

منزل

Manzil

Along with notes which contain information on the virtues and blessings of the holy verses. The notes are concise so while reading there will be enthusiasm while also benefiting spiritually.

Introduction

This is a collection of Verses from the Qurān. In my family this was known as ‘Manzil’. The elders of my family used to be very particular in using these verses in du’ās and treatments. The children of our family were made to memorise the Manzil at a young age.

In place of amulets (that are permissible according to shariah), the verses of Qurān and those du’ās that are in the ḥadīth are much more effective and beneficial. When treating people one should be mindful of this.

Rasulullah ﷺ did not leave out any need of this world or the hereafter except that he taught a du’ā by means of which to resolve that difficulty. Experience has shown that there are certain verses when read while in a specific need or difficulty, Allāh will alleviate that difficulty.

Manzil is a tried and tested practice for protection and cure from mischief, Sihr and other harmful things. These verses are compiled in Al-Qawlul Jameel and Beheshti Zewar. In Al-Qawlul Jameel Shah Wali-Ullah Muhadith Dehlawi has stated that “there are thirty three verses that remove the effects of black magic and protect from shaytaans, thieves and wild animals”. In Beheshti Zewar, Maulāna Ashraf Thanwi رحمه الله has said written that “that whoever is fearful that that someone is afflicted they should have these verses written and hung on the person’s neck or that these verses can be recited and then the reader blow on some water and

that water is sprinkled on the patient or that the water is sprinkled in the four corners of the house.”

In our family, it was quite difficult for the ladies to read these verses for anybody that was sick or afflicted as they had to go through the Qurān and find the verses which were usually book marked. So to make things easy, a separate compilation was prepared.

Treatments and du'ās are effective according to the manner the person is reading it. The more concentration, focus and love that du'ās are read with, the more effective they become. There are great blessings in the name and kalaam of Allāh.

Hadhrat Maulān Muḥammad Talha al-Kandahlawi son of Hadhrat Shaykh Maulāna Muhammed Zakariya Saahib رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ.

22nd Shaban 1399 Hijri

Important Note

1. Within the footnotes there are virtues and blessings (from ḥadīth) of the verses of the Manzil. By reading these enthusiasm will be created. Therefore, every now and then these should also be read. However, they are not part of the actual Manzil.
2. The Manzil can be held without wudhu but the reader should be mindful not to touch the verses when handling the book while not in a state of wudhu. This ruling does not apply to handling a Qurān i.e. you can not handle a Qurān without wudu.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿١﴾ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿٢﴾ مَلِكِ
 يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ﴿٣﴾ اِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَاِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ﴿٤﴾
 اِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ﴿٥﴾ صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ
 عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ﴿٦﴾

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

اَلَمْ ﴿١﴾ ذٰلِكَ الْكِتٰبُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيْهِ هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِيْنَ ﴿٢﴾
 الَّذِيْنَ يُؤْمِنُوْنَ بِالْغَيْبِ وَيُقِيْمُوْنَ الصَّلٰوةَ وَمِمَّا رَزَقْنٰهُمْ
 يُنْفِقُوْنَ ﴿٣﴾ وَالَّذِيْنَ يُؤْمِنُوْنَ بِمَا اُنزِلَ اِلَيْكَ وَمِمَّا اُنزِلَ مِنْ

¹ In a ḥadīth it is narrated from Rasullullah SAW that Surah Faatiha is cure for all ailments (Daarimi and Baihaqi). In it is also encouraged in another ḥadīth to read it and blow on the patient.

قَبْلِكَ وَبِالْآخِرَةِ هُمْ يُوقِنُونَ ﴿١٧﴾ ﴿١٨﴾ ﴿١٩﴾ ﴿٢٠﴾ ﴿٢١﴾ ﴿٢٢﴾ ﴿٢٣﴾ ﴿٢٤﴾ ﴿٢٥﴾ ﴿٢٦﴾ ﴿٢٧﴾ ﴿٢٨﴾ ﴿٢٩﴾ ﴿٣٠﴾ ﴿٣١﴾ ﴿٣٢﴾ ﴿٣٣﴾ ﴿٣٤﴾ ﴿٣٥﴾ ﴿٣٦﴾ ﴿٣٧﴾ ﴿٣٨﴾ ﴿٣٩﴾ ﴿٤٠﴾ ﴿٤١﴾ ﴿٤٢﴾ ﴿٤٣﴾ ﴿٤٤﴾ ﴿٤٥﴾ ﴿٤٦﴾ ﴿٤٧﴾ ﴿٤٨﴾ ﴿٤٩﴾ ﴿٥٠﴾ ﴿٥١﴾ ﴿٥٢﴾ ﴿٥٣﴾ ﴿٥٤﴾ ﴿٥٥﴾ ﴿٥٦﴾ ﴿٥٧﴾ ﴿٥٨﴾ ﴿٥٩﴾ ﴿٦٠﴾ ﴿٦١﴾ ﴿٦٢﴾ ﴿٦٣﴾ ﴿٦٤﴾ ﴿٦٥﴾ ﴿٦٦﴾ ﴿٦٧﴾ ﴿٦٨﴾ ﴿٦٩﴾ ﴿٧٠﴾ ﴿٧١﴾ ﴿٧٢﴾ ﴿٧٣﴾ ﴿٧٤﴾ ﴿٧٥﴾ ﴿٧٦﴾ ﴿٧٧﴾ ﴿٧٨﴾ ﴿٧٩﴾ ﴿٨٠﴾ ﴿٨١﴾ ﴿٨٢﴾ ﴿٨٣﴾ ﴿٨٤﴾ ﴿٨٥﴾ ﴿٨٦﴾ ﴿٨٧﴾ ﴿٨٨﴾ ﴿٨٩﴾ ﴿٩٠﴾ ﴿٩١﴾ ﴿٩٢﴾ ﴿٩٣﴾ ﴿٩٤﴾ ﴿٩٥﴾ ﴿٩٦﴾ ﴿٩٧﴾ ﴿٩٨﴾ ﴿٩٩﴾ ﴿١٠٠﴾

رَبِّهِمْ * وَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ ﴿٢٦﴾ ﴿٢٧﴾ ﴿٢٨﴾ ﴿٢٩﴾ ﴿٣٠﴾ ﴿٣١﴾ ﴿٣٢﴾ ﴿٣٣﴾ ﴿٣٤﴾ ﴿٣٥﴾ ﴿٣٦﴾ ﴿٣٧﴾ ﴿٣٨﴾ ﴿٣٩﴾ ﴿٤٠﴾ ﴿٤١﴾ ﴿٤٢﴾ ﴿٤٣﴾ ﴿٤٤﴾ ﴿٤٥﴾ ﴿٤٦﴾ ﴿٤٧﴾ ﴿٤٨﴾ ﴿٤٩﴾ ﴿٥٠﴾ ﴿٥١﴾ ﴿٥٢﴾ ﴿٥٣﴾ ﴿٥٤﴾ ﴿٥٥﴾ ﴿٥٦﴾ ﴿٥٧﴾ ﴿٥٨﴾ ﴿٥٩﴾ ﴿٦٠﴾ ﴿٦١﴾ ﴿٦٢﴾ ﴿٦٣﴾ ﴿٦٤﴾ ﴿٦٥﴾ ﴿٦٦﴾ ﴿٦٧﴾ ﴿٦٨﴾ ﴿٦٩﴾ ﴿٧٠﴾ ﴿٧١﴾ ﴿٧٢﴾ ﴿٧٣﴾ ﴿٧٤﴾ ﴿٧٥﴾ ﴿٧٦﴾ ﴿٧٧﴾ ﴿٧٨﴾ ﴿٧٩﴾ ﴿٨٠﴾ ﴿٨١﴾ ﴿٨٢﴾ ﴿٨٣﴾ ﴿٨٤﴾ ﴿٨٥﴾ ﴿٨٦﴾ ﴿٨٧﴾ ﴿٨٨﴾ ﴿٨٩﴾ ﴿٩٠﴾ ﴿٩١﴾ ﴿٩٢﴾ ﴿٩٣﴾ ﴿٩٤﴾ ﴿٩٥﴾ ﴿٩٦﴾ ﴿٩٧﴾ ﴿٩٨﴾ ﴿٩٩﴾ ﴿١٠٠﴾

وَالهُكْمُ لِلَّهِ وَالْوَاحِدِ ﴿٣١﴾ ﴿٣٢﴾ ﴿٣٣﴾ ﴿٣٤﴾ ﴿٣٥﴾ ﴿٣٦﴾ ﴿٣٧﴾ ﴿٣٨﴾ ﴿٣٩﴾ ﴿٤٠﴾ ﴿٤١﴾ ﴿٤٢﴾ ﴿٤٣﴾ ﴿٤٤﴾ ﴿٤٥﴾ ﴿٤٦﴾ ﴿٤٧﴾ ﴿٤٨﴾ ﴿٤٩﴾ ﴿٥٠﴾ ﴿٥١﴾ ﴿٥٢﴾ ﴿٥٣﴾ ﴿٥٤﴾ ﴿٥٥﴾ ﴿٥٦﴾ ﴿٥٧﴾ ﴿٥٨﴾ ﴿٥٩﴾ ﴿٦٠﴾ ﴿٦١﴾ ﴿٦٢﴾ ﴿٦٣﴾ ﴿٦٤﴾ ﴿٦٥﴾ ﴿٦٦﴾ ﴿٦٧﴾ ﴿٦٨﴾ ﴿٦٩﴾ ﴿٧٠﴾ ﴿٧١﴾ ﴿٧٢﴾ ﴿٧٣﴾ ﴿٧٤﴾ ﴿٧٥﴾ ﴿٧٦﴾ ﴿٧٧﴾ ﴿٧٨﴾ ﴿٧٩﴾ ﴿٨٠﴾ ﴿٨١﴾ ﴿٨٢﴾ ﴿٨٣﴾ ﴿٨٤﴾ ﴿٨٥﴾ ﴿٨٦﴾ ﴿٨٧﴾ ﴿٨٨﴾ ﴿٨٩﴾ ﴿٩٠﴾ ﴿٩١﴾ ﴿٩٢﴾ ﴿٩٣﴾ ﴿٩٤﴾ ﴿٩٥﴾ ﴿٩٦﴾ ﴿٩٧﴾ ﴿٩٨﴾ ﴿٩٩﴾ ﴿١٠٠﴾

اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ لَا تَأْخُذُهُ سِنَّةٌ وَلَا نَوْمٌ لَهُ مَا فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ مَنْ ذَا الَّذِي يَشْفَعُ عِنْدَهُ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ ﴿٣١﴾ ﴿٣٢﴾ ﴿٣٣﴾ ﴿٣٤﴾ ﴿٣٥﴾ ﴿٣٦﴾ ﴿٣٧﴾ ﴿٣٨﴾ ﴿٣٩﴾ ﴿٤٠﴾ ﴿٤١﴾ ﴿٤٢﴾ ﴿٤٣﴾ ﴿٤٤﴾ ﴿٤٥﴾ ﴿٤٦﴾ ﴿٤٧﴾ ﴿٤٨﴾ ﴿٤٩﴾ ﴿٥٠﴾ ﴿٥١﴾ ﴿٥٢﴾ ﴿٥٣﴾ ﴿٥٤﴾ ﴿٥٥﴾ ﴿٥٦﴾ ﴿٥٧﴾ ﴿٥٨﴾ ﴿٥٩﴾ ﴿٦٠﴾ ﴿٦١﴾ ﴿٦٢﴾ ﴿٦٣﴾ ﴿٦٤﴾ ﴿٦٥﴾ ﴿٦٦﴾ ﴿٦٧﴾ ﴿٦٨﴾ ﴿٦٩﴾ ﴿٧٠﴾ ﴿٧١﴾ ﴿٧٢﴾ ﴿٧٣﴾ ﴿٧٤﴾ ﴿٧٥﴾ ﴿٧٦﴾ ﴿٧٧﴾ ﴿٧٨﴾ ﴿٧٩﴾ ﴿٨٠﴾ ﴿٨١﴾ ﴿٨٢﴾ ﴿٨٣﴾ ﴿٨٤﴾ ﴿٨٥﴾ ﴿٨٦﴾ ﴿٨٧﴾ ﴿٨٨﴾ ﴿٨٩﴾ ﴿٩٠﴾ ﴿٩١﴾ ﴿٩٢﴾ ﴿٩٣﴾ ﴿٩٤﴾ ﴿٩٥﴾ ﴿٩٦﴾ ﴿٩٧﴾ ﴿٩٨﴾ ﴿٩٩﴾ ﴿١٠٠﴾

يَعْلَمُ مَا بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ وَمَا خَلْفَهُمْ وَلَا يُحِيطُونَ بِشَيْءٍ مِّنْ عِلْمِهِ إِلَّا بِمَا شَاءَ وَسِعَ كُرْسِيُّهُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ وَلَا

² It is narrated in a ḥadīth by Hadhrat Abdullah ibn Mas'ood رضي الله عنه that there are ten verses in Surah Baqarah that have such an efficacy that if one recites them at night, neither Shaytān nor the jinn would enter one's house, nor would one and one's family be afflicted with illness or calamity or sorrow that night, and that if they are recited over a man suffering from a fit of madness, his condition will improve. The ten verses are these: the first four verses of the Surah, three verses in the middle (that is, the Ayat al-Kursi, and the two following verses), and the last three verses of the Surah. (Ma'ariful Qurān)

³ This verse encapsulates the meaning of Tawheed (Oneness of Allāh). The foundation of the whole of deen is based on Tawheed.

يُؤَدُّهُ حِفْظُهُمَا وَهُوَ الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ ﴿٦﴾ لَا إِكْرَاهَ فِي الدِّينِ
 قَدْ تَبَيَّنَ الرُّشْدُ مِنَ الْغَيِّ فَمَنْ يَكْفُرْ بِالطَّاغُوتِ وَيُؤْمِنْ بِاللَّهِ
 فَقَدِ اسْتَمْسَكَ بِالْعُرْوَةِ الْوُثْقَىٰ * لَا انْفِصَامَ لَهَا وَاللَّهُ سَمِيعٌ
 عَلِيمٌ ﴿٧﴾ اللَّهُ وَلِيُّ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا يُخْرِجُهُم مِّنَ الظُّلُمَاتِ إِلَى
 النُّورِ وَالَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا أَوْلِيَاهُمُ الطَّاغُوتُ يُخْرِجُونَهُم مِّنَ
 النُّورِ إِلَى الظُّلُمَاتِ أُولَٰئِكَ أَصْحَابُ النَّارِ هُمْ فِيهَا

﴿٨﴾ خُلِدُونَ

لِلَّهِ مَا فِي السَّمٰوٰتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ وَإِنْ تُبَدُّوْا مَا فِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ
 أَوْ تُخْفَوْهُ يُحَاسِبْكُمْ بِهِ اللَّهُ فَيَغْفِرُ لِمَنْ يَشَاءُ وَيُعَذِّبُ مَنْ يَشَاءُ
 وَاللَّهُ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ ﴿٩﴾ آمَنَ الرَّسُولُ بِمَا أُنزِلَ إِلَيْهِ مِنْ
 رَبِّهِ وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ كُلُّ آمَنَ بِاللَّهِ وَمَلَائِكَتِهِ وَكُتُبِهِ وَرُسُلِهِ لَا

نُفَرِّقُ بَيْنَ أَحَدٍ مِّن رُّسُلِهِ وَقَالُوا سَمِعْنَا وَأَطَعْنَا * غُفْرَانَكَ
 رَبَّنَا وَإِلَيْكَ الْمَصِيرُ ﴿٤٤﴾ لَا يُكَلِّفُ اللَّهُ نَفْسًا إِلَّا وُسْعَهَا لَهَا مَا
 كَسَبَتْ وَعَلَيْهَا مَا اكْتَسَبَتْ رَبَّنَا لَا تُؤَاخِذْنَا إِنْ نَسِينَا أَوْ
 أَخْطَأْنَا رَبَّنَا وَلَا تَحْمِلْ عَلَيْنَا أَوْرَاقَ مَا حَمَلْتَهُ عَلَى الَّذِينَ
 مِن قَبْلِنَا رَبَّنَا وَلَا تُحْمِلْنَا مَا لَا طَاقَةَ لَنَا بِهِ وَاعْفُ عَنَّا وَاغْفِرْ لَنَا
 وَارْحَمْنَا ۗ أَنْتَ مَوْلَانَا فَانصُرْنَا عَلَى الْقَوْمِ

الْكَافِرِينَ ﴿٤٥﴾

⁴ In a ḥadīth it is mentioned that Rasūlullāh ﷺ has said that Allāh ﷻ has ended surah Baqarah with these two verses which are a treasure specially given to me from below the A'rsh. Therefore, be particular in learning them and also teach them to your womenfolk and children. (Mustadrak Haakim, Bayhaqi)

شَهِدَ اللهُ أَنَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ وَالْمَلِكَةُ وَأُولُو الْعِلْمِ قَائِمًا^٥

بِالْقِسْطِ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ ﴿١٨﴾^٥

قُلِ اللَّهُمَّ مَلِكُ الْمَلِكِ تُؤْتِي الْمَلِكَ مِنْ تَشَاءُ وَتَنْزِعُ الْمَلِكَ

مِنْ تَشَاءُ^ط وَتُعِزُّ مَنْ تَشَاءُ وَتُذِلُّ مَنْ تَشَاءُ^ط بِيَدِكَ الْخَيْرُ

إِنَّكَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ ﴿٢٠﴾ تُوَجِّعُ الْيَلَّ فِي النَّهَارِ وَتُوَجِّعُ

النَّهَارَ فِي الْيَلِّ^ط وَتُخْرِجُ الْحَيَّ مِنَ الْمَيِّتِ وَتُخْرِجُ الْمَيِّتَ مِنَ

الْحَيِّ^ط وَتَرْزُقُ مَنْ تَشَاءُ بِغَيْرِ حِسَابٍ ﴿٢١﴾

⁵ Hadhrat Abu Ayub Al Ansaari رضي الله عنه narrated a ḥadīth in which the Prophet ﷺ said that whoever reads after the Fardh prayers Ayatul Kursi and the verse شَهِدَ اللهُ أَنَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ وَالْمَلِكَةُ وَأُولُو الْعِلْمِ قَائِمًا until قُلِ اللَّهُمَّ مَلِكُ الْمَلِكِ تُؤْتِي الْمَلِكَ مِنْ تَشَاءُ وَتَنْزِعُ الْمَلِكَ مِنْ تَشَاءُ وَتُعِزُّ مَنْ تَشَاءُ وَتُذِلُّ مَنْ تَشَاءُ بِيَدِكَ الْخَيْرُ, Allāh will forgive his sins and place him in Paradise and fulfil seventy of his needs, the least of which is that he will attain forgiveness. (Roohul Ma'aani)

إِنَّ رَبَّكُمْ اللَّهُ الَّذِي خَلَقَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ فِي سِتَّةِ أَيَّامٍ
 ثُمَّ اسْتَوَىٰ عَلَى الْعَرْشِ يُغْشِي اللَّيْلَ النَّهَارَ يُطَلِّبُهُ حَغِينًا ۗ
 الشَّمْسُ وَالْقَمَرُ وَالنُّجُومُ مَسْحَرَاتٌ بِأَمْرِهَا ۗ أَلَا لَهُ الْخَلْقُ وَالْأَمْرُ تَبَارَكَ اللَّهُ رَبُّ الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿٦﴾
 ادْعُوا رَبَّكُمْ تَضَرُّعًا وَ
 خُفْيَةً إِنَّهُ لَا يُحِبُّ الْمُعْتَدِينَ ﴿٧﴾ وَلَا تُفْسِدُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ
 بَعْدَ إِصْلَاحِهَا وَادْعُوهُ خَوْفًا وَطَمَعًا إِنَّ رَحْمَتَ اللَّهِ قَرِيبٌ
 مِّنَ الْمُحْسِنِينَ ﴿٨﴾

قُلِ ادْعُوا اللَّهَ أَوْ ادْعُوا الرَّحْمَنَ أَيًّا مَا تَدْعُوا فَلَهُ الْأَسْمَاءُ
 الْحُسْنَىٰ وَلَا تَجْهَرُوا بِصَلَاتِكُمْ وَلَا تَخَافُوا فِيهَا وَابْتَغِ بَيْنَ ذَلِكَ
 سَبِيلًا ﴿٩﴾ وَقُلِ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي لَمْ يَتَّخِذْ وَلَدًا وَلَمْ يَكُنْ

⁶ These three verses of the Holy Qurān are well known for being effective in repelling harm.

لَهُ شَرِيكٌ فِي الْمُلْكِ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ وَلِيٌّ مِنَ الذُّلِّ وَكَبِّرْهُ

تَكْبِيرًا ٧

أَفْحَسِبْتُمْ أَنَّمَا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ عَبَثًا وَأَنَّكُمْ إِلَيْنَا لَا تُرْجَعُونَ

﴿...﴾ فَتَعَلَى اللَّهُ الْمُلْكُ الْحَقُّ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ رَبُّ الْعَرْشِ

الْكَرِيمِ ﴿...﴾ وَمَنْ يَدْعُ مَعَ اللَّهِ إِلَهًا آخَرَ لَا بُرْهَانَ لَهُ بِهِ

فَأِنَّمَا حِسَابُهُ عِنْدَ رَبِّهِ إِنَّهُ لَا يُفْلِحُ الْكَافِرُونَ ﴿...﴾ وَقُلْ

رَبِّ اغْفِرْ وَارْحَمْ وَأَنْتَ خَيْرُ الرَّحِيمِينَ ﴿...﴾ ٨

⁷ Hadhrat Abu Musa Ashari رضي الله عنه has narrated that Rasulallah ﷺ said that whoever recites these verses in the morning or evening till the end of the surah, his heart will not die on that day or night. (Daylami)

⁸ Hadhrat Muḥammad Bin Ibraheem Taimi narrated from his father that he was sent by Rasulallah ﷺ in one expedition. At the time of departure Rasulallah ﷺ advised him that they should read these verses morning and evening. We used to read these by means of which we obtained much wealth (spoils of war) and our lives were also protected. (Ibnus Sunni)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَالصَّفَّاتِ صَفًّا^ل ﴿١﴾ ﴿٢﴾ ﴿٣﴾ ﴿٤﴾ ﴿٥﴾ ﴿٦﴾ ﴿٧﴾ ﴿٨﴾ ﴿٩﴾ ﴿١٠﴾ ﴿١١﴾ ﴿١٢﴾ ﴿١٣﴾ ﴿١٤﴾ ﴿١٥﴾ ﴿١٦﴾ ﴿١٧﴾ ﴿١٨﴾ ﴿١٩﴾ ﴿٢٠﴾ ﴿٢١﴾ ﴿٢٢﴾ ﴿٢٣﴾ ﴿٢٤﴾ ﴿٢٥﴾ ﴿٢٦﴾ ﴿٢٧﴾ ﴿٢٨﴾ ﴿٢٩﴾ ﴿٣٠﴾ ﴿٣١﴾ ﴿٣٢﴾ ﴿٣٣﴾ ﴿٣٤﴾ ﴿٣٥﴾ ﴿٣٦﴾ ﴿٣٧﴾ ﴿٣٨﴾ ﴿٣٩﴾ ﴿٤٠﴾ ﴿٤١﴾ ﴿٤٢﴾ ﴿٤٣﴾ ﴿٤٤﴾ ﴿٤٥﴾ ﴿٤٦﴾ ﴿٤٧﴾ ﴿٤٨﴾ ﴿٤٩﴾ ﴿٥٠﴾ ﴿٥١﴾ ﴿٥٢﴾ ﴿٥٣﴾ ﴿٥٤﴾ ﴿٥٥﴾ ﴿٥٦﴾ ﴿٥٧﴾ ﴿٥٨﴾ ﴿٥٩﴾ ﴿٦٠﴾ ﴿٦١﴾ ﴿٦٢﴾ ﴿٦٣﴾ ﴿٦٤﴾ ﴿٦٥﴾ ﴿٦٦﴾ ﴿٦٧﴾ ﴿٦٨﴾ ﴿٦٩﴾ ﴿٧٠﴾ ﴿٧١﴾ ﴿٧٢﴾ ﴿٧٣﴾ ﴿٧٤﴾ ﴿٧٥﴾ ﴿٧٦﴾ ﴿٧٧﴾ ﴿٧٨﴾ ﴿٧٩﴾ ﴿٨٠﴾ ﴿٨١﴾ ﴿٨٢﴾ ﴿٨٣﴾ ﴿٨٤﴾ ﴿٨٥﴾ ﴿٨٦﴾ ﴿٨٧﴾ ﴿٨٨﴾ ﴿٨٩﴾ ﴿٩٠﴾ ﴿٩١﴾ ﴿٩٢﴾ ﴿٩٣﴾ ﴿٩٤﴾ ﴿٩٥﴾ ﴿٩٦﴾ ﴿٩٧﴾ ﴿٩٨﴾ ﴿٩٩﴾ ﴿١٠٠﴾

⁹ In the the first four verses of this surah oaths on angels are taken to proclaim that “your worship is only of one Allāh.” The remaining six veses give proofs of the oneness of Allāh. (Ma’Aarif ul Quran)

يَمْعُشَرِ الْجِنَّ وَالْإِنْسِ إِنْ اسْتَطَعْتُمْ أَنْ تَنْفُذُوا مِنْ أَقْطَارِ
 السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ فَانْفُذُوا لَا تَنْفُذُونَ إِلَّا بِسُلْطَنِ
 رَبِّكُمْ ﴿٢٢﴾ فَبِأَيِّ آيَاتِ رَبِّكُمُ تُكَذِّبُونَ ﴿٢٣﴾ يُرْسَلُ عَلَيْكُمَا
 شُوَاظٌ مِّنْ نَّارٍ ۖ وَنُحَاسٌ فَلَا تَنْتَصِرُونَ ﴿٢٤﴾ فَبِأَيِّ آيَاتِ
 رَبِّكُمُ تُكَذِّبُونَ ﴿٢٥﴾ فَإِذَا انْشَقَّتِ السَّمَاءُ فَكَانَتْ وَرْدَةً
 كَالدِّهَانِ ﴿٢٦﴾ فَبِأَيِّ آيَاتِ رَبِّكُمُ تُكَذِّبُونَ ﴿٢٧﴾ فَبِوَيْدٍ
 يُسَلُّ عَنْ ذُنُوبِهِ إِنْسٌ وَلَا جَانٌ ﴿٢٨﴾ فَبِأَيِّ آيَاتِ رَبِّكُمَا
 تُكَذِّبُونَ ﴿٢٩﴾

لَوْ أَنْزَلْنَا هَذَا الْقُرْآنَ عَلَىٰ جَبَلٍ لَّرَأَيْتَهُ خَاشِعًا مُّتَصَدِّعًا مِّنْ
 خَشْيَةِ اللَّهِ وَتِلْكَ الْأَمْثَالُ نَضْرِبُهَا لِلنَّاسِ لَعَلَّهُمْ

¹⁰ These verses of the Holy Qurān are well known for being effective in repelling harm.

يَتَفَكَّرُونَ ﴿١٠﴾ هُوَ اللَّهُ الَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ عَلِيمٌ الْغَيْبِ وَ
 الشَّهَادَةِ هُوَ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ ﴿١١﴾ هُوَ اللَّهُ الَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ
 الْمَلِكُ الْقُدُّوسُ السَّلَامُ الْمُؤْمِنُ الْمُهَيَّمِنُ الْعَزِيزُ الْجَبَّارُ
 الْمُتَكَبِّرُ سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ عَمَّا يُشْرِكُونَ ﴿١٢﴾ هُوَ اللَّهُ الْخَالِقُ
 الْبَارِئُ الْمُصَوِّرُ لَهُ الْأَسْمَاءُ الْحُسْنَى يُسَبِّحُ لَهُ مَا فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَ
 الْأَرْضِ وَهُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ ﴿١٣﴾

¹¹ Ma'qal bin Yasaar رضي الله عنه narrates that Prophet Mohammad ﷺ has stated that a person who recites three times أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ السَّمِيعِ الْعَلِيمِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ in the morning the last three ayats of Suratul Hashr (starting from هُوَ اللَّهُ الَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ عَلِيمٌ الْغَيْبِ) then Allāh delegates 70,000 angles to make dua of mercy for him till the evening and if he dies that day, he will die as a martyr and if he recites these in the evening then Allāh gives him the same reward. (Tafseer Mazhari quoting from Tirmizi)

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

قُلْ اُوْحٰی اِلَیَّ اِنَّهُ اسْتَمَعَ نَفَرٌ مِّنَ الْجِنِّ فَقَالُوْۤا اِنَّا سَمِعْنَا قُرْاٰنًا
عَجَبًا ﴿۱﴾ یَّهْدِیْۤا اِلَی الرُّشْدِ فَاَمَّا بِهٖ وَلَنْ نُّشْرِكَ بِرَبِّنَا
اَحَدًا ﴿۲﴾ وَاِنَّهٗ تَعَلٰی جَدُّ رَبِّنَا مَا اتَّخَذَ صَاحِبَةً وَّلَا وَلَدًا ﴿۳﴾ وَاِنَّهٗ
اَنَّ كَانَ یَقُوْلُ سَفِیْهِنَا عَلٰی اللّٰهِ شَطَطًا ﴿۱۲﴾

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

قُلْ یٰۤاَیُّهَا الْکٰفِرُوْنَ ﴿۱﴾ لَا اَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُوْنَ ﴿۲﴾ وَلَا اَنْتُمْ
عِبُدُوْنَ مَا اَعْبُدُ ﴿۳﴾ وَلَا اَنَا عَابِدٌ مَّا عَبَدْتُمْ ﴿۴﴾ وَلَا

¹² These verses of the Holy Qurān are well known for being effective in repelling harm.

أَنْتُمْ عِبَادُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ ﴿١٣﴾ لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ ﴿١٤﴾

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ﴿١﴾ اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ﴿٢﴾ لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ﴿٣﴾
 وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ﴿٤﴾

¹³ Hadhrat Jubair Bin Mut'im رضي الله عنه narrates from the holy Prophet ﷺ says that he asked him whether he wished to have the best companions and the most amount of provisions with him when he was on a journey, and he said he definitely wanted that, then, the Prophet ﷺ said: "Recite these five Suras: Surah Kafirun, Surah Nasr, Surah Ikhlas, Surah Falaq and Surah Nas, and begin your recitation (of each surah) with Bismillah and end (the surah Naas) with Bismillah. (Tafseer Mazhari) It is narrated that Sura Kafirun is equal to one fourth of the Quran. (Tiimizi)

¹⁴ In one narration, Surah Ikhlās is equated to one third of the Qurān.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ ﴿١﴾ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ﴿٢﴾ وَمِنْ شَرِّ
 غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ ﴿٣﴾ وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ ﴿٤﴾ وَمِنْ
 شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ ﴿٥﴾¹⁵

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ﴿١﴾ مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ﴿٢﴾ إِلَهِ النَّاسِ

¹⁵ In a length hadeeth it is narrated that Raasulullah SAW said that that whoever reads قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ and the Mu'awizatayn (Surah Falaq and Surah Naas) that it will suffice him. In another narration it will suffice him in protecting him from all calamities. Imam Ahmad has narrated from Hadhrat Uqbah ibn Aamir رضي الله عنه that Rasullullah ﷺ said that I shall tell you of 3 surahs that were revealed in the Torah, Psalms, Bible and the Qurān. Don't sleep at night until you have recited these three (i.e. قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ and the Mu'awizatayn). Hadhrat Uqbah رضي الله عنه said since that time I never missed reading these surahs.

﴿ مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ ﴾ الَّذِي يُوسْوِسُ فِي
صُدُورِ النَّاسِ مِنَ الْجَنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ

صَدَقَ اللهُ الْعَظِيمُ