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Chapter: 7th

ISLAMIC CODE OF LIFE :-

The Islamic Code of Life, also known as the Sharia is a comprehensive set of guidelines and principles derived from the Islamic teaching of Islam. It encompasses various aspects of life including

- Religious
- Social
- Economic
- Legal dimensions

Providing a holistic framework for Muslims to lead a righteous and fulfilling life.

The Islamic Code of Life is primarily based on the Quran, the holy book of Islam and the Hadiths, the saying and actions of Prophet Muhammad (SAW).

The Code sources of Islamic guidance. At its core is Tawhid, (Belief and oneness of Allah), forming the bedrock of Islamic faith. Rituals like Salah underscore the importance of a direct connection with the divine, fostering spiritual discipline.

Morality and ethics play a pivotal role, emphasizing

Good character

Honesty

Respect for All Persons (human beings)

Family values are central, with the family serving as the fundamental unit of a society.

The Islamic legal system, encapsulated in fiqh, addressed/addresses personal conduct and legal matters. Economic principle advocate charity (Zakat) and prohibit usury (Riba), promoting social welfare and fair economic transactions.

Islamic teaching extend to health, education and environmental stewardship, emphasizing a holistic approach to life. The Islamic Code of life is a dynamic and adaptable guide, promoting balance, justice and individual and collective well-being within the principles of Islam.

1. Faith and worship

Tawhid (Oneness of Allah):

The foundation of Islamic belief is the absolute oneness of Allah, Muslims are taught to worship and submit to a single, omnipotent God.

“And we certainly sent into every nation a messenger [saying], ‘Worship Allah (Alone) and avoid [what is] taught.’ Swah An-Nahl (16:36)”

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Salah (Prayer)
Muslims are obligated to perform five (5) daily prayers, fostering a direct connection with Allah and promoting spiritual discipline.

"Indeed, Prayer prohibits immorality and wrong doing" Surah Ankabut (29:45)

2. Morality and Ethics :-

Akhlaq (Good Character) :-
Islam emphasizes the importance of good character, honesty, integrity, and kindness towards others.

"There is nothing heavier in the scales than good character" Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)

Adab (Manners) :-

Muslims are encouraged to display proper etiquette in all aspects of life, treating others with respect and humility.

"The lightest thing to be placed in the balance of a believing slave on the Day of Judgement will be good behavior" (A.P. Hadith)
Tirmidhi

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3. Social Relations :

Family Values :

Islam places great emphasis on family values, promoting love, care and respect among the family members. The family is considered the basic unit of society.

"The person who breaks the bond of kinship will not enter Paradise"
Prophet. Muhammad (SAW)
Sahih al-Bukhari (5984)

Community Involvement :

Muslims are encouraged to contribute positively to their communities and promote social justice.

"Those who kept patient and who placed trust in the Lord"
Surah An-Nahl (16:42)

4. Economic Principles :

Zakat (Charity)

Muslims are required to give a portion of their wealth to the less fortunate as a form of social welfare.

Riba (Usury/Interest)

Islam prohibits usury, promoting transactions and discouraging exploitation for economic growth.

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5- Legal System :-

Fiqh :- (Islamic Jurisprudence)
Islamic law provides guidelines for personal conduct and legal matters addressing issues arising from contexts to criminal justice.

Qadi :- (Islamic Judge)
The legal system includes judges who interpret and apply Islamic law in a fair and just manner.

“O you who believe, stand firm for justice even against your own selves”
Surah An-Nisa
(4:135)

6- Health and Well-Being :-

Halal and Haram :-
Islamic dietary laws distinguish between permissible (halal) and forbidden (haram) foods, ensuring the well-being of individuals.

Prohibition of Intoxicants :-
Islam prohibits the consumption of intoxicants, promoting a healthy lifestyle.

“O Allah! Make my body healthy, make my hearing healthy, make my eyesight healthy. These are not God by You”
(A.H. Hadith)

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7. Education and Knowledge :

Seeking Knowledge :

Islam encourages that Pursuit of Knowledge, and education is highly valued in Islamic Societies

Taqwa (Read) :

The word first word revealed in Quran underscores the importance of literacy and learning

Read! In the name of your Lord,
Who has created" Surah Taqwa
(96:1)

8. Environment and Stewardship :

Khalifah (Stewardship)

Muslims are considered Stewards of the Earth and the responsible for its preservation and sustainable use

"None in the heavens and the earth
knows the unseen except Allah"

(Surah An-Naml)
(27:65)

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Conclusion:

The Islamic Code of Life is dynamic and adaptable, providing principles that can be applied in various cultural and historical contexts. It seeks to guide Muslims in leading a balanced and just life, fostering individual and collective well-being while adhering to the principles of Islam.

