



رُكُوعَاتُهَا ٢٤

## سُورَةُ النِّسَاءِ مَكِّيَّةٌ

آيَاتُهَا ١٧٧



## AN-NISĀ'

(Revealed after Hijrah)

1. In the name of Allāh, the Gracious, the Merciful.

\*2. O ye people! fear your Lord, Who created you from a single soul and created therefrom its mate, and from them twain spread many men and women; and fear Allāh, in Whose name you appeal to one another, and *fear Him particularly respecting* ties of relationship. Verily, Allāh watches over you.

3. And give to the orphans their property and exchange not the bad for the good, and devour not their property with your own. Surely, it is a great sin.

\*4. And if you fear that you will not be fair in dealing with the orphans, then marry of women as may be agreeable to you, two, or three, or four; and if you fear you will not deal justly, then *marry only* one or what your right hands possess. That is the nearest way for you to avoid injustice.

\*2. O ye people! fear your Lord, Who created you from a single **being** and created therefrom its mate, and from **the two** spread many men and women; and fear Allāh, in Whose name you appeal to one another, and *fear Him particularly respecting* ties of relationship. Verily, Allāh watches over you.

\*4. And if you fear that you, **the society**, may fail to do justice in matters concerning orphans **in the aftermath of war** then **marry women of your choice two or three or four**. And if you fear you will not deal justly, then *marry only* one or what your right hands possess. That is the nearest way for you to avoid injustice.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ①  
يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اتَّقُوا رَبَّكُمُ الَّذِي  
خَلَقَكُمْ مِنْ نَفْسٍ وَاحِدَةٍ وَخَلَقَ  
مِنْهَا زَوْجَهَا وَبَثَّ مِنْهُمَا رِجَالًا كَثِيرًا  
وَنِسَاءً وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ الَّذِي تَسَاءَلُونَ  
بِهِ وَالْأَرْحَامَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ عَلَيْكُمْ  
رَقِيبًا ②

وَاتُوا الْيَتَامَىٰ أَمْوَالَهُمْ وَلَا تَتَبَدَّلُوا  
الْحَبِيثَ بِالطَّيِّبِ ③ وَلَا تَأْكُلُوا  
أَمْوَالَهُمْ إِلَىٰ أَمْوَالِكُمْ إِنَّهُ كَانَ  
حُوبًا كَبِيرًا ④

وَإِنْ خِفْتُمْ أَلَّا تُقْسِطُوا فِي الْيَتَامَىٰ  
فَانكِحُوا مَا طَابَ لَكُمْ مِنَ النِّسَاءِ  
مَثْنَىٰ وَثُلثَ وَرُبْعَ فَإِنْ خِفْتُمْ أَلَّا  
تَعْدِلُوا فَوَاحِدَةً أَوْ مَا مَلَكَتْ  
أَيْمَانُكُمْ ⑤ ذَلِكَ أَدْنَىٰ أَلَّا تَعْوُلُوا ⑥

5. And give the women their dowries willingly. But if they, of their own pleasure, remit to you a part thereof, then enjoy it as something pleasant and wholesome.

وَأَتُوا النِّسَاءَ صَدُقَتِهِنَّ نِحْلَةً  
فَإِنْ طَبْنَ لَكُمْ عَنْ شَيْءٍ مِنْهُ نَفْسًا  
فَكُلُوهُ هَنِيئًا مَرِيئًا ⑤

\*6. And give not to the foolish your property which Allāh has made for you a means of support; but feed them therewith and clothe them and speak to them words of kind advice.

وَلَا تُؤْتُوا السُّفَهَاءَ أَمْوَالَكُمُ الَّتِي  
جَعَلَ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ قِيَمًا وَارْزُقُوهُمْ فِيهَا  
وَكُسُوهُمْ وَقُولُوا لَهُمْ قَوْلًا مَعْرُوفًا ⑥

\*7. And prove the orphans until they attain *the age of marriage*; then, if you find in them sound judgment, deliver to them their property; and devour it not in extravagance and haste against their growing up. And whoso is rich, let him abstain; and whoso is poor, let him eat *thereof* with equity. And when you deliver to them their property, then call witnesses in their presence. And Allāh is sufficient as a Reckoner.

وَابْتَلُوا الْيَتَامَى حَتَّىٰ إِذَا بَلَغُوا النِّكَاحَ  
فَإِنْ أَنْسَلْتُمْ مِنْهُمْ رُشْدًا فَادْفَعُوا  
إِلَيْهِمْ أَمْوَالَهُمْ وَلَا تَأْكُلُوهَا إِسْرَافًا  
وَبِدَارًا أَن يَكْبَرُوا ۚ وَمَنْ كَانَ غَنِيًّا  
فَلْيَسْتَغْفِرْ ۚ وَمَنْ كَانَتْ فَقِيرًا  
فَلْيَأْكُلْ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ ۚ فَإِذَا دَفَعْتُمْ  
إِلَيْهِمْ أَمْوَالَهُمْ فَأَشْهَدُوا عَلَيْهِمْ ۚ  
وَكَفَىٰ بِاللَّهِ حَسِيبًا ⑦

8. For men is a share of that which parents and near relations leave;

لِلرِّجَالِ نَصِيبٌ مِّمَّا تَرَكَ الْوَالِدِينَ

\*6. Do not hand over the charge of property belonging to you which Allāh has made for you as a means of support, to those who are mentally incapable of managing it properly. So feed them therewith and clothe them properly and speak kindly to them.

**Note:** Here the society is addressed as a whole while the property in question is not national property but belongs to the orphans whose number grows exceedingly large during wars. Obviously a considerable part of national wealth will be involved in such exceptional circumstances. If a nation as a whole does not take care of such property and leaves it entirely to the care of children, inexperienced and incapable of handling their wealth sensibly, this is bound to adversely influence the entire national economy. To resolve this problem the nation is addressed as a whole and made responsible for the proper care of the property in question as if it belonged to them. It does not mean, however, that such orphans will be disinherited or dispossessed of their individual rights permanently. The following verse and the verse 11 make the real import of this verse abundantly clear.

\*7. And **test the understanding of** the orphans until they attain *the age of marriage*;

ع ا i u ا | th | h ح | kh خ | dh ذ | ص s | ⑩ d ض | ط | ز | ع gh غ | q ق | ع

and for women is a share of that which parents and near relations leave, whether it be little or much—a determined share.

9. And when *other* relations and orphans and the poor are present at the division of *heritage*, give them *something* therefrom and speak to them words of kindness.

10. And let those fear *God* who, if they should leave behind them their own weak offspring, would be anxious for them. Let them, therefore, fear Allāh and let them say the right word.

11. Surely, they who devour the property of orphans unjustly, only swallow fire into their bellies, and they shall burn in a blazing fire.

## R. 2.

12. Allāh commands you concerning your children: a male shall have as much as the share of two females; but if there be females *only*, *numbering* more than two, then they shall have two-thirds of what the *deceased* leaves; and if there be one, she shall have the half. And his parents shall have each of them a sixth of the inheritance, if he have a child; but if he have no child and his parents be his heirs, then his mother shall have a third; and if he have brothers and sisters, then his mother shall have a sixth, after *the payment* of any bequests he may have

وَالْأَقْرَبُونَ ۚ وَلِلنِّسَاءِ نَصِيبٌ مِّمَّا تَرَكَ الْوَالِدَانِ وَالْأَقْرَبُونَ مِمَّا قَلَّ مِنْهُ أَوْ كَثُرَ ۚ نَصِيبًا مَّفْرُوضًا ﴿٨﴾

وَإِذَا حَضَرَ الْقِسْمَةَ أُولُو الْقَرْبَىٰ وَالْيَتَامَىٰ وَالْمَسْكِينُ فَأَرْزُقُوهُمْ مِنْهُ وَقُولُوا لَهُمْ قَوْلًا مَعْرُوفًا ﴿٩﴾

وَلِيَخْشَ الَّذِينَ لَوْ تَرَكَُوا مِنْ خَلْفِهِمْ ذُرِّيَّةً ضِعَفًا خَافُوا عَلَيْهِمْ ۚ فَلْيَتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَلْيَقُولُوا قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا ﴿١٠﴾

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يَأْكُلُونَ أَمْوَالَ الْيَتَامَىٰ ظُلْمًا إِنَّمَا يَأْكُلُونَ فِي بُطُونِهِمْ نَارًا ۖ وَسَيَصْلُونَ سَعِيرًا ﴿١١﴾

يُوصِيكُمُ اللَّهُ فِي أَوْلَادِكُمْ لِلذَّكَرِ مِثْلُ الْخِثَّةِ ۚ فَإِنْ كُنَّ نِسَاءً فَوْقَ اثْنَتَيْنِ فَلَهُنَّ ثُلُثَا مَا تَرَكَ ۚ وَإِنْ كَانَتْ وَاحِدَةً فَلَهَا النِّصْفُ ۚ وَلِأَبَوَيْهِ لِكُلِّ وَاحِدٍ مِّنْهُمَا السُّدُسُ مِمَّا تَرَكَ إِنْ كَانَ لَهُ وَلَدٌ ۚ فَإِنْ لَّمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ وَلَدٌ وَوَرِثَتْهُ أَبَوَاهُ فَلِلْمِثْلِ ۚ فَإِنْ كَانَ لَهُ إِخْوَةٌ فَلِلْأُمِّهِ السُّدُسُ مِنْ بَعْدِ وَصِيَّةٍ يُوصِي بِهَا أَوْ دَيْنٍ ۚ أَبَاؤُكُمْ