



أَلَا إِنَّ حِزْبَ اللَّهِ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ



*Truly it is the Party of Allah, that will achieve Felicity.*

## Quran English Translation & Commentary

By

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### *Al Mujadilah*

المُجَادِلَاتِ

#### Introduction and Summary

This is the second of the ten Madinah Surahs referred to in the Introduction to the last Surah. Its subject matter is the acceptance of a woman's Plea on behalf of herself and her children (see n. 5330 to 58:1 below), and a condemnation of all secret counsels and intrigues in the Muslim brotherhood.

The date is somewhat close to that of Surah 33, say between A.H. 5 and A.H. 7.

**Summary-** All false pretences, especially those that degrade a woman's position, are condemned---as well as secret

consultation between men and intrigues with falsehood, mischief, and sedition. (58:1-22, and C. 237).

### **C.237 (The running Commentary, in Rhythmic Prose)**

*Let not false pretenses or superstitions  
Degrade the position of women. Eschew  
Secret plotting and secret counsels.  
Observe order and decorum in public assemblies,  
And seek not in selfish pride to engage  
Your Leader's private attention, It is wrong  
To turn to the enemies of Allah for friendship;  
They make their oaths a cloak for wrongdoing,  
And keep back men from the Right. But none  
Can resist the Power or the Judgement of Allah.  
The righteous seek only His Good Pleasure,  
And rejoice therein as their highest Achievement.*

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

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فَدُ سَمِعَ اللّٰهُ قَوْلَ الْتِي نُجَادِكُ ...

1. Allah has indeed heard (and accepted) the statement of the woman ..

**C5330.** The immediate occasion was what happened to Khaula bint Thalaba, wife of Aus son of Samit. Though in Islam, he divorced her by an old Pagan custom: the formula was known as Zihar, and consisted of the words "Thou art to me as the back of my mother".

This was hold by Pagan custom to imply a divorce and freed the husband from any responsibility for conjugal duties. Such a custom was in any case degrading to a woman. It was particularly hard on Khaula, for she loved her husband and pleaded that she had little children whom she had no resources herself to support. She

urged her plea to the Prophet and in prayer to Allah. Her just plea was accepted, and this iniquitous custom, based on false words, was abolished.

See also n. 3670 to 33:4.

... فِي زَوْجِهَا وَتَشْتَكِي إِلَى اللَّهِ ...

... who pleads with thee concerning her husband and carries her complaint (in prayer) to Allah:

... وَاللَّهُ يَسْمَعُ تَحَاوُرَكُمَا ...

and Allah (always) hears the arguments between both sides among you:

**C5331.** For He is a just God, and will not allow human customs or pretences to trample on the just rights of the weakest of His creatures.

... إِنَّ اللَّهَ سَمِيعٌ بَصِيرٌ (١)

for Allah hears and sees (all things).

الَّذِينَ يُظَاهِرُونَ مِنْكُمْ مَنْ نَسَاهُمْ مَا هُنَّ أُمَّهَاتِهِمْ ...

2. If any men among you divorce their wives by **Zihar** (calling them mothers), they cannot be their mothers:

**C5332.** See [n. 5330](#) above.

... إِنَّ أُمَّهَاتِهِمْ إِلَّا اللَّائِي وَلَدْنَهُمْ ...

none can be their mothers except those who gave them birth.

... وَإِنَّهُمْ لَيَقُولُونَ مُنْكَرًا مِنَ الْقَوْلِ وَزُورًا ...

And in fact they use words (both) iniquitous and false:

**C5333.** Such words are false in fact and iniquitous, inasmuch as they are unfair to the wife and unseemly in decent society.

... وَإِنَّ اللَّهَ لَعَفُوفٌ غَفُورٌ (٢)

but truly Allah is one that blots out (sins), and forgives (again and again).

**C5334.** Cf. 4:99 and 22:60.

Were it not that Allah in His Mercy makes allowances for our weaknesses and the various grades of motives that actuate us, such conduct would be inexpiable.

But He prescribes expiation as in the next verse, because He wishes to blot out what is wrong and give us a chance to reform by His forgiveness.

وَالَّذِينَ يُظَاهِرُونَ مِن نِّسَائِهِمْ ثُمَّ يَعُودُونَ لِمَا قَالُوا...

3. But those who divorce their wives by Zihar, then wish to go back on the words they uttered,

**C5335.** If Zihar were to be ignored as if the words were never uttered, it would mean that men may foolishly resort to it without penalty. It is therefore recognised in respect of the penalty which the man incurs, but safeguards the woman's rights. She can sue for maintenance for herself. If it was a hasty act and he repented of it, he could not claim his conjugal rights until after the performance of his penalty as provided below.

If she loved him, as Khawlah's case, she could also herself sue for conjugal rights in the legal sense of the term and compel her husband to perform the penalty and resume marital relations.

...فَنَحْرُورُ رَقَبَةٍ مِّن قَبْلِ أَنْ يَتَمَاسَا ذَلِكُمْ تُوعَظُونَ بِهِ...

(it is ordained that such a one) should free a slave before they touch each other: this are ye admonished to perform:

...وَاللَّهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَبِيرٌ (٣)

and Allah is well-acquainted with (all) that ye do.

فَمَنْ لَّمْ يَجِدْ فَصِيَامُ شَهْرَيْنِ مُتَتَابِعَيْنِ مِن قَبْلِ أَنْ يَتَمَاسَا...

4. And if any has not (the wherewithal), he should fast for two months consecutively before they touch each other.

**C5336.** Cf. 4:92.

**The penalty is:** to get a slave his freedom, whether it is your own slave or you purchase his freedom from another; if that is not possible, to fast for two months

consecutively (in the manner of the Ramadan fast); if that is not possible, to feed sixty poor. See next note.

...فَمَنْ لَمْ يَسْتَطِعْ فَاِطْعَامُ سِتِّينَ مِسْكِيْنًا ...

But if any is unable to do so, he should feed sixty indigent ones.

**C5337.** There is a great deal of learned argument among the jurists as to the precise requirements of Canon Law under the term "feeding" the indigent.

For example, it is laid down that half a Sa' of wheat or a full Sa' of dates or their equivalent in money would fulfil the requirements, a Sa' being a measure corresponding roughly to about 9 lbs. of wheat in weight.

Others hold that a Mudd measure equivalent to about 2 1/4 lbs. would be sufficient. This would certainly be nearer the daily ration of a man.

It is better to take the spirit of the text in its plain simplicity, and say that an indigent man should be given enough to eat for two meals a day.

The sixty indigent ones fed for a day would be equivalent to a single individual fed for sixty days, or two for thirty days, and so on. But there is no need to go into minutiae in such matters.

... ذَلِكَ لِيُؤْمِنُوا بِاللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ ...

This, that ye may show your faith in Allah and His Messenger.

**C5338.** These penalties in the alternative are prescribed, that we may show our repentance and Faith and our renunciation of "iniquity and falsehood" (verse 2 above), whatever our circumstances may be.

...وَتِلْكَ حُدُوْدُ اللّٰهِ وَلِلْكَافِرِيْنَ عَذَابٌ اَلِيْمٌ (٤)

Those are limits (set by) Allah. For those who Reject (Him), there is a grievous Penalty.

**C5339.** It would seem that this refers to the spiritual Penalty in the Hereafter for not complying with the small penalty here prescribed. The next verse would then refer to the bigger "humiliating Penalty" for "resistance" to Allah's Law generally.

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يُحَادُّونَ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ كُبِتُوا كَمَا كُبِتَ الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِهِمْ...

5. Those who resist Allah and His Messenger will be humbled to dust, as were those before them:

...وَقَدْ أَنْزَلْنَا آيَاتٍ بَيِّنَاتٍ...

for We have already sent down clear Signs.

...وَلِلْكَافِرِينَ عَذَابٌ مُهِينٌ (٥)

And the Unbelievers (will have) a humiliating Penalty,

يَوْمَ يَبْعَهُمُ اللَّهُ جَمِيعًا فَيُنَبِّئُهُمْ بِمَا عَمِلُوا...

6. On the Day that Allah will raise them all up (again) and show them the truth (and meaning) of their conduct.

**C5340.** This phrase, "Allah will tell them of their deeds (or their doings or their conduct)" occurs frequently. See 5:48, n. 762; (5:105), n. 811; 6:60; 9:94; etc.

In this life there is a certain mist or illusion in our spiritual sight. We see things from different angles and dispute about them; we hide real motives, and pretend to virtues which we do not possess; others may attribute such virtues to us, and we may come to believe it ourselves; we conceive likes and hatreds on insufficient grounds; we forget what we should remember, and remember what we should forget. Our vision is narrow, and our values are false. On the Day of Account all this will be remedied. Not only will true values be restored, but we shall ourselves see the inwardness of things in our own lives, which we never saw before.

...أَحْصَاهُ اللَّهُ وَنَسُوهُ وَاللَّهُ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ شَهِيدٌ (٦)

Allah has reckoned its (value), though they may have forgotten it: for Allah is Witness to all things.

## Section 2

أَلَمْ تَرَ أَنَّ اللَّهَ يَعْلَمُ مَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ...

7. Seest thou not that Allah doth know (all) that is in the heavens and on earth?

...مَا يَكُونُ مِنْ نَجْوَى ثَلَاثَةٍ إِلَّا هُوَ رَابِعُهُمْ ...

There is not a secret consultation between three, but He makes the fourth among them,

**C5341.** Secrecy is a relative and limited term among ourselves. There is nothing hidden or unknown to Allah. Usually secrecy implies fear or distrust, plotting or wrong-doing. But all is open before Allah's sight.

... وَلَا خَمْسَةَ إِلَّا هُوَ سَادِسُهُمْ ...

nor between five but He makes the sixth,

... وَلَا أَدْنَى مِنْ ذَلِكَ وَلَا أَكْثَرَ إِلَّا هُوَ مَعَهُمْ أَيْنَ مَا كَانُوا ...

nor between fewer nor more, but He is in their midst wheresoever they be:

... ثُمَّ يُنَبِّئُهُمْ بِمَا عَمِلُوا يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيمٌ (٧)

in the end will He tell them the truth of their conduct, on the Day of Judgment for Allah has full knowledge of all things.

أَلَمْ تَر إِلَى الَّذِينَ نُهُوا عَنِ النَّجْوَى ...

8. Turnest thou not thy sight towards those who were forbidden secret counsels ...

**C5342.** When the Muslim Brotherhood was acquiring strength in Madinah and the forces of disruption were being discomfited in open fight against the Messenger of Righteousness, the wicked resorted to duplicity and secret intrigues, in which the ringleaders were the disaffected Jews and the Hypocrites, whose machinations have been frequently referred to in the Quran. e.g. see 2:8-16; and 4:142-145.

... ثُمَّ يَعُودُونَ لِمَا نُهُوا عَنْهُ ...

... yet revert to that which they were forbidden (to do)?

... وَيَتَنَاجَوْنَ بِالْإِثْمِ وَالْعُدْوَانِ وَمَعْصِيَتِ الرَّسُولِ ...

And they hold secret counsels among themselves for iniquity and hostility, and disobedience to the Messenger.

...وَإِذَا جَاؤُوكَ حَيَّوْكَ بِمَا لَمْ يُحَيِّكَ بِهِ اللَّهُ...

And when they come to thee, they salute thee, not as Allah salutes thee, (but in crooked ways):

**C5343.** The salutation of Allah was (and is) "Peace!" But the enemies, who had not the courage to fight openly often twisted the words, and by using a word like "Sam", which meant "Death!" or "Destruction!" instead of "Salam!" (Peace!), they thought they were secretly venting their spite and yet apparently using a polite form of salutation.

Cf. 2:106, and n. 107, where another similar trick is exposed.

...وَيَقُولُونَ فِي أَنْفُسِهِمْ لَوْلَا يُعَذِّبُنَا اللَّهُ بِمَا نَقُولُ...

and they say to themselves, "Why does not Allah punish us for our words?"

**C5344.** The enemies derisively enjoyed their trick (see last note) according to their own perverted mentality. They asked blasphemously, "**Why does not Allah punish us?**"

The answer is given: there is a Punishment, far greater than they imagine: it will come in good time: it will be the final Punishment after Judgment: it is delayed in order to give them a chance of repentance and reformation.

...حَسَبُهُمْ جَهَنَّمُ يَصَلُّونَهَا فَيَنْسَوْنَ الْمَصِيرُ (٨)

Enough for them is Hell: in it will they burn, and evil is that destination!

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا تَنَاجَيْتُمْ فَلَا تَتَنَاجَوْا بِالْإِثْمِ...

9. O ye who believe!

when ye hold secret counsel, do it not for iniquity

...وَالْعُدْوَانَ وَمَعْصِيَتِ الرَّسُولِ وَتَنَاجَوْا بِالْبِرِّ وَالنَّقْوَى...

and hostility, and disobedience to the Prophet; but do it for righteousness and self-restraint;



**C5345.** Ordinarily secrecy implies deeds of darkness, something which men have to hide; see the next verse.

But there are good deeds which may be concerted and done in secret: e.g., charity, or the prevention of mischief, or the defeat of the dark plots of evil. The determining factor is the motive.

Is the man doing some wrong or venting his spite, or trying to disobey a lawful command?

Or is he doing some good, which out of modesty or self-renunciation he does not want known, or is he in a righteous cause defeating the machinations of Evil, which may involve great sacrifice of himself?

...وَأَتَّقُوا اللَّهَ الَّذِي إِلَيْهِ تُحْشَرُونَ (٩)

and fear Allah, to whom ye shall be brought back.

إِنَّمَا النَّجْوَى مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ لِيَحْزُنَ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا...

10. Secret counsels are only (inspired) by the Evil One, in order that he may cause grief to the Believers;

...وَلَيْسَ بِضَارِّهِمْ شَيْئًا إِلَّا بِإِذْنِ اللَّهِ...

but he cannot harm them in the least, except as Allah permits;

**C5346.** Evil can harm no one who is good, except in so far as,

- there is some question of trial in Allah's Universal Plan, or
- what appears to be harm may be real good.

Nothing happens without Allah's will and permission. And we must always trust Him, and not our cleverness or any adventitious circumstances that draw us the least bit from the path of rectitude.

...وَعَلَى اللَّهِ فَلْيَتَوَكَّلِ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ (١٠)

and on Allah let the Believers put their trust.

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا قِيلَ لَكُمْ تَفَسَّحُوا فِي الْمَجَالِسِ فَافْسَحُوا...

11. O ye who believe! When ye are told to make room in the assemblies, (spread out and) make room:

**C5347.** Even when a great man or a Leader comes into an Assembly, we are not to press forward without discipline, as it causes inconvenience to him and detriment to public business. Nor are we to shut out other people who have equal rights to be in the Assembly. We must spread out, for Allah's earth is spacious, and so are our opportunities

...يَفْسَحَ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ ...

(Ample) room will Allah provide for you.

...وَإِذَا قِيلَ انشُرُوا فَانشُرُوا...

And when ye are told to rise up, rise up:

**C5348.** Rising up is a mark of respect. Just as those who obey soon become worthy of command, so those who honour where honour is due, become themselves worthy of honour, in various degrees according to their capacities.

**"Rise up"** here may imply: 'when the Assembly is dismissed, do not loiter about'.

...يَرْفَعُ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مِنْكُمْ وَالَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْعِلْمَ دَرَجَاتٍ...

Allah will raise up, to (suitable) ranks (and degrees), those of you who believe and who have been granted Knowledge:

**C5349.** Faith makes all people equal in the Kingdom of Allah, as regards the essentials of citizenship in the Kingdom. But there is leadership, and rank and degree, joined with greater or less responsibility, and that depends on true knowledge and insight. (R).

...وَاللَّهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَبِيرٌ (١١)

and Allah is well-acquainted with all ye do.

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا نَاجَيْتُمُ الرَّسُولَ فَقَدِّمُوا بَيْنَ يَدَيْ نَجْوَاكُمْ صَدَقَةٌ ...

12. O ye who believe!

**When ye consult the Messenger in private, spend something in charity before your private consultation.**

**C5350.** In the Kingdom of Allah all instruction or consultation is open and free. But human nature is weak. And people want special instruction or private consultation with the Prophet from one of several motives:

- they may have, or think they have, a special case, which they are not willing to disclose to their brethren in general;
- they may have some sense of delicacy or dignity, which can only be satisfied by a private interview;
- they may even be selfish enough to want to monopolise the Prophet's time.

These motives are, in an ascending order, worth discouraging; and yet, considering the weakness of human nature, they cannot be reprobated to the extent of shutting out their victims from chances of improvement. It is therefore recommended that they spend something in charity for the good of their poorer brethren before they indulge in such weaknesses.

...ذَلِكَ خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ وَأَطْهَرٌ...

That will be best for you, and most conducive to purity (of conduct).

**C5351.** The charity is a sort of expiation for their pardonable weakness. Having made some monetary sacrifice for their poorer brethren they could face them with less shame, and the charity would direct their attention to the need for purifying their motives and conduct. At the same time, this special charity is not made obligatory, lest such persons should be shut out altogether from chances of the higher teaching on account of their pardonable foibles.

...فَإِنْ لَمْ تَجِدُوا فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ (١٢)

But if ye find not (the wherewithal), Allah is Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful.

أَشْفَعْتُمْ أَنْ تُقَدِّمُوا بَيْنَ يَدَيْ نَجْوَاكُمْ صَدَقَاتٍ...

13. Is it that ye are afraid of spending sums in charity before your private consultation (with him)?

**C5352.** Note the plural here, **Sadaqat**, instead of the singular, **Sadaqah** in verse 12 above.

While people with the foibles described in [n. 5350](#) may be willing to spend "something" (small) in charity for a special consultation occasionally, they may be frightened of spending large sums when their needs for consultation may be numerous.

What is to be done then?

Are they to be shut out altogether?

No. They are asked to be punctilious in the discharge of their normal duties of at least normal regular prayers and regular charity, "if Allah forgives you", i.e., if Allah's Messenger relieves them of further special contributions such as those noted in verse 12.

... فَإِذْ لَمْ تَفْعَلُوا وَتَابَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكُمْ فَأَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ ...

If, then ye do not so, and Allah forgives you, then (at least) establish regular prayer;

This condition, "if Allah forgives you", provides the safeguard against the abuse of the privilege. The messenger would know in each case what is best for the individual and for the community.

... وَأَتُوا الزَّكَاةَ ...

practice regular charity;

**C5353. Zakah**, was instituted about A.H. 2.

... وَأَطِيعُوا اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ وَاللَّهُ خَبِيرٌ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ (١٣)

and obey Allah and His Messenger: and Allah is well-acquainted will all that ye do.

### Section 3

أَلَمْ تَرَ إِلَى الَّذِينَ تَوَلَّوْا قَوْمًا غَضِبَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِمْ...

14. Turnest thou not thy attention to those who turn (in friendship) to such as have the **Wrath of Allah upon them?**

**C5354.** This refers to the Hypocrites of Madinah who pretended to be in Islam but intrigued with the Jews.

See references as given in [n. 5342](#) above.

**C5355.** By this time the Jews of Madinah and the Jewish tribes around had become actively hostile to Islam, and were being sharply called to account for their treachery.

...مَا هُمْ مِّنْكُمْ وَلَا مِنْهُمْ وَيَحْلِفُونَ عَلَى الْكُذِّبِ وَهُمْ يَعْلَمُونَ (١٤)

They are neither of you nor of them, and they swear to falsehood knowingly.

**C5356.** They knew that as Muslims their duty was to refrain from the intrigues of the enemies of Islam and to assist Islam against them.

أَعَدَّ اللَّهُ لَهُمْ عَذَابًا شَدِيدًا إِنَّهُمْ سَاءَ مَا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ (١٥)

15. Allah has prepared for them a severe Penalty: evil indeed are their deeds.

اتَّخَذُوا أَيْمَانَهُمْ جُنَّةً فَصَدُّوا عَنِ سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ ...

16. They have made their oaths a screen (for their misdeeds): Thus they obstruct (men) from the Path of Allah:

**C5357.** A false man, by swearing that he is true, makes his falsehood all the more heinous. He stands in the way of other people accepting Truth. He gives a handle to the cynics and the skeptics.

... فَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ مُّهِينٌ (١٦)

therefore shall they have a humiliating Penalty.

لَنْ نُّغْنِيَ عَنْهُمْ أَمْوَالَهُمْ وَلَا أَوْلَادُهُمْ مِنَ اللَّهِ شَيْئًا...

17. Of no profit whatever to them, against Allah, will be their riches nor their sons:

**C5358.** They may arrogantly boast of riches of alliances and followers in man-power. But what are such worldly advantages before the Throne of the Disposer of all events? They must come to utter misery.

...أُولَئِكَ أَصْحَابُ النَّارِ هُمْ فِيهَا خَالِدُونَ (١٧)

They will be Companions of the Fire, to dwell therein (for aye)!

يَوْمَ يَبْعَثُهُمُ اللَّهُ جَمِيعًا فَيَحْلِفُونَ لَهُ كَمَا يَحْلِفُونَ لَكُمْ...

18. One day will Allah raise them all up (for Judgment): then will they swear to Him as they swear to you:

**C5359.** When Judgment is established, and before they the Truth, they may think (as now) that some oaths or excuses will save them. But they have not now-much less will they have then-any footing to stand upon. Falsehood is falsehood, and must perish. They must learn the worthlessness of their falsehood.

...وَيَحْسَبُونَ أَنَّهُمْ عَلَىٰ شَيْءٍ...

and they think that they have something (to stand upon):

...أَلَا إِنَّهُمْ هُمُ الْكَاذِبُونَ (١٨)

No, indeed! they are but liars!

اسْتَحْوَذَ عَلَيْهِمُ الشَّيْطَانُ ...

19. The Evil One has got the better of them:

**C5360.** Man's original nature as created by Allah is good (30:30, and n. 3541). It is because man, in spite of the warnings he has received, allows Evil to get the mastery over him, that man forgets Allah and the divine qualities which Allah give him. The result of the perversion is that man becomes a partisan of Evil, and as such dooms himself to perdition.

... فَأَنسَاهُمْ ذِكْرَ اللَّهِ أُولَٰئِكَ حِزْبُ الشَّيْطَانِ ...

So he has made them lose the remembrance of Allah. They are the Party of the Evil One.

...أَلَا إِنَّ حِزْبَ الشَّيْطَانِ هُمُ الْخَاسِرُونَ (١٩)

Truly, it is the Party of the Evil One that will perish!

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يُحَادِّثُونَ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ أُولَٰئِكَ فِي الْأَذْلَىٰ (٢٠)

20. Those who resist Allah and His Messenger will be among those most humiliated.

**C5361.** There are various degrees of humiliation in the final state in the next world. But the worst is the humiliation of being numbered among those who ignominiously attempted to resist the Irresistible.

كَتَبَ اللَّهُ لَأَعْلَبَنَّ أَنَا وَرُسُلِي إِنَّ اللَّهَ قَوِيٌّ عَزِيزٌ (٢١)

21. Allah has decreed:

"It is I and My Messenger who must prevail":

For Allah is One full of strength, able to enforce His Will.

**C5362.** For the meaning of **Aziz**, see n. 2818 to 22:40.

لَا تَجِدُ قَوْمًا يُؤْمِنُونَ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ يُوَادُّونَ...

22. Thou wilt not find any people who believe in Allah and the Last Day, loving those

...مَنْ حَادَّ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ وَلَوْ كَانُوا آبَاءَهُمْ أَوْ أَبْنَاءَهُمْ أَوْ إِخْوَانَهُمْ  
أَوْ عَشِيرَتَهُمْ...

who resist Allah and His Messenger, even though they were their fathers or their sons, or their brothers, or their kindred.

**C5363.** If any one believes in Allah and His goodness and justice, and in the Hereafter, in which all true values will be restored he will never love evil or wrong-doing or rebellion against Allah, even if these things are found in his nearest kith and kin.

...أُولَئِكَ كَتَبَ فِي قُلُوبِهِمُ الْإِيمَانَ ...

For such He has written Faith in their hearts,

**C5364.** Faith in Allah is indelibly written on the tablets of their hearts and they can never be false to Allah.

... وَأَيَّدَهُمْ بِرُوحٍ مِنْهُ ...

and strengthened them with a spirit from Himself.

**C5365.** Cf. 2:87 and 2:253, where it is said that Allah strengthened the Prophet Jesus with the holy spirit.

Here we learn that all good and righteous men are strengthened by Allah. If anything, the phrase used here is stronger. "a spirit from Himself".

Whenever any one offers his heart in faith and purity to Allah, Allah accepts it, engraves that Faith on the seeker's heart, and further fortifies him with his help

which we can no more define adequately than we can define in human language the nature and attributes of Allah.

...وَيُدْخِلُهُمْ جَنَّاتٍ تَجْرِي مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا...

And He will admit them to Gardens beneath which Rivers flow, to dwell therein (for ever).

...رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ وَرَضُوا عَنْهُ...

Allah will be well pleased with them, and they with Him.

**C5366.** Again we have the doctrine of Allah's Good Pleasure as the highest goal of man, the spiritual heaven which he achieves by a life of purity and faith.

He not only attains Allah's Good Pleasure as the crown of his felicity, but his own nature is so far transformed to the pattern of Allah's original creation that his own good pleasure is in nothing but in Allah's Good Pleasure.

The mutual good pleasure shows the heights to which man can attain.

... أُولَئِكَ حِزْبُ اللَّهِ ...

They are the Party of Allah.

**C5367.** This is in antithesis to the Party of the Satan, mentioned in verse 19 above.

The Party of Evil will perish, but while it has its run in the scheme of the present world, the Party of Truth and Reality may be rightly called the Party of Allah, even though all Creation is Allah's in another sense.

...أَلَا إِنَّ حِزْبَ اللَّهِ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ (٢٢)

Truly it is the Party of Allah, that will achieve Felicity.



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