

Summary of 6.4 "Muslim View of The Universe"

In the last program we discussed the relationship of the human and the universe. The first point made is that the whole universe was made to be subservient to mankind. An example of this is found in (45:13) where it mentions that God made subservient to whatever is in the heavens which opened the doors to space exploration without feeling that there is any infringement on the domain of God.

Secondly, the powers in nature are not regarded as adversaries to mankind but rather as a friend. Everything that has been created is put here to aid with a human's mission on earth.

The third point is that the way Islam views worship is not the act or rituals but any activity may constitute for the Muslim as an act of worship even though it may not necessarily be a ritual. Related to this is the attitude towards knowledge and learning. If the human is the trustee of God on earth and if the universe is made subservient to humans it means then that knowledge is positive. The first word revealed in the Quran was *Alqra*, read.

We concluded the first four programs in the series by covering what makes the Islamic ethical system distinct. We talked about the oneness of God which provides the ultimate ideal for man kind to strive for in terms of moral ethics. We talked about the life hereafter in terms of human responsibility and the view of the human as the trustee of God on earth. And the last point we covered was the fact that the universe is subservient to mankind. This was the conceptual foundation of the moral code of Islam.

6.5 Characteristics of Islamic Moral Code

Host: What are the major objectives of the Islamic moral code?

Jamal Badawi: The main objective is to build or create an Islamic personality, a personality which lives by its deep faith in God and in loving, conscious submission and commitment to God. We want to create a personality which is nourished by divine love and restrained from temptation by the fear of displeasing God, a personality which understands and accepts its role and mission on earth as trustee of God. This would give the personality a sense of responsibility, sense of direction, clarity of vision and meaning to their existence on earth. Now if we have a large number of people who meet this criteria or are close to it we would form an Islamic community which is involved in ordaining the good and fighting off the evil and injustice in society. In other words it is not just individual salvation or individual moral elevation but something that needs to be done at a collective level within society in order for the human race as a whole to participate in fulfilling this responsibility of being the trustee of God. There is no wonder that we find that the last Prophet of Islam, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) said in a famous *Hadith* narrated in the collection of Malik I was sent in order to perfect moral quality to bring perfection, completeness and comprehensiveness into the highest and most noble moral qualities that have been preached by all the prophets.

Host: How does the Islamic moral code relate to faith?

Jamal Badawi: Some people tend to feel that faith and moral conduct don't have a one to one type of relationship. This is not so in Islam as any reform at an individual or social level must start with moral transformation. Some might appeal to patriotism, the power of the law or fear of punishment by political authorities to encourage people to practice or follow the moral code. However if one really wants to have any profound moral elevation or a reform which is not temporary the civilization must be concurrent with the moral code that was revealed by God. We find that the Quran has its own unique way of interpreting history. One verse in the Quran (13:11) says

◆ Verily never will Allah change the condition of a people until they change it themselves (with their own souls).◆◆ We can talk about change in society, building this institution, removing that institution or reforming that system but it is all superficial until people change what is in their own hearts and their own commitment to God.◆ Another place where this is found in the Quran is in (8:53) ◆ Because Allah will never change the grace which He hath bestowed on a people until they change what is in their (own) souls.◆◆ This shows an interpretation of history and the rise and fall of different civilizations in the past and how many times, just like our present civilization, where God endows people with plenty of blessings, resources, richness and luxuries that no previous generations enjoyed but it all can be destroyed because this blessing can be changed if people change themselves and become ungrateful and disgraceful.</p><p>◆</p><p>We find that Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) answered the question of morals and faith in a very eloquent way in a few of his sayings.◆ In a narration by Ahmad one time the Prophet asked the people around him ◆ Who amongst you is the most beloved by me and who will be the closest to me on the Day of Judgment?◆◆ They asked ◆ Who would it be?◆◆ He replied ◆ The best of you in manners and morals?◆◆ In the collection of Hadith by Al-Tabrani the Prophet said that ◆ Among the believers those who are most complete in belief are the best in behavior.◆◆ In this case faith and behavior go hand in hand.◆ In dozens of places, when ever the Quran addresses faith it also addresses good deeds.◆ An example that is found in the Quran is ◆ those who believe and do righteous good deeds.◆◆ Another saying by the Prophet is that ◆ faith is not something that comes by wishful thinking but is something that is entrenched in the heart and is confirmed by deeds.◆</p><p>◆</p><p>Host:◆ What is the relationship of the moral code to acts of worship?</p><p></p><p>Jamal Badawi:</p><p>A Muslim◆s entire life can be a continuous act of worship so long as it is done with good intentions and within the boundaries that God has placed.◆ In Islam there are Five Pillars of Islam.◆ We will take prayer, which is preformed five times a day, as an example.◆ If one tries to relate prayer to morals one will discover that what is meant by them is not the mere ritual or movement but the whole act of prayers is a type of moral training.◆ Prayers are moral training on a conscious loving submission to the will of God, humbleness before God and a reminder for the individual to keep away from evil.◆ In the Quran in (29:45) it says ◆ Prayer restrains from shameful and unjust deeds; and remembrance of Allah is the greatest (thing in life) without doubt. And Allah knows the (deeds) that ye do.◆◆ In another collection of Hadith by Al Bazzar it is reported that God says that ◆ I accept prayers only from those who humble themselves before my glory, did not oppress any of my creators, those who did not spend the night while insisting on something wrong and immoral that they have done (repented), those who remembered me during the day, those who are kind and merciful to the destitute, wayfarer, the widow and those who are compassionate to those who are suffering or injured.◆ This is the essence of what is meant by the prayer.</p><p>◆</p><p>Another pillar of Islam is the Zakah, or payment of poor◆s dues.◆ The intention behind Zakah is not a kind of tax that one has to pay reluctantly and grudgingly. Zakah in essence relates to morality because it is a religious duty not just something that is imposed by the state.◆ It represents the expression of love, compassion and mutual concern towards people who are less fortunate.◆ An example of this is found in the Quran in (9:103) ◆ Of their goods, take alms, that so thou mightest purify and sanctify them.◆◆ It purifies from the feeling of selfishness and lack of concern for others.◆ Again the same term used for charity is used not only for paying money to those who are needy but as the prophet of Islam says ◆ a good word is also an act of charity.◆</p><p>◆</p><p>Fasting is another Pillar of

Islam and again the idea behind it is not only to temporarily restrain one's self from food and drink from dawn to sunset. Like the Prophet said that some people fast and the only benefit they get from their fast is hunger and thirst while the main moral lesson in fasting is training of the person to permanently restrain from evil. This is why the Quran in (2:183) it says that Fasting is prescribed to you as it was prescribed to those before you, that ye may (learn) self-restraint.

Finally, Hajj the pilgrimage is not about traveling and wearing specific clothing and going through certain rights. Pilgrimage is full of lessons of moral behavior, patients, and the meeting of roughly two million people in the same going through the same difficulties and being patient with one another. The Quran in (2:197) requires there be no argument or indecency during the pilgrimage. If we look at the acts of worship which are purely acts of devotion and worship aside from the rest of a person's life we find that the connection between worship and the moral codes is so strong that they are just inseparable.

Host: What is Islam's stand on people who are active in their acts of worship but their personal behavior does not seem to be consistent with their apparent devotion?

Jamal Badawi: The Quran does not separate belief from actions. From an Islamic point of view the lack of practice of the moral code in ones life is an evidence of weak faith regardless of what the person claims to be. The real evidence of faith is its translation into actions and real concrete behavior on the part of the individual. Answers to this question can be found in some of the beautiful sayings of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). The Ahmad some people asked the Prophet such and such woman prays a lot, pays lots of charity and fasts beyond the minimum required fasting however she seems to have the habit of hurting her neighbors with her tongue. He answered she is in the hell fire. All her worship did not make up for the lack of moral behavior. Then they asked him about a woman who prays the minimum and a little bit more, doesn't fast as much, and she doesn't pay as much in charity (all the charity she can give are small pieces of cheese) but she doesn't hurt her neighbors. He said she is in paradise. So in this case the woman made less acts of worship there was still clear evidence of faith (of course it is not meant that one is substitute for the other).

In a narration by Muslim Prophet Muhammad said to his companions Do you know who is truly bankrupt? They answered that the bankrupt is someone who doesn't have any money or property. He replied No the one who is really bankrupt is the one who comes in the Day of Judgment with impressive things in his record like prayers, charity and all that and he cursed and swore at such and such a person, made false accusations against such and such person, when he usurped unjustly the property of such and such a person, killed such and such person and beaten such and such person. All this persons acts of credit will be taken and given by way of retribution to those whom he wronged until all the deeds that should have helped him get into paradise are exhausted and when there are still people who have been wronged by him who did not get their rights then God will take from their evil deeds and add them to his own till he is thrown into the fire.

In another collection of Hadith by Al Bihaki that Prophet Muhammad said Good character and moral conduct melts sins and mistakes as water melts ice. We all know we are sinners but by good deeds we can reconcile ourselves to God. Actually in this Hadith he was echoing a verse in the Quran which says good deeds whip away sins. The Prophet continues that bad character spoils good deeds just like vinegar spoils honey. Like I said earlier we are not saying moral character and good behavior is a substitute for faith as one can act nicely because of rejection of faith or God he could be in trouble. Neither one is a replacement of the other but both should really go

hand in hand.

Host: Should moral codes be updated to take into consideration new circumstances or contemporary approach?

Jamal Badawi:

If what is meant has to do with updating the fundamental principals or foundations of the moral code then the answer is definitely no. If what is meant by this is the extension of the application of the moral code or adapting the application not the principle then the answer is yes. When we talk about the fundamental injunctions as explained in the Quran and the sayings and deeds of Prophet Muhammad the source of this information is revelation which comes from God. If any human being says that we are more up to date than God this means they are claiming knowledge that exceeds the knowledge of God. The point that is to be made is that the basic principals that come from revelation are not bound to time. No human being, no institution religious or otherwise, no group of scholars can meet in a convention and decide to do this or that. Indeed if we open the door for this kind of relativism of our moral principals then if people's biases and deviations go down a certain way then we the moral standards would follow the same path and we would have nothing firm to stand upon. Islam tells us to leave the revelation of God as it contains ultimate wisdom and instead of lowering the morals lets elevate people's moral behavior so that they come close to these standards. Islam is in no way against dynamic change in society but it means that if we start tampering principles we will have no structure and no foundation to stand on.