

Roman Urdu



INJEEL SHAREEF KI TAREEKH

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Pichhle sabak mein, hum ne yeh seekha ke Injeel-e-Shareef mein koi tabdeeli nahin ki gayi hai. Yeh shaitan ki taraf se phailaya hua jhoot hai ke Qadir-e-Mutlaq ki taraf se nazil ki gayi is khoobsurat kitab ko badal diya gaya hai ya mansookh kiya gaya hai. Jaisa ke Hazrat Isa al-Masih ne Injeel-e-Matti 24:35 mein farmaya: “Aasman o zameen to jate rahenge, lekin meri baatein hamesha tak qayam rahengi.”

Yeh sabak, humein Injeel-e-Shareef ki tareekh aur us ke mazameen ke baare mein zyada maloomat deta hai.

Khuda ne Rooh-ul-Qudus ke zariye Hazrat Isa al-Masih ke rasoolon ke waseele se Injeel-e-Shareef ko nazil farmaya. Khuda ki taraf se nazil ki gayi Injeel-e-Shareef sab se pehle Yunani zaban mein likhi gayi. Aaj bhi bahut se log ise Yunani zaban mein padhte hain aur us ka mutala karte hain.

Beshak, kuch logon ko Injeel-e-Shareef ke baare mein is wajah se ishtibah yani shak hua hai ke iska tarjuma bahut si doosri zabano mein kiya gaya hai. Lekin jab kisi kitab ka tarjuma kiya jata hai, to asal zaban mein maujood mazmoon hargiz nahin badalta. Injeel-e-Shareef ke Yunani nuskhe mein koi tabdeeli nahin hui hai.

Injeel-e-Shareef ke sattayis hisse hain, jinhein hum kitaben kehte hain. Pehle chaar hisse chaar Injeelon par mushtamil hain, jo Hazrat Isa al-Masih ki zindagi aur un ki taleemat ka bayan pesh karte hain. Yeh Hazrat Isa al-Masih ke baare mein chaar chashmdeed gawahiyan hain, jinhein Hazrat Matti, Marqus, Luqa aur Yuhanna (raziyallahu anhum) ne tehreer kiya.

Kuch log is baat par uljhan ka shikar ho jate hain ke chaar Injeelen kyun hain. Qadir-e-Mutlaq ne chaar Injeelen is liye ata ki hain ke yeh Injeel-e-Shareef ki sachchai ke chaar gawah hain. Adalat mein aksar ek hi gawahi qabile qabool nahin mani jati, lekin jab chaar imandar aadmi ek saath gawahi dein, to woh gawahi sabit ho jati hai. Isi tarah Khuda ne apne reham mein chaar gawahiyan di hain, taake hum Hazrat Isa al-Masih ki sachchai ke baare mein poora yaqeen rakh saken.

Chaar Injeelon ke baad Rasoolon ke Aamaal ki kitab aati hai. “Apostles” angrezi lafz hai, jis ka matlab Rasool hai. Yeh kitab is baat ki gawahi deti hai ke kaise Hazrat Isa al-Masih aasman par utha liye gaye aur phir apne kaam ko jari rakhne ke liye Rooh-ul-Qudus ko apne rasoolon par nazil kiya.

Is ke baad aane wali ikkis kitaben rasoolon ke woh ilhami khatoot hain jo unhon ne Hazrat Isa al-Masih ke ibtidai pairokaron ko likhe. Yeh tamam log Hazrat Isa al-Masih ki qiyamat ke chashmdeed gawah the. Jo kuch unhon ne likha, us mein Rooh-ul-Qudus un ki rehnumai

kar raha tha. Rasool Patras (raziyallahu anhu) ne Doosra Patras 1:20–21 mein is ke baare mein likha: “Kitab-e-Muqaddas ki koi nabuwwat nabi ki apni tabeer se nahin hoti, kyunke koi nabuwwat insani marzi se nahin aayi, balkeh insaan Rooh-ul-Qudus ki hidayat se Khuda ki taraf se bolte rahe.”

Injeel-e-Shareef ki yeh ayat gawahi deti hai ke kis tarah Khuda ne rasoolon ki rehnumai ki aur unhein Kalam-e-Khuda likhne ke liye qayam kiya. Injeel-e-Shareef ki aakhri kitab ko Mukashfa kaha jata hai, jo Yaum-e-Hisab ke baare mein gawahi deti hai.

Kuch logon ne Injeel-e-Shareef ke in hisson par etiraz kiya hai aur yeh kaha hai ke yeh un ki tawaqqaat se mukhtalif hain. Woh kehte hain ke Injeel ek hi kitab honi chahiye thi jo seedhe Hazrat Isa al-Masih par nazil hui ho. Lekin haqeeqat yeh hai ke Injeel-e-Shareef shuru se hi in sattayis kitabon par mushtamil rahi hai. Yeh Rooh-ul-Qudus ki woh gawahi hai jo rasoolon ke zariye Hazrat Isa al-Masih ke baare mein di gayi.

Aaj Injeel-e-Shareef ki taqreeban 5,800 qadeem Yunani nuskhe maujood hain, aur is ke ilawa 15,000 se zyada doosre qadeem nuskhe aur hawale paye jate hain. In tamam qadeem nuskhon mein yahi sattayis kitaben maujood hain. In mein se bahut se nuskhe Quran se bhi kaafi pehle ke hain. Yeh nuskhe Quran ke aane se pehle bhi wohi the aur us ke baad bhi wohi rahe.

Pichhle sabak se, yaad rakhiye ke Quran kam az kam sau martaba is baat ki gawahi deta hai ke Injeel-e-Shareef Kalam-e-Khuda hai. Quran usi Injeel-e-Shareef ki maujoodgi ki gawahi deta hai jo sattayis kitabon par mushtamil hai aur jo Quran se pehle maujood thi.

Injeel-e-Shareef ki sab se mashhoor qadeem nuskhon mein se ek ko Codex Sinaiticus kaha jata hai, jise taqreeban 300 Iswi mein naqal kiya gaya tha aur aaj yeh British Library, London mein maujood hai. Ek aur qadeem nuskha Codex Vaticanus hai, jo taqreeban usi daur ki hai aur Vatican Library, Rome mein rakhi gayi hai.

Mera maqsad yeh hai ke aaj bhi aisi taqreeban 5,800 qadeem nuskhe maujood hain. Humein un tak rasai hasil hai aur hum un ka mutala karte hain. Main ne khud in haath se likhe hue nuskhon ki tasveeron ka mutala kiya hai. Aap bhi in tamam nuskhon ke har safhe ki tasveeren internet par dekh sakte hain. Bas “The Center for the Study of New Testament Manuscripts” talash kijiye, ya seedhe [www.csntm.org](http://www.csntm.org) par jaiye.

Yaad rakhiye, Quran Surah Yunus, jo daswin Surah hai, us ki ayat 94 mein farmata hai:

“Agar tum us cheez ke baare mein shak mein ho jo hum ne tumhari taraf nazil ki hai, to un se poochho jo tum se pehle kitab padhte chale aa rahe hain. Beshak tumhare Rab ki taraf se haq tumhare paas aa chuka hai, pas shak karne walon mein se na bano.”

Quran humein dawat deta hai ke hum pehli kitabon — yani Taurat, Zaboor aur Injeel-e-Shareef — ki taleemat ki tehqeeq karein. Injeel-e-Shareef mein koi tabdeeli nahin ki gayi

hai. Aaj bhi woh waisi hi hai jaisi shuru mein nazil ki gayi thi. Meherbani karke Allah ki taraf se nazil ki gayi is zabardast aur ba-maqsad wahi ko padhiye aur us ki tehqeeq kijiye.

www.taleemulKalam.org

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