

New Edition

Taleemat-e-Qurani

(Quranic Teaching)

A brief introduction about Quran and the translation of 10 Quranic Chapters.



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Preface:

Almighty Allah has sent the Holy Quran to the world for the guidance of human's, which comprises all the requirements and complications of life.

The Holy Quran is a complete system of life. Therefore, as a Muslims, we should keep ourselves well-versed of the Holy Quran so that we can progress our lives and accomplish success and prosperity in this world and the hereafter.

Holy Quranic information:

Significant information about the Holy Quran:

1. The number of sections / Para's / Juz of the Holy Quran are 30
2. The number of Surah of the Holy Quran are 114

Note: The specific and limited part / collection of the verses of the Holy Quran which have a fixed beginning and ending is called Surah.

3. Total stages/destinations / Manzil are 07

Note: For the convenience of those who recite the Holy Quran in a week. The text may be divided into seven portions, each known as Manzil.

4. 4. Prostrations/Sujud (*السجدة*) in Quran are 14
5. 5. Total Ruku (*ركوع* 'ع') are 540
6. The number of verses in Quran are 6236

Note: The total number of verses of the Holy Quran is commonly known to be 6666 while the exact number of verses is 6236.

7. Total number letters used in Holy Quran are 323760, while Total words are 86430.

Note: Letters like *ا، ب، ت* etc. Words like *الحمد، الله* and *الكتاب* etc.

8. Makki Surah's are 87 while Madani Surah's are 27.

Note: Makki Surahs refer to those Surahs which were revealed before the Hijrah and Madani Surahs refer to those which were revealed after the Hijrah.

9. The first revealed Surah of Holy Quran is Surah Al-Alaq (the Clot) and the last revealed Surah revealed is Surah Al-Nasr (the Help).
10. The largest surah is Surat al-Baqarah (the Cow) and the smallest surah is Surat Al-Kauthar. (الكوثر)
11. The biggest verse, the verse Mudayinat (مدائنت) of Surah Al-Baqarah V282, P3 and the smallest verse of Surah Muddathir (مُدَّثِّر) v21, P29
12. The last revealed verse of the Holy Quran is,

الْيَوْمَ اكْمَلْتُ لَكُمْ دِينَكُمْ or آيت الربوا or وَاَتَقْوُوا مَائِزَ جَعُونَ فِيهِ إِلَى اللَّهِ

(Baqarah: 281)

13. The abbreviation sort of words of the Holy Quran, such as (ق.يس.آم) etc.) appears at the beginning of 29 Surahs.
14. The Surah of the Holy Quran which is recited in every prayer is Surah
 1. Al-Fatihah.
15. The name of Allah appears 2697 times in the whole Holy Quran.
16. The Surah in which the name of Allah is mentioned in every verse is Surah Al-Mujadalah (The Debate) Parah 28. In which the name of Allah, the Lord of Glory, has been mentioned 40 times.
17. The names of 27 prophets are mentioned in the Holy Quran.
18. The name Prophet Moosa (peace be upon him) is mentioned 128 times in The Holy Quran.
19. The name of the Companion of the Prophet Muhammad (الصحابة) mentioned in The Holy Quran is Zaid-bin-Haritha (زيد بن حارثة).
20. Names of 27 animals are mentioned in the Holy Quran.

Addressees of the Holy Quran

The first addressees of the Quran were :

1. The polytheists/Mushriks of Makkah
2. People of the Book (including both Jews and Christians).
3. Sabi (صَابِي)
4. Seekers of truth
5. (These people were looking for monotheism and hated idols.)
6. Hypocrites
7. Believers

Rights of The Holy Quran

Allah bestowed the greatest bounty on mankind and sent His great book, the Holy Quran, which is a book of guidance and guidance in every sphere of human life. But alas, we have understood the right of the Holy Quran only to recite and swear by it. However, Allah (swt) says,

إِنَّ الَّذِي فَرَضَ عَلَيْكَ الْقُرْآنَ (AL-Qasas -1)

“Indeed, Allah is the One who has made the Holy Quran obligatory upon you ”

The Holy Quran has five obligatory rights:

1. **Believing** in the Holy Quran
2. **Learning the Knowledge** of the Holy Quran (Knowledge of the Holy Quran i.e. learning words, meanings and explanation)
3. **Practicing** the teachings of Holy Quran (following the Affirming & Negating rules of the Holy Quran)
4. **Inviting** to and preaching the Holy Quran (conveying and teaching the Holy Quran to others)
5. Implementation and formation of the Holy Quran (Issuing and establishing the laws of the Holy Quran, making decisions according to it, making it one's own law).

The meaning of the Holy Quran, names

Meaning of the word “Quran”:

Quran means reading, the book that is read (recited).

Names of the Holy Quran:

1. Other names of the Holy Quran, mentioned in the Holy Quran:
2. Al-Kitab (This is the Book: there is no doubt about it)
3. Al-Furqan (Criterion for right and wrong, it was given this title because it differentiates between the truth and false, the lawful and unlawful)
4. Adh-Dhikr (which means a reminder, to remember. The Quran was given this title because it is a reminder of Allah)
5. Al-Huda (meaning guidance. The Book of Allah was given this name because it guides the people to the path of truth)
6. Al-Tanzil (Final Revelation sent by Allah)
7. Habl – ullah (The rope of Allah)

Claim and converging topic of the Holy Quran

The claim and Main Topic of the Holy Quran is "Tawhid" "التوحيد"

Topics discussed in the Holy Quran and their distribution.

The Holy Quran is distributed in four main parts:

1. From Surah Al-Fatihah till the end of Surah Al-Maidah.
1. In this part of the Qur'an it is generally discussed that Allah Almighty is the Creator of all mankind and universe.
2. From Surah Al-An'am to the end of Surah Bani Isra'il.
3. In this part of the Holy Quran There is a statement of Lordship that Allah is the Sustainer of all creatures.
4. From Surah Al-Kahf to the end of Surah Al-Ahzab.
5. There is a statement of mercy and kindness, i.e. blessings, that Allah Almighty is the Bestower of blessings.
6. 4. From Surah Saba to Surah An-Nas, i.e. the end of the Holy Quran.
7. In the fourth and last part of Holy Quran two main themes are discussed, one is ownership and the other is resurrection. That Allah alone has power and the resurrection day is coming for the recompense and the punishment

Surah Al-Fatihah

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْعَالَمِينَ	رَبِّ	لِلَّهِ	الْحَمْدُ
The world	The Lord of all	Belongs to Allah	Praises
يَوْمِ	مَلِكِ	الرَّحِيمِ	الرَّحْمَنِ
Of the day	The Master	The very Merciful	The All- Merciful
وَإِيَّاكَ	نَعْبُدُ	إِيَّاكَ	الدِّينِ
And from you alone	We worship	You alone do	Of Requitall
الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ		إِهْدِنَا	نَسْتَعِينُ
The straight path		Take us on	Do we seek help
عَلَيْهِمْ	أَنْعَمْتَ	الَّذِينَ	صِرَاطَ
On whom You have bestowed Your grace		Of those	The path
وَالضَّالِّينَ	عَلَيْهِمْ	الْمَغْضُوبِ	غَيْرِ
Not of those who have gone astray		Not of those who have incurred Your wrath	

Summary of Surah Al-Fatihah

Order of Revelation

Surah Al-Fatihah is ranked No. 1 in the order of Mushafi (Bookish form of Quran) and No. 5 in the order of revelation. It was revealed after Surah Mudassir.

Fatiha's entitlement, heading

There is "Tawheed/ Monotheism" which is mentioned in

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ and اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ

Partitions of Surah Al-Fatihah

Surah Al-Fatihah comprises of three parts and three things
In the first three verses, there are five attributes of God,

- | | |
|----------------------|------|
| 1. Allah | الله |
| 2. The Lord | رب |
| 3. The Merciful | رحمن |
| 4. The most Merciful | رحيم |
| 5. The Lord of Glory | مالك |

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ

In this phrase it is the right of Allah and the right of the servant are stated.

The right of Allah Almighty is that man should worship only Allah, The Almighty and the right of the servant is that Allah Almighty will help him and accept the supplications.

إِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ

It contains prayers and supplications and statements of three groups.

مَنْعُومٌ عَلَيْهِمْ

Statement of those upon whom Allah has bestowed His bounty

مَغْضُوبٌ عَلَيْهِمْ

It describes those who are under the wrath and curse of Allah

الضَّالِّينَ

In it, the statement of the ignorant, misguided people

Surah Al-Asr

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

إِلَّا	كَفَى خُسْرٍ	إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ	وَالْعَصْرِ
Except	Man is in a state of loss indeed		(I Swear) by the time
الصَّالِحَاتِ	وَعَمِلُوا	أَمَنُوا	الَّذِينَ
Those who believed and did righteous deeds,			
بِالصَّبْرِ	وَتَوَاصَوْا	بِالْحَقِّ	وَتَوَاصَوْا
And exhorted each other to follow truth, and exhorted each other to observe the patience.			

Summary of Surah Al-Asr

Order of Revelation

Surah Al-Asr ranks 103 in the Mushafi order and 13 in the order of revelation. It is revealed after Surah Al-Inshirah.

Surah Al-Asr's Entitlement, Heading

Explanation of the principle of human success in Surah Al-Asr

Summary of Surah Al-Asr

In Surat al-Asr, the four principles of man's success are indicated, that a successful person beholds four things and he who does not do these things will fail.

1. **Belief** (That is, believing in Tawheed i.e. Monotheism.)
2. **Righteous action** (That is, following the Sunnah of the Holy Prophet).
3. **Statement of Truth** (That is, to spread and preach the religion).
4. **Statement of patience** (Persevere in the face of difficulties and hardships in the path of truth and exhort others to be patient)

Surah Al-Feel (The Elephant)

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

رَبِّكَ	فَعَلَ	كَيْفَ	أَلَمْ تَرَ
Have you not seen how your Lord dealt with the			
فِي تَضَلُّلٍ	كَيْدَهُمْ	أَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ	بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ
Has He not turned their plan into nullity?			People of the elephant
أَبَائِلَ	طَيْرًا	عَلَيْهِمْ	وَأَرْسَلَ
And he sent upon them flying birds in flocks			
فَجَعَلَهُمْ	مِّنْ سِجِّيلٍ	بِحِجَارَةٍ	تَزْمِيهِمْ
And thus He turned them	Throwing upon them stones of baked clay		
		مَا نُؤُلٍ	كَعَصْفٍ
into an eaten-up chaff			

Summary of Surah Al-Feel (The Elephant)

Order of Revelation

Surah Al-Feel (The Elephant) ranks 105 in the Mushafi order and 19 in the order of revelation. It is revealed after Surah Al-Kaafiroon.

Surah Al-Feel's entitlement, heading

Fear of torment and the torment of the world

The Moral of the surah

In this Surah, a sign of disbelievers and nonbelievers is mentioned, that they destroy the centers of religion, and on that example of the Companions of the Elephant is stated.

Surah Al-Quraysh (The Qurays)

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

رِحْلَةً	الْفِهِمُ	قُرَيْشٍ	لِإِيلَافِ
That is, their familiarity with the trip		Because of Quraysh's familiarity of the	
رَبِّ	فَلْيَعْبُدُوا	وَالصَّيْفِ	الشِّتَاءِ
They must worship the Lord		Of winter and summer	
أَطْعَمَهُمْ	الَّذِي	هَذَا الْبَيْتِ	
Who gave them food		of this house	
	مِنْ خَوْفٍ	وَأَمْنَهُمْ	مِنْ جُوعٍ
Against hunger and gave them security against fear			

Summary of Surah Al-Quraysh (The Quraysh)

Order of Revelation

Surah Al-Quraysh (The Quraysh) ranks 106 in the Mushafi order and 29 in the order of revelation. It is revealed after Surah At-Teen.

Surah Al-Quraysh's entitlement, heading

Reluctance and scolding from the world

The essence of the surah

In this surah, another sign of nonbelievers is mentioned that they leave the centers of religion and monotheism and travel far and wide only for the benefit of the despicable world.

Surah Al-Maa'oon (The Small Gifts)

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

بِالدِّينِ	يُكَذِّبُ	الَّذِي	أَرَعَيْتَ
Have you seen the one who denies the requital?			
الْيَتِيمَ	يَدْعُ	الَّذِي	فَذَلِكَ
So, he is the one who pushes away the orphans			
فَوَيْلٌ	الْمُسْكِينِ	عَلَى طَعَامِ	وَلَا يَحْضُ
So, woe	And does not persuade (other) to feed the needy		
سَاهُونَ	عَنْ صَلَاتِهِمْ	الَّذِينَ هُمْ	لِلْمُصَلِّينَ
Who are neglectful of their salah (Prayers)			To those performers of salah
الْمَاعُونَ	وَيَمْتَعُونَ	يُرَاءُونَ	الَّذِينَ هُمْ
And they deny small kindnesses		Who (do good only to) show off	

Summary of Surah Al-Maa'oon (The Small gifts)

Order of Revelation

Surah Al-Maa'oon (The Small kindnesses) ranks 107 in the order of Mushafi and 17 in the order of revelation. It is revealed after Surah At-Takaathur.

Surah Al-Maa'oon's entitlement, heading

Scold on bad attributes

The essence of the surah

In this Surah, another sign of the nonbeliever is mentioned that they oppress the orphans and the helpless.

Surah Al-Kauthar

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

فَصَلِّ	الْكَوْثَرَ	أَعْطَيْنَكَ	إِنَّا
So, offer salah (prayer)	(O prophet) surely we have given to you Al-Kauthar		
شَانِكَ	إِنَّ	وَأَنْحَزُ	لِرَبِّكَ
Surely it is your enemy		To your Lord and sacrifice	
		الْأَبْتَرُ	هُوَ
		whose traces are cut off	

Summary of Surah Al-Kauthar

Order of Revelation

Surah Al-Kauthar ranks 108 in the order of Mushafi and 15 in the order of revelation. It is revealed after Surah At-'Aadiyaat.

Surah Al-Kauthar's entitlement, heading

Encouragement / Motivation towards virtuous attributes.

The essence of the surah

In this Surah, Allah Almighty says to His creatures: Do two things for me, fiscal worship and corporeal worship. I will do two things for you I will give many good things and destroy your enemy and the sign of a Muslim is that he worships both fiscal and corporeal only for Allah.

Surah Al-Kaafirun (The Disbelievers)

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

لَا أَعْبُدُ	الْكَافِرُونَ	يَا أَيُّهَا	قُلْ
I do not worship	Say, O disbelievers		
عِبِدُونَ	وَلَا أَنْتُمْ	تَعْبُدُونَ	مَا
Nor do you worship		That which you worship	
عَابِدٌ	وَلَا أَنَا	أَعْبُدُ	مَا
And neither I am going to worship		The one whom I worship	
عِبِدُونَ	وَلَا أَنْتُمْ	عَبِدْتُمْ	مَا
Nor you will worship		That which you have worshipped	
دِينُكُمْ	لَكُمْ	أَعْبُدُ	مَا
For you is your faith		The one whom I worship	
		دِينِ	وَلِي
		And for me is my faith	

Summary of Surah Al- Kaafirun

Order of Revelation

Surah Al- Kaafirun ranks 109 in the order of Mushafi and 18 in the order of revelation. It is revealed after Surah At-Maa'oon.

Surah Al- Kaafirun's entitlement, heading

Boycott with the enemies of Allah Almighty.

The essence of the surah

This Surah describes two types of shirk/polythesim

- I. Shirk in belief
- II. Shirk in practices

and a sign of Muslims is mentioned that they are detached from stubborn and ungodly people.

Surah An-Nasr (The Help)

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَرَأَيْتَ	وَالْفَتْحُ	نَصْرُ اللَّهِ	إِذَا جَاءَ
And you see	(O, prophet) when there comes Allah's help and the victory		
اللَّهُ	فِي دِينِ	يَدْخُلُونَ	النَّاسِ
People Entering Allah's (approved) religion in			
رَبِّكَ	يَحْمَدُ	فَسَبِّحْ	أَفْوَاجًا
Then pronounce the purity and praise of your Lord			multitudes
	كَانَ تَوَّابًا	إِنَّهُ	وَاسْتَغْفِرُهُ
And seek forgiveness from Him. Surely he is oft-Returning			

Summary of Surah An-Nasr (The Help)

Order of Revelation

Surah An-Nasr ranks 110 in the order of Mushafi and 114 in the order of revelation. It is revealed after Surah At-Tawbah.

Surah An-Nasr's entitlement, heading

Glad tidings of help and victory to the believers/Moomineen

The essence of the surah

It is said in this Surah that when Muslims sever ties from disbelievers and adhere to religion, Allah's help will come.

Surah Al-Lahab (The Flame)

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

آبِي لَهَبٍ	يَدَا	تَبَّتْ
Perish the two hands of Abu Lahab,		
وَمَا	مَالُهُ	وَتَبَّتْ
Neither his wealth benefited him		And perish he!
ذَاتَ لَهَبٍ	نَارًا	كَسَبَ
He will soon enter a Fire, full of flames		Nor what he earned
حَبْلٌ مِّن مَّسَدٍ	فِي جِيدِهَا	وَأَمْرَأَتُهُ
Around her neck, there is (a collar of iron, like) a well-twisted rope		And his wife as well, the wicked carrier of firewood

Summary of Surah Al-Lahab (The Flame)

Order of Revelation

Surah An-Nasr ranks 111 in the order of Mushafi and 06 in the order of revelation. It is revealed after Surah Al- Fatihah.

Surah An-Nasr's entitlement, heading

An example of Allah's help and Nusrah.

The essence of the surah

In this surah the help and support of the Muslims and the destruction of the enemy is stated as Allah destroyed Abu Lahab. In the same way, Allah will destroy other enemies of Muslims and Islam.

Surah Al-Ikhlās (The Sincerity)

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

اللَّهُ	أَحَدٌ	اللَّهُ	قُلْ هُوَ
Allah is	Say (The truth is that) Allah is one		
وَلَمْ يَكُنْ	وَلَمْ يُولَدْ	لَمْ يَلِدْ	الصَّبْدُ
And there is none	He neither begot anyone, nor he was begotten		Besought of all, needing none
	أَحَدٌ	كُفْوًا	لَهُ
For Him is any one equivalent			

Summary of Surah Al- Ikhlas (The Sincerity)

Order of Revelation

Surah An-Nasr ranks 112 in the order of Mushafi and 22 in the order of revelation. It is revealed after Surah Al- Naas.

Surah Al-Ikhlās's entitlement, heading

The title of this surah is Tawheed/ Monotheism

The essence of the surah

In Surah Al-Ikhlās, there is statement about the Tawheed /monotheism of Allah Almighty and five sentences have been brought in the negation of shirk/polytheism

- قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ
- اللَّهُ الصَّمْدُ
- لَمْ يَلِدْ
- وَلَمْ يُولَدْ
- وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفْوًا أَحَدٌ

Surah Al-Falaq (The Break of Dawn)

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ	أَعُوذُ	بِرَبِّ	الْفَلَقِ
Say I seek refuge with the Lord of the day break (Dawn)			
مِنْ شَرِّ	مَا	خَلَقَ	وَمِنْ شَرِّ
And from the	From the evil of everything He has		
evil of	created		
عَاسِقٍ	إِذَا وَقَبَّ	وَمِنْ شَرِّ	النَّفَّاثِ
And from the evil of the	The dark night when it		
women who blow	spreads		
فِي الْعُقَدِ	وَمِنْ شَرِّ	حَاسِدٍ	إِذَا حَسَدَ
On the Knots	And from the evil of and envier when he		
	envies		

Summary of Surah Al-Falaq (The Break of Dawn)

Order of Revelation

Surah An-Nasr ranks 113 in the order of Mushafi and 20 in the order of revelation. It is revealed after Surah Al- Feel (The Elephant).

Surah Al- Falaq's entitlement, heading

Guarding the treasury of Tawheed/monotheism and faith

Surah An-Nas (The Mankind)

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

مَلِكِ النَّاسِ	بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ	أَعُوذُ	قُلْ
The king of mankind	Say, I seek refuge with the Lord of mankind		
الْخَنَّاسِ	الْوَسْوَاسِ	مِنْ شَرِّ	إِلَهِ النَّاسِ
From the evil of whisperer who withdraw (when Allah name is pronounced)			The God of mankind
النَّاسِ	فِي صُدُورِ	يُوسُوسِ	الَّذِي
The one who whispers in the heart (breasts) of people			
		وَالنَّاسِ	مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ
Whether from among the jinn or mankind			

Summary of Surah An-Nas (The Mankind)

Order of Revelation

Surah An-Nasr ranks 114 in the order of Mushafi and 21 in the order of revelation. It is revealed after Surah Al- Falaq (The break of Dawn).

Surah An-Nas's entitlement, heading

Guarding the treasury of Tawheed/monotheism and faith

The essence of the surah Al-Falaq & An-Nas

These two Surahs have been revealed to protect the precious treasure of Tawheed mentioned in the Holy Quran. In Surah Al-Falaq, it is directed to take refuge from worldly calamities and in Surah Al-Nas from the calamities of the Hereafter

One of the virtues of Allah Almighty is mentioned in Surah Al-Falaq while three attributes of Allah almighty is mentioned in surah An-Nas, Which points to the three basic stages of man in which man is in need of Allah.