Analytical Study Of Talmud, (Urdu Version) The Derived Fiqh Of Judaism

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Abstract
Judaism is one of the most prominent revelation religions. The first ever revelational book was Torah which was revealed to Moses. Talmud is the exegetic (Tafseer or Fiqh) of Torah. It consist of two parts i.e. Babylonia Talmud and Jerusalem Talmud. Over the ages, the Jerusalem Talmud remained incomplete with only 131 chapters. Whereas the Babylonia Talmud is still extant with 37 chapters and it is being widely revered by Jewish people. This divine book holds the second rank in terms of reverence and acceptance as a holy book for Jewish people. It has a significant place in Judaism. It consists of 12 volumes, out of which only one volume has been made available to non-Jewish people. This volume has been added with some information, while most of the considerable data has been deliberately taken out of it. Kitab-Al-Yahoodiya-Al-Aalemiya has account of all the changes made to the 12 volumes of Talmud but those cannot be verified, except a few changes, due to unavailability of the volumes. Talmud contains history of the messengers of God, their dates of birth, stories of their lives. It dates the details from Cain and Abel (Habeel and Qabeel) till Moses. Teachings of living a pious life and eschewing a sinful one have been
propagated through the preaching of Ribbis (Jewish Scholars). At times, Talmud has been valued even more than Torah itself. This research aims at presenting an analytical view of Talmud.

**Keywords:** Talmud, Torah, Moses, Ribbis (Jewish Scholars), Judaism

**Introduction**

In order to keep humanity intact among humans, God showed them the way of righteousness. Such a way is being entirely based upon the obligations of divine revelations. God chose his messengers to carry out this process of enlightenment so that the humans could live with peace and harmony. Judaism claims that the torch has now been shifted to Ribbi and Khakhami (Jewish Uloma o Fuqaha) from the messengers and that they are serving their duties efficiently. They deduced the solutions (Ahkaam) for the daily life problems (Masayel) from the unending efforts of research on religion. During the process to find the solutions for the daily life problems, the obligations from God have been efficiently used to best explain the daily life problems.

The way of deducing solutions for the daily life problems from the teachings of Holy Quran and Ahadees-e-Mubarka is known as Fiqh, whereas Judaism carries out such practice by deducing from Torah and is called Talmud. Many Jewish scholars agree upon the fact that the religion was undoubtedly, found by Moses, however, in reality, religion is not based upon the following of a way being shown by any personality rather it’s the study of Torah and Talmud which is basic foundation of religion. Talmud is the supremely reverenced and sacred book in Judaism and it mostly consists of the sayings of Hazrat Haroon and his descendent. (1)

Divine (Saami) religions contain Judaism as one of its prominent religion. It’s also been marked with the revelations regarding the oneness of God and following of Hazrat Ibrahim (AS). The followers of which were called Bani Israil or followers of Hazrat Musa (AS). The word ‘Israil’ is derived from Hebrew where ‘Asr’ means worshipper and ‘ayl’ stands for God, which ultimately refers to ‘worshipper of God’. (2)

Talmud is word of Hebrew language and it is derived from a Hebrew word ‘Lumd’ whose meaning equals to that of Arabic word ‘Lumz’ which means ‘to read’. The same extends to the word ‘Tilmeez’ which means ‘a student’. Talmud is the compilation of Divine obligations which stands sacred for Jewish followers. Whereas it stands secondary as compared to Torah. (3)

The acquisition of a single copy of Talmud (for research purposes), which actually consists of twelve volumes in total, was not that easy as it took hard labor to find one, the access to which was given with a stress on its authenticity being equal to that of the actual twelve volumes. There is a lot to listen about the different stories regarding Talmud; it is believed that the Jewish scholars (Khaakhami) have incorporated the false definitions of Divine obligations from Torah in Talmud. Those false definitions are believed to have been compiled by a Jewish scholar called ‘Yo Khaas’ in 1500 A.D with addition of excerpts from other books which were written in 230 A.D and 500
A.D. He called this compilation Talmud and it was rendered to be the book of legitimacy of Judaism. Whereas, this book is often referred as ‘Book of Evil’. (4)

Apart from the contradictions, Talmud holds a supreme status in Judaism. Jewish people believe that it has equal authenticity and sanctity to that of Torah and Bible. According to Graft, Talmud’s holiness even surpasses Torah.(5) Similarly, Pinnie Dunner is of the view that Torah is the most significant book of Judaism, however, it is true that Torah brought the existence of Judaism in the world and known to be a Divine book, whereas Talmud has equal importance as Torah. Talmud is believed to be the collection of ancient customs that accompanied the Sinatic Torah, collectively known as Oral Torah. Because, if Torah had been only confined to original written text then its existence couldn’t have retained to this day but there is so much more to the Torah than meets the eye. In order to access the vast sea of knowledge present inside Torah, one must use Talmud as a guide to proceed. This qualifies Talmud to be the most holy book in Judaism.(6)

Compilation of Talmud

On account of the scattering of Jewish people under the law and order of many rulers, they were lacking the unity under a specific centre which separated them into two groups and thus, two different variants of Talmud came into existence i.e ‘Mishna’ and ‘Gemara’ and their amalgamation is known as Talmud. Let’s dive into their introduction first:

Mishna is Hebrew word which means ‘repetition, enlightenment, and knowledge’. It consists of the teachings of earliest Ribbis and it is divided into six parts.

1. **Zeraim (seeds)**: it pertains to agriculture.
2. **Moed (seasons)**: it is about Sabbath and festivals.
3. **Nashim (women)**: it consists of laws regarding marriage and divorce and vows.
4. **Nezikim (damages)**: laws concerning civil and criminal matters.
5. **Kodashim (holy things)**: It consists of the laws regarding ritual slaughter of animals, sacrifice, and holy objects.
6. **Tohorot (purities)**: Laws regarding ceremonial purity.

Gemara is Hebrew word which means ‘knowledge or knowing’. Primarily, Gemara is known to be the explanation of Mishna. In this way, some scholars define its meaning to be something which is complete. It consists of the continuations of some excerpts from Mishna. Gemara pertains to the history and information about the culture and norms of that era.(7) Mishna and Gemara had been simultaneously compiled in Iraq and Palestine and it resulted in the final form of Talmud.(8)

Kinds of Talmud

Talmud has two kinds: A. Jerusalem Talmud, also called Palestinian

B. Babylonian Talmud or Iraqi Talmud
Jerusalem Talmud

It is comparatively easy and short. It contains detailed information regarding history, geography, and monuments of earliest era. But Jerusalem Talmud ended in 4th century and it consisted of 131 chapters which remained incomplete. (9)

Babylonian Talmud:

This Talmud is a long and detailed one as compared to the Jerusalem Talmud. It was completed in 499 A.D. Presently, it consists of 37 chapters. It has the information regarding the religion, daily life, lifestyle, and thoughts of Jewish people. (10)

It is a debatable point that whether the Talmud is legitimately a spiritual book of Judaism and the allegations that qualify the Talmud to be an Evil Book are all subjected to provide evidence, however, it must be made clear that being a researcher, it was extremely hard to find a copy of Talmud because of the fact that it was later disclosed from authentic sources that the precise version of Talmud which is provided to non-Jewish people is quite different than the actual effects of the facts being written the original twelve volumes are kept secret from non Jewish people.

But, apart from the debate regarding the authenticity of Talmud, we are certain of the fact the Talmud has a significant place in Judaism and it throws light on the Jewish culture and civilization. Talmud itself contains the lines regarding its authenticity that it is the final product of those early Jewish religious scholars who dedicated their lives to the study about their religion. Talmud was finalized after a long period of 311 years. Presently, it contains total twelve volumes which consist of divine principles and their explanations, detailed stories from Holy Bible, philosophical lessons, stories, norms and customs and examples from the religious lives of those scholars who took part in the compilation of the Talmud. Contrary to Torah, the Talmud is known as oral canonical law and has never been affected by numerous factors that shaped the overall religion of Judaism and thus remained unchanged. (11)

The copy of Talmud that is being researched in this study contains the compressed data of the rest of the volumes of Talmud. It has been organized by H.Polano and it has been translated into Urdu by Stephen Bashir. This version contains 5 chapters.

Part 1: History of Holy Bible

This part contains the all holy references such as the story of Cain and Abel or the story of the release of Moses from Egypt (in which Abraham, Ishaq, Josef, Jacob and his sons) are all included and have been very remarkably presented in this copy. This part also explains that by piety and ethical lifestyle, one can reach the heights of glory and also warns us about the calamities of being a sinful man.
Part 2: Samples of The Explanation of Holy Bible

This part contains the explanation of old testament and it has been further classified into following five parts:

Part 1 Release of Moses from Egypt: This part contains the depiction of the story of Moses’ discourteous speech with God regarding the release of Bani Israil from the servitude of Pharaoh of Egypt. It also tells us about the story of God sending Moses to meet Pharaoh of Egypt and persuade him and the way Moses, who first refused to God for seven consecutive days and then he finally spoke to God by questioning him regarding the saving of the descendents of Abraham. The speech of Moses to God in the Urdu version of this story in the Talmud is translated as:

Moses to God: “You sent an army of angels to save Lut while you send me to save millions of Bani Israil by persuading Pharaoh?”(12)

Likewise, many other stories have been narrated in the Talmud to antagonize Moses by portraying his character to be a rude and stubborn person who would always disobey God by listening to his own heart.(13)

Part 2 Ten Dooms: This part sheds light on the story of Pharaoh and God that how God had sent ten different punishments to Pharaoh and his followers on different occasions on account of disobeying God and worshiping Pharaoh.(14)

Part 3 Moses’ Demise: In this part we see that how Moses has been described as a person who is afraid of death and demands the God not to take his life and let him live like an immortal. While God is depicted to have rejected the desire of Moses and taking his life on the location of Mu’ab.(15)

Part 4 Book of Asteer: This part contains the story of a king and his queen Asteer who was a very nice lady despite of being an orphan. She belonged to Bani Israil. The king had been a very generous towards a Persian called Hamaan who had misused the king’s favors and had made evil plans against Bani Israil. The queen, Asteer had skillfully learnt about his intentions and had informed the king. As a result, the king turned the tide and killed Hamaan.

Part 5 Solomon The Genius King: This part is about the smartness of the king Solomon and his love for study has also been emphasized. Talmud has portrayed him to be a very smart person whose achievements, on account of his wisdom, has been narrated. Who, not only glorified the acquisition of knowledge, but also the philosophies of nature, biology, agriculture, mathematics and its sub-branches, astronomy, chemistry, and many other important subjects that he had mastered and taught.(17) King Solomon had also written five important of Zabur.(18)

Part 3: Ribbis’ Teachings and Their Life Stories
This portion contains the description of the lifestyles, knowledge, and stories about their lives have been mentioned. They are the scholars who had played a significant role in the compilation of the Talmud where most of their books had even become the very part of Talmud. They have been portrayed as:

1. **Ribbi Yahooda:** He was a very rich scholar who had donated most part of his riches among the poor and was considered to be a very wise person among his contemporaries. He was responsible for inclining people to study the religion and he also had granted permissions for many things. He proved to be a messiah for the people. He had collected the speeches of ribbis which later on took the form of Mishna. (19)

2. **Ribbi Shemon:** Victories of Alexander the Great, his rule, his terror among the people, destruction of Jerusalem on Sabbat, the breaking of strong walls of barricade since Nahamyah and letting the enemies to take over, all of these incidents took place during the lifetime of Ribbi Shemon but none could do any harm to his faith. On account of his knowledge about religion, he became the member of king’s court and also presided it. He made people fall in love with their religion and was famous for helping others. (20)

3. **Ribbi Ismial:** He is also one of the scholars who played a vital role in the compilation of Talmud. He was a man of determination and his explanations of the Talmud were significant. He got martyrdom after going through the unbearable tortures of Romans. He was an advocate of freedom for education. (21)

4. **Ribbi Mayor:** Ribbi Mayor was famous for his proverbs. He was a writer. He was known to be man who knew three hundred stories about fox. One of his life ambitions was to unite the Jewish people and avoid their scattering. He always helped people and gave people the gift of his knowledge in his works. (22)

5. **Ribbi Sehl a-Hannasi:** He was the son of a famous Israili leader called Hilul, whose father belonged to the tribe of Bin Yamin and his mother was a descendant of David. Hannasi began his education in forty years of age and left his own country for the sake of education. He continued his education for forty years and served as the supreme teacher till his death. He had eighty students. He emphasized the co-existence of oral as well as written religious laws. He also had added to the articles of law. (23)

6. **Ribbi Rashi:** He was an extra-ordinary smart person who would easily solve the most difficult problems of different subjects like linguistics, philosophy, medicines, astronomy, and civil laws. He wrote explanatory notes of Torah and presented summary as well of as twenty-three research papers about Talmud. (24)

7. **Ribbi Memoni Des:** He was a prominent Jewish scholar. He belonged to the family of Yahooda and was also a compiler of Mishna. His father was a member of a high class family but mother was daughter of a butcher. His father married his second wife after the death of his mother. His step siblings would make fun of his mother’s family. He was humiliated by his siblings and other people. On account of his services for religion, people started to change their views regarding him and they started to love and respect
him for his services. He was also one of the writers of Talmud. He explained the laws and customs presented in Talmud so that people may understand them better. He also wrote research papers against the separates.(25)

8. **Ribbi Amnon**: In Methis, under the rule of one of the bishops, he lived there. He belonged to a very rich and respectable family. Everyone including bishop would respect him. He refused the command of one the bishops to give up Judaism and was ultimately sentenced to punishment by cutting his fingers but he remained loyal to Judaism.(26)

**Teachings of Ribbis:**

Almost the entire teachings of the ribbis in Talmud have been detailed in the form of stories. It seems like the Jewish scholars have very efficiently utilized the art of writing by mixing the facts with their imagination in order to influence the minds of its readers. The teachings of ribbis are marked by the following points:

1. **To Benefit The People**: According to the Jewish scholars, to serve people is one of the main mottos of Judaism. They believe that this world is based on three things i.e. religion, worshipping God, and to benefit the people because they are of the view that Torah begins with only the purpose of doing good to people and ends with the same.(27)

2. **Humility**: Humility is one of the qualities of God and they believe that God also wants to find the same good qualities among his mankind as well. That’s why most of the Jewish scholars have emphasized on humility in their teachings. Humility is better than sacrifice and an arrogant man’s prayers are never heard.(28)

3. **Fear of God**: In Talmud, the teachings of ribbis also stress upon the act of fearing from God. As Ribbi Hanah tells his sons in Talmud that whoever follows religion without the fear of God is analogous to the fact that a man who has the key to the main door of treasure but has no access to the routes that lead to the main door.(29)

4. **Respect of Parents**: Talmud has stressed upon the act of dealing with respect with parents. As per their Old Testament, apart from ten of commands of Moses, it is being written in many chapters to respect God as well as parents. Many Jewish scholars have mentioned in Talmud that a man has three friends i.e. God and both of his parents. God says in Talmud that whoever respects his parents has respected me as if he lives among people.(30)

5. **Study of Religion**: In Judaism, it is believed that before the creation of earth, God wisely formed the religion first and that’s why the study of religion is stressed everywhere. In Talmud, Ribbi Yo’Hanan says, its good to study at night when everything is quite and it’s the best time to praise the God. Similarly, Ribbi Lakesh considers the day and night study to be the best activity and says that a man ought to think about his creator every time.(31)
6. **Prayer**: Bani Israil, being a nation, not only manipulate prayer to use it like in their favor rather they believed to have it inherited from their ancestors. They fought many wars and used prayer to be their main weapon. They said that a prayer must be accompanied by tears in eyes because they thought that God accepts only those prayers which have been prayed with tears.(32)

7. **Sabbat**: In Judaism, the holiday of Sabbat has a significant place. They celebrate this day with lots of enthusiasm. Ribbi Yusa explained Sabbat that who celebrate this day with happiness then God will reward them with unending blessings.(33)

8. **Reward and Punishment**: Ribbis have also explained the concept of reward and punishment. They write about Shamshon in Talmud that he had committed sin with eye who liked a girl of Palestine and desired to make her his wife. Thus, he got punished by the people of Palestine and took out his eyeballs from the socket.(34)

9. **Trade**: As per the teachings of Ribbis, they stressed that one should avoid arrogance and keep balance during trade. Ribbi Mayor opines that when a man teaches the basics of trade to his son then he must pray to God who has control over everything because every trade has rich and poor people.(35)

10. **Death**: Death is unavoidable. Talmud defines death that a man is born with tight claws but dies with open. A man strives to achieve everything in his life but leaves everything behind when he dies.(36)

11. **Advice Upon The Death Of A Ribbi**: Every Ribbi in Talmud had some advices for their descendants before dying. Likewise, a Ribbi whose name is not mentioned in Talmud but he told his student before dying to mourn over those who are lost and not to mourn over someone’s death as they actually rest for eternal sleep.(37)

**Life-stories of Ribbis**

This part shed light on the life stories of the Ribbis while some of the ribbis have their explanations written in Talmud with examples. Those ribbis whose life stories cannot be mentioned here in order to avoid unwanted length of this research paper, however, some of their names have been mentioned as: Ribbi Aqeeba, Ribbi Yasheh Ab’ya, Ribbi Semon, Ribbi Gibya bin Pasee’sah. While those ribbis whose sayings have been written in Talmud are enlisted below:

1. **Ribbi Yahuda’s Sayings**: His famous saying in Talmud is that “Soul and body are answerable before God”. This statement has been explained in this way that on the day of God’s court, soul and body will be equally considered to be culprit in case of a sin.(38)

2. **Ribbi Yushe’s Sayings**: Two of his prominent sayings have been written in Talmud. His first saying is called “God’s knowledge of future”. This statement by Ribbi Yushe has been explained as people despite of being sinful are still forgiven by God.(39)

   His second saying is “Why the woman was born out of man’s rib?" he explained this as God chose man’s body part (rib) to create woman, because if she was born of man’s head then she might become arrogant because of this fact, and not from his eyes either or
else she would desire to see everything, and not even from man’s mouth lest she might become talkative, she was not born of man’s ear because she also might desire to hear everything, not even from man’s heart so that she may not become jealous of others, or man’s hand so that she may not start searching for things, or even man’s feet so that she may not become vagrant. Rather, God chose man’s rib so that even if a man is naked then still his rib is hidden and unable to be seen.(40)

3. **Ribbi Gamli’el’s Sayings:** In Talmud, there is description of an answer and question session of a king and Ribbi Gamli’el. King says “Woman at the cost of a rib”, this phrase by the king has been explained that he calls the God a thief on account of creating woman from a sleeping man’s rib (God Forbid). To which, Gamli’el’s daughter replied that “a thief entered the room, stole silver pot and left a golden pot in return”. The king replied that “such thieves are welcome every night”. The girl said “same was happened with Adam as well that God took away his rib and left a woman there.”(41)

4. **Ribbi Al-Eyazer’s Sayings:** His famous line “Way of Life”. His disciples tried to find its meaning. He said that respect your friends, pray for those whom you have acquaintance with, stop your children from talking nonsense and keep them among scholarly people so that they may get some knowledge and that’s how you will be recognized for your great qualities in the future.(42)

5. **Ribbi Nakma’an’s Sayings:** His famous line, “Ribbi Teyka’s Prosperity”. When he asked for Ribbi Teyka’s prayer for prosperity for him after eating meal with him. Teyka replied with a lengthy example and ended with question that “what prosperity shall I give to you? You are perfect in terms of religion and prominent among people and you have all kind of respect and wealth. May God bless your progeny with the same prosperity that you have”(43)

6. **A Wise King:** There’s description of a wise king among the famous sayings of the scholars of ribbis in Talmud. The king belonged to Hashmoni tribe and he used to distribute his riches among the poor and for which he was extremely criticized by his relatives. To explained to them that “my father saved money and I saved lives, one who saves lives is a wise person”(44)

**Part 4: Ribbis’ Sayings, Examples, and Norms:**

In this part of Talmud, there is a detailed note on ribbis’ sayings, examples, and norms, which are linked to the social life and after life. All these perspectives of ribbis’ lives preach that one should stick to the good deeds and avoid being sinful. All of these teachings have been efficiently explained with the help of stories and tales. Some of which are: Desert Island, Old Man and A King, Evidence of the Claim, Payment with interest, Mongoose and Well, Lawful Heir, Nothing’s Meaningless in this World, Reward for Faith, Bani Noose and Gar’maa, Trust in God, Bride and Groom, Truth, Destruction of Batha’ar, Destruction of Jerusalem, Second Destruction of Jerusalem, Han’na and his Seven Kids(45)
Part 5: Civil/Criminal Laws and Holy Festivals:

This part of the book has detailed structure of all kinds of civil and criminal laws and description of the holy festivals as well. All of these laws give us the idea that peace is the ultimate goal in Jewish laws. Peace can only be prevailed when justice is served. However, there were certain rules which were being set for the magistrates and they are as follows:

1. A magistrate is supposed to take any decision with full attention and authority.
2. He must be unbiased.
3. If a creditor seeks to take interest upon his lawful money then magistrate has the right to reject his appeal.
4. First, the number of witnesses was only one, but later on, two witnesses became a rule.
5. A witness was required to speak the truth only and his statement was further investigated so that the justice may be prevailed.
6. In Jewish laws, they had a very little tendency towards suggesting the punishment of flogging for the criminal. However, a very severe kind of case would result in thirty-nine whips for the culprit.
7. The magistrates were required to observe fast for the whole day if the cases were to be decided in the capital.
8. They had a very special kind of punishment of noose with an ultimate purpose of prevailing the peace. When a culprit was to be hanged then the place where he would be hanged was set far from the court because it would give the culprit enough time to think and inform the magistrate in case he forgot some points so that the punishment order could be altered.(46)

Holy Festivals of Jewish People

Holy festivals that Jewish people celebrate are total eight in number and have been described below:

1. **Eid-e-Fasah**: It is also called Eid-e-Fateer, which is celebrated in the month of April. During this festival, they avoid eating products made of yeast. Jewish people celebrate this day because on this day, their ancestors got freedom from the servitude of Pharaoh of Egypt.(47)
2. **Eid-e-Peniticost**: In other words, this festival is also called ‘festival of weeks’ because there is only gap of forty-nine days between this day and Eid-e-Fasah’s second day. This festival is being celebrated on 6th of June. The story linked to this day is about ten commands given to Moses on Mount Sena.(48)
3. **New Year or Historic Day**: This holy day takes place on 1st of October. In Judaism, it is believed that the world was created on this day and this is the same day when God forgave their people through Moses because they had committed sin of worshipping a
They also believe that Abraham and Jacob were also born in this month. Moreover, the day when Adam ate the forbidden fruit and was also forgiven on this day. (49)

4. **Shabbat (Day of Penitence):** In Judaism, Saturday is known as Yom-e-Kafara or day of penitence or Shabbat. This is the day for their penitence. This is a very special day for Jewish people. This is the day when they atone for their sins with hope of being forgiven by God.

5. **Eid-e-Khayyam:** This is celebrated on 15th of October. During this festival, Jewish people stay in tents for seven days because through this practice, they actually honor their ancestors for living in tents for forty years in the middle of nowhere. (51)

6. **Hannuka:** This festival continues for eight days in December. The purpose of this festival is to celebrate the renovation of Hackal. (52)

7. **Eid-e-Furem:** This event is celebrated on 14th of March. This was the day when Queen Asteer saved the people of Egypt from the evil plans of Hamaan. This day is celebrated with enthusiasm. (53)

**Conclusion**

1. Though, Talmud consists of total twelve volumes but non-jewish people are only given a precise and single copy of Talmud. It ultimately leads to some questions and doubts regarding the literature that is being preserved in the Talmud.

2. Torah no longer exists in its earliest form as lots of changes have occurred in it with the passage of time. Even the very explanations of the teachings of Torah are full of changes of facts.

3. The authentic evidence is rare to be found regarding the compilation of the Talmud. Even the validation and history of those ribbis who took part in its compilation are difficult to be traced.

4. The under study copy of Talmud consists of five parts and these parts mainly describe life stories. Laws of religion cover a very small portion of this book.

5. First part of Talmud contains history of the Holy Bible which has long description of Abraham, Ishaq, Jacob and his descendents and Moses.

6. Second part explains the explanations of the Holy Bible. In these explanations, there are stories like Release of Moses from Egypt, ten punishments on descendents of Pharaoh, apart from the death of Moses, there is also description of Queen Asteer and Wise Soloman.

7. Third part of Talmud has the information about the life of ribbis. It has details about their lifestyles, education and famous sayings.

8. Forth part of Talmud tells us about the ribbis’ sayings or quotes, examples and culture.

9. Fifth part of Talmud provides information about Jewish festivals and also about civil and criminal laws.
10. Talmud contains lots of stories which were in opposition to touheed or oneness of God. It also consists of some stories where the respect and sanctity of the God's messengers have been derailed.

11. It is clear that Ribbi and Khakhaami scholars have spread their teachings through stories and examples. Their teachings stress on good deeds and avoiding of bad ones.

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