

Topic - Aasan Tafseer-E QURAN

Episode - 1

Date: 11th June, 2021

- # Sabse pehli baat ki is course mein mukammal taur par Quran ki tafseer nahi hogi kyunki Quran ki mukammal tafseer ke lie kai saal lagte hai. Is course mein sirf poore Quran ke paar ka nichod hoga tamaam tafseer, hadith aur degar kitaab ke hawale se taaki aapko mukhtasar taur par poore Quran ki tafseer samajh mein aaye.
- # Ek musalmaan ke lie Quran ko padhna, samajhna, amal karna aur dusro tak pahuchana uspar farz aur wazib hai kyunki yeh Quran ka haq hai.
- # Quran ~~ke~~ mein kul 114 surah hai, jiski pehli surah Suratul Fatiha hai aur akhiri surah suratul naas hai.
- # Quran ki tilawat ham tauz (Auzubillah himinash shaitanir Rajeem) aur tasmiah (Bismillah hir Rahmanir Raheem) se shuru karte hai kyunki Allaah ta'ala ne Suratul Nahl (16) Ayat (98) mein momino ko hukm dia hai ki jab tum Quran padhne lago toh shaintaan mardood se khuda ki panah talab karlia karo. Phir uske baad Quran ki tilawat shuru kar dete hai.
- # Quran ki talimaat ko ham 3 hisso mein takseem kar sakte hai: ① Tawheed ② Risalat ③ Akhirat jis mein Allaah, rasool, jannat, jahannam, hisaab kitaab sab ajata hai.

(2)

Tawheed ta tiskara suratul Fatiha mein hua hai aur is surah ke kai naam hai jaise :

- Al-Hamd
- Ash-Shifa
- Saba min Al-Mathani
- Umm Al-Quran
- Ar-Ruqyah
- As-Salah

and many more

Suratul Fatiha ko As-Salah islie kaha jaata hai kyunki is surah to padhe bagair koi namaaz nahi hogi. Chahe insaan akele phade ya jamaat mein ya safar ya kali aur. Iska padhna bhut zaroori hota hai.

Suratul Fatiha ko Ash-Shifa kaha gaya hai kyunki is surah to padhkar dam kar dene se shifa milti hai bemaario se. Is surah ko namaaz se hatkar bhi padhna chahie iski barkat ke lie.

In Hadith-e Qudsi, Allaah says I have divided prayers into two halves yani hadith-e Qudsi mein Allaah kehte hai ki maine salat ko do hisso mein baat dia hai jiska pehla hissa mera aur dusra mere bande ka hai aur mere bande ko woh milega jo usse chahie.

3 hisse jo Allaah ke hote]

① Jab banda kehata hai [اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ] Sab tarefe Allaah ke lie hi hai jo tamaam Jahaano ka malik hai, to Allaah farmate hai "mere bande ne meri tareef bayaan ki."

② Aur jab banda kehata hai [اَلرَّحْمٰنُ الرَّحِيْمُ] Bada meharbaan

nihayat reham karne wala, to Allaah ta'ala farmate hai, mere bande ne meri sawa bayaan ki.

- ③ Aur jab banda kehta hai [يَا أَيُّهَا الْمَلِكُ، بِرُؤُوسِ الدِّينِ] badle ke din [yani Qayamat] ka malik, to Allaah ta'ala farmate hai, mere bande ne meri badhai bayaan ki.

3 hisse jo bande ke hote]

- ④ Aur phir jab banda kehta [يَا أَيُّهَا الْعَبْدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ] Hum sirf teri hi ibadat karte hain aur sirf tujh hi se madad chahte hai, to Allaah ta'ala farmate hai ki, yeh mere aur mere bande ke darmiyaan hai aur mera banda jo kuch bhi mangega wahi use milega.

- ⑤ Aur phir jab kehta [إِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ] hame + seedhi raah dikha.

- ⑥ [صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ ۚ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا

الضَّالِّينَ] Un logo ki rah jin par tune inaan kia unki nahi jin par tera qazab kia gaya aur na gumraho ki, to Allaah ta'ala farmate hai, "ye mere bande ke lie hai aur jo usne manga hai, maine use wahi ata kardia.

Next Surah]

Suratul Baqarah (Qae)

- # Is surah ki gharo mein tilawat karne se ghar shaitaan se mehfooz rehta hai kyunki Allaah ke nabi ne farmaya

④

apne gharo ko qabristaan na banao, [yani ghar mein nafil namaaze aur Quran ki tilawat kia karo] shaitaan us ghar se bhag jata hai jaha Suratul Baqarah ki tilawat ki jati hai. [Muslim]

Aur jo log padh nahi sakte kisi jayez wajah se to kam se kam wo uski tilawat sunle ya kisi se padhwade.

① $\text{اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ}$ → Suratul Baqarah ki pehli ayat jo huroof magat'taat hai aur jiska maane (meaning) sirf Allaah ta'ala ko hi maloom hai.

② $\text{ذٰلِكَ الْكِتٰبُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيْهِ هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِيْنَ}$

Yeh wo kitaab hai jis mein koi shak ~~to~~ nahi, parezgaro ke lie hidayat ya rah dikhane wali hai.

* Yeh ayat batati hai ki yeh aisi wahid kitaab hai duniya mein jis mein koi shak ya galti nahi hai aur yeh kitaab taqwa rakhne walo ke lie hidayat ka zaria hai.

Ayat 3 - 20 tak insaano ki 3 category ka zikr kia gaya hai. Yeh category hidayat aur gumrahi

ke hisaab se 3 tarah ke logo mein bati hai.

- a) Mutakki - Ye woh log hai jo akhirat, Allaah, rasool, aasmani kitab, gaib aur Allaah ki rah mein dene par emaan rakhte hai. Aur yahi log kaamyaab hai.
- b) Kafir - Ye woh log hai jo kafir hai aur kufir ki inteha par pahuch gae hai aur inko darana ya na darana ek barabar hai aur Allaah ne inke dilo mein mohar lagadi hai aur yeh wo log hai jinke aankho, kaano aur ²/₃ zubaano par parda aur mohar laggai aur yeh emaan nahi laane waale hai. Aur inpar bhut bada azaab hai aur hamesha wali jahannam hai.
- c) Munafiq - Ye wo log hai jo emaan wale hone ka dawah karte hai aur akele mein apne khuda ki Ibadat karte hai aur sochte hai ki yeh emaan waalo ko dhokha de rahe hai balki yeh khud ko dhokha de rahe hai aur yeh wo log hai jinhone hidayat ke badle gumrahi khareedli hai aur inki yeh tijarat inke kisi kaam ki nahi. Aur inlogo par bada dardnaak azaab hai aur yeh gumrah aur jahannam mein jane wale hai. Yeh jahannam ke sabse neeche wale hisse mein rahenge aur inki koi madad karne wala na hoga.

Ayat 21 mein Allaah tamaam insaano se kehte hai ki us rab ki ibadat karo jisne tumhe paida kia hai taki tum taqwa wale ban jao.

⑥

- # Aur Ayat 23-24 mein Allaah ta'ala kehte hai ki agar tumhe shak hai us kitab par jo Hazrat Muhammad (s.a.w) par nazil hui tab tum us jaisi kam se kam ek surah likh do aur bulao madad ke lie jise bulana hai Allaah ke siwa agar tum sacche ho. Aur agar tum yeh na kar sake to daro us aag se jiska indhan log aur pathar hai jo kafiro ke lie taiyaar ki gai hai.
- # Aur Ayat 25-26 mein Allaah ta'ala emaan waalo ke lie niyamate aur in'aam ke baare mein batate hai aur Allaah machhar jaisi choti misaal dene mein bhi nahi sharmaata aur issi se Allaah kai logo ko hidayat aur gumrahi deta hai aur wo Allaah kisi ko gumrah nahi karta siwai sarkash gunahgaro ke.
- # Ayat 27 mein Allaah kehte hai jo log Alhad aur farmaan todte hai aur zameen par fasaad feilate hai wo log khasara (ghata) utraenge.
- # Ayat 29 mein Allaah kehte hai ki unhone hamare lie zameen aur aasmaan mein hamare nafa ke lie cheeze paida ki aur saat aasmaan banae aur wo sab jaane waala hai.
- # Ayat 33-37 mein Adam (A.S.) ka paida hona, faristo ka unke saamne sajdah karna, Adam (A.S.) ko har cheez ka naam sikhana aur kai cheezo ke baare mein zikr hai. In Ayaat mein yeh bhi bataya gaya hai kis tarah shaytan ne sajdah ka inkaar kardia tha aur Iblees mardood ban gaya.

thra. Allaah ne Adam (A.S.) aur unki biwi ko jannat mein daal dia tha aur unhe tamaam niyamato se nawaza tha aur khabardaar kia tha us darrh ke paas jaane se. Par shaitaan ne unhe behkakar gumrah kar dia aur us darakht ka fal khila dia aur Allaah ki nافرمانی karadi jis par Allaah ne Adam (A.S.) aur Hawwa (A.S.) ko jannat se nikaal kar dunia mein bhej dia qayamat tak ke lie. Adam (A.S.) ko Allaah ki taraf se kuch kalimaat mile aur Adam (A.S.) ne taubah ki aur Allaah ne use qubool karlia kyonki wahi hai tauba qubool karne wala aur bada maaf karne wala.

Aur Ayat 38-39 mein Allaah ne Adam (A.S.) ko aur Iblees ko dunia mein bhej dia aur kaha jab hamare janib se hidayat ae aur jo uski pairwi karega uske lie koi khauf ya gam nahi aur jo Allaah ki nishanio ka inkaar karega aur jhutlaega toh uske lie dozak hai hamesha hamesha wali.

Ayat 40-73 mein Allaah ne Bani Israel ki fazilat, unke baaz etrazaat, unke mutalabaat, mane salwa, Musa (A.S.) ki nasiyat, Bani Israel ka anzaam, unki sarkashi wagaira wagaira ka zikr kia hai.

Ayat 83-86 mein Allaah ne Bani Israel se yeh Ahad aur peiman lia tha ki wo sirf Allaah ki Ibadat karenge, maa-baap aur rishtedaaro ke saath husnul akhlaaq rakhenge, logo se achi tarah se baat karenge aur zakaat denge. Par thode logo ke siwa sab phir gae.

⑧

Aur Allaah ne unko unki Ahd yaad dilwai jo unke buzurgo ne ki thi jisse wo sab log phir gae.

Ayat 97-98 mein Allaah ne kaha ki Jibrael (A.S.) ne unke hukm se hi Quran nazil kia aur jo koi bhi Allaah ka ya Allaah ke rasoolo ka ya unke faristo ka ya Jibrael ya Mikael ka dushman hai wo Allaah ka dushman hai aur beshak Allaah kafiro ka dushman hai.

Ayat 102 mein Allaah ne jaado ke baare mein bataya aur uske nuksanaat batae aur kis tarah se faristo ne jaado sikhaya logo ko aur kaise log jaadu ke zari'e mia biwi mein ladaai aur ikhtilaaf karwate the aur Allaah ne Sulayman (A.S.) ke taaluk se bhi kaha ki woh kafir nahi hai aur nahi sahir balki shaitaan kafir hai aur Sulayman (A.S.) ki takad Allaah ki taraf se thi.

Ayat 104 mein Allaah ta'ala emaan waalo ko hukm dete hai ki Nabi Muhammad (S.A.W.) ko ra'ina nahi balki unthurna kaha karo aur kafiro ke lie bada dard naak azaab hai.

Ayat 109-110 mein Allaah ta'ala un kafiro ka zikr kia jo aap (S.A.W.) se hasad karte the aur unhe gumrah karna chahte the par hasad karne wala kisi ka nuksaan nahi karata siwai khud ke kyunke nafa aur nuksaan ka malik Allaah hai. Aur Allaah ta'ala ne namaaz aur zakaat ke baare mein zikr kia aur kaha jo kuch tum khair karoge Allaah use khoob dekhne wala hai.

Ayat 111-113 mein Allaah ta'ala yahood aur nasaar ke taaluk se batate hai ki wo kis tarah dawah karte the ki sirf wahi log jannat mein jaenge aur iske jawaab mein Allaah farmate hai ki yeh inka bas khayali pulao hai aur agar yeh sacche hai toh apni daleel pesh karo. Aur Allaah farmate hai jis shaksh ne apna rutba Allaah ki taraf kia aur nek kaam kia toh uska aqr uske rab ke paas hai aur unke lie koi dar aur khauf nahi.

Ayat 114 mein Allaah ta'ala farmaate hai ki us shaksh se bada zalim kaun jo logo ko Allaah ki masjidon mein aane se roke. Aese logo ke lie dunya aur aakhirat mein ruswai hai.

Note - Is lie aaj ke wakt mein jo log firka bazi karte hai aur logo ko masjid mein aane se rokhte hai kyonki wo falah falah firke ke hai toh aese logo par sakht azaab aur ruswai hai dunya aur aakhirat mein.

Ayat 120 mein Allaah farmate hai ki ~~ye~~ yeh yahood aur nasaar kabhi aapse razi nahi honge jab tak aap inke deen ki pairwi na kare.

Ayat 124-130 mein Allaah ta'ala farmate hai ki jab Allaah ne Ibrahim (A.S.) ko aazmaya aur jab woh unki aazmaish mein kaamyaab hogai tab Allaah ne Ibrahim (A.S.) ko logo ka sarदार बना dia. Aur ayato mein ~~ke~~ khane kaaba ki tameer aur Ibrahim (A.S.) ki dua ka zikr hai. Aur Allaah ta'ala ne farmaya jisne Ibrahim (A.S.) ke deen se nafsrat ki ya muda toh usne khud ko bewakoof banaya.

- # Ibrahim (A.S.) ne makka ke logo ke lie dua ki aur in mein se a nabi ke aane ki dua ki jo makka walo ko sahi rah par chala sake aur gumrahi se bacha sake.
- # Ayat 132-133 mein Ibrahim (A.S.) aur Yaqub (A.S.) ne apne baccho ko nasihat ki deen-e-Islam par chalne aur issi par marne ki.
- # Aur wahi log sahi rah par honge jinhone Ibrahim (A.S.) ke tareeke ki pairwi aur Muhammad (s.a.w) ke aane ke baad unki pairwi ki naki yahood aur nasaar ke batil maboodo ki.

X ————— END OF PARA-1 NOTES ————— X