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تکمیلِ دین کی آیت

Completion of Religion verse



URDU TRANSLATION IN AGREEMENT WITH OFFICIAL TRANSLATION COMMITTEE

Foreword

This document is the product of the Urdu speaking Ansar of Al Imam Al Mahdi translating the lecture by Syed Ahmed Al Hasan on the topic of the completion of religion, as mentioned in Surah Al Ma'idah of the Holy Qur'an. The original lecture was delivered by the Syed on social media via the Institute of Higher Education in Religion and Linguistcs on 18th May 2015. This Urdu translation is one of a number of translations by the Urdu speaking Ansar community.

We pray that it benefit others who are seeking a clear understanding of this difficult Islamic topic.

پیش لفظ

یہ کتاب الامام المہھدی ع کے اردو گوہ انصار نے سید احمد الحسن ع کے ایک لیکچر کا اردو میں ترجمہ ہے جو کہ دین کی تکمیل کے موضوع پر ہے جو کہ قرآن پاک میں سورۃ المائدہ میں مذکور ہے ۔ انہوں نے (ناریخ) پر انسٹیٹیوٹ آف ہائیر ایڈوکیشن ان ریلیجن اینڈ لنگوسٹکس میں (تاریخ) پیش کیا تھا ۔ یہ ترجمانی پیشکش اردو گوہ انصار کے ترجمانی پیشکشوں میں سے ایک ہے۔

ہم دعاء کرتے ہیں کہ اس کام سے اور لوگوں کو بھی فائدہ ہو جو کہ اس مشکل موضوع کی وضاحت کے طالب ہیں۔



This is an audio discussion presented by Imam Ahmed Al-Hasan pbuh on "The Completion of Religion" Quranic verse, which he presented at the Weekly Assembly organized by The Institute of Higher Education in Linguistics and Religious Studies.

Yeh imam Ahmad Alhasan A.S ka quarani aayat " Deen ki takmeel"par aik audio bayan hay jo unhon nay institute of higher education and linguistic studies ki taraf say munaqida hafta war ijtimah main paish kia .

In the name of God, the Abundantly Merciful, the Extremely Merciful. Praise be to God, Lord of the Worlds

الله کے نام سے جو بڑا مہربان نہایت رحم کرنے والا ہے، سب تعریفیں الله کے لئے ہیں جو ساری کائنات کا مالک ہے. Allah kay nam say jo bara mehrban aur nihayat raham karnay wala hay . Sab tareefain Allah ky liya hain jo sari kaynat ka malik hay.

May the peace and prayers of God be upon Muhammad and the progeny of Muhammad, the Imams and the Mahdiyeen.

Allah ki rahmat aur barkat ho Muhammad aur All-e-Muhammad ,Imamamoun aur Mahdyon par.

May the peace, mercy, and blessings of God be upon you.

Allah ka Rahim aur karam aur barkat ho App par

I would like to begin by thanking the management of the Weekly Assembly organized by the Institute of Higher Education in Linguistics and Religious Studies, as well as the honorable audience and listeners.

Sab say pehlay main institute of higher education in linguistics and religious studies ki traf say munaqida hafta war ijtimah kay mountazimeen hazreen aur sameen ka shukria ada karta hon.

May God have mercy on those who listen to what is said, comprehend it, and follow the truth it contains, even though it may oppose their desires and what they found their forefathers and scholars doing.

Allah ki rahmat aur karam ho un par jo kahai baat ko suntay , samghtay aur uss ki sachai par amal kartay hain chahay yeh un ki khawahishat aur aaba o ajdad aur ahla e ilam ko jo kuch kartay daikha uss kay munafi he kyon nah ho.

Our topic today is the verse, "Completion of Religion".

Hamara aaj ka mouaz hay " Deen ki takmeel " ki aayat.

God Almighty has said: {Prohibited for you are dead animals, blood, the flesh of swine, and that which has been dedicated to other than God, and [those animals] killed by strangling or by a violent blow or by a headlong fall or by the goring of horns,

Allah nay farmaya hay " ham par haram hay murdar, khoon aur sour ka gosht aur jissay zabah kartay howay Ghair ullah ka nam pukara jai. Aur (who janwar) jinahain galla ghontnay ya zarab e karai say mara gia ho ya jo sar kay ball gir kar aur kissi janwar kay seengh marnay say hilak howay hoon.

and those from which a wild animal has eaten, except what you [are able to] slaughter [before its death], and those which are sacrificed on stone altars, and [prohibited is] that you seek decision through divining arrows.

Aur who jin say kissi drinday nay khaya ho siwai uss kay jo tum zahab kar sako (uss ki mout say pehlay) aur who jinhain pathreeli than par zabah kia gia ho aur pansay dall ka faisla talab karna.

That is grave disobedience. This day those who disbelieve have despaired of your religion; so fear them not, but fear Me. This day I have completed for you your religion and perfected My favour upon you and have approved for you Islam as religion.

Yeh gunah ka kam hay, tumahay deen ki tarf say kafron ki aas toot gai, to un say nah daro, mugh say daro, aaj main nay tumahay liyaa tumahara deen mukamal kar dia aur tum par apni naimat poori kar dee aur tumaharay liyaa deen islam ko pasand kia .

But whoever is forced by severe hunger with no inclination to sin - then indeed, God is Forgiving and Merciful.} Quran Chapter "The Table Spread" 5:3.

Jo bhook piyas ki shidat say majboor hon, youn keh gunah ki taraf nah ghukay, to bayshak all bakhsnay wala hay quran surah " Almaida"

According to this verse, what was "completed" is the religion. Religion consists of Islamic law and ideology. The belief that either of these were not completed contradicts the literal meaning of the verse.

Iss aaya kay mutabiq jo " mukamil " howa who deen hay. Mazhab islami qanoon aur nazriaa par mushtamil hota hay yeh aquida keh un main say aik mukamil nahee kia gia iss aayat kay lafzi maani ki nafi karta hay

Also, if either of these are not complete considering the true status and thesis of any sect, it would mean that this sect is wrong, because its true status contradicts a clear, Quranic, literal meaning.

Ass kay ilawah kissi firkay ki haqiqi hasiat aur maqalay kay paish nazar agar an main say kou namukamil hay to iss ka matlab ho ga keh yeh firqa ghalt hay kyon keh ass kay haquiqi hasiat aik wazah qurani lafzi matlab ki nafi karti hay

The Salafi Wahhabis and the Sunnis in general have made laws in the past and do so today, in the absence of a text from an infallible (masoom) pertaining to many issues related to recent developments in life that have required a legislative ruling regarding acts of worship.

Masoom ki taraf say kissi matan ki ghair mougoudgi main salfi wahaibyoon aur aam tour par ahl e sunat nay zindgi ki halya paishraft say juray bohat say masyal jin say moutalak ibadat kay hawalay say qanoon sazi darkar thee un kay baray main mazi main quaneen banay hain aur aab bhee banatay hain

An example of this is prayer [times] in cities that are near the [North] Pole. Thus, their true status attests to their religion being incomplete, and that is why they were compelled to make laws based on their opinions and in the absence of a conclusive text.

Iss ki aik misal (shumali) quatab kay nazdeeki shahron main nimaz kay aukat hain, lihaza un ki haqaiqi hasiat un kay deen kay namukamil hoonay ki gawahi hay aur assi liyaa who aik hatmi matan ki ghai mougoudgi main apni ara par mabni quaneen banay par majboor howay.

Also, they differ significantly regarding beliefs among themselves. For example, the Wahhabis believe that God has two real eyes, hands, and fingers.

Ass kay ilawah aquaid say mutaliq un ka aapis main numayan ikhtilaf hay. Misla kay tour par wahabi yakeen rakhtay hain keh allah do haqiqi ankhain, hath aur unglian rakhta hay.

The Asharis, such as those from Al-Azhar University, do not believe in this. In fact, they consider the Salafi Wahhabi beliefs to be corrupt.

Ashri jessa kah al ahzar university kay loog iss par yakeen nahee rakhtay aur darhaqiqat who salfi wahabi aquiad ko ghalat samghtay hain.

As for the progeny of Muhammad pbut, the "completion of the religion" according to them was the appointment of Khalifatullah, since he is the one who assumes the responsibility of explaining the true ideology and legislation by the command of God.

Jahan tak aal muhammad (S.A.W) ka taulaq hay un kay mutabiq " deen ki takmeel" khalifa tu allah ka takarar thee kyonkeh wohee hay jw allah kay hukam say sachay nazriyaa aur quanoon sazai kay baray main wazahat ki zima dari sanbhalta hay.

Therefore, there is no gap or discrepancy between this ideology and the literal meaning of the "completion of the religion" verse.

Lihaza iss nazriyaa aur aayat " deen ki takmeel" kay lafzi mani main koi farq ya ikhtilaf nahee.

The religion becomes complete by the appointment of the representative of God, or the Khalifatullah after Muhammad the Messenger of God pbuhap, and as such, the religion is an ideology and legislation which became complete.

Paighambar muhammad (S.A.W) kay baad khuda kay numaindoon ya khalifa tu allah kay takarar say deen mukamal ho jata aur iss tarah deen aik nazria aur quanoon hay jo mukamal ho gia hay.

There is no gap in such a religion that [requires] fallible scholars to fill it with their opinions and whims as is the case with the Sunni belief, which contradicts the literal meaning of this verse.

Essay deen main koi waqafa nahee hota jiss kay liyaa ghair masoon ulama darkar hon jw ussay apni ara aur khawhishat say bhar sakain jessa keh sunni aquiday kay sath moumla hay jo iss aayat kay lafzi mani say ikhtilaf rakhta hay

As for the issue of the infallible's occultation, we say that the absence of the infallible is an act of disappearance due to the lack of acceptance of him and his divine project—

Aur jahan tak masoom kay poshida honay ka taluk hay to ham kehtay hain kah masoom ki ghair mougoodgi uss ki aur uss kay ilhami mansoobay ki qabooliat main kami ki waja say poshidgi ka amal hay.

as he truly is—rather than how those supposedly waiting for him have presumed and imagined him to be. Thus, there is no contradiction between this ideology and the literal meaning of the "completion of religion" verse.

Jessa keh who haqiqat main hay.... uss kay baraks jessa uss ka intizar karnay walay uss kay baray main khyal aur tawawar kartay hain keh who essa hay lihaza ass nizaria aur aayat main " deen ki takmeel" kay lafzi mahni main koi tazad nahee.

Yes, there will be a contradiction with the literal meaning of the "completion of the religion" verse in regard to those who believe that the infallible disappeared,

Haan jahan tak un ka taluk hay jo yakeen rakhtay hain keh masoom ghaib ho gia hay un kay nazdeed aayat" deen ki takmeel" kay lafzi mani main tazad ho ga.

Leaving the legislation for fallible scholars to voluntarily make laws in the religion of God Almighty or regarding new developments based on their opinions.

Issi tarah ghair masoom ulma ko mouka farahm kartay hain keh who khuda kay deen main aur issi tarah paish raft amoor main apni marzi say aur apni ara kay mutabiq quaneen eejad katay jain.

Furthermore, they added fuel to the fire by making it obligatory for the believers to hold the belief that a fallible must be emulated and that there is deputyship on behalf of the infallible.

Mazeed baran, who jalti par tail ka kam kartay hain kyonkeh eeman walan kay liyaa iss baat par yakeen ko lazam bana kar keh ghair masoom ki toqeer karna zaroori banatay hain aur iss baat ko bhee keh masoom ki janab say niabat pai jati hay.

As a matter of fact, there is no way to reconcile the literal meaning of the "completion of the religion" verse other than with what we have said and believe:

Haqiqat to yeh hay keh jo ham kehtay hain aur jiss par ham yakeen rakhtay hain iss kay ilawa aayat " deen ki takmeel" kay lafzi mani say samghotay ka koi aur rasta nahee hay.

-that the completion of the religion came about with the appointment of God Almighty's vicegerents (who succeed the Messenger of God pbuhap), and they make laws and deliver legislation from God to mankind;

Keh deen ki takmeel khuda kay jansheen muqarar karnay say howi(jo keh allah kay paighmbar S.A.W kay jansheen thay) aur who khuda ki taraf say insaniat kay liyaa quanoon banatay aur quanoon sazi kartay hain.

-that the Imam is in occultation due to a lack of acceptance;

- یہ کہ امام قبولیت میں کمی کی وجہ سے پوشیدہ ہے؛

Yeh kah imam gabooliat main kami ki waja say poshida hay.

-that the era prior to the appearance of the First Mahdi—who is mentioned in the Will of the Messenger of God pbuhap—is a period of suspension;

Yeh keh pehlay mahdi jin ka zikar allah kay paighambar S.A.W ki wasiat main aata hay kay zahoor say qabal ka dour mouatli ka arsa hay.

-and that people in that era are deferred until God's command and are not deserving of reward.
They only receive it through the mercy of God Almighty.

Aur yeh keh uss dour kay logon ko khuda kay hukam tak moukoof kar dia gia hay aur who sawab kay mustahiq nahee hain who sirf allah ki rehmat kay zariaa sawab hasal kartay hain.

Thus, this verse proves the falsehood of every approach that holds the belief that it possible for an era to have no vicegerent of God, such as the Sunni or the Salafi Wahhabi approach.

Lihaza yeh aayat essay har nukta ko ghalat sabit karti hay jo yeh yakeen rakhta hay keh kissi dour main khuda ka khalifa nah hona mumkin hay. Jessa keh sunni ya salfi wahabyon ka nukta e nazar hay.

This verse also proves the falsehood of every approach that holds the view that the infallible can disappear at a time when there is acceptance, and without the presence of any shortcoming from the Islamic nation.

The verse contradicts these approaches to their core.

یہ آیت ہر اس نقطۂ نظر کو باطل ثابت کرتی ہے جس کے مطابق معصوم پوشیدہ ہو سکتا ہے جب امت میں قبولیت بھی پائے جائے۔ یہ آیت ان نقطہ نظروں کی مکمل نفی کرتی ہے۔ پائے جائے۔ یہ آیت ان نقطہ نظروں کی مکمل نفی کرتی ہے۔ Yeh aayat har uss nukta ko batal sabit karti hay jiss kay mutabiq qaboliat kay waqat aur umat e islami ki taraf say kotahi nah pai janay ki surat main masoom poshida ho sakta hay.

Aayat in nukta e nazar ki mukamal nafi karti hay.

Their religion—based on their actual condition—is divinely incomplete in regards to a divine vicegerent appointed by God,

ان کا مذہب - ان کی اصل حالت کے مطابق - خدا کی طرف سے ایک خدائی خلیفہ مقرر کئے جانے کے بارے میں نامکمل ہے Un ka mazhab un ki asal halat kay mutabiq khuda ki taraf say aik khudai khalifa muqarar kiyaa janay kay baray main namukamil hay .

or someone appointed by him to communicate with mankind, such an ambassador.

یا خدا کے مقرر کردہ خلیفہ کی طرف سے انسانوں سے بات چیت کرنے کے لئے کسی کو سفیر مقرر کئے جانے کے حوالے سے. Ya Khuda ke muqarrar kardah Khalifah ki taraf say insanoo say baat cheet karnay kay liyaa kissi ko payghamber mukarar kiyaa janay kay hawalay say

To them, fallible scholars voluntarily and intrusively complete the religion in a particular era by making laws based on conjecture and producing rulings. These rulings—as they will say themselves—are not God Almighty's actual rulings.

Un kay nazdeek ghair masoom ulma kissi khas dour main qias par mabni qwaneen bana kar aur ahkam jarai kar kay deen ko mukamil kartay hain. Yeh ahkam jessa keh who khood kehtay hain ... khuda kay asal ahkam nahee

Thus, they admit that their religion, based on their statements, is deficient and incomplete.

Iss tarah un kay bayanat ki bunyad par who tasleem kartay hain keh un ka deen naqis aur namukamal aur namukamal hay.

As a result, without realizing it, they themselves admit that their ideological statements contradict the "completion of the religion" verse.

Nateejay kay tour par iss baat ka ehsas kiyaa baghair who khood tasleem kartay hain keh un kay nazraiti bayanat aayat " deen ki takmeel" say ikhtilaf rakhtay hain.

We must now turn to a very important issue:

اب ہمیں ایک نہایت اہم مسئلے کی طرف جانا چاہیے.

Aab hamain aik nihayat ahm maslay ki tarf jana chahyaa.

Both of the approaches direct shortcoming toward God and the vicegerent of God, or the infallible, since they assume that God has left religion to them so that they can make laws for every new development that requires legislative ruling.

Dono nukta e nazar khuda aur khuda kay khalifa ya masook ko kotahi ka zima dar thahratay hain kyon keh wo yeh faraz kartay hain keh khuda nay mazhab un kay hawalay kia hay uss kay liyaa who har nai paish raft kay liyaa qwaneen bana saktay hain jiss kay liyaa quanoon sazi kay hukm ki zaroorat hay.

Instead of admitting their own shortcoming—the fact that they reject God's appointed vicegerent or the deputy appointed by the vicegerent—

Apni kotahi ko tasleem karnay ki bajai yeh keh khuda ki taraf say mukarar karda khalifa ya khalifa ki tarf say mukarar kardah naib ko mustrad kartay hain.

they assume that God left the religion to fallible individuals who have not been appointed by the infallible, and that each and every one of them makes laws based on his opinions, without any legislative text.

Who faraz kartay hain keh khuda nay deen ghair masoom afrad kay hawalay kar dia hay jinhain masoom nay mukarar nahee kia aur yeh keh un main kissi quanoon sazi kay matan kay baghair apni ara par qwaneen banata hay.

Actually, this is clear slander against God's wisdom in addition to the fact that, as was previously mentioned, it contradicts God's saying that He completed the religion.

Asal main yeh khuda ki hikmat par aik wazah bohtan bhee hay aur iss kay sath sath jessa keh pehlay zikar kia gia tha khuda kay irshad keh uss nay deen mukamal kar dia hay iss kay mukhalif hay.

In this summary, we have reached the following points:

Khulasay main ham in nukat tak ponchay hain.

There is an approach that assumes that the earth can have no Hujja (Proof). An example is that of the Sunnis or Salafis,

ایک نقطہ نظر ہے جو سمجھتا ہے کہ زمین پر کوئی حجت)ثبوت (نہیں ہو سکتا جس کی ایک مثال سنی یا سلفی ہیں، Aik nukta e nazar yeh hay jo samghta hay keh zameen par koi hujat(saboot) nahee ho sakta jiss ki aik misal sunni va salfi hain.

which is an approach and creed that contradicts the literal meaning of the Quranic text in a number of places including the "completion of the religion" verse as was previously shown.

Jo aik aisa nukta e nazar aur aquida hay jo bohat see jagahoon par qurani matan kay lafzi mani say ikhtilaf rakhta hay bashmool aayat " deen ki takmeel" kay jessa keh iss say kabal dikhaya gia hay.

The other approach admits that an era must have a Hujjah (Proof), but claims that it is possible for the Hujjah to disappear, at a time in which there is acceptance,

Doosra nukta e nazar tasleem karta hay keh har dour ka hujat (saboot) hona zaroori hay laiken dawa karta hay keh qabooliat kay waqat day douran hujat ka

without appointing and specifying who will represent him so that this deputy can deliver the actual rulings of God Almighty.

Kissi ko muqarrar kiyaa ya yeh wazahat kiyaa baghair keh kon us ski numaindgi karay ga ta keh yeh naib Khuda kay asal ahkam pouncha sakay ghaib hona namumkin hay

So the ones who makes up for the deficiency in the religion are volunteer scholars who are not appointed by the Hujjah (Proof) of God,

and the contradiction of this approach with the "completion of the religion" verse is clear. Based on their true status, God did not complete the religion.

Aur iss nukta e nazar ka ayat deen ki takmeel kay sath ikhtalaf wazah hay. In ki asla hadees ki bunyad par khuda nay deen mukamal nahee kia.

To them the solution is for scholars, who have not been appointed or specified, to voluntarily make up for the deficiency with their own rulings and fatwas that do not represent the actual rulings of God.

Un kay nazdeek hal yeh hay keh ulama jin ki takarari ya nishandahi nahee ki gai who apni taraf say jari kardah ahkamat aur fatwon say kami ko poora kartay hain hanlankeh yeh look khuda kay asal ahkamat ki numaindgi nahee kartay.

In fact, this approach is not very different from the previous one because both of them contradict the "completion of the religion" verse.

Darhaqiqat yeh guzishta nukta e nazar say bohat zaida mukhtalif nahee hay kyon keh dono he aayat " deen ki takmeel " say ikhtilaf kartay hain.

The third approach, which is what we have proposed, is that an era is never without a Hujjah (Proof), and it is impermissible for the Hujjah to disappear unless he appoints someone who takes his place.

Teesra nukta e nazar jo ham nay paish kia hay who yeh hay keh koi bhe dour hujat (saboot) kay baghair nahee hota aur hujat ko apni jagga par kissi ko mukarar kiyaa baghir ghaib honay ki ijazat nahee hay

In the event that he disappears without publicly appointing someone to represent him,

Agar who logon dday samnay kissi ko apna numainda mukarar kiyaa baghir ghaib hota hay to

then that means the Islamic nation as a whole are shortcomers, have deviated from the truth, and there is no acceptance of the correct, divine approach.

اس کا مطلب ہے کہ اسلامی امت مجموعی طور پر کوتاہی کے حامل ہے، حق سے منحرف ہے اور انہوں نے درست خدائی نقطہ نظر کو قطعا قبول نہیں کیا.

Iss ka matlab hay keh islami umat majmoi tour par kotahi kay hamal hay, haq say munharif hay aur unhon nay drust khudai nukata nazar ko qatan qabool nahee kia.

In this situation, proof is established against mankind by the appointment of a messenger or deputy,

اس صورتحال میں ایک پیغمبر یا نائب کو مقرر کرنے سے انسانوں پر حجت قائم کیا جاتا ہے، lss surat e hall main aik paighambar ya naib ko mukarar karnay say insano par hujat qaim kia jata hay.

but he is not required to make an announcement or to make contact with the people due to a lack of acceptance of him. [The proof established against mankind is proof that they turned away from supporting God's vicegerent, which they will be held accountable for on the Day of Judgement.]

Laiken logon ki taraf say qabool nah hona iss baat ka sabab banta hay kay hujat kay liyaa zaroori nahee hay who logon say aalania apna taruf karai ya un say rabtay karay (insano kay khilaf ustwar kiyaa janay walay saboot ka saboot yeh hay keh who khuda kay khalifa ki himat say hat jatay hain jiss kay liyaa who qayamat kay di jawab deh hon gay.

In this situation, the believing nation that believes in God's vicegerents will be in an era of suspension:

"O People of the Scripture, there has come to you Our Messenger to make clear to you [the religion] after a period [of suspension] of messengers, lest you say,

Aay ahl kitab bay shak tumharay pass hamara yeh rasool aaya hay keh tum par hamaray ahkam wazah kar day. Baad iss kay keh rasloun ka aana mudton band raha.

"There came not to us any bringer of good tidings or a warner." But there has come to you a bringer of good tidings and a warner. And God is over all things competent." Quran Chapter "The Table Spread" 5:19.

Keh "hamaray pass koi khushkhabri ya dar sunanay wala nahee aaya " aab aap ko aik khushkhabri aur dar sunanay wala aaya hay. Aur allah har cheez par qudrat rakhta hay . Quran sura Almaida 5:19

And the situation of its individuals would be that they are deferred until the command of God, {And [there are] others deferred until the command of God—

Aur iss halat main logon ka surat e hall yeh hay keh unhain allah kay hukam tak moukoof rakha gia hay (aur kuch dosray (hain) jin ko moukoof rakha gia hay allah kay hukam tak.

whether He will punish them or whether He will forgive them. And Allah is Knowing and Wise}"

Quran Chapter The Repentance 9:106,

just like the situation of the Hanafites prior to the dispatch of the Messenger Muhammad pbuhap and like the situation of the Shia prior to the dispatch of the First Mahdi who is mentioned in the Will of the Messenger Muhammad pbuhap.

یوں ہی جیسے کہ پیغمبر محمد صلی اللہ علیہ و آلہ وسلم کی آمد سے قبل حنفیوں کی صورتحال کی طرح اور مہدی کی آمد سے قبل شیعہ کی صورتحال کی طرح جن کا ذکر پیغمبر محمد صلی اللہ علیہ و آلہ وسلم کی وصیت میں کیا گیا ہے۔ Youn he jaisay keh paighamber (S.A.W) ki aamad say qabal hanfyon ki surat e hall ki tarah aur mahdi ki aamad say qabal shia ki sourathall ki tarah jin ka zikar paighamber S.A.W ki wasiat main kia gia hay.

In the book Ghaybah by Al-Numani, Shuaib Ibn Abu Hamza said: "I visited Abu Abdullah pbuh and said to him: 'Are you the guardian of this matter (the Mahdi)?' He said: 'No.'

النعمانی کی کتاب الغیبہ میں شعیب ابن ابو حمزہ نے کہا، "میں ابو عبد الله علیہ السلام سے ملنے گیا اور کہا 'کیا آپ اس معاملے کے نگہبان (مہدی) ہیں؟ انہوں نے کہا 'نہیں'.

Al noumani ki kitab Al-Ghalba main shoaib ibn abu Hamza nay kaha " main Abu Abdullah A.S say milnay gia aur kaha ' kia aap iss moumlay kay nighaban (mahdi) hain ? Unhon nay kaha ' nahee"

Then I asked: 'Is it your son?' He said: 'No.'

Then I asked: 'Is it your grandson?' He said: 'No.'

I asked again: 'Is it your great grandson?' He said: 'No.'

So I said: 'Who is it then?'

He replied: 'He is the one who will fill the earth with justice, just as it was filled with oppression and injustice.

پھر میں نے پوچھا 'کیا آپ کا بیٹا ہے؟ 'انہوں نے کہا 'نہیں'۔
پھر میں نے پوچھا 'کیا آپ کا پوتا ہے؟ 'انہوں نے کہا 'نہیں'.
پھر میں نے پوچھا 'کیا آپ کا پڑپوتا ہے؟ 'انہوں نے کہا 'نہیں'.
تو میں نے پوچھا 'تو پھر یہ کون ہے؟'
انہوں نے جواب دیا 'یہ وہ شخص ہو گا جو زمین کو انصاف سے بھر دے گا جیسے یہ ظلم اور ناانصافی سے بھر چکی ہوگی۔'

Phir main nay poocha " kia aap ka baita hay?" Unhon nay kaha " nahee" Phir main nay poocha " kia aap ka pota hay?" Unhon nay kaha "nahee" Phir main nay poocha " kia aap ka parpota hay?" Unhon nay kaha" nahee" To phir main nay poocha" to yeh kon hay?"

He will come after a period of suspension of the Imams, just as the Prophet pbuh was dispatched after a period of suspension of the messengers.]." Al-Numani, Al-Ghaybah [The Occultation], Hadith No 38, pp 192-193.

Who imamon ki moutali kay aik arsay baad aai ga jesay paighamber S.A.W ko paighambron ki moutali kay aik arsay baad bhaiga gia tha (ghaiba ul noumani) S 193-192 H 38

[&]quot; Unhon nay jawab dia ' yeh who shaks hay jo zameen ko insaf say bhar day ga jesay yeh zulm aur nainsafi say bhar chuki ho gi

In conclusion, there is no approach that does not direct shortcomings toward God while agreeing the "completion of religion" verse and does not contradict it apart from the approach we have proposed

Akhar main aisa koi nukta e nazar nahee hay jo ayat " deen ki takmeel " say itfaq katay howay kotahi kay liyaa khuda ko zimadar nah thahrata ho aur uss say ikhtilaf nah rakha ho siway iss nukta e nazar kay jw ham nay paish kia hay

-which is that the era is never without an apparent Hujjah (Proof) who is in contact with the nation directly

or ambassadors in the event of an obstacle

Rukawat ki surat main safreeon kay zareay goum say rabitay main hota hay

-or an absent Hujjah who is not in contact with the people, and in this case the era is a period of suspension because there is a lack of acceptance, and the believers are shortcomers.

Ya jab hujat ghaib ho jo logon kay sath rabitay main nahee hota aur iss surat main yeh dour e moutali ka arsa hay kyonkeh qudrat ki kami hay aur eman rakhnay walay kotahi kay murtakib hain

Their situation is such that they are deferred until the command of God.

Aur un ki halat yeh hay keh unhain allah kay hukam tak moukoof rakha gia hay

Praise be to God, Lord of the worlds.

May the peace, mercy, and blessings of God be upon you.

Syed Ahmed Al-Hasan pbuh 18 May 2015/30 Rajab 1436 AH

سب تعریفیں اللہ کے لئے ہیں جو ساری کائنات کا مالک ہے. اللہ آپ پر اپنا رحم و کرم اور برکت نازل فرمائے. سید امام احمد الحسن علیہ السلام 18مئی 2015، 30رجب 1436ھجری

Sab tareefain Allah kay liyaa hain sari kainat ka malik hay Allah aap par apna raham -o -karam aur barkat nazal farmai. Syed Ahmed Al-Hasan alaihis-salaam 18 May 2015/30 Rajab 1436 AH