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Islamic Lessons

## MORALS IN THE LIGHT OF ISLAM

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## **MORALS WITHOUT ISLAM**

The making of man as a perfect Muslim, the building of a coherent and noble family, and the establishment of a virtuous and happy society were the most cherished goals of the Prophets and Messengers.

Consequently the greatest objective of Ignorance, both old and modern in all its varying forms, throughout the course of history was to stamp out the monotheist call, undermine divine laws and destroy the heavenly morals which have made the believers in the words of the Almighty Creator:

(آل عبران / ۱۹۰)

".... the best of the nations raised up for (the benefit of) mankind ...."

Ale-Imran (3:110)

These words of the holy Qur'an stand true whether it be an individual, a family, a society or a state of believers along the history of civilization.

As the torrent of corruption, which had followed in the wake of the infidel imperialist invasion of muslim countries aggravated, the first step taken by the enemies of Islam was to undermine the moral aspect of the sublime Islamic personality. They started to inject immorality and corruption into every aspect of our life, and tried to pull down every bastion that guards our ethics and morals. Thus, corruption crept in from everywhere, and infiltrated into every nook and corner of our society. No military barracks, no political office, no economic establishment and no educational institute, was spared from their general onslaught. It even infected parts of our religious academies in several Islamic countries!

Some of the moral pests which found their way into our society, were: Lying, envy, hypocrisy, debauchery, injustice, disloyalty, pride, racialism, fraud, deceit, greed, usury, bribery, favouritism, hoarding, lewdness, luxury, extravagance, mistrust in Allah's mercy, disobedience towards parents, and devouring of orphans' property, not to talk of apostasy, polytheism, murder, theft, adultery, sodomy, wine-drinking, gambling, and above all, acting as agents and mercenaries for the imperialist infidels.

Most of the regimes ruling muslim countries present

a sad spectacle. Many of these puppet rulers whose only connection with Islam are their muslim names, have unabashedly licensed such unlawful industries as distilleries for alcoholic drinks, bars, casinos, brothels and other vicedens. While there are certain others who covertly monopolize the practice of such sinful acts in the so-called official saloons and palaces, but go to the limits of hypocrisy by prohibitting them in their legal decrees.

But fortunately the dawning of the current Islamic Resurgence with its call for Social Reforms and 'Jihad'(holy struggle) against all corrupt practices, awoke the conscience of a majority of muslims. When the campaign by our pious men of religion started, the believers (momineen), began to bravely resist the prevailing vices and corrupt practices. They rallied to the cause of Islam and defended its ethereal values not only with their tongues and pens but with the very blood of their noble hearts. These blessed efforts proved effective in inspiring the Muslim Ummah and considerably reducing the corruption and perversion which had been imposed on the muslims. The negligence of Islamic practices by the muslims had aided and abetted the Imperialist exploiters to undermine morals and virtues, but the timely awakening of the Muslim Conscience - albeit belatedly and still in the initial stages - thwarted their mischiefs. The ungodly legacy of the Imperialists, though it still persists in scanty patches here and there, has been considerably reduced.

#### MORALS IN ISLAM.

Allah the Almighty, exalted Islam (submission to Him) and chose it as the religion for mankind. Islam, the religion towards which all the Prophets and Messengers had invited humanity, finally reached its pinnacle of glory with the prophethood of Muhammad (s.a.w.) – the last and greatest of them all – through whom Allah revealed the most perfect and scientific code of laws that:

Purges the mind Purifies the soul Refines the Human Nature.

A code which embodies the most sublime ethics and morals, mankind has ever known. A purely monotheistic code which cleanses the mind of the filthy cobwebs of polytheism and elevates it to the higher echelons of rational belief, based on the most irrefutable evidences and clearest proofs.

A spiritual code, whose simple worship frees the soul from the heavy fetters of superstitious rituals, instilling it with the qualities of serenity, fraternity and equality before the Lord of the worlds.

A practical code, whose perfect ethics and morals refine human nature and inspire the lofty virtues of character-building, thus fulfilling mankind's long cherished dream of attaining an ethereal culture.

Allah the Exalted says:

«لَقَدْ مَنْ اللهُ عَلَىٰ الْمُولِمِنِينَ إِذْ بَعَثَ فِيهِمْ رَسُولاً مَنْ أَلَفُسِهِمْ يَسْتُلُواْ عَلَيْهِمْ أَيَاتِهِ وَيُزَكِّيهِمْ وَيُعَلِّمُهُمُ الْكِتابَ وَالْحِكْمَةَ وَإِن كَانُوا مِن قَبْلُ لَفِي ضَلالٍ مُبِينٍ»

(آل عبرا*ن ا* ۱۹۶)

"Certainly Allah conferred a benefit upon the believers when He raised among them a Messenger from among themselves, who recites to them His revelations, purifies them, and teaches them the Book and the wisdom, although before that they were surely in manifest error."

Sura Ale Imran (3: 164)

It is quite tangible from Allah's saying that virtuous conduct is the hallmark of the Islamic code of laws and forms the base of all its ideological and legislative principles. Whether it is the seeking of knowledge or Jihad (holy war) in the way of Allah, this sublime essence is clearly evident:

«... وَقُل رَبِّ زِدْني علماً»

(112/4)

"...And say: My Lord, increase me in knowledge."

Sura Taha (20:114)

The above verse not only reveals a sense of duty for seeking knowledge and the desire to expand its horizons, but at the same time it personifies a human modesty, admitting self-deficiency and confessing servitude to the One and Only, the Besought of all, the Creator.

Allah the Glorious, says:

«وَقَاتِلُواْ فِي سَبِيلِ اللهِ الَّذِينَ يُعَاتِلُونَكُمْ وَلاَتَىعْتَدُواْ إِنَّ الله لاَيُحِبُّ الْمُعْتَدينَ»

(البقرة / ۱۹۰)

"And fight in the way of Allah with those who fight with you, and do not exceed the limits, surely Allah does not love those who exceed the limits."

Sura Bagara (2:190)

Making virtue as its base, how wonderfully the Qur'an spells out the rules of equity, morality and above all magnanimity when dealing with the enemy on the battlefields.

Nay, Islam does not confine these qualities to the battlefields alone, but stresses on them even while conducting arguments with the non – muslims, as is evident from the following verse:

«... وَجَادِلْهُمْ بِالَّتِي هِـيَ أَحْسَنُ...»

(البحل / ١٢٥)

# "... and argue with them in the best manner..." Sura Nahl (16:125)

It means that an ideological difference should be explained in a polite manner, citing rational proofs. Islam restrains muslims from either imposing their beliefs through heated arguments or by resorting to violence. In other words it enhances politeness as the best way of convincing and guiding the opponents.

Another of Islam's brilliant aspects is charity. Islam encourages muslims to be generous of heart, but at the same time advices them to excercise self-modesty. It warns against the flaunting of generosity, its unabashed display, and above all its recounting to reproach others.

The following verses of the holy Qur'an make it clear that Allah dislikes those who spend in His way but boast about their generosity and insult others for the good done to them.

(البقرة / ٢٦٣)

"Kind speech and forgiveness are better than charity followed by injury..."

Sura Bagara (2:263)

«يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لاَتُبْطِلُوا صَدَقَاتِكُمْ بِالْمَنِّ وَالأَذَىٰ...» (البقرة / ٢٦٤)

"O you who believe! do not make your charity worthless by reproach and injury..."

Sura Baqara (2:264)

Though Allah will reward a good deed by increasing its renumeration ten fold for the doer, at the same time He warns that any reproach or arrogance on the part of the generous will make the whole deed void. Another interesting point to note is, Allah dislikes both the spendthrift who squanders aimlessly, and the miser who is reluctant to do any good at all.

In other words, Islam lays emphasis on courtesy and sincerity both during worship as well as in day to day dealings. Concerning the conduct of those who pray, Allah the Exalted, says:

(الماعون / ٤ \_ ٥)

"So, woe to the praying ones Who are unmindful of their prayers".

Sura Ma'un (107:4,5)

«... وَإِذَا قَامُوا إِلَى الصَّلاَّةِ قَامُوا كُسَالَيْ...»

(النساء / ١٤٢)

"...and when they stand up to prayer, they stand up sluggishly..."

Sura Nisa (4:142)

Only the performance of the prayer and other rites of worship do not fullfil the goal of Islamic teachings. They must be accompanied with good manners, modesty, and above all virtue. Allah the Almighty, says:

«... وَعَاشِرُوهُنَّ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ...»

(النساء / ١٩)

"... and treat them kindly..."

Sura Nisa (4:19)

«... فَمَنْ عُفِسَى لَهُ مِسَنْ أَخِيدِ شَىءٌ فَسَاتِبَاعٌ بِسَالْمَعْرُوفِ وَأَدَاءٌ إِلَيْهِ بِإِحْسَانِ...»

(البقرة / ۱۷۸)

"...but if any remission is made to any one by his (aggrieved) brother, then prosecution (for the bloodwit) should be made according to usage, and payment should be made (to him) in good manner..."

Sura Bagara (2:178)

Consequently routine things on the social circuit, as

diverse as marriage contracts, business transactions, penalties, compensations, agreements etc., all fall within the sphere of the lofty morals of Islam.

Thus morals in Islam form the base of all Islamic teachings, since the Divine Message endeavours to carry out its educative role of uplifting human dignity, promoting peace and happiness among mankind, and laying the foundations of a perfect civilization, fit for the making of paragons of virtue.

The Prophet says:

"I was sent to complete the best of morals."

"(I) call you towards the best of morals, as Allah has sent me with them (to you)".

Once a man approached Imam Ja'far as-Sadiq (a.s.) and asked him the meaning of noble morals? The Imam replied: "(They are), forgiving the one who wronged you, resuming ties (of kinship) with those who had severed them with you, giving to the one who deprived you, and saying the truth even if it be against yourselves".

Imam Ali ibn Musa ar-Redha (a.s.) quotes the Prophet on the authority of his fore-fathers, as follows:

"Adhere to good manners, as the (place of the) goodmannered is indeed in Paradise; and beware of bad morals, as the (place of the) ill-mannered is indeed in the Fire."

### **ISLAM ON IMMORALITIES**

Islam is so particular on good manners that it makes it a prime condition required of a faithful muslim. In other words whoever lacks good manners lacks faith. Imam Ja'far as-Sadiq (a.s.) says:

"Surely immorality spoils faith as vineger spoils honey."

It goes without saying that if faith is lost, faithlessness will certainly replace it.

Therefore since an immoral person lacks faith, his repentance unless accompanied by honesty and a sense of guilt towards his past misdeeds would not be accepted. Because repentance without remorse towards sins; neither with a resolution not to repeat them, nor with a determination to redeem them by good deeds holds no water. On the contrary, he, because of his lack of morals would never miss an opportunity to do evil again. So how can mere words of repentance bereft of any heart-felt remorse and the committment to abstain from sins in

future, be accepted from such a creature?

Imam Ali ibn Abi Talib (a.s.) says in this respect:

"There is no sin that cannot be repented, and there is no penitent whose repentance cannot be accepted, except that of a loose moralled sinner, because he would repent a sin only to commit a worse one."

It is regretful that in our society there still are some endemic moral diseases which lead to certain permanent infirmities that make people accustomed to them unconsciously. Gradually these despised habbits become so common that they are observed even in religious gatherings and in mosques, before or after the prayers, and yet nobody cares to censure them. Examples of these are backbiting, slander, calumny, spreading of mischief, etc.

#### 1. Backbiting

This is to say mean or spiteful things about somebody in his absence. Islam regards the backbiting of a fellow believer as equal to the eating of the flesh of his corpse. Allah the Exalted, says:

(العجرات / ۱۲)

"... nor let some of you backbite others. Does one of you like to eat the flesh of his dead brother? But you abhor it..."

Sura Hujurat (49:12)

Backbiting is a graver sin than adultery, as is obvious by the following tradition of the Prophet:

"Backbiting is worse than adultery!

Asked to elaborate it, he replied: "The adulterer's repentance may be accepted by Allah, but not the backbiter's, unless he is forgiven by the one he had wronged."

Since backbiting gives those who had been backbited the right to forgive or not, the backbiter shoulders the heavy burden of his misdeed till the Day of Resurrection, and his repentance would not be accepted, unless the one who was wronged shows pity on him. So neither repentance nor remorse would avail the backbiter till he is forgiven by the wronged one.

Imam Muhammad al-Baqir (a.s.) says:

"By Allah, besides whom there is no god, never has a believer been granted the blessings of this world and the hereafter except because of his good trust in Allah, the Almighty, the Great, and because of his refrain from backbiting the believers. By the One besides Whom there is no god, Allah will not punish any believer who repents and asks for forgiveness, except for distrusting Allah the Almighty, the Great, and for backbiting the believers."

The Prophet warned against backbiting, saying that

Allah, the Exalted, watches the backbiter and observes his behaviour, ultimately making him taste the bitter fruits of his evil conduct in the end:

"Do not seek the faults of the believers, nor keep a track of their mistakes and if Allah tracks down one's mistakes, He would expose them even if hidden in the privacy of his house."

Regarding the comments on somebody's characteristics or personal defects such as hot-temper, haste, foolishness and the like, though this may not be regarded as backbiting but since it is an exposure of somebody's personal traits, which could defame a fellow believer, it is abhorred by Islam. Allah the Exalted, not only prohibitted all hidden and manifest evils but He forbade their spreading too:

(النور / ۱۹)

"Surely those who love that scandal should circulate respecting those who believe, they shall have a grievous

#### chastisement in this world and the hereafter..."

Sura Nur (24:19)

In short backbiting spreads sedition among the believers, because the backbiter by slandering his fellow believer harms Islamic solidarity, thereby earning Allah's displeasure.

O Allah we seek Your refuge from being backbiters, or listening to backbiting!

#### 2. Slander

This is even worse than backbiting, because backbiting is the disclosure of something true about somebody who does not like it to be disclosed, whereas slander is to fabricate some lies about somebody and spread them in order to harm him. Slander could be described as backbiting and lying combined together. It is the utterance of false statements, damaging to a third person's character or reputation.

It is an obvious fact that faith and lying can never meet, because lying is detested by Allah. So, if lying alone is enough to lead the liar to the eternal fire, imagine where will the combined evil of lying and backbiting lead the slanderer to? The Qur'an answers this question as follows:

(النساء / ۱۱۲)

"And whoever commits a fault or a sin then accuses of it one innocent, he indeed takes upon himself the burden of a calumny and a manifest sin."

Sura Nisa (4:112)

The salanderer plays two destructive roles in one attempt; besides hurting an innocent by accusing him of false allegations which are apt to disrepute him, he badly disturbs the strong Islamic solidarity, disrupting amicable and harmonious relations, since slander causes sedition, enmity, hatred and contention. Allah the Exalted, says:

(الاحزاب / ٥٨)

"And those who offend believing men and women, without their deserving (it), they are guilty indeed of calumny and a mainfest sin."

Sura A!-Ahzab (33:58)

In short slander has harmful effects and besides promoting social corruption, it leads to mistrust and suspicion among people, badly eroding cooperation, solidarity and amity, which are the hallmarks of an Islamic society.

O Allah, we seek Your refuge from bearing the burden of a slanderer, or falsely accusing a believer:

### 3. Calumny and Sedition:

Calumny is to spread among the people information about others with the intention of disreputing them and causing mischief. In other words calumny is to make public a secret or to utter a malicious statement intended to cause harm to somebody. It may sometimes be motivated by the desire of wooing an adversary or causing dissension among others, by gossip or any other motive.

Not all of what is seen about people, which they dislike to be disclosed to others, can be branded as calumny. It is not calumny as such, to utter what is useful to a muslim or Islamic society. It is likewise not calumny to reveal something to ward off an evil, to prevent a sin, to offer a piece of advice to a muslim, or to warn him against some foreboding treachery. It is also not considered calumny to give evidences in cases of crime, as well as to condemn evil and resist injustice and oppression.

Calumny is the worst of immoralities prohibitted by Islam, which regards those who spread it as debased as those born out of fornication. Allah the Exalted, describes the spreader of calumny, as:

"Defamer, going about with slander, Forbidder of good, outstepping the limits, sinful. Ignoble, besides all that baseborn..."

Sura Qaiam (68:11-13)

The Prophet once told his companions as to who were the worst of people:

"Those who spread calumny, those who cause dissension between friends and those who try to find faults with the innocents. The one who spreads calumny will have no relief in the hereafter from Allah's chastisement."

Imam Ja'far as- Sadiq (a. s.) is quoted to have said:
"No bloodthirsty (tyrant), no addicted drunkard
and no gossip spreader would enter Paradise."

A tradition related by Imam Muhammad al – Baqir (a. s.) says:

"Paradise is closed to the backbiters and the gossipers (those who spread calumny). A person, who had shed no blood will be brought on the Day of Resurrection and will be given (a cup) the size of a tumbler or rather large. and will be told: This is your share of so and so's blood, O Lord, he will say, You took my soul, You do know that I shed no blood. Yes, he will be told, you heard from so and so, such and such a story, and you retold it, until it spread and reached so and so a tyrant, who killed him for it. Hence your share of his blood."

As for sedition, it is more specific than calumny, because it is an evil which is intended to sow dissension between two people or more, and kindle the flame of hostility and hatred among them.

When the people recognize a seditioner, they should avoid him for his evil - doing. It is said that, "The worst of men is the one who is avoided for his evil - doing."

So, a seditioner is the worst of people, and the most treacherous. His heart is filled with hatred and boils with jealousy. He is never relieved except after spreading sedition among people. He never stops deceiving, conspiring and spreading malicious gossips, causing hostility. Actually he utters nothing but that which fills peoples' hearts with grudge. Yet, he gains from this immorality of his nothing but obvious loss.

Allah the Exalted, says:

«الَّذِينَ يَنقُضُونَ عَهْدَ اللهِ مِن بَعْدِ مِيثَاقِهِ وَيَقْطَعُونَ مَـا أَمَـرَ اللهُ بِـهِ أَنْ يُوصَلَ وَيُفْسِدونَ في الأرْضِ أُولئكَ هُمُ الْخَاسِرُونَ»

(البقرة / ٢٧)

"Those who break the covenant of Allah after its confirmation and cut asunder what Allah has ordered to be joined, and make mischief in the land; these it is that are the losers."

Sura Baqara (2:27)

Because of the ruinous effects of sedition and its dreadful results on the society, it drags the seditioner to the most degrading level; the level of an infidel. The Prophet says:

"Ten from this Ummah (muslim) have disbelieved in Allah ..., he who commits adultery with a 'mahram' (with whom marriage is not allowed), and the spreader of sedition."

Since backbiting, slander, calumny and sedition are for their greater part, the product of a loose, tongue and an evil mind, Islam has already defined the ways of properly harnessing the activity of this potentially dangerous organ, by permitting it only to utter good words. The emphasis on virtue in Islam effectively closes these sordid paths to the believers.

«وَقُسلُ لِعِبَادِى يَسَقُولُوا الَّتِسِي هِيَ أَحْسَنُ إِنَّ الشَّيْطَانَ يَسنزَغُ بَسِيْنَهُمْ إِنَّ

الشَيْطَانَ كَانَ لِلأَنسَانِ عَدُوا مُبِيناً»

(Iلاسراء / OT)

"And say to my servants (that) they speak that which is best; surely Satan sows dissensions among them; surely Satan is an open enemy to man."

Sura Isra' (17:53)

«لا يُحِبُّ اللهُ الجَهْرَ بِالسُّوءِ مِنَ الْقَوْلِ إِلاَّ مَن ظُلِمَ...»

(النساء / ١٤٨)

"Allah does not like the public utterance of hurtful speech; unless (it be) by one to whom injustice has been done..."

Sura Nisa' (4:148)

«... كَلِمَةً طَيْبَةً كَشَجَرَةٍ طَيْبَةٍ أَصْلُهَا تَابِتُ وَفَرْعُهَا فِي السَّمَاء»

(ايراهيم / ٢٤)

"... a good word (being) like a good tree, whose root is firm and whose branches in heaven."

Sura Ibrahim (14:24)

«وَمَثَلُ كَلِمَةٍ خِبِينَةٍ كَشَجَرَةٍ خِبِيئَةِ اجْتَثُتْ مِنْ فَوْقِ الْأَرْضِ مَالَهَا مِن قَرَارٍ»

"And the parable of an evil word is as an evil tree pulled up from the earth's surface; it has no stability."

Sura threshim (14:26) Like the holy Qur'an the traditions of the Prophet also stress virtue.

The Messenger of Allah (s.a.w.) says:

"Whoever believes in Allah and the hereafter let him speak good or else keep silent."

and also

"A good word is a charity."

Imam Muhammad al – Baqir (a.s.) directs egoism towards a constructive social direction, turning this individual instinct into a positive factor of social solidarity, improving the spirit of fraternity, amity and cooperation among the people. Commenting on Allah's saying "... and speak good to people...", he says that it means: "Speak to people in the best way you like them to speak to you."

In short, the message of Islam is based on supreme morality, guiding human conduct and behaviour, refining manners and preventing irresponsible acts not only against the interests of the believing community, but also against the entire mankind.

"And (they are) guided to goodly words and (they are) guided into the path of the Praised One."

Sura Haj (22:24)

Praise belongs to Allah, the Lord of the worlds.