

SURAH EK KAHANI



Surah An-Nasr

Madad

Poora safar — wo alwida jise kisi ne pehchana nahi —
jaise koi bade pyaar se bachche ko sunata hai



Surah No. 110 • 3 Ayatein • Madani

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Ek Nazar Mein Surah

Izaa jaaa'a nasrul-laahi wal-fath

1. Jab Allah ki madad aur fatah aa jaye.

*Wa ra'aytan-naasa yadkhuloona fee deenil-laahi
afwaajaa*

2. Aur aap logon ko fauj dar fauj Allah ke deen mein
daakhil hote dekhein.

Fasabbih bihamdi Rabbika wastaghfirh

3. To apne Rab ki hamd ke saath tasbeeh kijiye aur Usse
maghfirat maangiye.

Innahoo kaana Tawwaabaa

3. Beshak Wo bohot tawbah qubool karne wale hain.

*Subhaanakal-laahumma wa bihamdika,
Allaahummaghfir lee*

Nabi ﷺ is surah ke baad ye kalimat kasrat se kehte the.

Nasrul-laah

1. Fatah ko 'Allah ki madad' kaha gaya — kisi ki tadbeer
nahi.

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Jis Din Makkah Khula

Beta, ye surah Nabi ﷺ ki zindagi ke sab se bade kaamyabi ke din ke baare mein hai — aur ismein ek raaz chhupa hua hai jise sirf sab se gehre sahaba ne pakda.

'IZA JA'A NASRULLAHI WAL-FATH — JAB ALLAH KI MADAD AUR FATAH AA JAYE.'

Beta, yaad kijiye ke un logon ne unke saath kya kiya tha. Unka mazaq udaya, unke khandan ka aisa boycott kiya ke bachche bhook se rote the, unke maanne walon ko azab diya, kuch ko qatl kiya, unhein qatl karne ki saazish ki, unhein unki paidaishi sheher se nikal diya, aur phir saalon tak lashkar par lashkar bhej kar unka peechha kiya.

Aur phir, hijrat ke aathwein saal, aap ﷺ wapas aaye — das hazaar ke saath. Makkah muqabla nahi kar sakta tha. Jis sheher ne unhein nikala tha, wo unke saamne khula pada tha.



Beta, ye badla lene ka lamha tha. Insani fitrat ka har qanoon yahi kehta tha. Arabon ka har dastoor iski ijazat deta tha. Sahaba ke apne hisab baaqi the; kuch ne apne ghar walon ko apni aankhon ke saamne qatl hote dekha tha.

Aur aap ﷺ ne kya kiya? Aap Makkah mein is tarah daakhil hue ke Allah ke saamne aajizi mein sar itna jhuka hua tha ke aapki daadhi mubarak kajaawe ko chhoo rahi thi. Fateh ka andaz nahi. Ek bande ka andaz.

Aap ﷺ ne Makkah walon ko Ka'bah ke paas jama kiya — wahi log jinhone ye sab kiya tha — aur poocha: 'tumhara kya khayal hai, main tumhare saath kya karunga?' Unhone kaha: bhala; aap shareef bhai hain aur shareef bhai ke bete hain.

Aur aap ﷺ ne farmaya: 'jao — tum sab azad ho.'

Beta, jab bhi aapko kisi aise shakhs par ikhtiyar mile jisne aap par zulm kiya ho, ye din yaad kijiye. Ye insani akhlaq ki bulandi hai, aur ye hamare Nabi ﷺ ki hai.



Fauj Dar Fauj

'WA RA'AYTAN-NASA YADKHULOONA FEE
DEENILLAHI AFWAJA — AUR AAP LOGON KO ALLAH
KE DEEN MEIN FAUJ DAR FAUJ DAAKHIL HOTE
DEKHEIN.'

Beta, 'afwaja' — jhund ke jhund, lehar dar lehar, giroh ke baad giroh. Fatah se pehle log ek ek kar ke, chhup kar, bohot badi qeemat de kar Islam mein aate the. Uske baad poore ke poore qabeele saath aane lage — Arab ke har konay se wafdein aane lagin, itni ke nauwein saal ko hi 'wafdon ka saal' kaha jata hai.

Ye tabdeeli kyun? Beta, kyunki bohot se qabeele ye dekhne ka intezaar kar rahe the ke Muhammad ﷺ aur unke apne logon ke darmiyan faisla kya hota hai. Jab Makkah ne unhein qubool kar liya, to unki jhijhak khatm ho gayi.

Beta, is se sabaq lijiye: tees saal ki sabr wali mehnat, jiska bada hissa zaahiri tor par be-nateeja lagta tha — aur phir poori fasal ek saath aa gayi. Shuru ke saalon



mein unke paas gine chune saathi the aur poora sheher dushman tha. Nataij ke paimane par naapne wala use nakami kehta.

To beta, apni mehnat ko uski dikhne wali raftaar se kabhi mat naapiye. Beej apna waqt zameen ke neeche lete hain, aur phir ek hi mausam mein poora khet hara ho jata hai.

Tasbeeh Kijiye, Aur Maghfirat Maangiye

Aur ab beta, hukm — aur yahi is surah ka sab se hairat-angez hissa hai: 'FA-SABBIH BIHAMDI RABBIKA WASTAGHFIRH — TO APNE RAB KI HAMD KE SAATH TASBEEH KIIYE, AUR USSE MAGHFIRAT MAANGIYE.'

Beta, lamhe par ghaur kijiye. Is mission ki tareekh ki sab se badi fatah abhi abhi aayi hai. Aur iska muqarrar jawab kya hai?

PEHLA — 'sabbih bihamdi Rabbik': Allah ko har naqs se paak qaraar dijiye, aur Unki hamd kijiye. Yaani: ye mera nahi tha. Na meri tadbeer, na mera lashkar, na mera



sabr. Ye Allah ki fatah thi — ayah khud ise 'nasrullah' keh rahi hai, ALLAH ki madad.

Beta, aur yahi us sab se khatarnak lamhe ka ilaaj hai jo kisi bhi insan ki zindagi mein aata hai: KAMYABI ka lamha. Nakami momin ko kam hi tabah karti hai; kamyabi aksar kar deti hai. Jab sab theek chal raha ho, to nafs khamoshi se aage badh kar sehra apne sar bandh leta hai.

DOOSRA — aur yahi hairat wali baat hai — 'wastaghfirh': aur Usse MAGHFIRAT maangiye.

Beta, fatah ke baad istighfar kyun? Kis cheez ki maafi?

Ulama ne tafseer ki: kyunki insan ki koi bhi koshish, chahe kitni hi badi ho, kotahi se khaali nahi hoti. Teis saal ki dawat mein thakan ke lamhe aaye, dhyan bant'ne ke lamhe aaye, wo lamhe bhi aaye jab kamaal se kam hua. Aur isliye bhi ke banda jab itni badi ata ke saamne khada hota hai, to use shiddat se mehsoos hota hai ke uski apni mehnat is ke qaabil hi nahi thi. To wo apne amal ko istighfar se dhaanp leta hai — jaise koi



haqeer tohfa kapde mein lapet kar peish kiya jaye.

Aur beta, yahi hamari poori ibadat ka tareeqa hai — dekhiye kitni ibadatein ISTIGHFAR par khatm hoti hain. Namaz ke baad: 'astaghfirullah' teen baar. Hajj ke akhir mein Allah ka hukm hai: 'phir wahin se lauto jahan se log lautte hain, aur Allah se maghfirat maango.' Raat ki namaz ke baad momineen ki sifat batayi gayi: 'sehri ke waqt maghfirat maangne wale.' Aur poori nubuwwat ki zindagi ke baad — istighfar.

Beta, ye adaa seekh lijiye: apna behtareen kaam mukammal kijiye, aur phir uske liye maafi maangiye. Sirf yahi ek aadat insan ko zindagi bhar takabbur se bacha leti hai.

'INNAHU KANA TAWWABA — beshak Wo hamesha TAWWAB hain — musalsal un ki taraf lautne wale jo Unki taraf lautein.'

Wo Alwida Jise Kisi Ne Pehchana Nahi



Aur ab beta, is surah ka chhupa hua matlab — wahi jiska maine shuru mein waada kiya tha.

Umar bin al-Khattab (RA) Ibn Abbas (RA) ko Badr ke bade sahaba ki mehfilon mein saath bithate the, halanke wo bohot kam umr the, aur kuch logon ko ye nagawaar guzarta tha. To ek din Umar (RA) ne un sab se isi surah ke baare mein poocha: 'iza ja'a nasrullahi wal-fath' ke baare mein tum kya kehte ho?

Kuch ne kaha: hamein hukm diya gaya hai ke jab fatah mile to Allah ki hamd karein aur maghfirat maangein. Kuch khamosh rahe.

Phir Umar (RA) ne Ibn Abbas (RA) ki taraf rukh kiya aur poocha: kya tum bhi yahi kehte ho? Unhone kaha: nahi. Umar (RA) ne poocha: to phir tum kya kehte ho?

Ibn Abbas (RA) ne kaha: ye Rasoolullah ﷺ ki WAFAT ka elaan hai, jiski khabar Allah ne unhein di. 'Jab Allah ki madad aur fatah aa jaye' — yahi aapki rukhsat ki nishani hai — 'to apne Rab ki hamd ke saath tasbeeh kijiye aur Usse maghfirat maangiye; beshak Wo bohot



tawbah qubool karne wale hain.'

Aur Umar (RA) ne farmaya: main is se wahi jaanta hoon jo tum jaante ho.

Beta, is baat ka wazan mehsoos kijiye. Surah padhne mein jashn lagti hai — aur sab se gehre sahaba ne ismein alwida ki aawaz suni. Mission mukammal ho gaya; kaam poora ho gaya; ab hamd kijiye, maghfirat maangiye, aur lautne ki tayyari kijiye.

Aur tareekh ne iski tasdeeq ki: ye aakhri mukammal nazil hone wali surahon mein se thi, aur Nabi ﷺ ka wisal iske zyada arse baad nahi hua. Hamari maa Aisha (RA) se marwi hai ke iske nazil hone ke baad aap ﷺ ne ye kalimat kasrat se kehna shuru kar diye: 'Subhanaka Allahumma wa bihamdik, Allahummaghfir lee' — ae Allah, Aap paak hain aur saari tareef Aapki, ae Allah, mujhe bakhsh dijiye — surah par amal karte hue.

Beta, is se do cheezein lijiye.



EK — kisi zindagi ki sab se badi kaamyabi is baat ki bhi alamat hoti hai ke wo zindagi apne anjaam ki taraf badh rahi hai. Har takmeel aakhri takmeel ke ek qadam qareeb hai. Ye mayoos karne wala khayal nahi — ye saaf karne wala khayal hai. Ye hamein kisi bhi kamyabi mein aise jam kar baithne se rokta hai jaise wo hamesha rehne wali ho.

DO — dekhiye ke tareekh ke sab se azeem insan ko unka waqt qareeb hone ki khabar kaise di gayi: tasbeeh aur istighfar ke hukm ke saath. Na ghabrahat, na koi lambi khwahishon ki fehrist, na aakhri waqt ki hadbadi. Bas tasbeeh aur istighfar.

Beta, momin apne anjaam ke saamne isi tarah aata hai: Usi ki tareef karte hue jisne sab kuch diya, aur is baat ki maafi maangte hue ke usne wo sab kitni kotahi se sambhala.

Is Surah Se Kya Seekha

1. Iqtidar ke urooj par aap ﷺ ne sar jhuka liya aur sab ko maaf kar diya — yahi akhlaq ki bulandi hai.



2. Apni mehnat ko uski dikhne wali raftaar se mat naapiye: tees saal ka sabr, phir lehar dar lehar fasal.
3. Kamyabi nakami se zyada khatarnak hai — fatah ka jawab yahi hai ke 'ye Allah ka tha, mera nahi.'
4. Apna behtareen kaam mukammal kijiye aur phir uske liye maafi maangiye — har ibadat ke baad istighfar ki sunnat.
5. Wo 'Tawwab' hain — jo bhi Unki taraf lautta hai, Wo hamesha uski taraf laut aate hain.
6. Har takmeel aakhri takmeel ko qareeb laati hai — koi kamyabi mustaqil ghar nahi.
7. Anjaam ka saamna waise kijiye jaise aap ﷻ ko sikhaya gaya: tasbeeh aur istighfar ke saath, ghabrahat se nahi.

Subhanaka Allahumma wa bihamdik,
Allahummaghfir lee — Ya Allah, hamari fatah'ain
Aapki hon aur hamare anjaam khoobsurat. Ameen.



— This is a simplified, faithful retelling for understanding, based on the Quran's translation and established tafseer (Ibn Kathir and others). For deeper study, always read with a qualified teacher. —

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