

## Īsā<sup>(a.s)</sup> Ne Bataayā Talaq Kyā Hai?

**Injeel : Mattā 19:1-15**

Īsā<sup>(a.s)</sup> logoñ ko taaleem dene ke baad Galeel naam ke shahar se rawaanā ho gae. Wo Yahudiyā naam kī ek jagah par pahuñche jo Jordān nadī ke dusrī taraf thī. <sup>(1)</sup> Ek bahut baḍī bheed bhī unke peeche-peeche chal rahī thī. Īsā<sup>(a.s)</sup> ne wahaan logoñ ko shifā atā karī. <sup>(2)</sup>

Kuch Fareesī log [*Yahudī rahanumā jo Musā<sup>(a.s)</sup> kī shareeyat par saḡhtī se amal karte the*] Īsā<sup>(a.s)</sup> ke paas āe. Unhone Īsā<sup>(a.s)</sup> kā imtihaan lene ke liye unse sawaal puchē. Unhone sawaal kiyā, “Kyā ye sahī hai ki ek ādmī apnī beewī ko kisī bhī wajah se talaq de saktā hai?” <sup>(3)</sup> Īsā<sup>(a.s)</sup> ne jawaab diyā, “Ye sach hai ki tumne āsmaanī kitaab [*Taurait*] paḍhī hai, jismeñ ye likhā hai: Jab shuruat me Allaah taa’alā ne insaan ko banaayā, ‘To unko ādmī aur aurat ko banaayā.’ <sup>(4)</sup> Allaah taa’alā ne kahā, ‘Isī wajah se ādmī ghar waaloñ me se apnī beewī par sabse zyaadā dhyaan detā hai aur wo do jism ek jaan ho jaate haiñ.’ <sup>(a)(5)</sup> To wo do naheen balki ek haiñ. Allaah taa’alā ne unko ek kar diyā hai, to islie kisī ko unheñ alag naheen karnā chaahie.” <sup>(6)</sup>

Tab Fareesī ne Īsā<sup>(a.s)</sup> se puchā, “To phir Musā<sup>(a.s)</sup> ne kyuñ hukm diyā ki jab koī ādmī apnī beewī ko talaq de to use waapas bhejne se pahale likh kar talaq kī sanad de?” <sup>(b)(7)</sup>

Īsā<sup>(a.s)</sup> ne jawaab diyā, “Kyuñki Allaah taa’alā kā kahnā n maanne kī wajah se tumhaare dil sakht ho gae haiñ, islie Musā<sup>(a.s)</sup> ne tumheñ apnī beewiyon ko talaq dene kī ijaazat dī thī. Lekin talaq denā shuru me is tarah naheen thā. <sup>(8)</sup> Maiñ kahtā huñ ki jo bhī apnī beewī ko talaq detā hai, binā ye saabit hue ki wo kisī aur ke saath jismaanī taalluqaat rakhtī hai, aur kisī dusrī aurat se shaadī kar letā hai, to wo zinā kā gunaahgaar hai.” <sup>(9)</sup>

Shaagirdon ne Īsā<sup>(a.s)</sup> se sawaal kiyā, “Agar sirf isī wajah se ek ādmī apnī beewī ko talaq de saktā hai to phir behatar hai ki wo kabhī shaadī hī n kare.” <sup>(10)</sup>

Īsā<sup>(a.s)</sup> ne jawaab diyā, “Saare log aisā naheen kar sakte; sirf wahī kar sakte haiñ ki jinko aisā paidā kiyā gayā hai. <sup>(11)</sup> Kuch log aise paidā hote haiñ jo shaadī karne ke laayaq naheen hoteñ aur kuch logoñ ko insaan kḡud apne haathon se aisā banā dete haiñ. Kuch log aise bhī haiñ jo apnī purī zindagī Allaah taa’alā ki saltanat me lagā dete haiñ aur kabhī shaadī naheen karteñ. Jo koī bhī is baat ko qubul kar saktā hai, to use qubul karnā chaahie.” <sup>(12)</sup>

Tab log apne chote bacchon ko Īsā<sup>(a.s)</sup> ke paas le kar āe taaki wo apnā haath unke sar par rakh kar duā deñ, lekin shaagirdon ne logoñ se kahā ki wo apne bacchon ko unke paas n le jaeñ. <sup>(13)</sup> Tab Īsā<sup>(a.s)</sup> ne kahā, “Bacchon ko mere paas āne do unheñ mat roko, kyuñki Allaah rabbul azeem kī saltanat un logoñ ke liye hai jo bacchon ke jaise [*maasum*] hote haiñ.” <sup>(14)</sup> Īsā<sup>(a.s)</sup> ne bacchon ke sar par haath rakh kar unheñ duā dī aur wahaan se rawaanā ho gae. <sup>(15)</sup>

---

[a] Taurait : Khilqat 2:24

[b] Taurait : laadā 24:1