

"Islamic Worships"

- Islamic worships: Spiritual, Moral and Social impact.

Introduction.

The religion of Islam may be broadly divided into two parts - the theoretical and practical which includes all that a Muslim is required to do, or practical course according to which he must lead his life.

The former are called usual or aqid or akhram or the ordinances and regulation of Islam.

In the Quran, these two divisions are referred to as iman generally translated as faith or belief and amal - deeds or actions.

The Quran often uses these two words together to describe a true believer - Those who believe and do good.

The following Hadith given here in part, outlines the basis of five pillars of Islam as well as the articles of belief:

Hazrat Umar narrates that once they were sitting with Holy Prophet (SAW) there appeared before them a man whose clothes were exceedingly white and whose

hair was exceedingly black, no signs of a journey were to be seen on him and whose none of them knew him. He walked up and sat by the Prophet (SAW). Resting his knees against his and placing the palm of his hands on his thighs, he said: "O Muhammad (SAW) tell me about his Islam." The Messenger of Allah said: "Islam is to testify that there is no god but Allah and Muhammad (SAW) is the messenger of Allah, to perform the prayers, to pay the Zakat, to fast in Ramadan and to make the pilgrimage to the House if you are able to do so." He said: "You have spoken rightly" and we were amazed at him asking him and saying that he had spoken rightly. He said: "Then tell me about Iman?" The Holy Prophet (SAW) said: "It is to believe in Allah, ~~and~~ His Angels, His Books, His Messengers and the last day and to believe in Divine destiny both the good and the evil." He said "You have spoken rightly" when the stranger left, the Holy Prophet (SAW) told his companions that was the angel Jibrail who had come to teach them Islam (Muslim).

In this hadith, the basic foundation of Islam has been laid out. Faith and belief without actions and practices is a lifeless thing as far as Islam is concerned.

1) Profession of Faith (Shahada) / worship

The belief that "There is no god but God, and Muhammad is the Messenger of God" is central to Islam.

Worship is old English word which meanings are "to praise" or "to follow".

The contextual meaning is to follow the commandments of deity / God. According to Shariah are love, humility and humbleness surrender or follow Allah. The declaration of faith in one God (Allah) and His messenger (SAW).

2) Prayer or Salat

The Arabic word for prayer is salat. The offering of prayer or salat is the first of the acts of worship enforced by Islam. The chief pillar on which the structure of Islam stands. It is distinguishing feature between a Muslim and a non-Muslim. The Holy Prophet (SAW) is said: "The first thing which a person shall be called to account for on the Day of Judgement is salat."

The Quran says:

الَّذِينَ هُمْ فِي صَلَاتِهِمْ خَاشِعُونَ ﴿٢٠﴾ (المؤمنون: ٢٠)

Those who are humble in their salat.

Impacts of Prayer

1) Spiritual impacts

- Purification of soul: The prayer is a means to remaining steadfast on Islam. The Quran has informed us that devil is deputed on a person who becomes indifferent to remembering the Almighty and evades Him: The Quran says:

الذين آمنوا وتطمئن قلوبهم بذكر الله
إلا بذكر الله تطمئن القلوب (13:28)

Those who believe and whose hearts find comfort in the remembrance of Allah. Surely in the remembrance of Allah do hearts find comfort.

- Closeness to Allah

Prayer is also a means of seeking help and guidance from Allah. This seeking of help and guidance is evident in every prayer.

- Patience

The Quran says:

يا أيها الذين آمنوا استعينوا بالصبر والصلاة
إن الله مع الصابرين (2:153)

“O you have to believed, seek help through patience and prayer. Indeed, Allah is with the patient.”

ii) Moral Building

- Punctuality

The Quran says:

"When the prayers are over, remember Allah - whether you are standing, sitting or lying down. But when you are secure, establish regular prayers.

Indeed, performing prayers is a duty on the believers at the appointed time." (4:103)

- Character Buildings

Prayer cultivates in man love of good for others and save him from bearing grudges and egoism which are source of myriad evils and human misadventures in all of life's domain. In prayer the worshippers ask good for all people. He or she request for them goodness and forgiveness.

iii) Social Impacts

- Equality

Prayer is a symbol of equality, for the poor and the rich, the low and the high, the rulers and the ruled, the educated and the unlettered.

the black and white, all stand in one row and prostrate before one Lord.

Mosque:

Mosque works as community centre for muslims they gathered five times a day. Historically, mosques have served as a community center, a court of law, and a religious school.

Conclusion:

By and by preaching of the messengers of Allah has been called life by the Quran: Believers! Respond to Allah and His messenger when He calls you to that which will give you life (8:24). The reason for this is that no doubt every living person has a life to live but real life, which has been called a light, inner calm and faith, is only secured through the remembrance of the Allah Almighty. All the sages of the world are unanimous. No man reaches the level of that real life of the soul and this life is nothing but the remembrance of God, His comprehension and the sense of nearness to Him.

"Soun and its impacts"

Introduction

Fasting or Soun is another act of worship prescribed by Islam and one of the pillars on which the structure of Islam stands. It was made obligatory for Muslims in 2 A.H.

In arabic ^{the} word Soun is used for fasting which Literally means to stop to refrain or to abstain from something. In Islamic lexicon, Soun is used for the practice by which man abstains from eating and sex from intercourse from dawn to sunset. The core objective of fasting is to achieve piety and righteousness so that a capacity to resist sins be indicated in man.

Allah Almighty has said in a Hadith-e-Qudsi:

الصوم لله ولنا ولرسوله

Fasting is for Me and I will give its reward.

Importance of Soun

The Holy Quran says:

يا ايها الذين امنوا كتب عليكم الصيام
كما كتب على الذين من قبلكم لعلكم تتقون

(2:183)

“O ye who believe! Fasting is prescribed to you as it was to those before you. That ye may (learn) self-restraint”

○ من شهر منكم الشهر فليصمه
“who is present (at his home) during that month, should spend it in fasting.”

(2:185)

○ وان تصوموا خيرا لكم ان كنتم تعلمون
“And it is better for you that you fast, if only you know.”

(2:184)

○ اتموا الصيام الى الليل (2:187)
“Complete your fast till the night appears.”

Importance of Soum in Hadith:

In a Hadith-e-Budsi,

Allah says:

○ الصوم لي وانا اجزي به

“Fasting is for me and I will give its reward.”

The Holy Prophet (SAW) said:

There is a charity for everything and charity of a body is fasting.

Things which Breaks The Fast

- Eating or ~~drinking~~ drinking during fasting.
- Sexual intercourse.
- Smoking
- Application of medication into the anus.
- Masturbation
- Applying drops of medicine into the nostrils.

Impacts of Fasting

i) Spiritual Impacts

- Obedience to Allah

The foremost impact of fasting is following Allah's will and His commandments. Had it not been Allah's ordainment, then who would have remained hungry for the whole day. A fast is observed only to Allah abide by the ordinances of Allah.

- Purgation of one's self

One of main objective and impact of fasting is purgation of one's soul and its piety. A believer who fights hunger and thirst from dawn to dusk, he neither casts an evil eye on anyone, nor does he think about evil, actually purges soul from dirt of sins.

- Character Building

The purpose of fasting is character building too. If a man, addicted to abusing, backbiting and adultery, starts keeping fast during Ramadhan, his fasting will keep him away from all these vices. If he does not shun these evils then according to the Holy Prophet (saw) "Allah does not care about a person if he remains hungry."

- Tolerance and Patience

Our purpose and impact of fasting is to make the observer tolerant and patient. If a man remains hungry and thirsty, avoids evil deeds, he becomes tolerant and patient and this trait remains in his character to Allah's will, He will surely reward them.

III) Social Impacts

- Cooperation

By cultivating a sense of cooperation in man, fasting creates tolerance and patience and fosters the spirit of cooperation in society. That is why all those who observe fast, come out helping and cooperating with others.

- Justice at Large

It is the fasting that introduces equality in society by inculcating a sense of justice at large in people. It eradicates disparity and injustice.

- Thank giving

Fasting stirs man to thank his real Creator and Master while describing the purpose of fasting for its observers. Allah says in the Holy Quran:

"Allah has made fasting compulsory for you so that you become thankful."

Conclusion

As above mentioned undoubtedly, fasting has an immense impact on society. Allah Muslims irrespective of status must fast during same month. This brings into open the true equality of men and thus goes a long way towards creating fast feelings of love and brotherhood among them. During Ramadan evil conceals itself, while good comes to the fore. The whole atmosphere is filled with cleanliness, righteousness, and purity.