

Al-Fatihah - Introduction

Surat-ul-Fatihah

Verse 1

مِیْحَرْلَا نَمِیْحَرْلَا هَلْیَا مَسْب

Bismillah-ir-Rahman-ir-Raheem



Verse 2

نِیْمَلْعَلْیَا بَرَّهَلْیَا مَحَلْیَا

Alhamdulillahi Rabbil Aalameen

Tamaam Tareef sirf Allah hi ke liye hai jo tamaam kaaenaat
ka Rabb hai

Verse 3

مِیْحَرْلَا مِیْحَرْلَا مِیْحَرْلَا

Ar-Rahmaan-ir-Raheem

Bohot Bakhshish karne wala, Bada Meharbaan

Verse 4

نِيَّ دِلْم وَيَكْلُم

Maaliki-Yawmiddeen

Haakim hai insaaf ke din ka

Verse 5

نِيَّ غَت سَنَكَايُؤُوب غَنَكَايُإِ

iiyyaka na'budu wa-iiyyaka nasta'een

Teri hi ibadat hm karte hai, aur tujh hi se hm madad
mangte hai

Verse 6

مِي قَت سُمْل طَّرَص لَانْدَه

ih'dina-s-siratal mustaqeem

Hame seedha raasta dikha

Verse 7

نِيَّ لَاضِلْ لَالْم هِي لَبْعُوضْ غَمْل رِي غَم هِي لَعِي مَعْنَانِي دِّلْ طَّرَص

Sirat-alladhina an'amta alaihim ghayril-maghhdubi alaihim waladdoaalleen

Unlogo ka raasta jin par tune inaam farmaya - jo gunahgaar nhi hue - jo bhatke hue nahi hai

Surah **Al-Fatihah** sirf saat aayatun par mabni hai, lekin iska paighaam bohot gehri baat samjhata hai. Pehli teen aayatein Allah ki tareef aur shukriya ke liye hain, aur aakhri teen insaan ki taraf se ek dua ya guzarish hain, jo Allah ne khud apni meharbani se sikhayi. Darmiyan ki ek aayat, dono ka mix hai – ismein bhi Allah ki tareef hai aur ek dua ka jazba bhi hai.

Ek hadees jo Hazrat Abu Hurayrah (Raziallahuanhu) se riwayat hai aur **Sahih Muslim** mein maujood hai, usmein Nabi-e-Kareem (sallallahu alaihi wasallam) ne farmaya: **"Allah ne farmaya ke namaz (yani Surah Al-Fatihah) mere aur mere bande ke darmiyan barabar taqseem hui hai. Aur mera banda jo maangta hai, usko diya jayega."**

Phir Nabi (sallallahu alaihi wasallam) ne samjhaya:

- Jab banda kehta hai: **Alhamdulillah Rabbil Aalameen**, jiska mtlb hai **"Tamaam tareef bs Allah hi ke liye hai, jo saari Kaaenaat ka malik hai,"**. To ispar Allah farmata hai: **"Mere bande ne meri tareef ki."**
 - Fir Jab banda kehta hai: **Arrahmaan-Irraheem**, jiska mtlb hai: **"Jo bohot Meharban aur Rehmat karne wala hai,"**. To ispar Allah farmata hai: **"Mere bande ne meri tareef ki."**
 - Fir Jab banda kehta hai: Maaliki-Yawmiddeen, jiska mtlb hai **"Jo Qayamat ke din ka Malik hai,"**. To ispar Allah farmata hai: **"Mere banda ne meri shaan bayaan ki."**
 - Fir Jab banda kehta hai: **iiyaka-na'budu wa iiyaka-nasta'een**, jiska mtlb hai **"Hum sirf teri hi ibadat karte hain aur sirf tujhi se madad maangte hain,"**. To ispar Allah farmata hai: **"Yeh baat mere aur mere bande ke darmiyan hai. Uski jo dua hai, woh zaroor poori hogi."**
 - Fir Jab banda kehta hai: **ihdinas-siraatal mustaqeem**, jiska mtlb hai **"Humein seedha rasta dikhaye,"**, To ispar Allah farmata hai: **"Yeh sab mere bande ke liye hai. Jo isne maanga, use milega."**
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Surah Al-Fatihah ka har lafz insaan ke aur Allah ke beech ek khaas rista banata hai. Iska paighaam har insaan ke liye hai jo Allah ki taraf rujoo (focus) karta hai aur us par

bharosa rakhta hai.

- **Pehli Teen Aayatein:** Allah ki tareef karti hain aur humein yeh sikhati hain ke Allah har cheez ka malik hai – duniya, asmaan, zameen, aur har cheez jo humein dikhai ya na dikhai de. Allah meharban hai aur roz-e-qayamat ka faisla karne wala hai. Yeh Allah ki taaqat aur insaaf ka izhaar hai.
- **Darmiyan Ki Aayat:** Yeh sabse ahem hai, kyunki yahan hum Allah ke samne apni bandagi ka izhaar karte hain. Hum kehte hain, "Hum sirf teri ibadat karte hain aur sirf tujh se madad maangte hain." Iska matlab hai ke har cheez ke liye humein bas Allah se madad maangni chahiye.
- **Aakhri Teen Aayatein:** Yeh insaan ki dua hain. Jab banda Allah se seedha rasta dikhane ki guzarish karta hai, toh Allah wada karta hai ke woh us bande ki hidayat karega aur uski dua qubool hogi.

Har baar jab aap Surah Al-Fatihah padhein, to ye bilkul mindfulness ke sath samajh kr padhe ke aap Allah se baat kar rahe hain aur Allah har baat ka jawab de raha hai, kyu ke Allah apne har bande se mohabbat karta hai aur uski dua sunta hai.

Yeh Surah aapko yeh yaad dilati hai ke mushkil ya aasaan, har kaam ke liye bas Allah se madad maangni chahiye. Har dua ke saath yeh yakeen rakhein ke Allah zaroor jawab dega aur aapki dua qubool karega.

Quran ki pehli surah (chapter) me hi Allah ne hame dua mangna sikhaya hai. Iski wajah ye hai ke Allah se apni har zarurat k liye dua maangna ek ibadat hai jo Allah ko behad pasand hai, aur woh hamesha apne bande ki dua ko qubool karta hai.

Surah Al-Fatihah ka paanch waqt ki namazon mein padhna ek aisi adat hai jo humein har waqt Allah ki yaad mein rakhti hai aur har din ke alag-alag mod par hidayat aur taqat deti hai. Aaiye har namaz ke waqt par is Surah ka asar samajhte hain:

1. Fajr (Subah ki Namaz):

Subah ki namaz ka waqt ek naye din ki shuruaat hoti hai, aur Surah Al-Fatihah ke har lafz mein ek naye jazbe ki taqat hoti hai. Jab aap **Alhamdulillah Rabbil Aalameen** kehte hain, toh yeh yaad dilata hai ki yeh duniya aur iska har pal Allah ke qabze mein hai. Din ki shuruaat Allah ki tarif aur rehmat ke shukriye ke saath karna, ek aise safar ka aagaaz hai jo Allah ke bharose par chalta hai. Surah Al-Fatihah Fajr mein padhna humein din ki har mushkil ka saamna karne ki taqat deta hai aur ek yaqeen deta hai ki jo seedha rasta hum maangte hain, Allah zarur dikhayega.

2. Zuhar (Dopehar ki Namaz):

Dopehar ka waqt din ke madhya mein hota hai jab insaan apni zindagi ke masail aur kaamon mein mashgool hota hai. **Zuhar ki namaz** mein Surah Al-Fatihah padhne ka matlab hai ke humein yaad rahe ki hum jitna bhi kaam kar rahe hain, asli malik sirf Allah hai. Jab hum **Iyyaka Na'budu Wa Iyyaka Nastaeen** kehte hain, toh yeh yaad dilata hai ki har safalta aur madad ka asal zariya sirf Allah hai. Yeh dua din ke beech mein ek break hai, jo humein duniya ke jhamele se nikal kar Allah ki yaad dilati hai aur har faisla lene mein hidayat deti hai.

3. Asr (Shaam ke Pehle Waqt ki Namaz):

Asr ka waqt din dhalne ka signal hota hai. Yeh woh waqt hai jab insaan apne din ke kaamon ka anjaam de raha hota hai, aur kuch log shayad thakaan ya nirasha mehsoos karte hain. Asr ki namaz mein **Surah Al-Fatihah** ka padhna ek tasalli aur himmat deta hai. Jab hum kehte hain, **Maliki Yawmid-Deen**, toh yeh yaad dilata hai ke duniya ka har hisaab Allah ke paas hai, aur humein bas uske hukum par chalna hai. Yeh waqt hai apne din ke kaamon par sochne ka aur Allah se dua karne ka ki uska diya hua seedha rasta har mushkil asaan kare.

4. Maghrib (Shaam ki Namaz):

Maghrib ka waqt din ke khatm hone aur raat ke shuru hone ka waqt hai. Yeh ek shukriya ka waqt hota hai. Jab hum Surah Al-Fatihah mein **Ar-Rahmanir Raheem** kehte hain, toh yeh yaad dilata hai ki poore din Allah ki rehmat aur daya ne humein sambhala. Yeh waqt humein Allah ka shukriya karne ka hai ki usne ek aur din guzarne diya aur humein is kabil banaya ke hum uska zikr kar sakein. Maghrib ki namaz mein yeh Surah ek dua hai ki raat ke andheron mein bhi Allah humein hidayat aur mehfooz rakhe.

5. Isha (Raat ki Namaz):

Isha ki namaz din ka aakhri amal hai, jo insaan ko raat ke liye tayar karta hai. Jab hum is waqt Surah Al-Fatihah padhte hain, toh yeh ek dua ban jaati hai jo humein puri raat ke liye Allah ki panah mein rakhti hai. Jab hum **Ihdinas Siratal Mustaqeem** kehte hain, toh yeh ek yakeen deta hai ki humara agla din bhi Allah ki hidayat ke saath hoga. Isha ki namaz ke baad yeh Surah humein har fikar, dar, aur bechaini se azaad karti hai aur ek achhe neend ke liye man ko shant banati hai.

Natija:

Har waqt ki namaz mein Surah Al-Fatihah ko padhna, ek yaad hai ki Allah har waqt humein dekh raha hai, sun raha hai, aur humein sahi rasta dikhane ke liye tayar hai. Yeh Surah humein har din ke alag-alag modon par sambhalti hai, himmat deti hai, aur kabhi bhi bhatakne nahi deti. **Jo is Surah ka sahara leta hai, woh duniya aur aakhirat ke har andhere se bach jata hai aur Allah ki roshni mein chalne lagta hai.**

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