

145, Not betrayers but their contrivance is debarred from guidance.

Khaineen (خَاتَبْتِين) is originally the object of la Yahdi

(لَا يَهُدِى). But stress is laid on the meaning by adding kayd (كَيْتُكُ) to it as another object.

Preventing contrivance from guidance means its non-execution or it means that the betrayers are not granted guidance on account of their artful schemes. (Aalusi)

THE WORLD ISLAMIC FORUM

OBJECTIVES, PROGRAMME AND COURSE OF ACTION

OBJECTIVES

The WORLD ISLAMIC FORUM is an ideological forum established with the following objectives:

i)	To monitor	and	to rebut	on a scie	ntific	basis
	negative pr	opaga	ında in t	he West	ern m	edia
	concerning	the	Islamic	System	and	the
	movements	of reli	igious wak	efulness.		

ii) To level the ground and theory promote co-Al - Sharia 41

- 141, They unequivocally called a spade a spade and bore testimony that they perceived no ill of him.
- 142, When the state of affairs reached the culmination where no other alternative was left for the wife of Aziz, she publicly confessed her guilt in unabiguous words.

These words provide a clear evidence, rather the most authenticated testimonium of his innocence. This verse dispels the fog of every blame from the fair name of Joseph who stands preserved with an unspecked character.

- 143, (Sending back the messenger, demanding a thorough probe in to the matter whereas the king keenly wished to release unconditionally and delaying the meeting with the king).
- 144, There should not be the slightest shadow of doubt in the mind of the Aziz about my moral conduct.

Some outstanding authorities like Ibn-i-Taymia, Ibn-i-Kathir and Rashid Ridha Reqard it as the speech of the wife of the Aziz. They argue that no presumption prevents the Continuity of her confession; but a considerable majority of the Commentators, the classical as well as the modern, attribute the speech, most becomingly, to Joseph.

In fact, in this context such glorious, concise and meaningful words befit an innocent prophet and not a seducing woman intent upon betraying the trust of her own husband.

Confident as he was of his innocence, at the very outset he reminded them of the years back mishap that was a slur on his fair name and flawless character. He sent the envoy back asking the king to hold an inquiry in to the matter reqarding the ladies who cut their hands. He did not bother about his imprisonment and was not anxious to be released. All his tension was for the blot blurred on him for no fault of his. It is noticeable that due to his pre-emiment moral distinction he did not pinpoint his mistress, the root cause of his trial. It really befits the high moral conduct of a Prophet.

The Bible and Talmud are devoid of this important part of the narration.

On the other hand the Bible mentions his hasty release.

"The Pharaoh sent and called Joseph, and they brought him hastily out of the dungeon. (Gen, 41, 14)

It is educed very easily that the place of accusation must be avoided.

139, I wish their contrivance to be proved through a thorough probe and known puliblicly to all and sundry.

The nobility of character plays the pivotal role in the life of a pious man and not the accidental weal or woe.

140, The King was sure of their enticement, that is why he addressed them with full certainty. All that he wanted to ask them was whether they too perceived him inclined towards them or not.

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much crops the next year. As famine was not Confined to Egypt only the rainfall must have been widespread in far flung areas and the neighbouring lands.

136, (a symbol of plentifulness)

"And in it they shall take or collect, the produce of the earth: or the meaning is, and in it they shall press grapes, or olives or the like: or they shall milk the udders," (Lane).

It must be noted that the butler was being addressed whose professional duty was to squeeze juice out of grapes and present the beverage to the King.

What a relevant and eloquent expression! It is also worth noticing that Joseph was asked to interpret the dream of the king but he not only imformed them of the interpretation but also proposed an expedient and judicous solution of the problem to save them to me the horrible famine. Besides this he gave them glad tidings of the comming plenteous year. Well-known Commentators like Zamakhshari, Razi and Nasfi opine that he was informed of the year of abundant produce through Divine revelation,

- 137, Pharaoh eagerly wished to see such a youth of extraordinary qualities of head and heart. So he ordered his officers to fetch Joseph.
- 138, Joseph made no haste to be set at liberty. He already preferred prison to freedom with a blemished Carreer, (12:33)

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does not bless with His guidance the Contrivance of the treacherous. (145)

COMMENTARY

134, Then seven years of famine will follow the previous seven years of abundance and opulence. This dreadful famine will eat-up all stores and will exhaust all corn-heaps. But you should be judicious enought to save a small quantity for seed to sow in the near future. "And let them gather all the food of these good years that are coming, and lay up grain under the authority of Pharaoh for food in the cities and let them keep it. That food shall be a reserve for the land against the seven years of famine which are to befall the land of Egypt, so that the land may not perish through the famine (Gen, 41: 35, 36)

135, (Or delivered from distress)

The word Yughathu may be presumed the derivative of ghauth () Which means delivering from distress. At the same time ghaith

(emmonly acknowledged as the derivation of this word.

Both the possibilties are acceptable in this context.

After the gruesome were to drought people get rid of distress by invoking their Lord. The plenteous showers were to swell the Nile to its alluvial soil to grow

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press (grapes and olives). (13,6)

وَقَالَ الْمُلِكُ الْمُتُولِينِ بِهِ فَلَمَّا جَاءَهُ الرَّسُولُ فَكَ الْمُلِكُ الْمُتُولِ فَكَ الْمُلِكُ الْمُتُولِ فَكَ الْمُلَكُ مِنَا بَالُ السِّنُوةِ الْسِينَ وَلِكَ فَسَسَعُلُهُ مِنَا بَالُ السِّنُوةِ الْسِينَ وَلِينَا فَاسْتُ عَلَيْهُ مِنَا السِّنَوَةِ الْسِينَ وَلِينَا فَالْمُنَا الْمِدِينَ عَلِينَا فَاسْتُ مِلْكُودِ هِمِنَ عَلِينَا وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ مِنْ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ مِنْ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ مِنْ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ مِنْ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ مِنْ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ مِنْ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّلَّهُ وَاللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللْلِي اللَّهُ اللْلَّهُ الْمُعْلَى اللَّهُ الْمُعْلَى اللَّهُ الْمُعْلَى الْمُعْلِقُلِي الْمُعْلَى اللَّهُ الْمُلْكُولُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الْمُعْلَى الْمُعْلَى الْمُعْلِقُ الْمُعْلِقُلِي الْمُعْلِقُ الْمُعْلِقُلِي الْمُعْلِقُ الْمُعْلِقُلِمُ الْمُعْلِقُ الْمُعْلِقُلِمُ اللَّهُ الْمُعْلِقُ الْمُعْلِقُ الْمُعْلِقُلِمُ اللَّهُ الْمُعْلَقُلُولُ الْمُعْلِقُ الْمُعْلِقُ الْمُعْلِقُلِمُ الْمُعْلِقُ الْمُعْلِقُ الْمُعْلِقُلِي الْمُعْلِقُ الْمُعْلِقُ الْمُعْلِقُ الْمُعْلِقُ الْمُعْلِقُلِي الْمُعْلِقُ الْمُعْلِقُلِي الْمُعْلِقُ الْمُعْلِقُلِقُ الْمُعْلِقُ الْمُعْلِقُ الْمُعْلِقُلِي الْمُعْلِقُ الْمُ

50, And the king said: Bring him unto me. (137) So when the messenger came to him, he (Joseph) said; Return to your lord and ask him what about the women who cut their hands, (138) verily my Sustainer is fully cognizant of their guile. (139)

قَالَ مَا خَطْبُكُنَّ اِذُ رَاقَ دُتُّكَ بُوسُفَ عَنُ نَفْسِهِ قُلُن كَاشَ يَلْهِ مَاعَلِمُ نَاعَلَيْهِ مِنْ سُفَعِ اللّهِ الْمَرَاتُ الْعَزِيْزِ الْمُعْتَ حَصْحَصَ الْحُقُّ أَنَا رَافَ دُتُكُ عَنُ لَفْسِهِ قَانِتَهُ لَوَ الْصَّدِقِينَ ٥

He (the king) said, (O women) What was the affair you desired (140) when you sought to seduce Joseph from his self? "Allah Preserve (us)"! they said, "We know no evil against him, (141) The wife of Aziz exclaimed: Now the truth has become manifest. It was I who sought to seduce him from his self (142) where as he is indeed of the truthful ones.

52, That (I did) 143 in order that he may know that I betrayed him not in (his) absence, (144) and that Allah

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SURA YUSUF

VERSES 48 ----- 52

Prof: Ghulam Rasul Adeem.

تُعُرَّكُ آيَ مِنُ بَعُدِ ذَلِكَ سَبُعُ شِدَا دُكَ يَّا كُنُ مَا قَدَّ مَسَعُمُ لَهُ سَبِّ اِلْاَقِكِيُ لَا مِّمَّا تَعُصِنُونَ فَ

48, Then thereafter will come seven hard years which will devour all that you shall have laid up before hand for them, except a little that which you shall have preserved. (134)

الْمُعَ يَأَتِيْ مِنْ بَعَدِ ذَلِكَ عَلَمْ فِي مِنْ مَعَدِ ذَلِكَ عَلَمْ فِي مِنْ مَعْدِ ذَلِكَ عَلَمْ فِي مِنْ مَعْدُونَ وَ

49, Then thereafter will come a year in which people shall have rain (135) and wherein they shall