



The Message of Islam

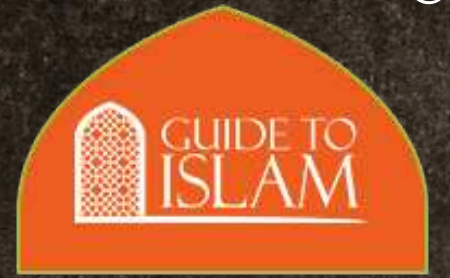
Articles

Article 1

**ISLAM'S UNIVERSAL
MESSAGE:
EQUALITY, JUSTICE, AND
COMPASSION FOR ALL**



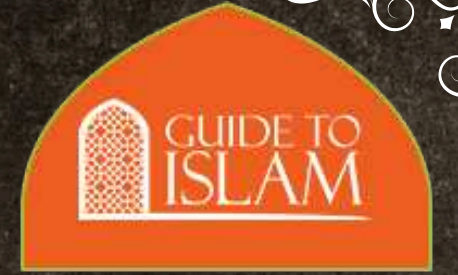
ISLAM'S UNIVERSAL MESSAGE: EQUALITY, JUSTICE, AND COMPASSION FOR ALL



Introduction Islam, as a global religion, provides guidance for all aspects of life, advocating values of justice, compassion, and equality for all people. From the universal message of monotheism to its principles of equality among believers, Islam offers a way of life that appeals to the innate nature of humanity.

The Core of Islam: Monotheism At its foundation, Islam teaches the worship of one God, Allah, free from any partners or intermediaries. This core principle, established through the teachings of all prophets, emphasizes a direct relationship between individuals and their Creator. Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was sent as the final prophet to complete this universal message, and Muslims hold that no prophet will come after him, ensuring the permanence of Islam's teachings.

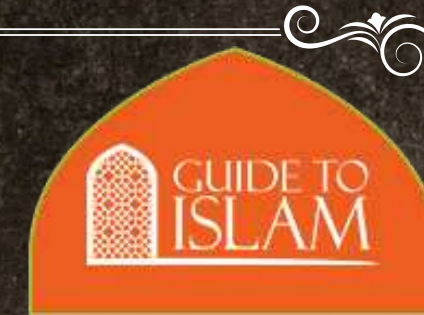
ISLAM'S UNIVERSAL MESSAGE: EQUALITY, JUSTICE, AND COMPASSION FOR ALL



Equality and Universality One of the most distinctive aspects of Islam is its inclusivity and universal appeal. Unlike other faiths that might cater to specific nations or ethnicities, Islam embraces people of all races, colors, and backgrounds. In Islam, there is no preference based on ancestry or wealth; rather, people are judged by their piety and actions. The Qur'an encourages Muslims to treat all with kindness and respect, as they are united under a single creed.

Justice and the Islamic Legal System Justice is a pivotal theme in Islam. Shari'ah law, derived from the Qur'an and Sunnah, ensures fairness in all dealings and holds everyone accountable for their actions. The Prophet Muhammad exemplified justice, applying laws equally to all, irrespective of status. Islam's commitment to justice also includes protecting rights to freedom of thought, property, and livelihood, empowering every individual to seek and earn an honest living.

ISLAM'S UNIVERSAL MESSAGE: EQUALITY, JUSTICE, AND COMPASSION FOR ALL



A Religion of Compassion and Social Responsibility Compassion and generosity form the heart of Islamic teachings. Muslims are encouraged to engage in charity, help those in need, and perform acts of kindness, not only toward humans but animals as well. Prophet Muhammad often reminded his followers of the virtues of treating animals kindly, promising reward for those who show mercy even to the smallest creatures. Acts of compassion are considered worship, making kindness an essential part of Muslim life.

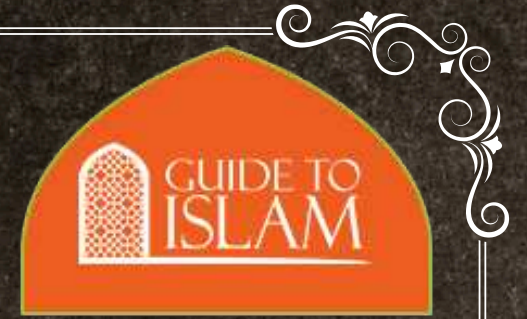
Conclusion Islam's values of monotheism, equality, justice, and compassion form a comprehensive way of life that resonates with all humanity. By promoting these values, Islam encourages its followers to live in harmony with others, contributing positively to society and fostering a sense of community. The universality of these teachings makes Islam relevant for all times and places, providing a balanced path for spiritual growth and social responsibility.

Article 2

**ISLAM: A PATH TO INNER
PEACE AND SOCIAL
HARMONY**



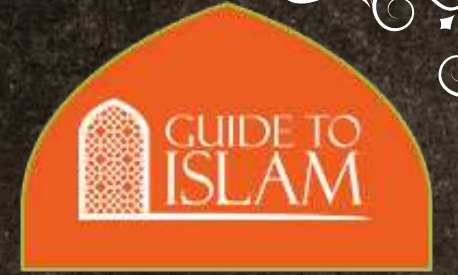
ISLAM: A PATH TO INNER PEACE AND SOCIAL HARMONY



Introduction Islam offers a complete system of living, blending worship with ethical and social guidelines to achieve inner peace and foster social harmony. By integrating justice, mercy, and compassion into everyday life, Islam provides a framework that encourages both individual fulfillment and societal well-being.

The Quest for Peace and Spiritual Fulfillment At its core, Islam is about finding peace through submission to Allah. Muslims believe that true tranquility comes from a close relationship with the Creator, fostered through regular acts of worship, such as prayer, fasting, and charity. This spiritual foundation is strengthened by a belief in divine justice, which reassures Muslims that all deeds will be accounted for on the Day of Judgment.

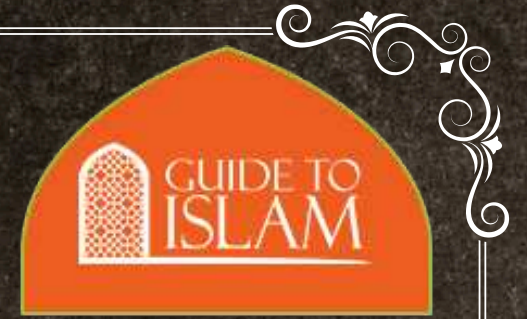
ISLAM: A PATH TO INNER PEACE AND SOCIAL HARMONY



Guidance for All Aspects of Life Islam provides detailed guidance on every aspect of life, from personal behavior to social interactions. Its teachings emphasize balance between spiritual and worldly pursuits, encouraging Muslims to fulfill both the needs of the soul and the body. For example, while Islam advocates moderation in all things, it also encourages Muslims to pursue knowledge and acquire skills that benefit society.

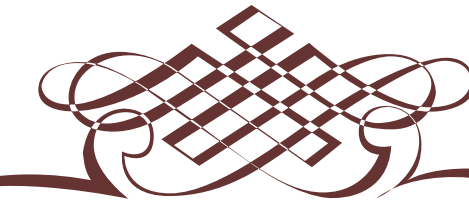
Justice as a Core Principle Justice is not only a social obligation but also a divine command in Islam. Prophet Muhammad established a society where justice was administered fairly, irrespective of an individual's wealth or status. The Qur'an emphasizes this principle, calling upon Muslims to stand firmly for justice even if it means going against one's self-interest. Through these teachings, Islam aims to create a just society where the rights of all are safeguarded.

ISLAM: A PATH TO INNER PEACE AND SOCIAL HARMONY



Compassionate Ethics in Practice Islam places a strong emphasis on compassion and mercy, extending even to animals. Prophet Muhammad reminded Muslims of the importance of kindness, promising rewards for those who treat others well. From the ethical treatment of animals to the emphasis on caring for the poor and vulnerable, Islam encourages compassion as an essential aspect of a believer's character. Charity, or zakat, is one of the five pillars of Islam, making it a central part of Muslim life and social responsibility.

Conclusion Islam's principles of peace, justice, and compassion are designed to create a harmonious society rooted in spiritual fulfillment. By promoting these values, Islam inspires its followers to contribute positively to their communities, nurturing both inner peace and social welfare. The balance between spiritual and social responsibilities in Islam provides a holistic approach to life, making it a timeless guide for all who seek purpose and harmony.

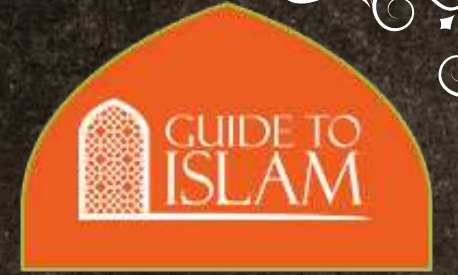


Article 3

THE CORE BELIEFS OF ISLAM: UNDERSTANDING FAITH, ANGELS, AND DIVINE GUIDANCE

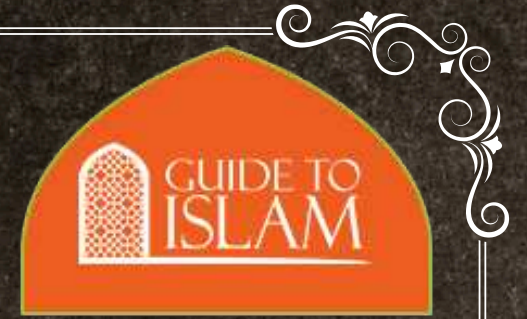


THE CORE BELIEFS OF ISLAM: UNDERSTANDING FAITH, ANGELS, AND DIVINE GUIDANCE



Introduction Islam is a monotheistic faith practiced by over a billion people worldwide. It is a religion that guides its followers through beliefs rooted in spirituality, morality, and universal principles of justice and compassion. This article aims to introduce core Islamic beliefs, focusing on faith in Allah (God), the existence of angels, and the significance of divine revelations. These tenets shape the spiritual and ethical framework for Muslims, encouraging them to live purposeful lives in service to their Creator and the broader community.

THE CORE BELIEFS OF ISLAM: UNDERSTANDING FAITH, ANGELS, AND DIVINE GUIDANCE



Belief in Allah: The Foundation of Islam At the heart of Islam is the belief in Allah, the One true God, who is unique, compassionate, and omnipotent. This belief encompasses three primary aspects:

1.

Lordship of Allah – Muslims believe that Allah is the Creator and Sustainer of the universe. Every part of existence operates by His command, and nothing happens without His permission.

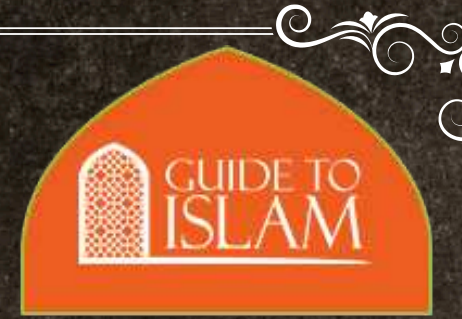
2.

Right to Worship – Allah alone is worthy of worship, prayer, and reliance. Muslims are taught to turn only to Allah in times of need, placing complete trust in His wisdom.

3.

Names and Attributes – Allah's attributes reflect His perfection and transcendence. Descriptions of His qualities, like the All-Hearing and All-Seeing, guide Muslims in understanding His nature. However, these attributes are not comparable to any created being.

THE CORE BELIEFS OF ISLAM: UNDERSTANDING FAITH, ANGELS, AND DIVINE GUIDANCE



Belief in Angels: Messengers of Allah Angels in Islam are unseen beings created by Allah from light, serving various roles that impact both the physical and spiritual worlds. Some essential roles and responsibilities of angels include:

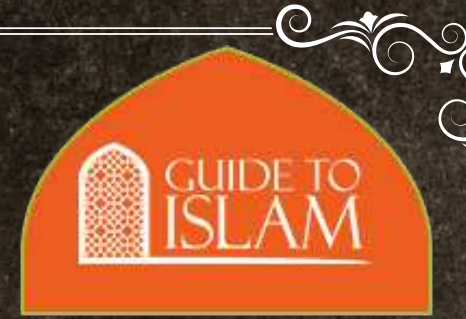
1.

Messengers and Guardians – Angels communicate Allah's commands, protect individuals, and record their actions.

2.

Specific Duties – Key angels like Gabriel, who delivered revelations to prophets, Michael, who oversees rain and vegetation, and the Angel of Death, who collects souls, play central roles in fulfilling Allah's will. This belief fosters a sense of accountability, as Muslims are aware that angels document every action, whether public or private.

THE CORE BELIEFS OF ISLAM: UNDERSTANDING FAITH, ANGELS, AND DIVINE GUIDANCE



Belief in Allah: The Books of Allah: A Legacy of Guidance Muslims believe that Allah revealed divine books to specific prophets to guide humanity toward moral and ethical living. The Quran, the final and unaltered book, confirms the truths found in earlier scriptures, such as the Torah, Zaboor (Psalms), and Injeel (Gospel). However, Muslims hold that previous scriptures were intended for specific communities and times, whereas the Quran is a timeless message for all of humanity.

The Quran stands unique because:

1.

It is the last of Allah's books, confirming and safeguarding the messages of monotheism.

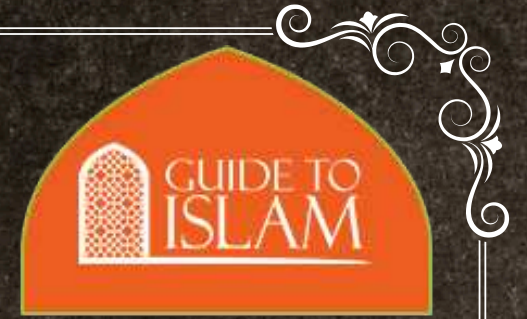
2.

Its teachings are considered universal, suitable for all people, places, and times.

3.

Muslims believe that it has been preserved in its original form, without alteration, fulfilling Allah's promise to protect His final revelation.

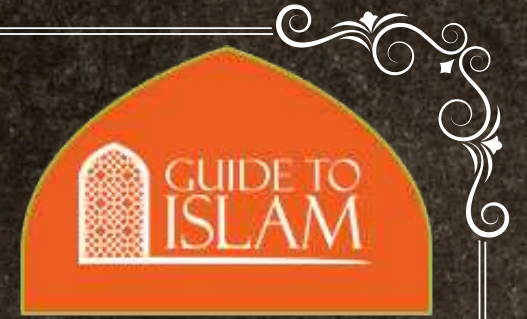
THE CORE BELIEFS OF ISLAM: UNDERSTANDING FAITH, ANGELS, AND DIVINE GUIDANCE



The Role of Prophets: Human Examples of Faith In Islam, prophets are revered as the best of humanity, chosen by Allah to teach and exemplify the path of righteousness. From Adam, the first prophet, to Muhammad, the final prophet, each brought Allah's message to their respective communities. Muhammad, described as a person of exemplary character, conveyed the Quran, completing the chain of prophethood. Muslims are taught to respect all prophets and believe in their divine missions as part of their faith.

The Last Day: Accountability and Justice Belief in the Last Day is central to Islamic teachings on life's purpose and moral accountability. Muslims believe that life on earth is temporary and that everyone will be resurrected on the Day of Judgment to face their deeds. Concepts like the Siraat (Bridge over Hell), the weighing of deeds, and the ultimate destinations of Paradise and Hell are crucial aspects of this belief, encouraging individuals to strive for righteousness and avoid wrongdoing.

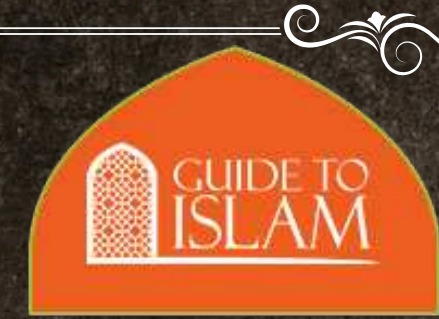
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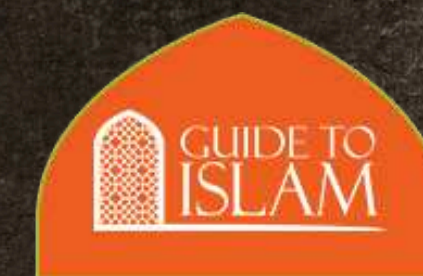
This perspective offers comfort to believers, as they trust that Allah's perfect justice will prevail, rewarding the good and holding the wicked accountable.

Divine Decree: Trusting in Allah's Wisdom Belief in divine decree means that everything happens according to Allah's knowledge and will. Muslims believe that Allah's wisdom encompasses everything in creation, including life's challenges. While people are encouraged to take action and make responsible choices, they also trust that the ultimate outcome is part of Allah's plan. This belief brings peace and resilience, especially during hardships, knowing that every event has a divine purpose.

THE CORE BELIEFS OF ISLAM: UNDERSTANDING FAITH, ANGELS, AND DIVINE GUIDANCE



Conclusion The core beliefs of Islam offer a comprehensive worldview that connects faith with purpose, compassion, and accountability. From the oneness of Allah and the role of angels to the wisdom of divine revelations and the justice of the Last Day, these principles provide Muslims with a moral compass. Through adherence to these beliefs, Muslims aim to live meaningful lives, grounded in the worship of Allah and the pursuit of goodness for themselves and society.

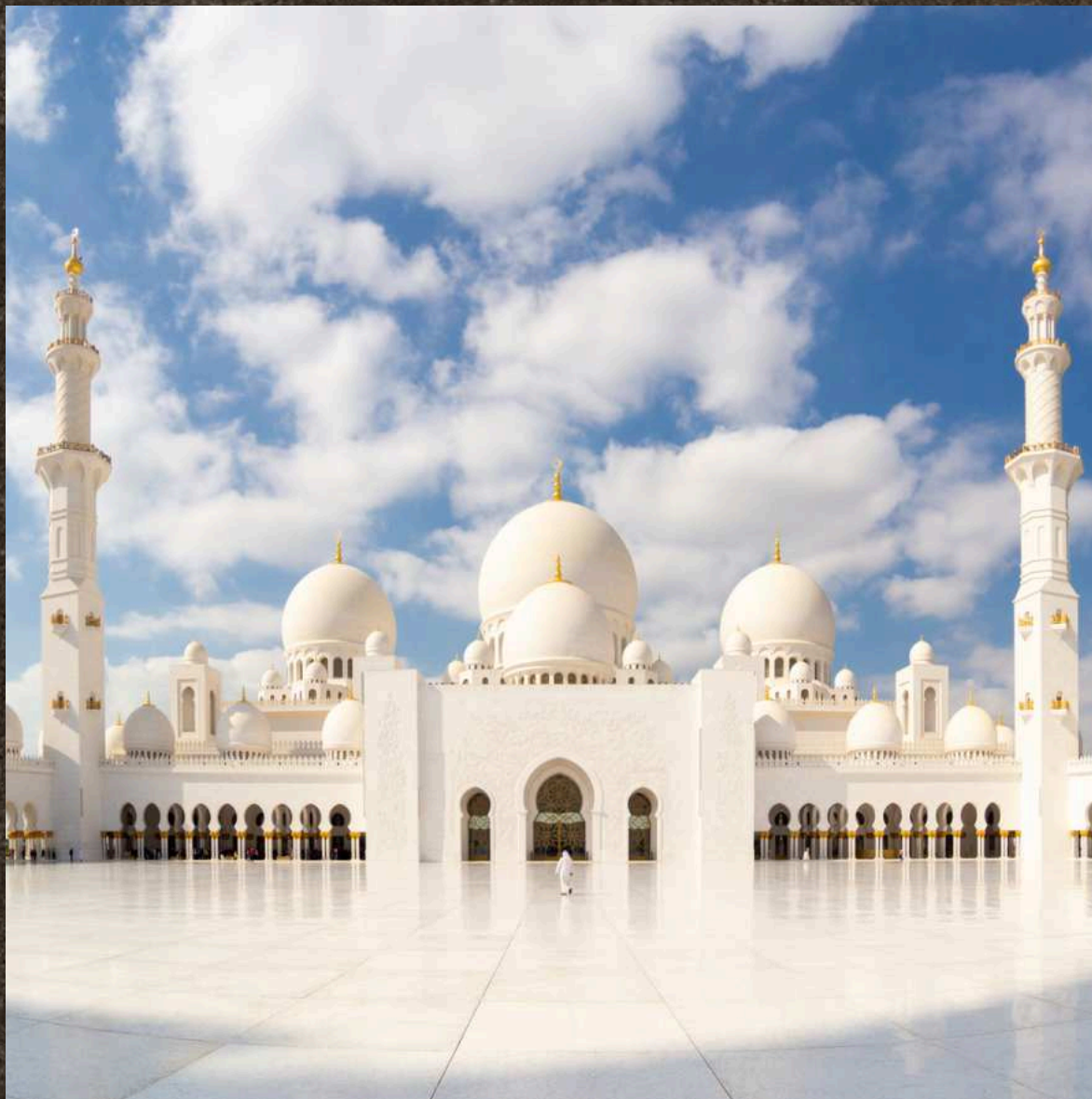
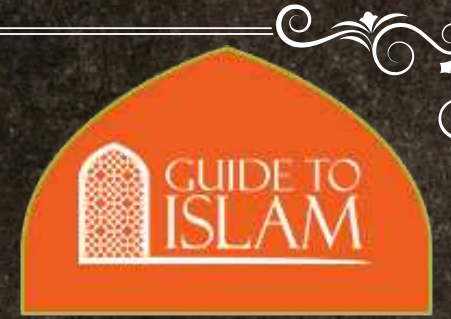


Article 4

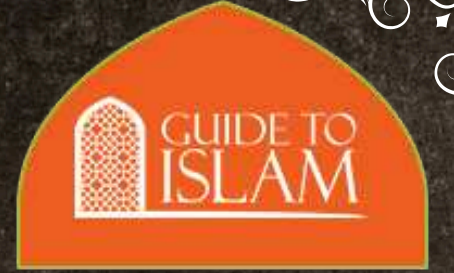
THE FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM: A GUIDE TO THE CORE PRINCIPLES OF FAITH



THE FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM: A GUIDE TO THE CORE PRINCIPLES OF FAITH



Introduction Islam is built upon five fundamental practices known as the Five Pillars, serving as the foundation of a Muslim's life. These pillars represent essential acts of worship and personal commitment, fostering a deep connection with God and a sense of community among Muslims. The Five Pillars—Shahada (Faith), Salah (Prayer), Zakah (Charity), Sawm (Fasting), and Hajj (Pilgrimage)—not only guide individual lives but also strengthen social bonds. This article provides an overview of these pillars and their significance in shaping the values and principles of Islam.



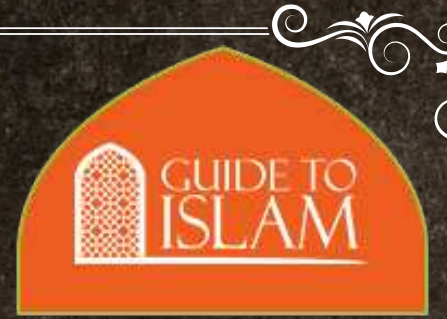
THE FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM: A GUIDE TO THE CORE PRINCIPLES OF FAITH

I. Shahada (Faith)

The first pillar of Islam, Shahada, is the testimony of faith and the declaration of a Muslim's belief in the oneness of God (Allah) and Muhammad as His final messenger. This verbal affirmation, "There is no god but Allah, and Muhammad is His Messenger," is not merely a statement but the foundation upon which the faith rests. The Shahada underscores the principle of monotheism, a core Islamic belief that sets the path for the spiritual and ethical conduct expected of a Muslim. Believing in the oneness of Allah and following Muhammad's teachings connects a Muslim with the universal mission of all prophets, who were sent to guide humanity to worship one true God.

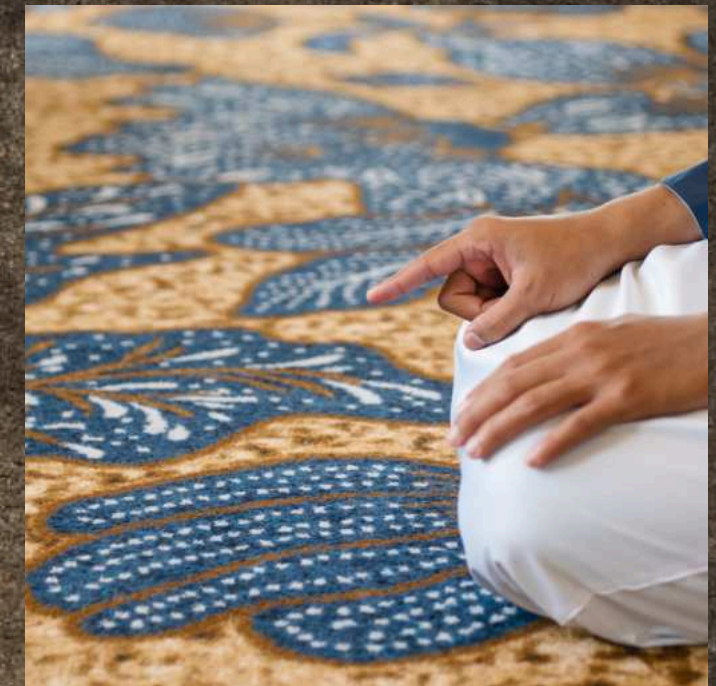


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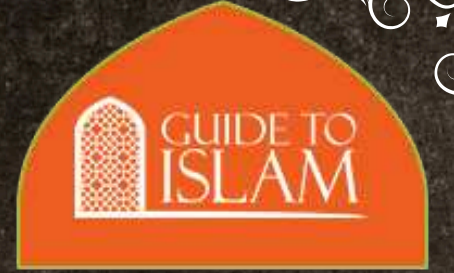


2. Salah (Prayer)

Prayer, or Salah, forms the second pillar and the most constant practice in a Muslim's daily life. It requires performing five daily prayers, each structured around specific physical and spiritual actions that bring a Muslim closer to God. Salah begins with the Takbeer (saying "Allahu Akbar," meaning "God is the Greatest") and concludes with tasleem, a prayer for peace. These daily prayers serve as a reminder of the divine connection and help Muslims maintain discipline, humility, and mindfulness.....

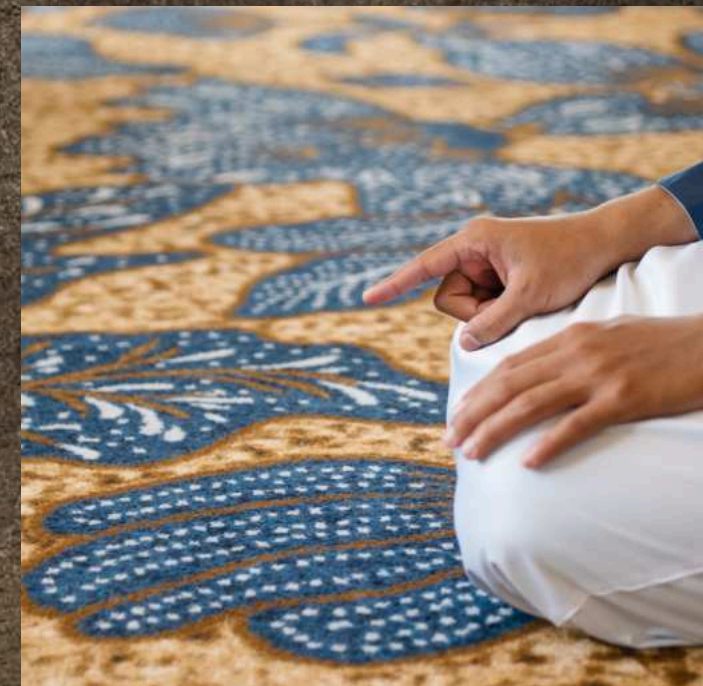


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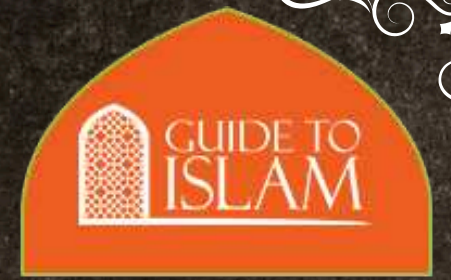


2. Salah (Prayer)

Prayer not only strengthens a Muslim's relationship with Allah but also fosters unity among the community. When Muslims gather for congregational prayers, especially on Fridays, social bonds are strengthened, and a sense of collective identity is established. These gatherings transcend race, class, and lineage, uniting all Muslims in devotion and worship.



THE FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM: A GUIDE TO THE CORE PRINCIPLES OF FAITH

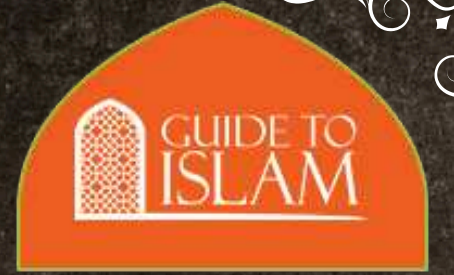


3. Zakah (Charity)

Zakah, or the act of giving charity, is the third pillar of Islam. It represents the financial obligation of Muslims to contribute a portion of their wealth to the less fortunate, aiming to alleviate poverty and promote social welfare. Muslims are required to pay 2.5% of their savings annually if they possess the minimum amount of wealth known as Nisab. The primary beneficiaries of Zakah include the poor, the needy, and those burdened by debt.....



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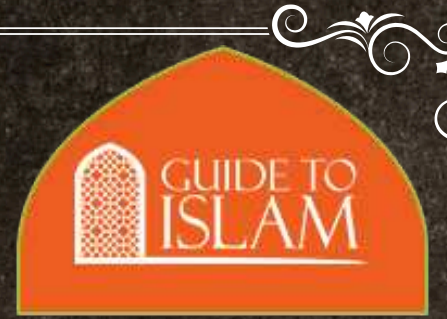


3. Zakah (Charity)

Unlike taxation, Zakah is a voluntary act of devotion, purifying the giver's wealth and fostering generosity. Through Zakah, Islam seeks to minimize wealth disparities and create a caring society. By encouraging Muslims to be mindful of the poor, Zakah also prevents resentment between different social classes, fostering harmony and mutual support.



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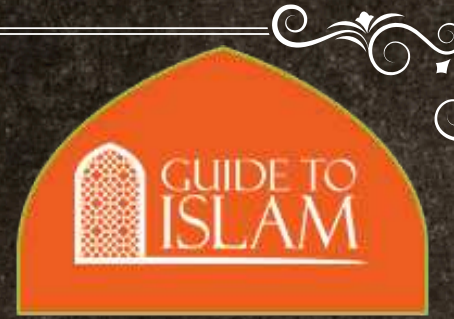


4. Sawm (Fasting)

Fasting during the month of Ramadan is the fourth pillar of Islam, practiced by abstaining from food, drink, and physical needs from dawn until sunset. Ramadan, the ninth month in the Islamic lunar calendar, is considered the holiest month. Fasting serves as a means of spiritual reflection, self-discipline, and empathy for those who are less fortunate. The Quran enjoins fasting upon Muslims as a practice for attaining piety and self-restraint: “O you who believe! Fasting has been prescribed for you as it was prescribed for those before you so that you may attain piety” (Quran 2:183).....



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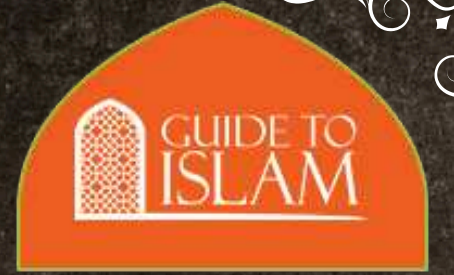


4. Sawm (Fasting)

During Ramadan, Muslims are encouraged to avoid sinful behaviors and focus on acts of worship, such as prayer, reading the Quran, and giving charity. This fast provides Muslims with a renewed sense of gratitude and compassion, making them more aware of the struggles of those living in poverty.



THE FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM: A GUIDE TO THE CORE PRINCIPLES OF FAITH

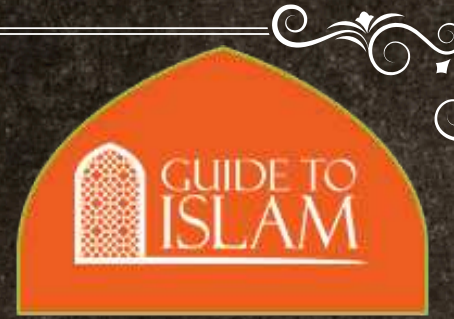


5. Hajj (Pilgrimage)

The fifth pillar, Hajj, is a pilgrimage to Mecca that every able-bodied and financially capable Muslim must undertake at least once in their lifetime. Hajj is performed in the Islamic month of Dhu al-Hijjah and involves a series of rituals that commemorate the actions of the Prophet Abraham, his wife Hagar, and their son Ishmael. Hajj represents a Muslim's submission to God and their solidarity with the global Muslim community....



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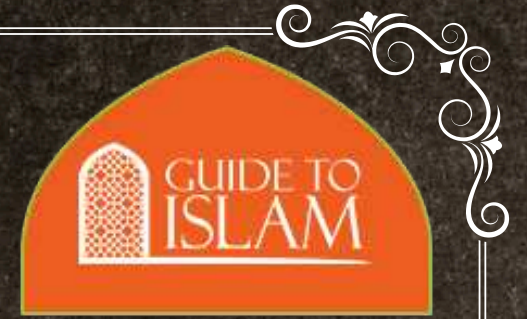


5. Hajj (Pilgrimage)

During Hajj, Muslims wear simple white garments, symbolizing equality before God. The pilgrimage includes rites such as circling the Kaaba and standing on the plain of Arafat, which are moments of reflection and renewal of faith. This collective journey exemplifies the unity of Muslims from diverse backgrounds, who come together solely for worship, seeking forgiveness and spiritual elevation.



THE FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM: A GUIDE TO THE CORE PRINCIPLES OF FAITH



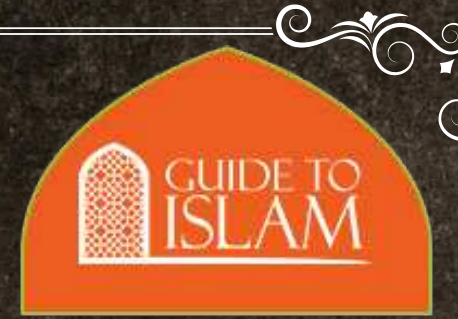
Conclusion

The Five Pillars of Islam are central to the faith, serving as a guide for personal and communal life. Each pillar not only fulfills religious duties but also instills values of discipline, empathy, unity, and service. Through these practices, Muslims continuously renew their faith, nurture their connection with Allah, and strengthen their bonds within the community. By adhering to the Five Pillars, Muslims embody the principles of Islam and contribute to a more compassionate, just, and spiritually enriched society.

Article 5

**THE ECONOMIC
PRINCIPLES OF ISLAM:
A PATH TO SOCIAL
JUSTICE AND EQUITY**

THE ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES OF ISLAM: A PATH TO SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EQUITY



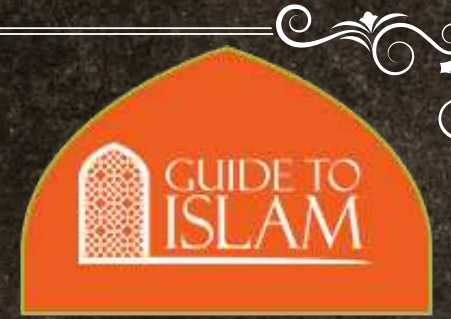
Islam offers a holistic economic system that integrates moral values with practical guidelines to ensure social justice, equity, and fair wealth distribution. It views wealth as a means to sustain life and support community welfare rather than an end goal in itself. Through a series of principles and regulations, Islam seeks to create a balanced society where individuals can live honorably and in harmony.

Wealth, as described in Islam, is a blessing from Allah and a responsibility entrusted to individuals. It is emphasized in the Quran:

"Wealth and children are the adornment of the life of this world." [Quran 18:46]

This highlights that while wealth is essential, it should not become a source of greed or oppression. To ensure fairness and prevent exploitation, Islam establishes guidelines that promote responsible wealth management and discourage practices that harm society.

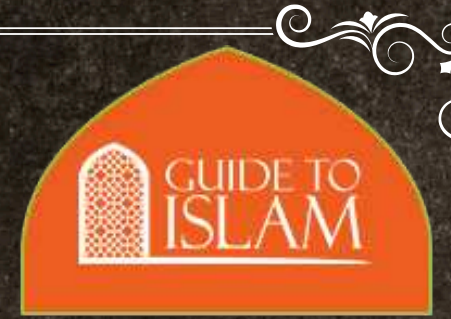
THE ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES OF ISLAM: A PATH TO SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EQUITY



Wealth Redistribution Through Zakah

One of the cornerstone principles of the Islamic economic system is Zakah, a mandatory charitable contribution of 2.5% from the savings of the wealthy. This system ensures that resources circulate within society, addressing the needs of the underprivileged. Zakah is not merely an act of charity but a due right of the poor. Islam firmly prohibits withholding this obligation, viewing it as a breach of social responsibility.

THE ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES OF ISLAM: A PATH TO SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EQUITY

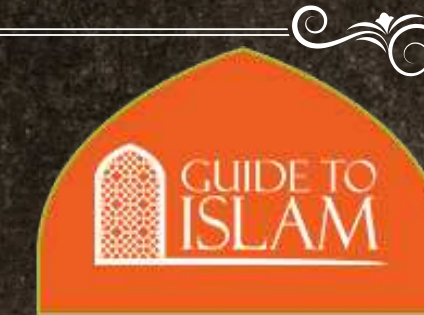


Zakah serves multiple purposes: it reduces wealth disparity, curbs societal resentment, and fosters a sense of community. It reflects Islam's commitment to eradicating poverty and creating an environment where everyone can live with dignity.

Prohibition of Exploitation

Islam condemns practices that exploit the vulnerable, emphasizing fairness in financial dealings. Two key areas where exploitation is prohibited are interest (usury) and hoarding.

THE ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES OF ISLAM: A PATH TO SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EQUITY



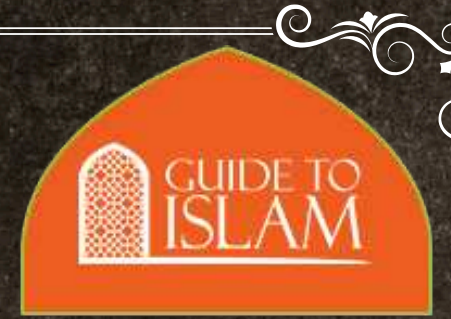
Interest (Usury)

Interest, or riba, is strictly forbidden in Islam as it exploits those in financial distress and leads to wealth accumulation in the hands of a few. Allah warns against usury in the Quran:

"If you do not give up usury, take notice of war from Allah and His Messenger." [Quran 2:279]

Instead, Islam encourages lending without interest and emphasizes compassion. If a debtor faces difficulty repaying a loan, creditors are encouraged to extend the repayment period or forgive the debt entirely....

THE ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES OF ISLAM: A PATH TO SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EQUITY

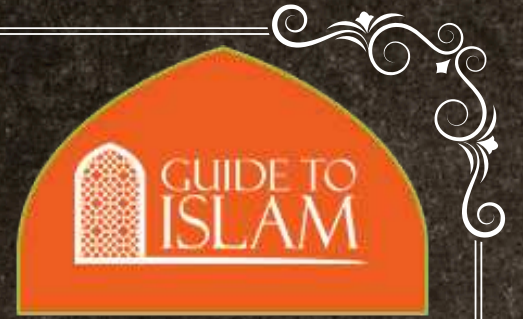


The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said:

"Whoever loans money to a person in difficulty will receive the reward of charity for each day of delay." [Ibn Majah]

This principle fosters a spirit of mutual support and discourages financial exploitation.

THE ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES OF ISLAM: A PATH TO SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EQUITY



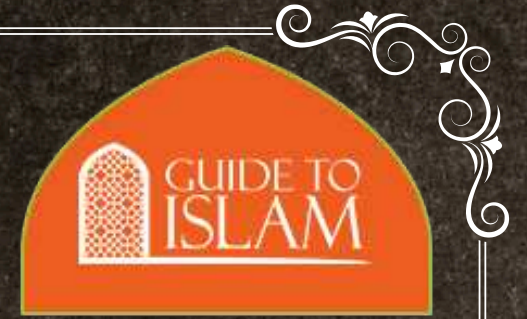
Hoarding and Monopoly

Hoarding essential goods to manipulate prices is another prohibited practice in Islam. This unethical behavior harms both individuals and society. The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ declared:

"Whoever hoards commodities would sin." [Muslim]

To combat hoarding, Islamic teachings allow authorities to intervene, regulate prices, and ensure fair access to goods. This proactive approach safeguards the public from exploitation and promotes economic stability.

THE ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES OF ISLAM: A PATH TO SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EQUITY



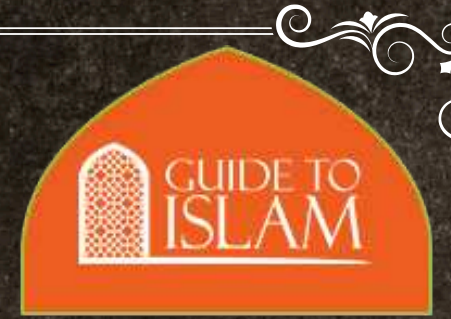
Ethical Trade and Business Practices

Fair trade is a cornerstone of Islamic economics. Honesty and transparency in business transactions are highly valued, while deceit and fraud are strictly prohibited. Allah warns against dishonest practices:

"Woe to those who give less in measure and weight." [Quran 83:1-3]

Merchants are required to ensure accurate measurements and truthful communication with customers. This commitment to ethical practices fosters trust and sustains healthy economic relationships.

THE ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES OF ISLAM: A PATH TO SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EQUITY



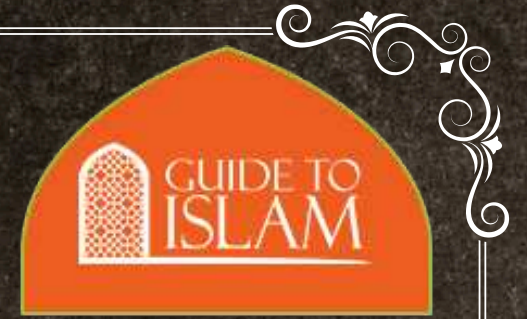
Wealth Circulation and Public Welfare

Islam discourages wealth from being hoarded or concentrated in the hands of a few. Instead, it promotes its circulation through charitable spending, public projects, and endowments.

Charitable Endowments (Waqf)

Islam encourages establishing endowments for societal benefits. These endowments fund projects such as schools, hospitals, orphanages, and public utilities. By contributing to such initiatives, individuals create lasting benefits for society, aligning with Islam's vision of collective welfare.

THE ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES OF ISLAM: A PATH TO SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EQUITY



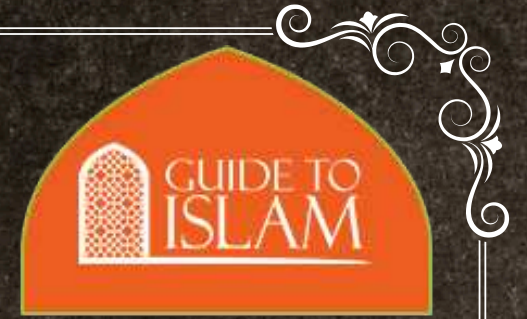
Social Responsibilities

Wealth holders have obligations beyond personal spending. They are responsible for supporting their dependents, assisting relatives in need, and contributing to communal development. This comprehensive approach ensures that wealth serves both individual and societal needs.

Inheritance Laws: A Just System

Islam's inheritance system is another example of its commitment to equity. Wealth is divided among heirs according to a predefined system that considers the rights of all eligible family members, regardless of gender or age. This prevents wealth from being monopolized by a single group and ensures that it is distributed fairly.

THE ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES OF ISLAM: A PATH TO SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EQUITY



The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ emphasized:

"Allah has given each person their due right, so do not assign inheritance to someone who already has a portion." [Abu Dawood]

This system reflects Islam's effort to balance individual rights with societal equity.

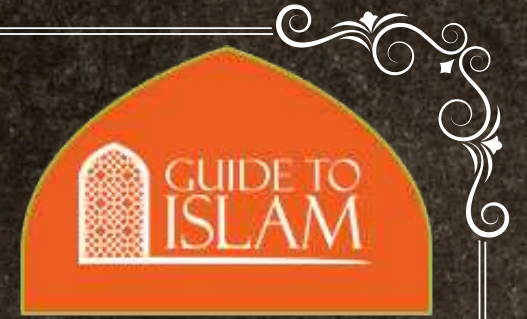
Prohibition of Unethical Practices

Islam categorically forbids unethical practices, such as theft, bribery, and fraud. These actions disrupt societal harmony and violate the rights of individuals. Allah commands:

"Do not consume one another's wealth unjustly." [Quran 4:29]

Bribery is particularly condemned as it corrupts justice and promotes inequality. The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ cursed both the giver and taker of bribes, emphasizing the destructive impact of such actions on society.

THE ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES OF ISLAM: A PATH TO SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EQUITY



Conclusion

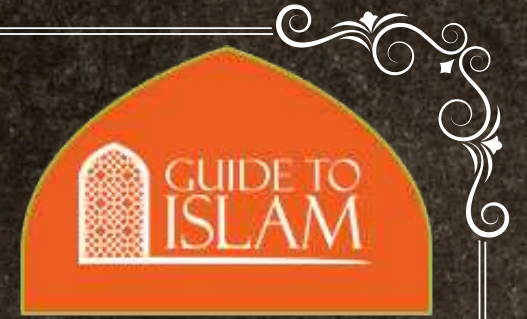
The economic principles of Islam are deeply rooted in the values of justice, compassion, and fairness. By addressing wealth distribution, promoting ethical practices, and prohibiting exploitation, Islam creates a framework that ensures societal harmony and individual dignity. These principles are not just theoretical guidelines but practical solutions to the economic challenges faced by humanity.

By following these principles, societies can achieve a balanced economy where resources benefit all members, fostering a sense of unity and mutual responsibility. Islam's economic system stands as a testament to its timeless relevance in promoting justice and well-being for all.

Article 6

**THE SOCIAL
DIMENSIONS OF ISLAM**

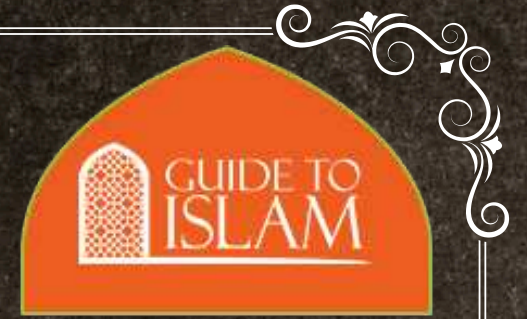
THE SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF ISLAM



Introduction

Islam, as a comprehensive way of life, establishes a social framework designed to ensure justice, harmony, and respect among individuals. Its teachings are not limited to personal spirituality but extend to guiding relationships between rulers and citizens, parents and children, neighbors, and even employers and employees. This article explores the profound social principles of Islam, highlighting its emphasis on mutual rights, responsibilities, and the pursuit of societal balance.

THE SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF ISLAM

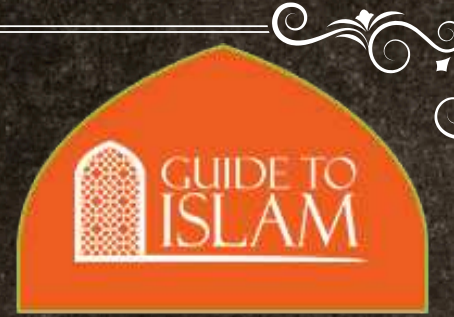


The Role of Justice in Leadership

One of Islam's foundational social principles is justice, especially within leadership. A ruler is tasked with protecting the rights of citizens, ensuring fair treatment, and making decisions that benefit society as a whole. The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) declared justice as a key virtue, stating, "The most beloved person to Allah on the Day of Judgment will be a just ruler." Conversely, tyranny is severely condemned, with unjust leaders facing the harshest consequences in the Hereafter.

Leadership in Islam is also collaborative. The Prophet exemplified consultation (Shura) when he accepted advice from his companions during critical moments, such as the Battle of Badr. This approach emphasizes that governance must prioritize collective benefit, rejecting favoritism and self-serving decisions.

THE SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF ISLAM

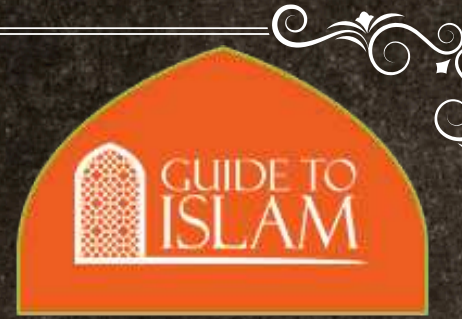


Upholding Family Rights Parents and Children

Islam regards parents with immense respect, instructing children to honor and serve them throughout their lives. The Qur'an emphasizes, **"And your Lord has decreed that you worship none but Him and be dutiful to your parents"** (17:23). Even when parents belong to different faiths, kindness and respect remain obligatory. Mothers, in particular, are given precedence due to the sacrifices they make during childbirth and upbringing.



THE SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF ISLAM



For children, their rights include proper names, education, and equal treatment among siblings.

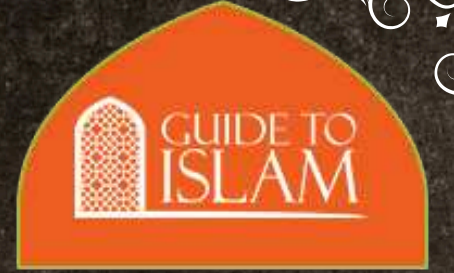
Neglecting these responsibilities is deemed sinful, as the Prophet stated, "It is sinful enough for a person to neglect their family."



Husbands and Wives

Marriage in Islam is built upon mutual respect and compassion. While the husband assumes leadership within the household, he is expected to consult his wife, treat her with kindness, and fulfill her emotional and material needs. Similarly, wives are encouraged to maintain harmony by supporting their husbands and safeguarding the family's integrity.

THE SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF ISLAM



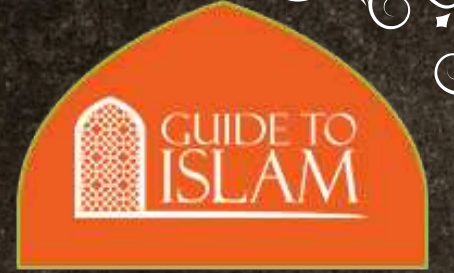
Neighbors and Community Relationships

The rights of neighbors hold a significant place in Islam. A good neighbor is not only a source of peace but also a marker of faith. The Prophet said, "The best of neighbors is the one who is best to his neighbor." This applies to both Muslim and non-Muslim neighbors, emphasizing universal goodwill.

Harming one's neighbor—whether through words or actions—is strongly condemned, as it contradicts the essence of Islamic teachings. The Prophet warned that a person who mistreats their neighbor does not truly believe.



THE SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF ISLAM



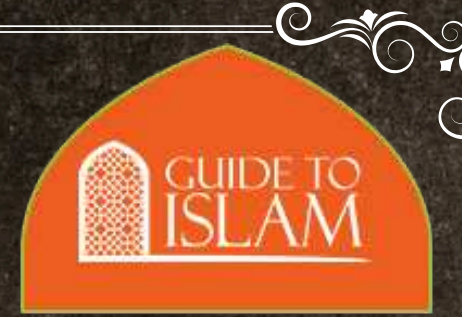
Rights in the Workplace

Islam advocates for fairness in employment, recognizing the dignity of labor. Employers are instructed to treat workers with respect, pay them promptly, and ensure they are not overburdened. The Prophet emphasized this by saying, "Pay the workman his wages before his sweat dries."

Employees, in turn, are expected to perform their duties with sincerity and excellence. Islam elevates honest labor, encouraging people to take pride in earning their livelihood through permissible means.



THE SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF ISLAM

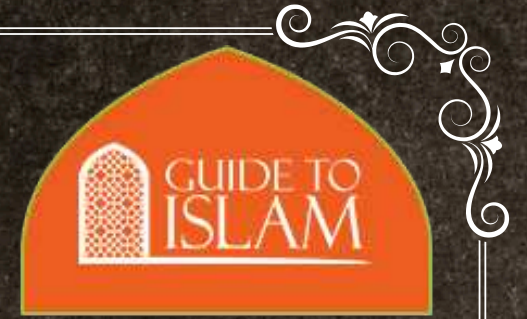


Hospitality and Generosity

Islam encourages hospitality as a means of strengthening social bonds. The Prophet declared, "Whoever believes in Allah and the Last Day should honor their guest." A host is expected to provide comfort to their guest, but Islam also advises guests to avoid overburdening their hosts, fostering mutual respect and consideration.



THE SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF ISLAM



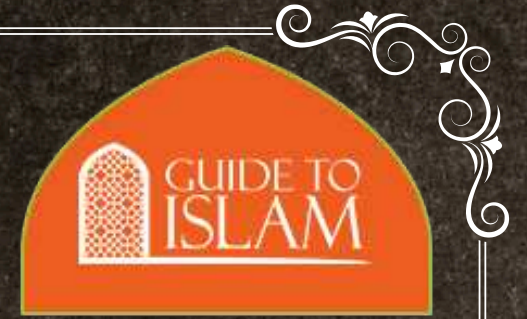
Conclusion

The social teachings of Islam are deeply rooted in principles of justice, compassion, and mutual respect. From governance to family life and neighborly relations to workplace ethics, these guidelines aim to create a balanced and harmonious society. By adhering to these principles, individuals contribute to a community that thrives on equity, cooperation, and the shared pursuit of moral and spiritual growth. Embracing these values is not just a testament to one's faith but also a path toward a more just and caring world.

Article 7

**THE MORAL FRAMEWORK
OF ISLAM: A GUIDE TO
RIGHTEOUS LIVING**

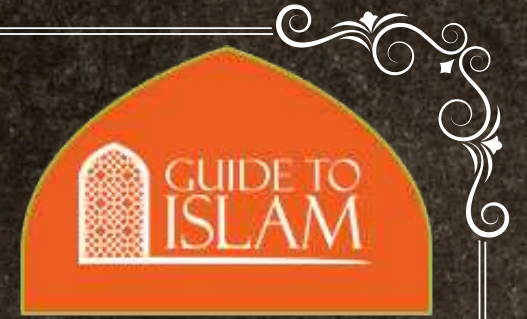
THE MORAL FRAMEWORK OF ISLAM: A GUIDE TO RIGHTEOUS LIVING



Introduction

Islam is more than a religion; it is a comprehensive way of life that guides believers toward moral excellence and social harmony. Rooted in the teachings of the Qur'an and the sayings of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), Islamic morals aim to cultivate a society built on justice, compassion, and respect. This article explores the moral principles of Islam, their practical application, and their significance in fostering a cohesive and ethical community.

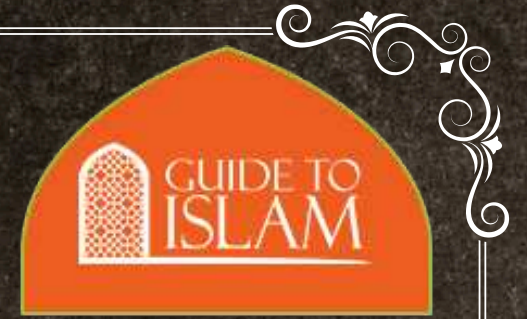
THE MORAL FRAMEWORK OF ISLAM: A GUIDE TO RIGHTEOUS LIVING



The Foundations of Islamic Morality

At the heart of Islamic ethics lies the principle of accountability. Muslims are encouraged to embody good character and avoid evil deeds, as emphasized in the saying of the Prophet Muhammad: “I have been sent to perfect and complete righteous character and morals.” This pursuit of moral excellence is not limited to personal behavior but extends to interactions with others and the community at large.

THE MORAL FRAMEWORK OF ISLAM: A GUIDE TO RIGHTEOUS LIVING



Key moral principles in Islam include:

1.

Forgiveness and Compassion: Believers are urged to “**show forgiveness, enjoin what is good, and turn away from the ignorant**” (Qur'an 7:199).

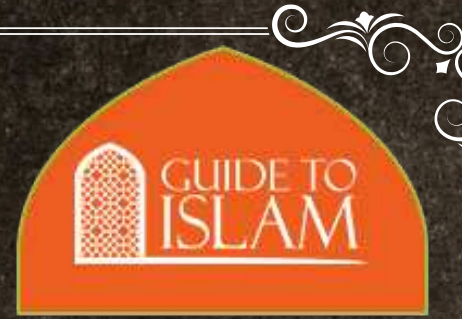
2.

Integrity and Justice: Truthfulness, fairness, and the fulfillment of promises are cornerstones of Islamic character.

3.

Selflessness: Loving for others what one loves for oneself is a hallmark of true faith.

THE MORAL FRAMEWORK OF ISLAM: A GUIDE TO RIGHTEOUS LIVING



Moral Responsibilities in Society

Islam emphasizes mutual respect and the fulfillment of societal responsibilities.

These include:

1.

Neighborly Conduct: The Prophet Muhammad said, “Be good to your neighbor, and you will be a true believer.” This encourages fostering harmony in local communities.

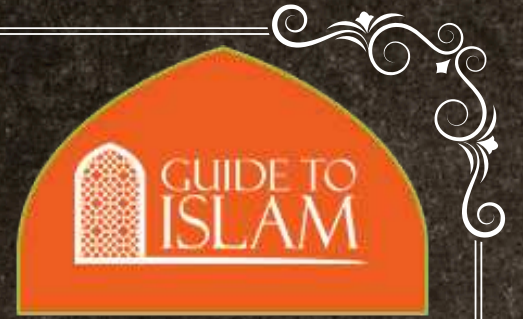
2.

Maintaining Kinship Ties: Severing family ties is strongly condemned in Islam, as such actions disrupt the social fabric and violate divine commands.

3.

Honesty in Transactions: Islam forbids deceit, false testimony, and usurping others' rights, emphasizing the importance of fair dealings.

THE MORAL FRAMEWORK OF ISLAM: A GUIDE TO RIGHTEOUS LIVING

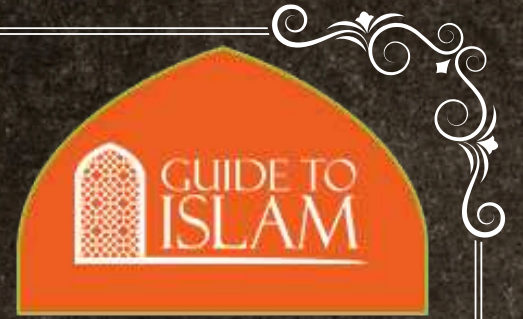


Prohibitions to Safeguard Morality

To protect individuals and society from harm, Islam outlines clear prohibitions:

- **Associating Partners with Allah (Shirk):** Islam strictly forbids idolatry, emphasizing the oneness of God.
- **Sexual Immorality:** Actions such as fornication, adultery, and homosexuality are prohibited to preserve familial and societal integrity.
- **Substance Abuse:** Intoxicants and addictive substances are banned due to their destructive impact on health and society.
- **Violence and Oppression:** Murder, theft, and terrorism are considered grave sins, disrupting peace and security.

THE MORAL FRAMEWORK OF ISLAM: A GUIDE TO RIGHTEOUS LIVING

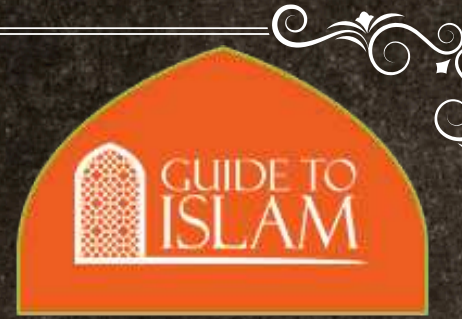


Promoting Positive Social Values

Islam not only forbids harmful behaviors but also actively promotes virtues such as:

- **Charity:** Wealth is seen as a trust from Allah, and the rich are encouraged to aid the needy.
- **Moderation:** Extravagance and wastefulness are discouraged, fostering a balanced and sustainable lifestyle.
- **Mercy:** Even in enmity, Islam advocates mercy over vengeance, as demonstrated by the Prophet's refusal to curse his adversaries.

THE MORAL FRAMEWORK OF ISLAM: A GUIDE TO RIGHTEOUS LIVING



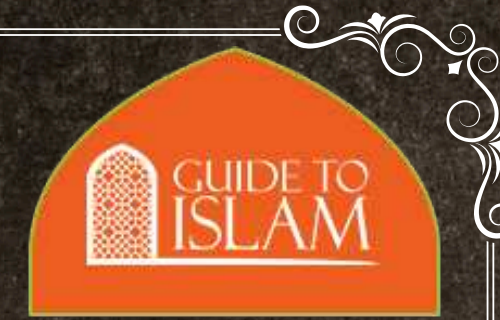
The Role of Moderation and Humility
Extremism in religion or pride in worldly possessions is cautioned against in Islam. The Prophet Muhammad advised believers to be moderate in their religious practices and to avoid arrogance. Humility, both in worship and daily life, is considered essential to moral and spiritual success.

Conclusion The moral framework of Islam is designed to nurture individuals who contribute positively to society and live in harmony with others. By adhering to these principles, Muslims aim to build communities grounded in justice, compassion, and mutual respect. These timeless values not only address personal conduct but also lay the foundation for a cohesive and ethical society. As humanity continues to face moral and social challenges, the teachings of Islam provide enduring guidance for achieving collective well-being.

Article 8

**THE COMMANDMENTS OF
ISLAM: A GUIDE TO
JUSTICE AND
COMPASSION**

THE COMMANDMENTS OF ISLAM: A GUIDE TO JUSTICE AND COMPASSION



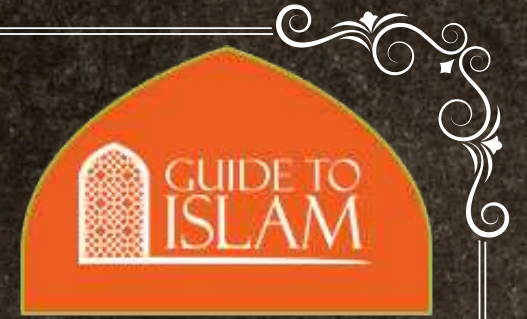
Introduction

Islam, as a way of life, emphasizes justice, kindness, and moral conduct, aiming to establish a harmonious society. Rooted in divine guidance, its commandments are designed to promote equity, compassion, and ethical behavior. This article explores key Islamic principles based on the document's rich insights, offering a glimpse into the values that form the foundation of Islamic teachings.

Justice: The Cornerstone of Islamic Teachings

Justice in Islam is central to personal and societal well-being. Allah commands: "Verily, Allah orders justice and good conduct and giving to relatives, and forbids immorality and bad conduct and oppression." (Qur'an 16:90)
Justice extends beyond familial or personal relationships.....

THE COMMANDMENTS OF ISLAM: A GUIDE TO JUSTICE AND COMPASSION

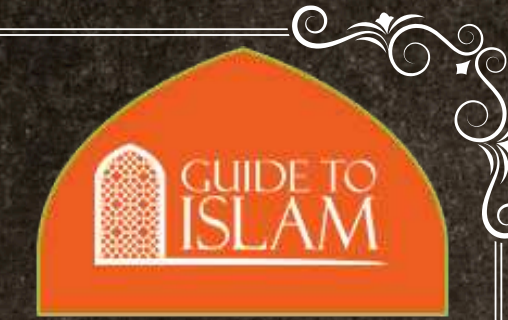


Believers are urged to remain just, even with adversaries, ensuring fairness in all circumstances:

"Be just; that is nearer to piety." (Qur'an 5:8)

Justice is not only a moral obligation but a tool to maintain societal balance. When words and reasoning fail, strength can enforce justice. As Sheikh Ibn Taymiyyah explains, messengers and scriptures aim to ensure justice by fulfilling divine and human rights.

THE COMMANDMENTS OF ISLAM: A GUIDE TO JUSTICE AND COMPASSION



Virtues in Action: Kindness and Generosity

Islam celebrates selflessness and generosity, encouraging individuals to prioritize others over personal needs. The Qur'an praises those who share even in scarcity:

"...and they give others preference over themselves, even though they were in need."

(Qur'an 59:9)

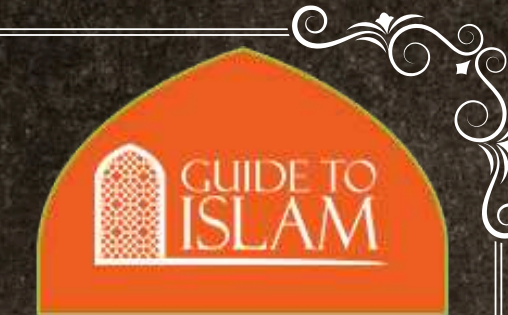
Generosity also involves moderating one's actions to avoid extremes, as Allah advises:

"And let not your hand be as chained to your neck or extend it completely." (Qur'an 17:29)

Companionship: Choosing Wisely

The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ likened good companionship to associating with a perfume seller, while bad company is akin to sitting near a blacksmith. Positive relationships foster moral growth, while negative associations can lead to harm.

THE COMMANDMENTS OF ISLAM: A GUIDE TO JUSTICE AND COMPASSION



Reconciliation: Bridging Divides

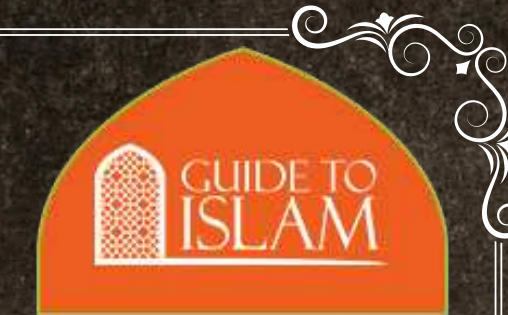
Striving for unity is highly rewarded in Islam. Reconciliation is elevated above acts like prayer and fasting:

"Shall I not inform you of a level of virtue even better than that of fasting, prayer, and charity? Reconciling between people." (Hadith)

Even in conflict, kindness and understanding can transform adversaries into friends:

"Repel [evil] by that [deed] which is better, and thereupon the one whom between you and him is enmity [will become] as though he was a devoted friend." (Qur'an 41:34)

THE COMMANDMENTS OF ISLAM: A GUIDE TO JUSTICE AND COMPASSION



Enjoining Good and Preventing Evil

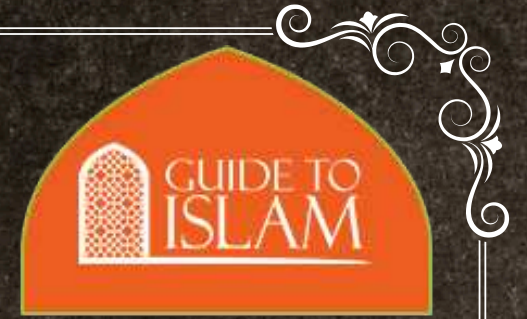
Islam calls believers to uphold virtue and oppose vice, ensuring societal stability and adherence to Shari'ah. The Prophet ﷺ said:

"Whoever sees an evil act, let him change it with his hand; if he is not able, then with his tongue; and if he is not able, then with his heart."

(Hadith)

This act preserves moral integrity, educates the ignorant, and fosters collective righteousness.

THE COMMANDMENTS OF ISLAM: A GUIDE TO JUSTICE AND COMPASSION



Patience and Forgiveness

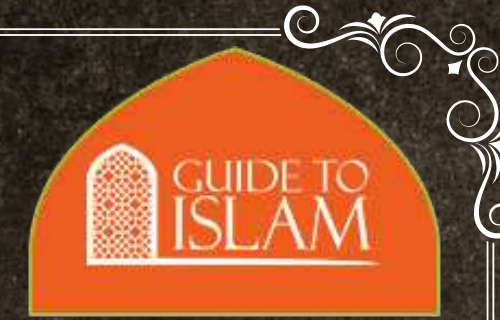
Patience is a key trait for enduring trials and hardships, as highlighted in the Qur'an:

"And certainly, We shall test you with something of fear, hunger, loss of wealth, lives, and fruits, but give glad tidings to the patient." (Qur'an 2:155-157)

Islam also encourages forgiving others and suppressing anger, promoting societal harmony. Those who forgive are described as beloved by Allah:

"Who repress their anger, and who pardon others; and Allah loves the doers of good." (Qur'an 3:133-134)

THE COMMANDMENTS OF ISLAM: A GUIDE TO JUSTICE AND COMPASSION



Good Manners: The Essence of Faith

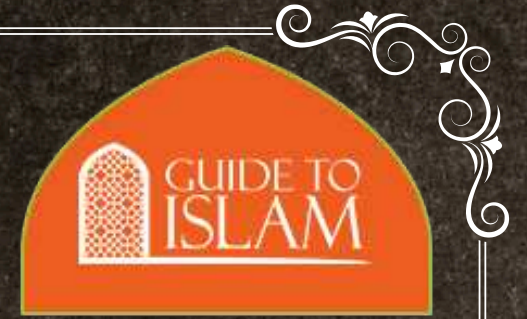
Good character reflects the depth of a believer's faith. The Prophet ﷺ stated:

"The most complete Believers in terms of faith are those who have the best manners."

(Hadith)

Kindness, sincerity, and modesty foster strong community bonds. Concealing others' faults and easing their burdens further strengthen ties and earn Allah's favor.

THE COMMANDMENTS OF ISLAM: A GUIDE TO JUSTICE AND COMPASSION



Conclusion

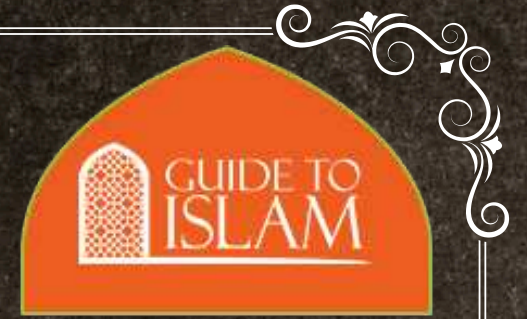
Islamic commandments, as highlighted above, aim to create a balanced and compassionate society. By practicing justice, generosity, patience, and kindness, individuals can achieve personal fulfillment and contribute to a harmonious community. These principles serve as timeless guidelines, inspiring humanity to strive for a life of dignity, equity, and unity.

As a comprehensive framework for living, Islam calls upon its followers to reflect, act, and lead by example, embodying the virtues it espouses.

Article 9

**ISLAMIC ETIQUETTES:
GUIDING PRINCIPLES
FOR DAILY LIFE**

ISLAMIC ETIQUETTES: GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR DAILY LIFE



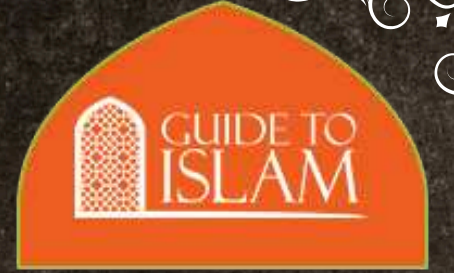
Introduction

Islam offers a comprehensive way of life, emphasizing manners and etiquettes that enhance interpersonal relations and spiritual growth. Rooted in divine guidance, these principles foster a harmonious society and individual piety. This article explores some Islamic etiquettes, highlighting their relevance and application in daily life.

Dining Etiquettes

Islamic teachings emphasize starting and ending meals with gratitude to Allah. Before eating, Muslims say **“Bismillah”** (In the name of Allah), and after finishing, they say **“Alhamdulillah”** (All praise is due to Allah). The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) advised eating with the right hand, from the nearest portion of the dish, and avoiding excess. He warned, **“Man does not fill a container worse than his stomach”** and encouraged moderation, advising to allocate a third of the stomach for food, a third for drink, and a third for breathing.

ISLAMIC ETIQUETTES: GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR DAILY LIFE

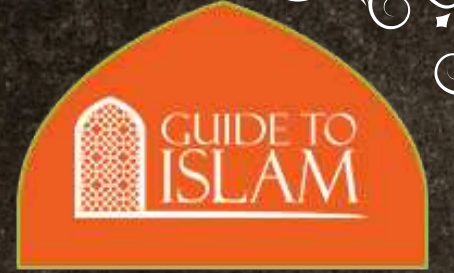


Manners of Relieving Oneself

Islam prescribes specific etiquettes to maintain cleanliness and privacy. Before entering the restroom, one says a prayer seeking protection from harm. Facing or turning one's back to the Qiblah while relieving oneself is discouraged. The use of the left hand for cleaning and ensuring privacy are also stressed, showcasing Islam's attention to hygiene and dignity.



ISLAMIC ETIQUETTES: GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR DAILY LIFE

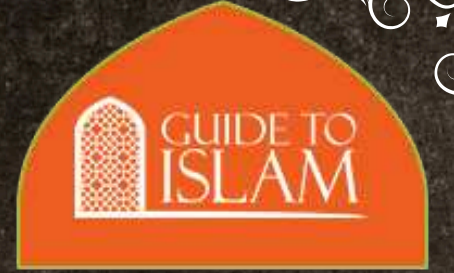


Greeting and Seeking Permission

The greeting “**As-Salaam-Alaikum**” (peace be upon you) fosters love and harmony. Replying with an equal or better greeting is obligatory. When entering homes or rooms, seeking permission ensures privacy and respect. The Prophet disapproved of peeking into others' spaces, emphasizing the value of safeguarding privacy.



ISLAMIC ETIQUETTES: GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR DAILY LIFE

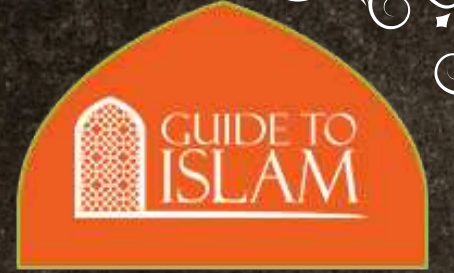


Gathering Manners

In social settings, Islam encourages cleanliness, avoiding bad odors, and showing respect to others. Sitting where there is space, refraining from interrupting speakers, and avoiding gossip are key etiquettes. The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) taught that gatherings should include the remembrance of Allah to ensure blessings and avoid regret.



ISLAMIC ETIQUETTES: GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR DAILY LIFE

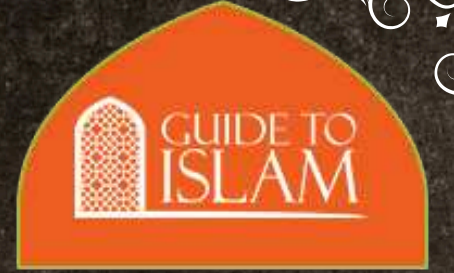


Etiquettes of Conversation

Active listening, speaking clearly, and maintaining a cheerful demeanor are vital. The Prophet emphasized kindness in speech and refraining from private conversations that may exclude others. He also warned against lying to amuse others, stressing the importance of truthfulness.



ISLAMIC ETIQUETTES: GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR DAILY LIFE

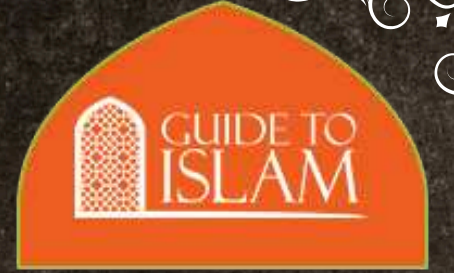


Visiting the Ill and Offering Condolences

Visiting the sick is a right and a form of compassion in Islam. Prayers for the ill and words of encouragement bring comfort. Similarly, offering condolences supports grieving families, reminding them of Allah's mercy and the temporary nature of this life. The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) encouraged patience and trust in Allah's decree during times of loss.



ISLAMIC ETIQUETTES: GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR DAILY LIFE

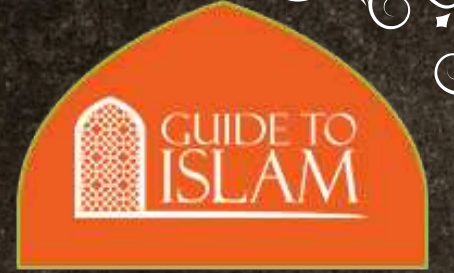


Traveling Etiquettes

Before embarking on a journey, fulfilling obligations like returning borrowed items and settling debts is encouraged. Traveling in groups with a designated leader ensures safety and unity. The Prophet advised notifying family of one's return to avoid unnecessary surprises.



ISLAMIC ETIQUETTES: GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR DAILY LIFE

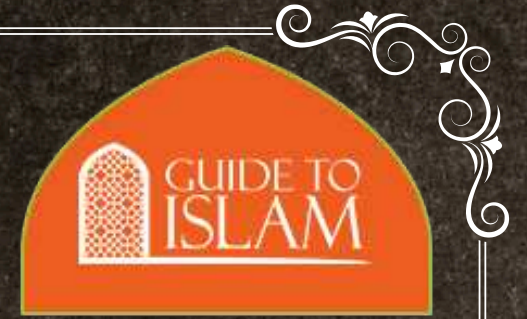


Manners in Trade

Truthfulness and transparency are essential in Islamic business ethics. The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) praised merchants who are honest and warned against deceit. Fair dealings foster trust and ensure blessings in transactions. Islam discourages excessive oaths in trade, as they can diminish trust.

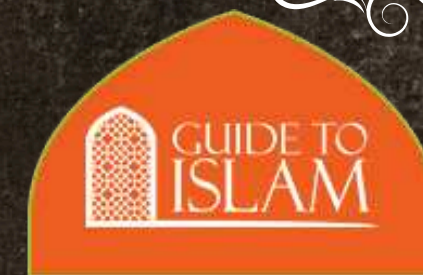


ISLAMIC ETIQUETTES: GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR DAILY LIFE



Conclusion

Islamic etiquettes guide every aspect of life, from personal hygiene to social interactions and trade, transforming mundane actions into acts of worship. By adhering to these principles, Muslims not only cultivate better relationships but also strengthen their connection with Allah. These etiquettes reflect Islam's holistic approach to fostering a balanced, ethical, and spiritually enriched life. By incorporating these manners, society can thrive on mutual respect, kindness, and understanding.



Thank You