat Umar Farooq, Hazrat Usman Ghani aur Hazrat Ali.

3. Hazrat Umar Farooq kis sifat ke liye mashhoor the?

Hazrat Umar Farooq apne adl aur insaf ke liye mashhoor the.

4. Muhaddiseen ki deen ke liye kya khidmat hai?

Muhaddiseen ne Hadith ko jama kiya, raaviyon ki tehqeeq ki aur sahi riwayaat ko mehfooz kiya taake deen asli surat me hum tak pahunche.

Long questions

1. Khulafa-e-Rashideen ki seerat se humein kya sabaq milta hai?

Khulafa-e-Rashideen ki seerat se humein kayi sabaq milte hain. Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq se sidq aur wafadari ka sabaq milta hai, ke mushkil waqt me bhi sach par qaim rehna chahiye. Hazrat Umar Farooq se adl aur insaf ka sabaq milta hai, ke hukmaran ho ya aam shakhs, sab ke sath insaf karna chahiye. Hazrat Usman Ghani se haya aur sakhawat ka sabaq milta hai, ke maal ko Allah ki raza ke liye kharch karna chahiye. Hazrat Ali se ilm, shujaat aur taqwa ka sabaq milta hai. In sab ki zindagiyon ka mushtarka sabaq ye hai ke iman, amal, sabr aur khidmat-e-khalq hi kamyabi ka raasta hai.

2. Hidayat ke sarchashmon ki wazahat karen.

Hidayat ka pehla sarchashma Quran Majeed hai, jo Allah ka kalaam hai aur insani zindagi ke har pehlu ke liye mukammal rehnumai deta hai. Doosra sarchashma Sunnat-e-Nabvi hai, jo Nabi Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam ka tareeqa hai aur Quran ki tashreeh karta hai. In dono sarchashmon ke sath sath, Sahaba, Khulafa-e-Rashideen, Imams aur Muhaddiseen ki zindagiyan aur khidmat bhi hamare liye rehnumai ka zariya hain, kyunke unhon ne in sarchashmon par amal kar ke dikhaya aur deen ko hum tak pahunchaya. Jo shakhs in sarchashmon ko mazbooti se thaamta hai, wo seedhe raaste par rehta hai.

MCQs

1. Hidayat ka pehla sarchashma kya hai?

(a) Tareekhi kitaaben

(b) Quran Majeed

(c) Sirf riwayaat

(d) Sirf qanoon

2. Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq kis sifat ke liye mashhoor the?

(a) Sakhawat

(b) Sidq aur wafadari

(c) Shujaat

(d) Tijarat

3. Hazrat Usman Ghani kis sifat ke liye mashhoor the?

(a) Adl

(b) Haya aur sakhawat

(c) Sidq

(d) Shujaat

4. Khulafa-e-Rashideen kitne the?

(a) Do

(b) Teen

(c) Chaar

(d) Paanch

Answer key: 1-b, 2-b, 3-b, 4-c

Chapter 7: Islami Taleemat aur Asr-e-Hazir ke Taqaze

Summary

Asr-e-Hazir se murad maujooda daur hai jis me science, technology, media aur naye muashrati rujhanat hamari zindagi ka hissa ban chuke hain. Islam ki taleemat har daur ke liye hain, is liye asr-e-hazir ke taqaze bhi Islami usoolon ki roshni me poore kiye ja sakte hain. Islam me ilm ko bari ahmiyat di gayi hai: ilm haasil karna har Musalman par zaroori hai aur science ki taraqqi ko Islam ne hamesha saraha hai, kyunke kainaat par ghaur aur tehqeeq insaan ko Allah ki qudrat ki pehchan karati hai. Technology ka istemal bhi Islam ki roshni me hona chahiye: mobile, internet aur social media ko achhe kaam, ilm aur rabte ke liye istemal karna chahiye, na ke waqt zaya karne, gheebat ya ghalat maloomat phailane ke liye.

Media aur social media me akhlaq ka khayal rakhna aaj ke daur ka aham taqaza hai: khabar ko tasdeeq kiye baghair aage na barhana, kisi ki izzat ko nuqsan na pahunchana aur achhi baat phailana. Maholiyat ki hifazat bhi Islami taleem hai: paani, darakht aur janwaron ki hifazat, safai aur zameen ko nuqsan se bachana hamari zimmedari hai. Rawadari aur bain-ul-mazahib hum-ahangi aaj ke daur me aman ke liye zaroori hai: doosron ke mazhab aur raye ka ehtram karna aur nafrat se bachna. Khawateen ki taleem aur un ke huqooq ki hifazat bhi Islam ki taleem hai, kyunke aurat muashre ki bunyad hai. Maashi insaf ka taqaza hai ke tijarat me diyanat ho, gareebon ki madad ho aur har shakhs ko mehnat ka poora sila mile. Naujawanon ka kirdar aaj ke daur me sab se aham hai: waqt ki qadar, sehat ka khayal, achhi suhbat aur apne mulk aur muashre ki khidmat naujawan ki pehchan honi chahiye.

Key terms

- **Asr-e-Hazir:** Maujooda daur aur us ke naye halaat.
- **Science:** Kainaat aur fitrat ke bare me tehqeeq par mabni ilm.
- **Technology:** Science ke amali istemal se banai gayi cheezen aur tareeqe.
- **Media:** Khabron aur maloomat ko logon tak pahunchane ke zariye.
- **Rawadari:** Doosron ki raye aur mazhab ka ehtram karna.
- **Hum-ahangi:** Mukhtalif grohon ke darmiyan aman aur achha talluq.
- **Maashi insaf:** Maal aur rozgar me har shakhs ko us ka haq milna.
- **Maholiyat:** Hamare ird-gird ki duniya: paani, hawa, zameen, darakht aur janwar.
- **Tasdeeq:** Kisi khabar ya baat ki sachai ki tehqeeq karna.
- **Naujawan:** Muashre ka wo tabqa jo jawani ki umar me hai aur mustaqbil ki bunyad hai.

Short questions

1. Islam me ilm ki kya ahmiyat hai?

Islam me ilm ko bari ahmiyat di gayi hai; ilm haasil karna har Musalman par zaroori hai aur science ki taraqqi kainaat par ghaur ke zariye Allah ki pehchan karati hai.

2. Social media ke istemal me akhlaq ka kya khayal rakhna chahiye?

Social media me khabar ko tasdeeq kiye baghair aage nahi barhana chahiye, kisi ki izzat ko nuqsan nahi pahunchana chahiye aur achhi baat phailani chahiye.

3. Rawadari se kya murad hai?

Rawadari se murad doosron ki raye aur mazhab ka ehtram karna aur nafrat aur jhagre se bachna hai.

4. Naujawanon ka asr-e-hazir me kya kirdar hai?

Naujawanon ka kirdar ye hai ke wo waqt ki qadar karen, ilm haasil karen, sehat ka khayal rakhen, achhi suhbat ikhtiyar karen aur apne mulk aur muashre ki khidmat karen.

Long questions

1. Asr-e-hazir me Islami taleemat par amal ke tareeqon ki wazahat karen.

Asr-e-hazir me Islami taleemat par amal kayi tareeqon se mumkin hai. Ilm aur science ko Islami roshni me haasil kiya jaye aur technology ko achhe kaam ke liye istemal kiya jaye. Media aur social media me akhlaq ka khayal rakha jaye: khabar ki tasdeeq ki jaye aur gheebat se bacha jaye. Maholiyat ki hifazat ki jaye: safai, darakhton ki hifazat aur paani ke zaya se bachao. Rawadari aur hum-ahangi ke zariye aman qaim kiya jaye. Khawateen ki taleem aur huqooq ki hifazat ki jaye aur maashi insaf ke zariye gareebon ki madad ki jaye. Naujawan waqt ki qadar karen aur apni zindagi ko Islami akhlaq ke mutabiq guzaren. Is tarah Islami taleemat har daur me zinda aur amli rehti hain.

2. Science aur Islam ke talluq ki wazahat karen.

Science aur Islam ka talluq takrao ka nahi, balki hum-ahangi ka hai. Islam ne ilm aur tehqeeq ko saraha hai aur Quran insaan ko kainaat par ghaur karne ki dawat deta hai. Science kainaat ke usoolon ko samajhne ka zariya hai aur ye samajh insaan ko Allah ki qudrat aur hikmat ki pehchan karati hai. Islami tareekh me Musalman sciencedanon ne tib, falkiat, riyazi aur chemistry me bari khidmat ki. Science ka durust istemal insani bhalai ke liye hona chahiye, jaise sehat, zaraat aur taleem me taraqqi, aur is ka ghalat istemal, jaise logon ko nuqsan pahunchana, Islam ke khilaf hai. Is liye science ko Islami akhlaq ke sath istemal karna chahiye.

MCQs

1. Islam me ilm haasil karna kaisa hai?

(a) Sirf aalim par zaroori

(b) Har Musalman par zaroori

(c) Sirf bachon par zaroori

(d) Zaroori nahi

2. Social media par khabar aage barhane se pehle kya karna chahiye?

(a) Foran aage barhana

(b) Us ki tasdeeq karna

(c) Use badha-chadha kar pesh karna

(d) Use chhupana

3. Maholiyat ki hifazat me shamil hai:

(a) Paani zaya karna

(b) Darakht kaatna

(c) Safai aur darakhton ki hifazat

(d) Kachra phailana

4. Rawadari se muashre me kya paida hota hai?

(a) Nafrat

(b) Aman aur hum-ahangi

(c) Jhagre

(d) Be-amanai

Answer key: 1-b, 2-b, 3-c, 4-b

Revision checklist

- Chapter 1: Quran ke paanch mazameen, Hadith ki tareef aur Quran aur Hadith ka talluq yaad karen.
- Chapter 2: Chhe bunyadi aqaid aur Namaz, Roza, Zakat, Hajj ke faide yaad karen.
- Chapter 3: Sadiq aur Ameen ke alqab, Hijrat, Muwakhat, Fath-e-Makkah aur Khutba-e-Hajjat-ul-Wida ke paighamat yaad karen.
- Chapter 4: Sachai, amanat, sabr, shukr, haya aur walidain ke adab ki nishaniyan yaad karen.
- Chapter 5: Diyanat, Huqooq-ul-Ibad, Sila Rehmi aur Rawadari ki tareefen yaad karen.
- Chapter 6: Hidayat ke do sarchashme aur Khulafa-e-Rashideen ke ausaaf yaad karen.
- Chapter 7: Ilm, technology, media me akhlaq, maholiyat aur rawadari ke taqaze yaad karen.
- Aakhir me har chapter ke MCQs dobara hal karen aur ghalat jawabat ki wajah samjhen.