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A philosophical study on ethics and morals in Islam

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Abstract

The philosophical study of ethics and morals in Islam is a vast and complex field, with a rich history and tradition of scholarship. The need for such a study stems from the fact that Islam is a comprehensive way of life that encompasses all aspects of human existence, including ethics and morals. This research investigates about the Islam and morals in Islam. Islam is the second largest religion in the world and is an autonomous monotheistic faith. The historical context, significance and impact on philosophies, holy texts, and five pillars of Islam are all examined in this study. The main aim of this research is to bring awareness in people about Islam and also the sacrifices of Nabi's to bring Islam in the world.

Keywords: Holy Texts; Five Pillars of Islam; Sacrifices of Nabi's; Holy books; Philosophy of Islam

1. Introduction

Islam teaches that there is only one God and he is worthy of worship and Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa *Sallellahu Alaihi Wasallam* is the servant and messenger of God almighty and the holy Quran is the book of God almighty (Hazrat Allama Mufti Azim Muhammed Kafyatullah Rehmatullah alaihi, 1937). Allah blessed thousands of prophets and messengers from Hazrat Adam (Alaihi Salam) to the last prophet Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa *Sallellahu Alaihi Wasallam*, with his book and his commandments and sent them to the world to guide humanity. Islam means faith, faith in God (Allah) his prophets, the revealed scriptures, angels, the hereafter, and Allah's will. and in Islam the fundamental guidelines of Islamic practice are the five pillars, which are the profession of faith (shahada), prayer (salah), alms giving (zakat), fasting (sawn), and pilgrimage (hajj). (Muhammed Shamem Akhtar qasimi, 2009). This study would examine the Qur'anic and Sunnaic sources of Islamic ethics, as well as the works of the early Muslim scholars and different schools of thought in Islamic ethics, and their respective views on a variety of ethical issues. The study would explore the relationship between Islamic ethics and other ethical theories, and its application to contemporary issues.

Objectives

The study of the philosophical study on ethics and morals in Islam encompasses a range of objectives that aim to bring awareness in people about Islam.

- The primary objective of this study is to delve into the philosophical concept of Islam. This includes exploring the fundamental guidelines of Islam.
- To provide information of authentic holy books of Islam which are emerged in ancient time.
- To throw the light on the importance of Islam and how Islam was highlighted in the world after the many struggles and sacrifices of all the messengers and prophets in this world.

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2. Fundamental philosophical concepts of Islam

The sources of Islamic ethics are the Qur'an, the Sunnah, and the ijma (consensus) of the Muslim scholars.

- **The Qur'an:** The Qur'an is the central source of Islamic law and ethics. It is believed to be the word of God revealed to the Prophet Muhammad through the angel Gabriel. Many verses in the Qur'an deal with ethical issues, such as the importance of justice, honesty, and compassion. *As the Qur'an says: "O you who believe! Stand out firmly for justice, as witnesses to Allah, even though it be against yourselves, or your parents, or your kin, and whether it be (against) rich or poor. Allah is nearer to both (of them) than you are. So do not follow hawa (personal inclinations) lest you may go astray. And if you distort your testimony or refuse to give it, then surely Allah is ever Well-acquainted with what you do." (Qur'an 4:135)*
- **The Sunnah:** The Sunnah is the sayings and actions of the Prophet Muhammad. It is considered to be a secondary source of Islamic law and ethics, after the Qur'an. The Sunnah provides guidance on how to interpret and apply the Qur'anic teachings to everyday life. *For example, the Prophet Muhammad said: "The best of people are those who are most beneficial to others." (Sahih al-Bukhari)*
- **The ijma:** The ijma is the consensus of the Muslim scholars on a particular issue. It is considered to be a third source of Islamic law and ethics, after the Qur'an and the Sunnah. The ijma is used to resolve legal and ethical disputes when there is no clear guidance from the Qur'an or the Sunnah. *For example, the ijma of the Muslim scholars is that it is forbidden to drink alcohol.*
- **The human intellect (aql):** Muslims believe that humans have been endowed with the ability to reason and to distinguish between right and wrong. This ability is used to interpret the Qur'anic teachings and to apply them to new situations. *For example, if there is a new ethical issue that is not explicitly mentioned in the Qur'an or the Sunnah, Muslims can use their intellect to reason about what the right course of action would be.*
- **The concept of Maslaha (public interest):** Muslims believe that the law and ethics should be based on what is good for the community as a whole. This concept is used to justify laws and ethical norms that may not be explicitly mentioned in the Qur'an or the Sunnah. *For example, if a law or ethical norm is harmful to the community, then it can be rejected, even if it is based on a verse from the Qur'an.*
- **The principle of maqasid al-shari'ah (the objectives of the law):** This principle states that the law and ethics should be aimed at achieving certain objectives, such as the preservation of life, property, intellect, and religion. This principle is used to interpret the law and ethics in a way that achieves these objectives. *For example, if a law or ethical norm is not in line with the objectives of the law, then it can be rejected.*

Islam is based on the fundamental guidelines of Islamic practice are the five pillars which are the profession of faith(shahada), prayer(salah), alms giving(zakat), fasting(sawm), and pilgrimage(hajj).

- **Shahaadah (profession of faith):** Islam's first tenet is divided into two sections. The first phase is known as tawheed, which literally translates to "confessing with the tongue and heart that there is no god but Allah" he is the only one who conveys and owns profit and loss. He alone is in charge. All others are obedient slaves. No prophet, protector, angles, or notable individual can be compared to Allah in terms of nature, traits, rights, or deeds. He is not their partner. He is one in his attributes as well as in his self. Contrary to monotheism, faith is called polytheism. The second part of the first chapter of Islam is called prophethood the meaning of this is that Allah Almighty sent prophets to guide mankind in all ages. This chain is started with sayyidna Adam, and Muhammed Mustafa (*Sallellahu Alaihi Wasallam*), is the last link in this chain. You have become a prophet and a messenger for all mankind until the day of judgement. After you, there will be no prophet or messenger until the day of judgement. If someone claims prophethood or prophethood, then he is a false dajjal and the one who believes in it is an apostate
- **PRAYER (SALAH):** The first obligation of a Muslim is to pray after reciting the Quran. The value of prayer has been highlighted in Islam. The holy Quran commands prayer hundreds of times. the first prayer will be weighed on the day of judgement. A person will succeed in the other questions if he or she is successful in the question of prayer. Instead, he placed such a strong emphasis on prayer that he declared, "when a child turns seven-year-old, teach him to pray, if he turns ten and is guilty of laziness in prayer, then punish him". Islam has nothing to do with someone who doesn't pray.
- **ALMS-GIVING (ZAKAT):** zakat means "development and purification" in its literal sense. In order to spread money and prevent the wealth from developing a love for wealth, Allah has made it mandatory for those with status to use a certain portion of their income in his service. It should not be done, and the underprivileged, bankrupts, and destitute people of society should receive assistance. Whoever holds the Nisab is responsible for distributing the portion decided upon by Allah and his messenger, may Allah bless him peace, among the

individuals they have designated. For instance, a person who owns 7 ½ tolas of gold or 52 ½ tolas of silver is required to pay 40% of this wealth as zakat after a year.

- **FASTING (SAWM):** Muslim are required to fast throughout the entire month-long Ramadan season. Every sane adult, healthy, and knowledgeable Muslim man and women is required to fast from sunrise to sunset. The holy prophet Muhammed (*Sallellahu Alaihi Wasallam*) stated, “whoever fasts in a state of faith for the sake of reward from Allah, all the sins of his previous life are forgiven.” fasting is the name for suppression the desires of the soul and it makes a person devout.
- **PILGRIMAGE (HAJJ):** After taking care of all of his family’s and dependent’s requirements, a person who can afford to travel to Allah’s abode is obligated to do so and to carry out the necessary rites during the hajj. Hair cuttings, attending Seman, standing in Arafa and Khayyam in Muzdalifah, among other things, are included in the hajj, and the reward for performing it is enormous. The reward of performing the hajj is paradise, according to the messenger of Allah, may God bless him and grant him peace. According to another hadith, “after performing hajj, a person is cleansed of sins as if he was born anew.” (Qari Mustafa Rasiq, 2021).

3. Holy books in Islam

More or less 124 thousand of prophets came to the world, among which the numbers of Messengers Was about 315 and many books were revealed by Allan to his Messengers so that they taught their respective Ummahs about religion. All of them are true and correct. All are the words of Allah Ta’ala. There are 104 famous heavenly books, small and big, but without determining the number, you should believe in all of them. Among all the books, these four books are famous and big, which were revealed to these four prophets. (Hazrat Maulana Ghulam Mohiuddin Sahab Alaihi Rahma, 2007)

3.1. TOURAT: ON Hazrat Musa Ali Salam

Musa (Alaihi Salam) learned about Tourat. The Tourat is frequently compared to the Torah or the Old Testament of the Christian or Jewish faiths. Unfortunately, as stated in the Quranic verse, the religious experts of various religions altered or removed the verses from the original text in order to further their own interests and gain material advantages. The Ten Commandments for the Children of Israel are found in the Tourat. Prophet Musa (Alaihi Salam) received it at Mount Sinai. It was greatly required as the Israelites began to practice Shirk by worshiping the golden calf. Through the Tourat, Musa (Alaihi Salam) conveyed the authentic instruction of Allah. Hebrew, which is regarded as the Jews' first language, is the language in which Tourat was revealed.

There are currently more than 70 different translations of the Torah Bible available worldwide. It is typically read by Jewish believers at the beginning of the Jewish New Year. (Quran,5:44).

3.2. ZABOOR: ON Hazrat Dawood Ali Salam

The Zabur is the Arabic word for psalms. Revealed to Prophet Dawud (Alaihi Salam), it was an inscription on palm leaves as heard by most people. The Prophet Dawud (Alaihi Salam), who was also honored to be the king, is reported to have received revelations in the form of chants or songs rather than merely reciting words from the book Zabur. According to the Hadith recounted by Abu Huraira (RAA), Prophet Dawud had no trouble defeating Zabur. We do not currently have access to the original text either because Jewish holy men also altered it. The Holy Quran makes three mentions of Zabur. It is constructed of 150 chapters and is divided into 5 sections. (Quran,21:105).

3.3. INJEEL: Hazrat Isa Ali Salam

It is Also known as The Gospel, The Injeel was revealed to Prophet Isa (Alaihi Salam). To everyone's dismay, the book's original meaning has also evolved with time. Many Muslims hold the belief that the original text of Injeel revealed the coming of Prophet Muhammad (*Sallellahu Alaihi Wasallam*), Injeel occurs 12 times in the Holy Quran. The Injeel mentioned in the Quran is not the New Testament. I Instead, it refers to the one and only true Gospel that was revealed to Jesus, whose teaching he subsequently shared with his people.

Tahir al-Jaza'iri, an Algerian Muslim scholar who lived in the 1900s, had some insightful observations about the Injeel. He explains according to his study:

- Injeel explains truth
- Calls on people to affirm the Creator's Oneness
- To repeal the specific Tourat secondary laws.
- To announce the coming of Prophet Muhammad (*Sallellahu Alaihi Wasallam*), the seal of Prophets (Quran, 7:156).

3.4. QURAN E MAJEED: Hazrat Muhammad Mustafa (*Sallellahu Alaihi Wasallam*)

The Holy Quran was revealed on the last Prophet of Islam, Muhammad (*Sallellahu Alaihi Wasallam*). The three books described above were all revealed to people in certain historical and geographical contexts, whereas the Quran is directed at all of humanity. The Quran is applicable to everyone, regardless of age, era, caste, creed, or other differences. Every single word of the Qur'an is still intact today. Jibrail, an angel, revealed the Qur'an over a 23-year period. Companions of Prophet Muhammad (*Sallellahu Alaihi Wasallam*) memorized the Quran as it was revealed and later wrote it down. Quran has a total of 114 chapters. 86 of which are about the Makkah life of Prophet Muhammad (*Sallellahu Alaihi Wasallam*), while 28 chapters of The Quran are about the Prophet Muhammad (*Sallellahu Alaihi Wasallam*) migration to Madinah. (Quran, 3:3-4). (Syra, 2021).

The holy Qur'an is the best and most complete of all books and the last book. Now no book will come from heaven until the day of Judgment. (Hazrat Maulana Gulam Mahiuddin, 2007). This section should be typed in character size 10pt Cambria and alignment justified. All the main points of the research work are written in this section. Ensure that abstract and conclusion should not same. Conclusion should be concise, informative and can be started with summarizing outcome of the study in 1-2 sentence and ended with one line stating: how this study will benefit to the society and way forward.

4. Prophet's sacrifices

Islam spread throughout the world only through the blessed teachings of the holy prophet Muhammed Mustafa (*Sallellahu Alaihi Wasallam*) and his great morals, and his light began to illuminate every region of the world. The followers preached it through violence and coercion. If it were so, then the leaders al-ul-mana Faqeen Abdullah bin Abi and those with him who were always spreading mischief against Islam would have been forced to accept Islam or they would have been put to death. The incident of Abdullah bin Abi's death is in 9 Hijiri. After the migration, he would not have been left for such a long time despite his temptations and mischief. In fact, Islam is completely against coercion and violence. He captivates everyone with his auspicious teachings of peace and security, and his true followers, Gulam Mustafa (*Sallellahu Alaihi Wasallam*) are the epitome of the noble morals of his messengers. (Sirat al- Nabi, pageno:210).

And the infidels of Makkah, who continued to inflict all kinds of torture on the prophet Muhammed Mustafa (*Sallellahu Alaihi Wasallam*) and the Muslims from the declaration of prophethood to the migration and from the migration to medina until the peace of Hdaybiyah, if they spared a moment in the preaching, they martyred the prophet Muhammed Mustafa (*Sallellahu Alaihi Wasallam*). The Arab tribes were led astray against the Muslims by many impious conspiracies, and when such mortal enemies and bloodthirsty people gained the upper hand, then the Mercy of the worlds, peace and blessings of god be upon them, issued a decree full of mercy and grace and declared in general that there is no question from you. It is a day of mercy and kindness if you people are freed (sirat al-nabi, pageno:196). (Hazrat Mufti Syed Ziauddin Naqshbandi Qadri, 2014).

5. Conclusion

Humanity was created by Allah *Azzawajal* to serve as instruments of His adoration, and the worship that people offer to Him establishes a bond between them and Him. The act of obeying Allah *Azzawajal* in daily matters, such as paying respect to parents and staying away from RIBA, is one of two parts of worship. The other is the performance of particular deeds that provide as the foundation for a direct interaction between Allah *Azzawajal* and His adherents. The first part, which essentially concerns the five Arkan-e-Islam, will be discussed in this blog.

We learn that Islam has five fundamental duties as a result of this great hadith. The five pillars of Islam, or Arkan-e-Islam, are these five fundamental duties. These five include the utterance of the testimony that there is no worthy of worship but Allah *Azzawajal* and that Muhammad (*Sallellahu Alaihi Wasallam*) is the Rasool of Allah. The establishment of prayer by the individual and the society, complete with all of its guidelines and requirements, comes second. Thirdly, the payment of Zakat, an annual tax that Muslims must pay on certain assets or capital that they own and that surpass a certain threshold according to categories described in the Quran. Fourthly, fasting during the month of Ramadan and fifthly, the pilgrimage to Mecca (Hajj) once in a lifetime for those who have means to do so. (2017)

Through His selected Messengers, Allah sent down His books to teach His people. Islam rejects the tampering and corruption that were done to the original texts of the earlier books. It is therefore unlawful to read them in order to modify their instruction. However, Islamic scholars have used these texts to learn about comparative religions and to wisely respond to inquiries about how various religions vary from one another. The Holy Quran is still the only authentic expression of Allah.

The sacrifices which the Prophet Muhammad (*Sallellahu Alaihi Wasallam*) offered for Islam, remain unparalleled in history. The Prophet's major goal was to persuade people to submit to the truth, and he was willing to do whatever it took to do so. tremendous goals demand tremendous sacrifices in order to be met, and achieving them comes at a heavy cost. The cost of achieving an objective increase with its magnitude. Here, a difference between money sacrifices and life sacrifices is necessary. Prophet Muhammad (*Sallellahu Alaihi Wasallam*) made both. For the sake of Islam, he gave up everything of his creature comforts and material belongings. The Apostle of God was firm and perseverant to the hilt. He would encourage the first Muslims to stand up to opposition and to stay with the truth.

Allah mentions in the Quran:

“O you who have believed, shall I guide you to a transaction that will save you from a painful punishment? [It is that] you believe in Allah and His Messenger and strive in the cause of Allah with your wealth and your lives. That is best for you if you should know. He will forgive for you your sins and admit you to the gardens beneath which rivers flow and pleasant dwellings in gardens of perpetual residence. That is a great attainment.” (Surah As-Saf,61:10–12)

Compliance with ethical standards

Disclosure of conflict of interest

No conflict of interest to be disclosed.

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