

قَالَ النَّبِيُّ (ص)

إِنَّ مِنْ خَيْرِ كُنُسِكُمْ خُلُقًا

A

Textbook of Ethics

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Please Recite Surah Fateha

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And

All Marhoom

Momineen and Mominaath

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لَوْ يَعْلَمُ الْعَبْدُ مَا لَهُ فِي حُسْنِ
الْخُلُقِ لَعَلِمَ أَنَّهُ يَحْتَاجُ أَنْ
يَكُونَ لَهُ حُسْنُ الْخُلُقِ.

الرسول الاعظم (ص)

بحار الانوار جلد ۷۷ صفحہ ۳۸۹

If man had known the importance of morality and the great role it plays in his well-being he would have certainly felt the necessity of following good morals in his life.

(The Holy Prophet : P)

(Bihār al-Anwār. vol. 77. p. 389)

In the Name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful.

ABOUT THE BOOK

One of the most important of the Islamic sciences is "ethics". All along the brilliant history of Islam, great Islamic scholars have specialized in this field and have produced important and valuable books dealing with this subject. One of the best and the most comprehensive of these books is the *Jāmi' al-Sa'ādāt* (The Collector of Felicities), written by the great Islamic scholar, mystic, and moral philosopher, Muhammad Mahdi ibn Abi Zarr al-Narāqī, who himself was a living embodiment of Islamic ethical and moral virtues. The book was written in Arabic and published in three volumes*. Al-Narāqī was one of the most brilliant thinkers of the late 12th/18th and early 13th/19th century. Besides *Jāmi' al-Sa'ādāt*, al-Narāqī was also the author of a number of other important books.

In order to revive Islamic ethics in a world drowning in a whirlpool of materialism and which seem to have all but forgotten the eternal spiritual human values, we thought the effort worthwhile to condense this valuable work into a few short articles for the benefit of those who may not have an access to the contents of the original Arabic text.

*Comprising 1200 pages.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ، وَجَعَلَهُ أَفْضَلَ
أَنْوَاعِ الْأَكْوَانِ، وَصَيَّرَهُ نُسخَةً لِمَا أَوْجَدَهُ مِنْ
عَوَالِمِ الْإِمْكَانِ، أَظْهَرَ فِيهِ عَجَائِبَ قُدْرَتِهِ الْقَاهِرَةِ،
وَأَبْرَزَ فِيهِ غَرَائِبَ عَظَمَتِهِ الْبَاهِرَةِ، رَبَّطَ بِهِ
النَّاسُوتَ بِاللَّاهُوتِ، وَأَوْدَعَ فِيهِ حَقَائِقَ الْمَلَكِ
وَالْمَلَكُوتِ، خَمَرَطِينَتَهُ مِنَ الظُّلُمَاتِ وَالنُّورِ، وَ
رَكَّبَ فِيهِ دَوَاعِيَ الْخَيْرِ وَالشُّرُورِ، عَجَّجَهُ مِنَ الْمَوَادِّ
الْمُتَخَالِفَةِ، وَجَمَعَ فِيهِ الْقُوى وَالْأَوْصَافِ الْمُتَنَاقِضَةِ
ثُمَّ نَدَبَهُ إِلَى تَهْذِيبِهَا بِالتَّقْوِيمِ وَالتَّعْدِيلِ وَحَثَّهُ
عَلَى تَحْسِينِهَا بَعْدَ مَا سَهَّلَ لَهُ السَّبِيلَ، وَ
الصَّلَاةُ عَلَى نَبِيِّنَا الَّذِي أُوتِيَ جَوَامِعُ الْحِكْمِ،
وَبُعِثَ لِتَتِمِّيمِ مَحَاسِنِ الْأَخْلَاقِ وَالشِّيمِ،
وَعَلَى إِلِهِ مَصَابِيحِ الظُّلَمِ، وَمِفَاتِيحِ أَبْوَابِ
السَّعَادَةِ وَالْكَرَمِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِمْ وَسَلَّمَ.

CHARACTERISTICS OF BODY AND SOUL

Man has a soul and physical body, each of which is subject to its own pleasures and diseases. What harms the body is sickness, and that which gives it pleasure lies in its well-being, health and whatever is in harmony with its nature. The science that deals with the health and the maladies of the body is the science of medicine.

The diseases of the soul constitute evil habits and submission to lusts that degrade man down to the level of beasts. The pleasures of the soul are moral and ethical virtues which elevate man and move him closer to perfection and wisdom bringing him close to Allah. The study that deals with such matters is the science of ethics (*'ilm al-akhlāq*).

Before we commence a discussion of the main topics of our subject, we must prove that the soul of man is incorporeal, possesses an existence independent of the body, and is immaterial. In order to prove this, a number of arguments have been set forth amongst which we can mention the following:

(i) One of the characteristics of bodies is that whenever new forms and shapes are imposed upon them, they renounce and abandon their previous forms or shapes. In the human soul, however, new forms, whether of the sensible or of the intellectual nature, enter continuously

without wiping out the previously existing forms. In fact, the more impressions and intellectual forms enter the mind, the stronger does the soul become.

(ii) When three elements of colour, smell, and taste, appear in an object, it is transformed. The human soul however, perceives all of these conditions without being materially affected by them.

(iii) The pleasures that man experiences from intellectual cognition can belong only to the soul, since man's body plays no role in it.

(iv) Abstract forms and concepts which are perceived by the mind, are undoubtedly non-material and indivisible. Accordingly, their vehicle, which is the soul, must also be indivisible, and therefore immaterial.

(v) The physical faculties of man receive their input through the senses, while the human soul perceives certain things without the help of the senses. Among the things that the human soul comprehends without relying on the senses, are the law of contradiction, the idea that the whole is always greater than one of its parts, and other such universal principles. The negation of the errors made by the senses on the part of the soul, such as optical illusions, is done with the aid of these abstract concepts, even though the raw material required for making corrections is provided by the senses.

Now that the independent existence of the soul has been proved, let us see what are the things responsible for its well-being and delight, and what are the things that make it sick and unhappy. The health and perfection of the soul lies in its grasp of the real nature of things, and this understanding can liberate it from the narrow prison

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of lust and greed and all other fetters which inhibit its evolution and edification towards that ultimate stage of human perfection which lies in man's nearness to Allah. This is the goal of 'speculative wisdom' (*al-ḥikmat al-naẓariyyah*). At the same time, the human soul must purge itself of any evil habits and traits it may have, and replace them with ethical and virtuous modes of thought and conduct. This is the goal of 'practical wisdom' (*al-ḥikmat al-'amaliyyah*). Speculative and practical wisdom are related like matter and form; they cannot exist without each other.

As a matter of principle, the term "philosophy" refers to 'speculative wisdom' and "ethics" refers to 'practical wisdom'. A man who has mastered both speculative wisdom and practical wisdom is a microcosmic mirror of the larger universe: the macrocosm.

THE MEANING AND ORIGIN OF AKHLĀQ

The word *akhlāq* is the plural for the word *khulq* which means disposition. "Disposition" is that faculty (*malakah*) of the soul which is the source of all those activities that man performs spontaneously without thinking about them. *Malakah* is a property of the soul which comes into existence through exercise and repetitive practice and is not easily destroyed.

A particular disposition (*malakah*) may appear in human beings because of one of the following reasons:

- (i) Natural and physical make up: It is observed that some people are patient while others are touchy and nervous. Some are easily disturbed and saddened while others show greater resistance and resilience.
- (ii) Habit: Which is formed because of continual repeti-

tion of certain acts and leads to the emergence of a certain disposition.

(iii) Practice and conscious effort: Which if continued long enough will eventually lead to the formation of a disposition.

Even though the physical make-up of an individual produces certain dispositions in him, it is by no means true that man has no choice in the matter and is absolutely compelled to abide by the dictates of his physical make-up. On the contrary, since man has the power to choose he can overcome the dictates of his physical nature through practice and effort, and can acquire the disposition of his choice.

Of course, it should be admitted that those dispositions which are caused by the mental faculties such as intelligence, memory, mental agility, and the like, are not alterable. All other dispositions, however, may be changed according to man's will. Man can control his lust, anger and other emotions and desires, and channel them to edify himself and propel himself along the path of perfection and wisdom.

When we speak of man's capacity to bring about changes in his dispositions, we do not mean that man should destroy his instincts of reproduction or self-preservation. Man could not exist without these instincts. What we mean is that one should avoid going to either extremes in regard to them, and maintain a condition of balance and moderation so that they may perform their functions properly. Just as the seed of a date grows into a fruitful tree through proper care, or a wild horse is trained to serve his master, or a dog is trained to be the lifelong friend and a help to man, so also can man attain perfection and

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wisdom through self-discipline and intelligent perseverance.

Human perfection has many levels. The greater the amount of self-discipline and effort on the part of the individual, the higher the level of perfection that he would attain. In other words, he stands between two extreme points, the lowest of which is below the level of beasts and the highest of which surpasses even the high station of angels. The human movement between these two extremes is discussed by *'ilm al-akhlāq* or the science of ethics. It is the goal of ethics to raise and guide man from the lowest animal state to that exalted position superior to that of the angels.

The importance of ethics is thus revealed. And it is because of the reasons mentioned above that ethics is considered to be the most exalted and valuable of sciences; since the worth of any science is directly related to the worth of the subject with which it is concerned, and since the subject of the science of ethics is man and the means through which he can attain perfection. Moreover, we know that man is the noblest of creatures, the ultimate purpose of whose existence is to attain perfection; therefore, it follows that ethics is the noblest of all sciences.

In fact, in the past, the philosophers did not consider any of the other fields of learning to be truly independent sciences. They believed that without the science of ethics and spiritual purification, mastery over any other science is not only devoid of any value, but it would in fact lead to the obstruction of insight and ultimate destruction of those who pursue it. That is why it has been said that 'Knowledge is the thickest of veils',¹ which prevents man from seeing the real nature of things.

SOUL'S PURIFICATION AND ADORNMENT

Moral virtues in man gain him eternal happiness, while moral corruption leads him to everlasting wretchedness. It is therefore necessary for man to purge and purify himself of all evil traits of character and adorn his soul with all forms of ethical and moral virtues. Moreover, without having cleansed oneself of all evil habits, it would be impossible to nourish and develop moral virtues in oneself. The human soul can be compared to a mirror in this regard. If we wish to see something beautiful reflected in a mirror, we must first cleanse the mirror, so that dust and dirt do not disfigure the reflection. Any attempt to obey Allah's commands would be fruitful and successful only when one has purified himself of evil habits and tendencies; otherwise, it would be like putting on jewels on a dirty and unwashed body. When self-purification has been completed and one is completely rid of all evil habits of thought, speech and action, then the soul is ready to receive the unlimited grace of Allah. Such reception is the ultimate reason for which man was created.

In truth, Allah's grace and the Divine mysteries are always accessible to man. It is man that must purify his soul and develop within himself the necessary receptivity to benefit from the infinite grace of his Creator.

There is a tradition of Prophet Muḥammad (peace be on him and his progeny) which says: "The angels do not enter a house in which there is a dog".²

How is it possible, then, for the rays of Allah's grace and Divine illumination to enter a heart filled to the brim with immoral, selfish, and bestial desires? The *ḥadith* of the Prophet: "My religion is based on cleanliness",³ does

not refer to outward cleanliness alone; more than that it alludes to the inner purity of the soul.

In order to attain ultimate and final perfection, it is necessary to traverse the path of struggle against selfish lusts and immoral tendencies which may exist within the soul, and thus to prepare the soul to receive the grace of Allah. If man sets foot on the path of self-purification, Allah shall come to his aid and guide him along the path:

And [as for] those who struggle in Our cause, surely We guide them in Our ways. (29:69)⁴

FACULTIES OF THE SOUL: THEIR EFFECTS AND CHARACTERISTICS

At the time of its creation, the soul of man is like a clean tablet, devoid of all faculties (traits), whether good or evil. As one progresses through life, he develops faculties which are directly related to the way he lives, thinks, and acts. The speech and deeds of man, when repeated over a long period of time, produce a lasting effect in the soul which is known as a "faculty". This faculty penetrates the soul and becomes the origin and cause of man's actions. In other words, the human soul becomes used to these faculties, establishes a union with it, and determines the human being's direction in accordance with their dictates. If these faculties (*malakāt*) are noble, they manifest themselves as moral and wise speech and behaviour in man. If, on the contrary, they are evil and base, they are manifested through immoral and perverse behaviour.

These very faculties play the decisive role in determining the fate of the individual in the eternal world of the Hereafter. The soul shall be accompanied there by the

same faculties that it was associated and united with in this world. If these faculties are virtuous, the soul shall have eternal bliss, and if they were wicked ones, it shall face eternal damnation.

This matter of *malakāt* provides the answer to those who say how could the Compassionate and Merciful Allah condemn an individual to eternal damnation for a sin committed in a short span of time. The thing to keep in mind is that when a sin committed repeatedly leads to the development of a faculty in man, since this evil faculty is incorporated in the soul, the punishment and torture which accompany it will also afflict the soul. The Qur'an says: *And every man — We have fastened to him his bird of omen upon his neck; and We shall bring forth for him, on the Day of Resurrection, a book he shall find spread wide open. Read your book! Your soul suffices you this day as a reckoner against you. (17:13 — 14)*⁵

And:

*The book shall be set in place; and you will see the sinners fearful at what is in it, and saying, 'Alas for us how is it with this Book, that it leaves nothing behind, small or great, but it has numbered it?' And what they had done they shall find present (there); and your Lord shall not wrong anyone. (18:49)*⁶

And:

*The day every soul shall find what it has done of good brought forward, and what it has done of evil; it will wish if there were only a far space between it and its deeds. (3:29)*⁷

THE SOUL AND ITS POWERS

The soul (*nafs*) is that heavenly essence which employs the body and uses its various organs to attain its goals and purposes. The soul has also other names as spirit (*rūh*), intelligence (*ʿaql*), and heart (*qalb*) although these terms have other usages as well.

The most important faculties of the soul are:

- (i) The power of intelligence (*al-qūwwah al-ʿaqliyyah*) — angelic.
- (ii) The power of anger (*al-qūwwah al-ghazabiyyah*) — ferocious.
- (iii) The power of desire (*al-qūwwah al-shahwiyyah*) — animalistic.
- (iv) The power of imagination (*al-qūwwah al-wahmiyyah* or *al-ʾāmilah*)* — demoniac.

The function and value of every one of these powers or forces of the soul is commonly well understood. If man did not have the power of reason, it would have been impossible for him to distinguish between good and evil, right and wrong, true and false. If he did not possess the faculty of anger, he could not defend himself against attack and aggression. If the force of sexual attraction and

*The Power of Imagination is also called the "practical intellect", which is the counterpart of the "speculative intellect". The "speculative intellect" comprehends the notions of virtue and vice and gives advice and guidance. The "practical intellect" puts the directives of the "speculative intellect" into effect and follows its orders. The directive of the "speculative intellect" are always directed at the regulation of the powers of passion and anger in the human being.

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desire did not exist in man, the continued existence of the human species would be endangered. And finally, if man lacked the power of imagination, he could not visualize universals or particulars, and he would be unable to make any inferences based on them.

With this explanation, the characteristics mentioned for each of the four human faculties are made clear and comprehensible. Reason is the guiding angel of man. The power of anger and fierceness in man brings about ferocity and violence in him. His power of desire and passion propels him towards immorality and licentiousness. And the imaginative power in man provides the preliminary material for the formation of demoniac schemes, plots and machinations. Now, if the faculty of reason is put in control of the other faculties, it keeps them in their rightful place and moderates their excesses; they will work for the welfare of man and shall perform useful functions; otherwise, nothing except evil and mischief will come of them.

The relationships of these four faculties of the human soul to one another are described in the following allegorical manner. Imagine a traveller on horseback accompanied by a dog and a man who is a spy for the bandits. The mounted traveller represents reason. The mount represents desire and passion. The dog represents the power of anger and fierceness. And the spy represents the imaginative power. If the traveller just mentioned is successful in controlling his mount, the dog, and the spy, and in maintaining his authority over them, he shall arrive at his destination safely; otherwise, he will be destroyed. The human soul is thus a stage or a battlefield on which there is a continuous struggle between these four powers. What would be the

dominant characteristic and nature of an individual's soul is entirely dependent on the outcome of this struggle. In other words, whichever of the four powers emerges victorious, it shall determine the character and inclination of the soul. That is why some souls are angelic, some are animalistic and bestial and still others are demoniac.

In a *ḥadith* from Imam 'Alī (peace be on him) he is related as saying: "Surely Allah has characterized the angels by intellect without sexual desire and anger, and the animals with anger and desire without reason. He exalted man by bestowing upon him all of these qualities. Accordingly, if man's reason dominates his desire and ferocity, he rises to a station above that of the angels; because this station is attained by man in spite of the existence of hurdles which do not vex the angels".⁸

PLEASURES AND PAINS

Pleasure is a condition experienced by the soul when it perceives something harmonious with its own nature. Pain and suffering is occasioned when the soul comes into contact with things which are in disharmony with its nature. Since the powers of the soul are four in number, it follows that the pleasures and pains of the soul must also be divided into four categories, each corresponding to one of the four faculties.

Pleasure of the reasoning faculty lies in gaining knowledge about the real nature of things, and its pain lies in ignorance and deprivation from such knowledge.

Pleasure of the faculty of anger and fierceness lies in the feeling of being victorious and in satisfaction at overcoming an enemy and taking one's revenge. Its pain lies

in the feeling of being overpowered and defeated.

Delight of the faculty of desire and passion is enjoyment of foods, drinks, and sexual association while its pain lies in denial of such experiences.

Pleasure of the imaginative faculty lies in the visualization of particulars which lead to the appearance of carnal desires and demonic tendencies, while its pain lies in the insufficiency and inadequacy of these visions.

The strongest and the purest of pleasures is the pleasure experienced by the faculty of reason. This is a form of pleasure which is both inherent and natural to man. It is a pleasure which is constant, not subject to the changing experiences in his daily life.

It is unlike the other pleasures, which belonging to the body and being animalistic, are transitory in nature and without any lasting value. These animal pleasures are in fact so low and trivial that man is ashamed of them and tries to conceal them. If it were to be said of a man that he derives great pleasure from eating, drinking, and engaging in sexual intercourse, he shall be ashamed and upset about it. While, if such activities and pleasures were becoming for man, not only would he not be ashamed of them, he would in fact be glad if such a matter were published widely and be proud of it.

We can conclude, then, that the kind of pleasure that is becoming for man and could be said to be really gratifying, and not be such in appearance alone, is the kind of pleasure experienced by the soul's reasoning faculty. This sort of pleasure has many degrees, the highest of which is experienced in nearness to Allah. This most sublime of pleasures is attained through love and knowledge of Allah,

and acquired through abiding effort to be ever nearer to Him. When one's whole effort is directed towards attaining this real and lasting pleasure, sensual pleasures will be overshadowed; they shall take their proper place in man's life, being pursued in moderation.

GOODNESS AND HAPPINESS

The ultimate aim of the purification of the soul and aquirement of a moral and ethical character is to attain felicity and happiness. The most consummate felicity and happiness for man is to be the embodiment and manifestation of Divine attributes and characteristics. The soul of a truly happy man is developed with the knowledge and the love of Allah; it is illuminated by the effulgence emanating from Allah. When that happens, nothing but beauty shall emanate from him; since beauty can emanate only from what is beautiful.

It should be kept in mind that true felicity can not be attained or retained unless all the faculties and powers of the soul are purified and reformed. By reforming some faculties of the soul, or all of them, for a short period of time, happiness will not be attained. It is similar to physical health. A body can be said to be healthy only when all its limbs and organs are healthy. Therefore, the individual who seeks to attain ultimate and perfect happiness, must free himself or herself from the clutches of demonic and animal forces and tendencies and step on the ladder of ascension to the higher realms.

MORAL VIRTUES AND VICES

In our last discussion, we stated that the human soul

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possesses four distinct powers. They are: Intellect, Anger, Passion, and the Power of Imagination. The thing we should notice now is that the purification and right training of every one of these powers will result in the emergence of a particular faculty in the human being.

The purification and rightward training of the Power of Intellect will result in the development of knowledge, and subsequently wisdom, in human being. The purification of the Power of Anger will result in the emergence of the faculty of courage, and subsequently forbearance (*hilm*). The purification of the Power of Passion and desire will result in the development of the faculty of chastity, and subsequently generosity. And the purification of the Power of Imagination will cause the emergence of the faculty of justice in a human being.

The moral virtues, therefore, are: wisdom, courage, chastity, and justice. The opposite qualities of these are: ignorance,* cowardice, concupiscence (gluttony and lust), injustice and tyranny.

Wisdom means possession of an understanding of the objects of the world which concurs with the reality of things. The presence of courage and chastity means that the powers of anger and desire are entirely at the command of the intellect and completely free from the bondages of concupiscence and egoism. As for justice, it refers to the condition when the Power of Imagination is completely under the command of the Power of the Intellect. This

*Ignorance or *Jahl*, are here used in a wider-than-ordinary sense. "*Jahl*" here stands in opposition to "*'aql*" (reason) or "*'hikmah*" (wisdom), not in opposition to "*'ilm*" (knowledge).

implies the regulation of all the powers of the soul by the Power of Intellect. In other words, the presence of the faculty of justice in the soul necessitates the presence of the other three faculties of wisdom, courage and chastity.

An important matter must be pointed out here. In the view of Islamic ethicists, a person who has developed the four faculties within himself, is not praiseworthy unless the possession of these virtues benefits other people also. This is what reason tells us. That is, it tells us that purely internal and private virtues do not have much value, and their possessor does not deserve praise.

MODERATION AND DEVIATION

Every one of the four ethical virtues is to be practised to a certain degree and within definite limits; transgression of which would transform a virtue into a vice. If every virtue is thought of as the centre of a circle, any movement away from the centre would be considered as a vice, and the farther away it were to move from this point, the greater the vice. For every virtue, therefore, there are innumerable vices; since there is only one centre in a circle, whereas points all around the centre are infinite in number. In regard to deviation, it does not make a difference in which direction the deviation occurs. Deviation from the centre, in whatever direction, is a vice.

To find the real centre, which entails absolute moderation, is thus difficult to attain. To remain at this centre and to preserve this balance is even more difficult. The Prophet said: The *Sûrat Hûd* has made an old man of me because of the verse, '*Remain as steadfast as you have been commanded*'. (11:12)⁹

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As opposed to the real centre, there is the approximate centre, which is more accessible. Individuals who purify and develop their souls usually reach this relative centre and acquire relative moderation. It is for this reason that moral virtues differ with different individuals, circumstances, and times. Relative moderation, like deviation, covers a wide area at the centre of which lies the point of absolute balance and moderation.

THE VARIOUS TYPES OF VICE

We have already said that deviation from moderation and the mean causes vice. This deviation towards either of the two extremes on each side of the mean has infinite degrees. Here we will mention only the two extremes for every moral virtue.

| (<i>Tafrīt</i>) | (<i>A'tidāl</i>) | (<i>Ifrāt</i>) |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Deficiency | Moderation | Excess |
| stupidity | wisdom | slyness |
| cowardice | courage | foolhardiness |
| lethargy | chastity | rapaciousness |
| submissiveness | justice | tyranny |

There are, therefore, eight kinds of vices, for every one of which we shall give a brief description.

- (i) Stupidity is deficiency of wisdom; that is, not using the power of the intellect to understand the nature of things.
- (ii) Slyness is the excessive use of the intellect; that is, using the power of the intellect in matters for which it is inappropriate, or using it too much in matters for which it is appropriate.
- (iii) Cowardice is deficiency of courage; that is, fear and

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irresolution in cases where there is no cause for them.

(iv) **Foolhardiness** is the excess of courage; that is, reckless action in cases where it is inappropriate.

(v) **Lethargy** is the deficient state for which the point of moderation is chastity; that is, failure to use things which the body needs.

(vi) **Rapaciousness** is the other extreme in opposition to lethargy; that is, excess in sexual activity, eating and drinking and other sensual pleasures.

(vii) **Submissiveness** is the deficient state for which the point of moderation is justice; that is, accepting oppression and tyranny.

(viii) **Tyranny** is the other extreme in opposition to submissiveness; that is, oppressing either one's own self or others.

Every one of these eight vices possesses numerous branches and subdivisions, which are connected with the direction and degree of deviation from moderation represented by the four virtues. Since deviation can occur in a limitless number of degree, it is not possible to enumerate all of them. We shall, however, mention some of the most well-known ones here, and later discuss the ways in which they can be fought against.

Vices are divided according to the powers they are related to, namely, Intellect, Anger and Passion.

(i) The Power of the Intellect can possess two kinds of vices, which are stupidity and slyness, the further subdivisions of which are as follows:

Simple ignorance: not knowing.

Compound ignorance: being ignorant, and being unaware of one's ignorance.

Perplexity and doubt: the opposite of which are cer-

tainty and conviction.

Carnal temptations: in opposition to which is contemplation of the beauty of Divine creation.

Deceit and trickery: to attain ends dictated by Passion and Anger.

Shirk (polytheism): the opposite of which is belief in the Unity and Oneness of Allah.

(ii) The Power of Anger has two vices: cowardice and foolhardiness, the subdivisions of which are:

Fear: a psychological condition which is caused by expecting occurrence of a painful event, or loss of a favourable condition.

Lack of endurance and self-depreciation: this is one of the consequences of weakness of the spirit and indicates an incapacity to face hardships. The opposite of this characteristic is steadfastness, which means the capacity to endure hardship and adversity.

Timidity: this is brought about by a lack of self-confidence and by a weakness of character, and indicates inability to struggle for the sake of attaining noble and worthy goals. The opposite of this vice is the virtue of fortitude; that is, courage and willingness to undertake great efforts to attain true felicity and perfection.

Lack of sense of dignity: this is also brought about by a weakness of character and indicates failure to take care and watch over matters which need to be looked after and watched over.

Hastiness: this is another manifestation of a weak character and means making decisions and embarking on actions without having given them proper thought. The opposite extreme of this quality is lethargy, which is the

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tendency to slackness and lack of alacrity in initiating action when required.

Suspicion about Allah and the believers: this is another manifestation of a weak and timid character. The opposite of this is trustfulness towards Allah and the believers, which is a sign of courage and self-confidence.

Anger: the opposite of which is patience and forbearance.

Revengefulness: the opposite of which is the quality of forgiveness.

Violence: this is caused by the power of anger and use of force to achieve an end. Its opposite is conciliation and compassion.

Ill-temperedness: the opposite of which is good-temperedness.

Envy and malice: it also results from the Power of Anger.

Enmity and hostility: this is a manifestation of the power of anger and its opposite is friendliness; in other words, having the welfare of others at heart.

Self-conceit and vanity: the opposite extreme of which is having an inferiority complex.

Arrogance: the opposite of which is humility.

Boastfulness: which means talking about oneself with pride and satisfaction. This condition is brought about by arrogance.

Rebelliousness: disobedience towards someone who deserves one's obedience. This condition is also caused by arrogance, and its opposite is obedience to someone to whom it is necessary to be obedient.

Fanaticism: intense uncritical devotion to something.

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Injustice and concealing of truth: the opposite of which is justice and steadfastness in the defence of truth.

Brutality: lack of mercy and compassion when these qualities are called for.

(iii) The vices of the Power of Passion and desire are lethargy and greed; and their subdivisions are the following:

Coveting the world and riches: the opposite of which is *zuhd* (self-restraint).

Affluence and opulence: the opposite of which is poverty.

Avarice (*ṭama'*): the opposite of which is indifference to possessions of others.

Greed (*hirs*): the opposite of which is contentment with what one has.

Coveting of things forbidden by religion, and engaging in illegitimate acts: the opposite of which is *wara'* (piety, caution), abstinence from forbidden things and activities.

Treachery: the opposite of which is honesty.

All kinds of debauchery: such as adultery, sodomy, wine drinking, and other forms of frivolous conduct.

Sinking into falsehood and believing in false things.

Indulging in frivolous and nonsensical talk and empty boasting as a matter of habit.

Thus we come to the end of recounting the virtues and vices belonging singly to each of the three powers. Now let us consider those virtues and vices which belong simultaneously to two or three of the powers of the soul. These virtues and vices are as follows:

Jealousy: that is wishing a decline in the fortunes of another person.

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Insulting and degrading other people: the opposite of which is honouring other people and respecting them.

Not being sympathetic or helpful to others.

Flattery.

Breaking one's ties with family and kin.

Being undutiful to parents and earning their disavowal.

Sticking one's nose into other people's affairs in order to discover their faults.

Revealing other people's secrets: the opposite of which is guarding other people's secrets and concealing them.

Causing friction and disharmony among people: the opposite of which is to make peace and bring harmony among them.

Cursing.

Verbal argument and animosity.

Making a fun of other people and ridiculing them.

Backbiting.

Lying.

Coveting fame and status.

Love of praise and hatred of criticism: the opposite of which is indifference to both.

Simulation: that is doing something in order to attract favourable attention.

Hypocrisy: the opposite of which is being the same in one's outer appearance and inner self.

Self-deception: the opposite of which is insight, knowledge and humility.

Rebelliousness: the opposite of which is obedience.

Impudence and shamelessness: the opposite of which is modesty and shame.

Having elaborate and far-flung hopes and desires.

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Persistence in sin: the opposite of which is repentance.

Self-neglect and alienation from one's self: the opposite of which is self-attention and awareness of one's goal.

Apathy and indifference towards one's felicity and good.

Misplaced hatred: the opposite of which is appropriate friendship and love.

Inconsistency and disloyalty: the opposite of which is loyalty.

Isolation and seclusion from people: the opposite of which is being sociable and friendly.

Pique and peevishness: the opposite of which is calmness and self-composure.

Sorrow and remorse: the opposite of which is cheerfulness and joy.

Insufficient trust of and reliance on Allah.

Ingratitude and unthankfulness: the opposite of which is thankfulness and gratitude.

Anxiety, alarm and impatience.

Impiety: that is disobedience and transgression of Divine commands the opposite of which is piety and obedient performance of the duties set by Allah, and also performance of acts which are recommended by Him.

THE IMPORTANCE OF JUSTICE

Now that we have recounted all the virtues and vices, it is necessary to gain an understanding of the true significance of the quality of justice, since all ethical virtues originate from this quality just as all vices emanate from injustice, which is the quality opposed to it. Plato says:

"When the faculty of justice develops in man, all the

other faculties and powers of the soul are illuminated by it, and these faculties and powers all acquire light from each other. This is the condition in which the human soul moves and acts in the best and the most meritorious manner possible, gaining affinity and proximity to the Source of Creation”.

The quality of justice saves the human being from the danger of deviation towards extremes, whether in personal or social matters, and enables him to attain enduring felicity and bliss. Of course, it should be noted that this quality can be successfully exercised only if the individual knows what the Golden Mean is, and can distinguish it from excess when he confronts it. Such discrimination is impossible to attain except through the holy teachings of Islam, which contain elaborate instructions relating to all the things needed by human beings to attain happiness and felicity in this world and the Hereafter.

VARIOUS KINDS OF JUSTICE

Justice is of three kinds:

- (i) The justice between the human being and Allah; that is, the penalties and rewards which Allah bestows on man in relation to his acts and deeds. In other words, for whatever acts he commits, whether good or evil, an appropriate reward or punishment is given to him by Allah. If it were otherwise, it would imply injustice and violation of rights on Allah's behalf and unfair treatment of His creatures — characteristic which Allah does not have.
- (ii) The justice amongst human beings which means that everyone must honour individual and social rights of others and act according to the sacred laws of Islam. This

is called social justice. In a tradition of the Prophet, social rights are enumerated in the following manner: "Every believer has thirty obligations over his brother-in-faith, which he could not be said to have met unless he either performs them or is excused by his brother-in-faith from performing them. These obligations are: forgiving his mistakes; being merciful and kind to him when he is in a strange land; guarding his secrets giving him his hand when he is about to fall; accepting his apology; discouraging backbiting about him; persisting in giving him good advice; treasuring his friendship; fulfilling his trust; visiting him when he is ill; being with him at the time of his death; accepting his invitation and his presents; returning his favours in the same manner; thanking him for his favours; being grateful for his assistance; protecting his honour and property; helping him meet his needs; making an effort to solve his problems; saying to him: 'Allah bless you', when he sneezes; guiding him to the thing he has lost; answering his greetings taking him at his words (not drawing a bad interpretation of things he says); accepting his bestowals; confirming him if he swears to something; being kind and friendly towards him, not unsympathetic and hostile; helping him whether he is being unjust or is a victim of injustice [when we speak of helping him when he is being unjust, we mean that he must be kept from being unjust; when we speak of coming to his aid when he is a victim of injustice, we mean that he should be assisted in securing his rights]; refraining from feeling bored or fed up of him; not forsaking him in the midst of his troubles. Whatever good things he likes for himself he should also like for his brother-in-faith, and whatever he dislikes for himself he should also dislike for

his brother".¹⁰

(iii) Justice between the alive and the dead. This is the kind of justice that commands that the alive should remember the dead with kindness, pay their debts, act according to their wills, pray for them, give alms, seeking their forgiveness from Allah, and perform charitable acts in their memory.

SELF-DEVELOPMENT

At the end of this section, the conclusion that we draw is that justice means the complete mastery of the intellect over all other faculties and powers of the human soul, so that all are employed towards the ultimate goal of human perfection and the end of making oneself Allah like. In other words, the intellect governs the body; if justice prevails within it, it will also prevail in the domain under its jurisdiction. Just as if the ruler of a society is just, justice shall expand throughout that whole society, whereas if the ruler is unjust, then there will be no justice in that country. This is expressed in a narration:

"Whenever a ruler is just, he shares in the reward and merit of all the good works done by his subjects; but if he is unjust, he will be considered an accomplice in all their sins and evil deeds".¹¹

Another conclusion that can be drawn is that one cannot reform others as long as he has not reformed himself. That is, if an individual is unable to make justice prevail within the domain of his own self, how can he put it into effect amongst his partners, family members, fellow citizens, and finally, the whole society? Therefore, self-development is necessarily prior to everything else, and

this is impossible except through the science of ethics.

DISEASES OF THE SOUL AND THEIR TREATMENT

In diagnosis of physical ailments there are certain rules and procedures to be followed. First of all, the disease must be identified. Secondly, the way of treatment must be determined. Thirdly, treatment must begin with the use of appropriate medications and avoidance of harmful things, and continue until complete recovery.

It has already been explained that the diseases of the soul are caused when its powers trespass the bounds of moderation, moving towards the extremes of either deficiency or excess. The way in which these diseases must be treated is the same as that used in treatment of physical illness, and must follow the three stages mentioned above until full recovery is attained. We shall continue our discussion, describe each disease and indicate its proper treatment. The diseases to be studied shall be divided into the following four categories:

- (i) Diseases of the Power of Intellect and their treatment.
- (ii) Diseases of the Power of Anger and their treatment.
- (iii) Diseases of the Power of Passion and their treatment.
- (iv) Diseases relating to combinations of any two of these powers, or all three.

Before we begin our discussion of the diseases in these four categories, it must be stated that every one of these powers can exist in either of the three different states of moderation, deficiency, or excess.

In discussing every one of these powers, we shall first consider its deviation towards excess, which is a kind of illness, and indicate its proper treatment. This shall be

followed by a discussion of its deviation towards the condition of deficiency and the proper method of treating it. Next we shall consider its state of moderation. We shall conclude our study of each power with an examination of various kinds of moral maladies which may afflict these powers, and their method of treatment.

1. DISEASES OF THE POWER OF INTELLECT AND THEIR TREATMENT

(a) The Condition of Excess

Slyness: It is one of the vices of the Power of Intellect in its condition of excess or extremity. When afflicted with this disease, the human intellect is so immersed in meticulous examination and analysis that it loses temperament. In other words, the individual's mental activity, instead of bringing him closer to an understanding of reality, takes him farther and farther away from it, and may even lead him to deny reality — like the Sophists — and cause him to be bogged down in doubt and indecision in regard to religious laws and their application.

The way that this fatal disease is to be treated is that the individual must first become aware of its danger, meditate upon it, and then make an effort to force his mind to keep within the limits of moderation. With common sense as his guideline and the thinking and judgement of normal people as criterion, he should judge his own thinking and judgements, being constantly on his guard until he reaches the condition of moderation.

(b) The Condition of Deficiency :

Simple Ignorance: This disease is caused by a deficiency of the Power of Intellect in the individual, and is said to exist when the individual lacks knowledge and learning, but is aware of his ignorance. This is in contrast to 'compound ignorance' — a state in which one not only does not realize his ignorance but considers himself to be knowledgeable.

It is obvious that the treatment of 'simple ignorance' is easier than that of 'compound ignorance'. In order to cure 'simple ignorance' all that is necessary is to examine the evil consequences of ignorance, and realize the fact that man's distinction over the rest of animals lies in knowledge and learning. In addition to this, he should note the importance of learning and knowledge as attested by reason and also revelation. The consequence of such contemplation and reflection would be an automatic desire for learning. He must pursue this desire with the greatest ardour, and not allow the smallest speck of hesitation or doubt to enter into his mind.

(c) The State of Moderation.

Knowledge and Wisdom: This condition is situated between the two extremes of 'slyness' and 'simple ignorance'. Undoubtedly, knowledge and wisdom are two of the sublimest qualities that man can possess, just as they are the most important and noblest of Divine Attributes. In fact it is this characteristic that brings man close to Allah. This is so because the more a man's knowledge and learning is, the greater is his capacity for abstraction (*tajarrud*); since it has been demonstrated in study of

philosophy that knowledge and abstraction are complementaries. Therefore, the greater the degree of abstraction in the mind, the closer is man to the Divine Essence, whose idea in the human mind is the highest of abstractions.

In praise of knowledge and wisdom, the Holy Qur'an says:*And whoso is given wisdom, has been given much good....* (2:269)¹²

And:

....*And those similitudes — We strike them for the people, but none understands them save those who know.* (29:43)¹³

The Prophet has been quoted as saying to Abužar: "Sitting an hour in a learned gathering is better in the eyes of Allah than a thousand nights in each of which a thousand prayers are performed, and better than reciting the whole of the Qur'an twelve thousand times, or better than a whole year of worship during which one fasts on all days and spends the nights in prayer. If one leaves one's house with the intention of gaining knowledge, for every step that he takes, Allah shall bestow upon him the reward reserved for a prophet, and the reward accorded to a thousand martyrs of [the Battle of] Badr. And for every word that he hears or writes, a city shall be set aside for him in Paradise"....¹⁴

In Islam certain rules of etiquette are prescribed for both teachers and students, which have been treated in detail in other books, of which the best perhaps is the *Ādāb al-muta'allimīn* by Zayn al-Din ibn 'Alī al-'Āmilī (1495 — 1559 A.D.). Here we mention some points about the proper conduct for the student and the teacher:

(i) The student must abstain from following his selfish

and lustful inclinations and from the company of worldly men; because, like a veil, they prevent access to the Divine light.

(ii) His sole motivation for study must be to achieve Allah's good pleasure and to attain felicity in the Hereafter; not for the sake of gaining worldly wealth, fame, and honour.

(iii) The student must put into action whatever he learns and understands, so that Allah may increase his knowledge. The Prophet has been quoted as saying: "One who acquires knowledge from the learned, and acts according to it shall be saved, and one who acquires knowledge for the sake of the world shall receive just that [and shall receive no reward in the Hereafter]".¹⁵

(iv) The pupil must honour his teacher, being humble and obedient towards him.

The proper conduct for the teacher consists of the following:

(i) Teaching should be for the sake of Allah, and not for any worldly ends.

(ii) The teacher must encourage and guide his student, be kind to him, and speak to him on the level of his understanding.

(iii) The teacher must transfer his knowledge only to those who deserve it; not to those who do not deserve it and who may abuse it.

(iv) The teacher must speak only of what he knows, and abstain from topics of which he is ignorant.

Here it is necessary to explain what we mean by knowledge and learning and the kind of learning we are talking about. In other words, the question arises whether

honour and respect for knowledge and scholarship, which characterize Islam, apply to all the sciences or to only some of them? The answer is that fields of learning can be divided into two groups: firstly, the sciences which have to do with this world — such as medicine, geometry, music etc.; secondly, the sciences which are concerned with man's spiritual development. It is this second kind of learning which is highly honoured by the holy teachings of Islam. However, the first group of sciences are also considered important, and their pursuit is *Wājib kifā'ī* for all Muslims. That is, all Muslims are obliged to pursue them to the degree necessary for meeting the needs of the Muslim community.

Those sciences whose learning is necessary for spiritual development of man are: knowledge of Islamic doctrines of Religion (*usūl al-dīn* or principles of religion), ethics (*akhlāq*) — which was formulated to guide man to those things that bring about his salvation, and keep him from those things that lead to perdition — and the science of jurisprudence (*fiqh*) — which concerns itself with individual and social duties of human beings from the point of view of Islamic Law.

OTHER VICES RELATED TO THE POWER OF INTELLECT

(1) Compound Ignorance

Compound ignorance is, as explained before, the kind of ignorance in which one does not know and is, moreover, unaware of the fact that he doesn't. This is a fatal disease the cure of which is extremely difficult. This is because the

'compound ignorant' person does not see any shortcoming in himself, and so lacks any motivation to do anything about it. Thus he remains ignorant to the end of his life and its disastrous effects destroy him. In order to cure this kind of ignorance, we must explore its roots. If the cause of an individual's compound ignorance is a tendency for distorted thinking, the best treatment for him is to learn some exact sciences such as geometry or arithmetic, in which case, his mind is freed from muddleheadedness and mental inertia, and led towards steadiness, clarity, and moderation. As a result of this, compound ignorance is transformed into simple ignorance, and the afflicted individual can then be stimulated into pursuit of knowledge. If the cause of the vice lies in his method of reasoning, the individual should compare his reasoning with that of men of research and clear thought, that he may discover his mistake. If the cause of his ignorance is some other thing such as blind prejudice and imitation, he should endeavour to remove them.

(2) Perplexity and Doubt

Another disease which may afflict the Power of the Intellect is the vice of doubt and perplexity, which makes man incapable of distinguishing right from wrong. This disease is usually caused by appearance of numerous contradictory pieces of evidence, which confuse him, and make him incapable of reaching a definite conclusion.

In order to cure this disease, the individual must first consider the axiomatic principles of logic, such as the law of contradiction, the principle that the whole is always bigger than any one of its parts, the law of identity, etc.,

and base all his subsequent reasoning on them, realizing that truth is one and except the true one all other conclusions are false. In this manner he can cut through the web of contradictory thoughts that bewilder him.

The opposite of ignorance, perplexity, and doubt is certainty, which is none other than lasting, certain conviction; which being in accordance with reality, cannot be shaken by any doubts however strong. This is specially important in regard to theology and its various branches. In other words, belief in the existence of Allah, His affirmative and negative Attributes, Prophethood, Resurrection, and whatever relates to them, should be so strong as not to be shaken by any doubts. The state of certainty is one of the highest states possible for man, and is attained by very few human beings.

There is a tradition attributed to the Prophet that says: "Certainty is complete belief".¹⁶

Imam Ja'far al-Şâdiq (peace be on him) is reported to have said: "Allah, the Supreme, in His supreme justice, has associated happiness and comfort with certainty and contentment [that is, resignation to Allah's will], and coupled sorrow and pain with doubt and resentment [with respect to Divine will]".¹⁷

SIGNS OF MEN OF CONVICTION

There are certain signs associated with the state of certainty against which anyone can measure himself to determine his own degree of conviction. These signs are:

(i) Reliance on Allah in one's affairs, and having concern only for His good pleasure. To put it succinctly, it should be one's firm belief that: "There is no power or might [in

the world] except that [it is derived] from Allah, the Most High, and the Most Great".¹⁸

(ii) Humility before Allah, both inwardly and outwardly, at all times and under all circumstances, and obedience to His commands to the smallest detail.

(iii) Possession of extraordinary — almost miraculous — powers through being close to Allah — a condition that comes about after one has realized one's insignificance and weakness before His greatness and majesty.

STAGES OF CERTAINTY

(i) *ʾIlm al-Yaqīn*: Which is certain and permanent conviction. It is like the conviction of a man who when he sees smoke believes with certainty that there must be a fire, too.

(ii) *ʾAyn al-Yaqīn*: which is beholding something with — either the outer or the inner — eye. Using the above example, it is like the conviction of a man who not only sees the smoke but fire also.

(iii) *Ḥaqq al-Yaqīn*: which is the state of certainty acquired when a form of spiritual and actual union exists between the knower and the known thing. This would be the case, for example, if one should be himself in the midst of fire mentioned in the above example. This is called "the union of the knower and the known", and is discussed in its appropriate place. In order to attain *ḥaqq al-yaqīn* one must fulfil certain necessary conditions. These are:

(i) The individual soul must have the capacity to receive and understand these truths; the soul of a child, for example, cannot understand the reality of things.

(ii) The soul should not be one defiled by corruption and sin.

- (iii) Complete attention must be concentrated on the object in question, and the mind must be free of pollution of worldly and base interests.
- (iv) One must be free of any kind of blind imitation and prejudice.
- (v) In order to attain the aim, relevant and necessary preliminaries must be covered.

(3) Shirk (Polytheism)

Shirk is another serious disease of the soul, and is a branch of ignorance. It lies in believing that other forces besides Allah have a role in directing the affairs of the world. If one worships these forces, it is called *shirk ʿibādī* (polytheism in worship), and if he obeys them, it would be *shirk itāʿī* (polytheism in obedience). The first kind is also named *shirk jalī* (manifest polytheism), and the second is also called *shirk khafī* (hidden polytheism). Possibly the Qur'anic verse: *And most of them believe not in Allah except that they attribute partners unto Him. (12:106)*¹⁹ is a reference to the second kind of *shirk*.

The opposite of *shirk* is *tawḥīd* (monotheism), which means that there is no power in the universe except that of the Almighty Allah. *Tawḥīd* has stages; they are:

- (i) Verbal admission or acceptance of *tawḥīd*; that is uttering the sentence "There is no god but Allah" ²⁰ without believing in it with the heart.
- (ii) Believing with the heart when the above statement of monotheism is made with the tongue.
- (iii) Realization of the Oneness of Allah through epiphany and numinous experience. In other words, one discovers that the vast multiplicity of creatures derive their existence

from Allah — the One, and recognizes that no power other than Allah's operates in the universe.

(iv) One sees nothing in the world except the Divine Being and perceives all creatures as emanations and reflections of that Being.

These stages of belief in *tawhīd* guide us to recognize the cause of the disease of *shirk*. The root cause of *shirk* is immersion in the material world and forgetfulness in regard to Allah. In order to cure it, one must meditate upon the creation of the heavens and the earth and myriads of Allah's creatures. That may awaken within oneself the appreciation of the glory of Allah. The deeper his meditation and contemplation on the beauty of the universe and the mystery of its creation, the greater his faith in the existence and Oneness of Allah shall become. The Qur'an says: *Such as remember Allah, standing, sitting, and reclining, and consider the creation of the heavens and the earth, [and say]: 'Our Lord, You have not created this in vain. Glory be to You! Save us from the chastisement of the Fire.* (3:191)²¹

Imam al-Rizā (peace be on him) has been quoted as saying: "Worship does not lie in copious prayer and fasting, but in the amount of contemplation in the works of Allah".²²

(4) Satanic Temptations and Consciousness

Whatever enters the human consciousness is either through the agency of the angels of mercy or the devil. If it is godly, it is called inspiration (*ilhām*), and if it is caused by the devil, it is called temptation (*waswās*). The human soul is a battlefield on which the army of angels and the army

of devils are locked in battle, and man has the choice to confirm either of them. If the army of the devil is reinforced, he will become subject to demonic temptations, and his outward actions will mirror his internal condition. But if the Divine forces are strengthened, the individual becomes the embodiment of Divine Attributes and Characteristics.

The Holy Qur'an relates how the Satan (*Iblīs*) swore to misguide mankind and lead them into sin: *He said: 'Now because You have sent me astray, verily I shall lurk in ambush for them in Your Straight Path. Then I shall come upon them from before them and from behind them and from their right and from their left.... (7:16 – 17)*²³

About the people who yield to the devil, the Holy Qur'an says: *....having hearts wherewith they understand not, and having eyes wherewith they see not, and having ears wherewith they hear not. These are as the cattle — nay, but they are worse. These are the neglectful. (7:179)*²⁴

And about those who are not influenced by the devil, the Qur'an says: *As for those who believe in Allah, and hold fast unto Him, them He will cause to enter into His mercy and grace, and will guide them unto Him by a Straight Path. (4:175)*²⁵

The way to fight demonic temptations by deliberating about the Hereafter. If one contemplates the consequences of following the advice of the devil and the future such obedience holds in store for him, he will find the right path and be liberated from satanic temptations. When he finds the righteous path, Allah, too, will come to his aid and guide him to ultimate happiness and felicity — as has been clearly stated in the above-mentioned verse.

(5) Trickery and Slyness

Slyness is another vice belonging to the Power of Intellect, and appears through the agency of satanic and evil wishes of the Power of Passion and Anger. Slyness and trickery is defined as conscious plotting against others and drawing of elaborate and detailed plans to harm them. This vice is a fatal one, because the individual afflicted by it is counted one amongst the party of the devil. The Holy Prophet has said: "Whoever plots against a Muslim is not one of us".²⁶

The way to cure this fatal disease is that the afflicted should wake up to the dangerous consequences of this vice, and realize that one who digs a pit for others will himself fall into it, getting his punishment in this world itself. He should also ask himself, why, instead of being kind and good to others, he should plot against them.

2. DISEASES OF THE POWER OF ANGER
AND THEIR TREATMENT

As already said, the Power of Anger has three states: deficiency, moderation, and excess; each of which will now be discussed in detail.

(a) The Condition of Excess:

Foolhardiness: Foolhardiness, a disease of the Power of Anger, is reckless entrance into dangerous and deadly situations despite the warnings of both reason and religion.

The Holy Qur'an explicitly forbids it when it says: *....and cast not yourselves by your own hands into destruction....* (2:195)²⁷

The way to cure foolhardiness is to think carefully

before embarking on any particular course of action to see whether reason and religion approve of it or not. If it meets their approval, one may act upon it, but he must abstain from it if disapproved by any one of them. It may even be necessary for him to abstain from actions in which the amount of danger is not great, so as to curtail his propensity for foolhardiness. He must maintain this course until he is certain that he has been completely cured of the vice, and until the condition of moderation, namely courage, has been reached. Once he has reached this state, he must try to preserve it.

(b) The Condition of Deficiency:

Cowardice: Cowardice is timidity under circumstances which call for immediate violent action. Cowardice, the opposite of angry and violent temper, results in a feeling of inferiority, irresolution, melancholy, and lack of self-confidence. In a tradition attributed to the Holy Prophet, it is stated: "O Allah, I seek Your refuge from miserliness and cowardice".²⁸

The way to treat the disease of cowardice is to stimulate anger and violent temper in oneself, and take a violent course of action when it is not too dangerous to do so, until the soul arrives at the state of courage, which is the moderate condition of the Power of Anger. He must then be on his guard not to move out of the state of moderation towards the condition of excess.

(c) The Condition of Moderation:

Courage: Courage is the manifestation of the Power of Anger in its state of moderation, and is defined as

subservience of the Power of Anger to the Power of Intellect. This subservience is a most admirable trait, and is the cause of numerous spiritual virtues. It is attained after successful struggle against foolhardiness and cowardice as the result of constant perseverance and exercise.

OTHER VICES OF THE POWER OF ANGER

The Power of Anger may be afflicted with seventeen different vices, which we shall now describe in brief.

1. Fear

Fear is an uneasy expectation that something unpleasant might happen. For example, one may be afraid of boarding a ship or sleeping all alone in a house. It is clear that there is a difference between cowardice and fear.

Fear is of two kinds. Firstly, there is the fear of Allah and fear of sins and Divine punishment. Secondly, there is the fear of things other than Allah. The first kind of fear is praiseworthy, and leads man to perfection; whereas the second kind of fear is an undesirable vice brought about by the disease of cowardice.

Inappropriate fear is caused by the possibility that something unpleasant might happen either to oneself or something or someone dear to one. For example, one may be afraid of death, fatal danger, dead bodies, demons, etc. The root cause of these fears is spiritual weakness, which can be removed by self-examination. For example, if one realizes that he can do nothing to avert a certain or probable danger of death and that fear is of no use in averting it, he will gradually lose his fear. If his fear of death is caused by an inordinate love of the world and

material things, he must reduce this attachment.

Some fears have imaginary causes, such as the fear of darkness and dead bodies. In such cases, one should put aside one's fancies and strengthen one's soul.

The appropriate and praiseworthy kind of fear is that of the majesty and greatness of Allah. This fear is also called *khashyah* or *rahbah*. It is also the fear of sins one has committed and their punishment. The greater such fear is, the greater the contribution it can make towards one's spiritual development and perfection. Moreover, the greater and the deeper one's understanding and knowledge of Allah is, the greater his fear of His power shall be. The Holy Qur'an says:*Even so only those of His servants fear Allah who have knowledge....* (35:28)²⁹

Thus in accounts of the lives of saints, we find that occasionally they would faint because of the intensity of their fear of Allah.

Intense fear of Allah is the best controlling force over human spirit; because it weakens lustful and selfish desires, keeps the self from rebellion and sin, and tames the human heart into submission to Divine commands. Furthermore, fear of Allah annihilates all other fears, making one strong in confronting injustice, tyranny, and oppression. Speaking of such people, the Holy Qur'an says:*theirs is safety; and they are rightly guided.* (6:82)³⁰

And:

....*So fear not mankind, but fear Me....* (5:44)³¹

And:

....*Allah is well-pleased with them, and they are well-pleased with Him; that is for him who fears his Lord.* (98:8)³²

And:

*But as for him who feared the Station of his Lord and forbade his soul from lust, surely Paradise shall be the refuge. (79:40 — 41)*³³

And the Prophet is reported to have said: "Whoever fears Allah, He will make all things fear him; whoever is not afraid of Allah, He will cause him to be afraid of everything".³⁴

There are many Qur'anic verses as well as traditions about the merits of being in fear of Allah; however, for the sake of brevity, we abstain from mentioning all of them here.

It must be kept in mind that even in fearing Allah one must be careful to stay within the bonds of moderation, so that it should not make one lose all hope in the mercy of Allah; since losing one's hope in the mercy and compassion of Allah is itself a great sin. The Qur'an says:And who despairs of the mercy of his Lord save those who are astray? (15:56)³⁵

If the fear of Allah has been taken to such an extreme, then it must be counterbalanced with *rajā'* or hope in the mercy of Allah; for, with the aid of the two wings of hope and fear an individual can ascend to the highest levels of human perfection. The Qur'an refers to this point in these words: *Tell My servants I am the All-Forgiving, the All-Compassionate, and that My chastisement is the painful chastisement. (15:49 — 50)*³⁶.

2. Self Depreciation or Inferiority Complex

This vice, caused by cowardice, is a condition that results when an individual lacking courage to interfere positively in important matters fails to carry out his social

responsibilities such as persuading others to perform righteous action and forbidding them from evil deeds.

Treatment of this disease is the same as that which was described in the case of cowardice. The individual affected by this moral vice should know that a true believer in Allah is never subjected to disgrace, and that Allah has bestowed honour and dignity on the believer. The Holy Qur'an says:*honour belongs to Allah and to His Messenger and the believers....* (63:8)³⁷

There is a tradition which says: "Allah has assigned to the believer the duty to [suffer] everything except humiliation of his own self".³⁸

The characteristic opposite of self-depreciation is strength of character and self-respect; that is, one should acquire a temperament which is unaffected by anything pleasant or painful, either praise or blame. Imam al-Bâqir (peace be on him) has been quoted as saying: "A true believer is firmer than a mountain".³⁹

In another tradition, he has been quoted as saying: "Allah has bestowed on the believer three qualities: honour in this world and the Hereafter, salvation in both the worlds, and fear of him in the hearts of the oppressors".⁴⁰

3. Diffidence

It means a feeling of inferiority which results in not making an effort to reach the heights of perfection open to the human being, and being content with lower and rudimentary attainments. This is one of the consequences of self-depreciation. Its opposite is the trait of confidence, which is willingness to make effort in order to attain felicity in this world and the next and to attain perfection.

The virtue of confidence is brought about by spiritual qualities of steadfastness, courage, and self-respect. Its treatment is subsidiary to that of the disease of cowardice, which is the mother of all vices in this class.

4. Lack of the Sense of Dignity

This vice consists of a lack of enough attention and failure to take care of matters which need attention and care, such as faith, honour, children, and property. This vice is caused by weakness of character and an inferiority complex. Its opposite is the sense of honour and zeal for it, which are praiseworthy virtues in man. In regard to religion, it implies effort to keep it immune from deviations, zeal in its propagation, effort to comply with religious laws oneself, and making others follow them, too.

With regard to one's honour, it means safeguarding of one's self-respect and effort to preserve one's honour. With regard to one's children, it means that one must attend to their right of upbringing and sound ethical and cultural development, so that they receive an early moral training, which becomes a part of their personality. Islam gives great importance to parents' duties in training and upbringing of their children. This is discussed in detail in books on traditions:

In regard to one's property and possessions, it means that one should always consider them as a part of Allah's blessing and as a trust given to him by Allah. He must abstain from excessive consumption and waste, discharge his religious duties, and not forget to help the needy.

5. Hastiness

It is a state which impels someone to abrupt decision and action without due thought. This condition is also a consequence of weakness of character and an inferiority complex. Its opposite is the virtue of thoughtfulness in action and speech. The outcome of haste is detrimental, and accompanied by remorse and repentance. In many cases, the damage caused by hasty actions may be irreversible.

In order to cure the vice of hastiness, one must understand its dire consequences, and accustom oneself to dignified behaviour and thoughtfulness.

6. Ill-feeling towards the Creator and His Creation

This is a condition which arises when an individual harbours distrust and cynicism in regard to Allah, His creatures, and their works, interpreting everything in a negative manner. It is also a consequence of cowardice and product of an inferiority complex; because a weak-charactered person acts according to impressions that his imagination may produce. In opposition to this trait is good will and trust with regard to Allah and men; which means having a favourable attitude towards everything unless there is a clear evidence to the contrary. The Qur'an says: *....and you thought evil thoughts, and you were a people worthless.* (48:12)⁴¹

Imam 'Alī says: "Think favourably of what your brother does, unless you find something that proves the contrary; don't distrust what he says as long as it is possible for you to consider it right and good".⁴²

The way to counteract this vice is to overlook whatever one may see or hear about his brother-in-faith, and to

preserve a favourable opinion of him in one's heart, maintaining a respectful and loving attitude towards him.

7. Anger

Anger is one of the conditions of the soul, and possesses three states.

- (a) The state of excess, which is defined as what would put one outside the bounds of religion and its laws.
- (b) The state of deficiency, which is defined as the state in which one fails to take a violent action even though it is necessary for his self-defence.
- (c) The state of moderation, in which anger is stimulated in appropriate and permissible circumstances. Thus it is clear that the first and the second states are amongst the vices of the soul, while the third is amongst ethical virtues produced by courage.

Excessive anger is a fatal disease, which can be considered as a type of temporary madness. When it subsides, it is immediately followed by remorse and repentance, which represent healthy responses of a rational person.

Imam 'Alī has said: "Anger is a stroke of madness, since the afflicted later feels remorse and regrets. If someone does not feel any remorse after anger, it means that his madness has become fixed".⁴³

Moreover, absolute absence of anger is also a vice, which drags man into humiliation, subjugation and inability to defend his rights. In order to cure excessive anger, one must first remove its causes. These may be pride, selfishness, stubbornness, greed and other such vices. One must also consider how unseemly excessive anger is, and how evil its consequences may be. Secondly, he must examine

the benefits of forbearance and self-restraint, and associate with people who possess these qualities. He must also realize that Allah's power is supreme, and everything is under His command, which would make him realize his own weakness compared with the infinite power of Allah. Thirdly, he should know that a person in a state of anger is not loved by Allah; moreover, he may do something in anger, of which he will be ashamed later on.

The opposite of anger is mildness and forbearance — characteristics which count amongst perfect qualities of the soul. They make a person forgiving and merciful, although he may have complete power to take revenge. The Holy Qur'an says: *Keep to forgiveness, and enjoin what is fair, and turn away from the ignorant.* (7:199)⁴⁴

And the Prophet has said: "Forgiveness raises a man's station; forgive so that Allah may honour you".⁴⁵

8. Violence

Violence consists of use of furious and destructive force either in word or action, and is one of the consequences of anger. Its opposite is the virtue of gentleness, which is a product of patience. Addressing the Prophet, the Holy Qur'an says in regard to this trait: *....for if you had been stern and fierce of heart, they would have dispersed from about you....* (3:159)⁴⁶

And in a tradition attributed to the Prophet, it is said: "When Allah loves one of His servants, He blesses him with the trait of friendliness, and whoever lacks this trait, lacks all other blessings".⁴⁷

Elsewhere, in a Prophetic tradition, it is said: "Consideration and kindness for people is half of the faith".⁴⁸

9. Ill-temper

This vice is also caused by anger, and its opposite is good-temperedness. This vice causes people to shun someone who possesses it, and brings him ruin in this world and the next. It also destroys all of one's good works. The Prophet has been quoted as saying: "Ill-temper ruins good works, just as vinegar ruins honey".⁴⁹

Addressing the Prophet, the Qur'an says: *Surely you are of a mighty morality.* (68:4)⁵⁰

10. Rancour

Rancour is also caused by anger, and is a complex formed when anger is suppressed. It has evil consequences such as jealousy and severance of relations with someone against whom it is directed, and may result in physical assault, passing of illegitimate remarks about him, spreading of lies, backbiting, slander, divulging of his secrets, etc.

Sometimes rancour comes out into the open and manifests itself as outright hostility, resulting in confrontation, fighting, cursing and name-calling — all of which are fatal vices.

The way to cure this spiritual disease is that the afflicted individual must first understand that the feeling of rancour hurts one who harbours it in his heart more than the person against whom it is directed. Secondly, he must decide to adopt an attitude of friendliness and helpfulness towards the individual towards whom he feels rancorous, do good things for him even though his emotions pull him in the opposite direction, and continue his affectionate attitude towards him until he is rid of this disease.

11. Self-conceit and Vanity

This is another vice of the Power of Anger — a condition in which a man thinks highly of himself on account of some advantage, real or imagined. On the other hand, he fails to acknowledge the attributes of perfection of Allah, Who is the source of all things. A great number of traditions point out the evils of this trait. One quotes the Prophet as having said: "Even if you do not commit any sins, I fear that you may fall into something which is worse: conceit! conceit!"⁵¹

The evil products of self-conceit and vanity are: arrogance; forgetfulness; negligence of one's faults, and, therefore, failure to correct them; falling of the worth of one's deeds in the eyes of men and Allah; absence of gratitude for Allah's blessings, and thus risking their loss; failure to ask questions about the things one is ignorant of, and, therefore, remaining in ignorance; and finally, holding and proclaiming of incorrect and unfounded opinions.

In order to cure an individual of this disease, it is necessary for him to turn his attention towards Allah and to know Him. When he realizes that only the Omnipotent Creator deserves worship and praise, and that he is nothing in comparison with the majesty of Allah, and that there is absolutely nothing which he may call his own, and that even beings far more superior to himself, such as the prophets and angels, are nothing in comparison with Allah, he shall awake to the fact that it is absurd to be conceited and vain, and that he must consider himself what, in truth, he is: an insignificant creature of Allah.

When man contemplates his humble beginnings as a sperm-drop, his certain end as a handful of dust, and the

brief interval of his life as a wretched creature prone to disease and dominated and driven by lust and instincts, he will forget not only his vanity but his very self, and devote his entire being to the worship of Allah. The Holy Qur'an says: *Perish man! How unthankful he is! Of what did He create him? Of a sperm-drop. He created him, and proportioned him, then the way eased for him, then makes him to die, and buries him; then, when He wills, He raises him.* (80:17 – 22)⁵²

And we have the following couplet from a Persian poet: "Don't boast of your riches, vigour and elegance, since one of them can be taken away in one night by thieves and the other can vanish at a single stroke of fever".⁵³

It must be kept in mind that vanity and self-conceit may also be caused when one is favoured with such Divine blessings as knowledge, devotion, piety, faith, courage, generosity, patience, an honourable ancestry, beauty, wealth, strength, high position, intelligence, and so on. In order to avoid such an outcome, one must always remember one's weaknesses and shortcomings; such remembrance will help him to avert conceit.

The opposite of self-conceit and vanity is modesty, which is a most worthy trait that brings about edification of the soul and man's perfection.

12. Arrogance

Arrogance is one of the consequences of vanity and self-conceit. When an individual thinks too highly of himself, it is self-conceit; and when he tends, moreover, to consider others as inferior to himself, that is arrogance. In contrast to these states, when one thinks of himself as

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small and insignificant, that is called modesty; and when, in addition to this, he considers others as superior to himself, that is called humility.

In any case, arrogance is one of the most fatal of moral vices. This is so because arrogance is a thick veil which hides one's shortcomings from his own view, and thus prevents him from removing them and attaining perfection. The Holy Qur'an says:*Thus does Allah seal every proud, arrogant heart.* (40:35)⁵⁴

And:

I shall turn away from My Revelations those who magnify themselves.... (7:146)⁵⁵

And the Prophet has said: "One who has even a particle of pride in his heart, shall not enter Paradise".⁵⁶

Prophet Isa (peace be on him) has said: "Just as a plant grows in soft ground, not where it is rocky and hard, so also wisdom sprouts and grows in a heart which is humble and soft, not in the hard hearts of the arrogant. Don't you see that the man who keeps his head high bashes it against the roof, while one who holds his head low has the roof as his friend and shelter?"

The cure of arrogance is the same as that prescribed for the vice of self-conceit. Another remedy is to study the various Qur'anic verses and traditions which deal with this vice and condemn it. One must also persevere in the practice of humility towards Allah and men, associate with the poor and the weak, abstain from ostentatious dressing, put on simple dress, be on equal good terms with the poor and the rich alike, greet everyone regardless of his age, and abstain from seeking a seat at a high place of honour at gatherings. In short, he must resist all those selfish desires

which contribute to make him arrogant.

The opposite of arrogance is humility, and is one of the most praiseworthy of moral virtues. The Holy Qur'an makes this statement about the virtue of humility: *The (faithful) servants of the All-Merciful are they who walk on the earth with humility, and when the foolish ones address them, they say: Peace be on you. (25:63)*⁵⁷

And:

*And lower your wing (in kindness) to those believers who follow you. (26:215)*⁵⁸

It should be noted that humility is the middle ground between arrogance and abjectness, and just as the former is a vice, so is the latter. The difference between abjectness and humility is also clear. Thus while it is praiseworthy for man to be humble, it is a vice to abase oneself.

13. Rebelliousness

A form of arrogance, it is also a fatal vice. It is defined as rebelling against all those to whom it is necessary to be obedient, such as: prophets and their vicegerents, righteous governments, teachers, parents, etc. In a Prophetic tradition, we read: "The sin quickest to be punished is that of rebelliousness".⁵⁹

The Prophet has also said: "It is the right of Allah to humble anything that rebels against anything else".⁶⁰

Imam 'Alī has said: "Rebelliousness drives the rebellious towards the Fire".⁶¹

The way to cure the vice of rebelliousness is for the afflicted to meditate upon his spiritual condition and refer to traditions in which rightful obedience is enjoined, and at the same time strive to promote the spirit of humility in himself.

14. Blindness to One's Faults

This is another result of vanity and self-conceit. Its opposite is awareness of one's faults and shortcomings.

15. Fanaticism

Fanaticism is another moral vice which leads to degeneration of the afflicted person's mind and understanding. Prejudice may exist in regard to one's religious beliefs, nation, tribe, family, or other such things, and may be manifested through one's speech or action. When fanaticism is in regard to appropriate things, it is called enthusiasm and zeal, and is most praiseworthy. If, on the other hand, it is in regard to inappropriate things, it would be a vice.

There is a Prophetic tradition that says: "Whoever has the least amount of fanaticism in his heart shall be raised by Allah on the Day of Resurrection together with the pagan Arabs of pre-Islamic times".⁶²

The way to cure the vice of fanaticism is for the afflicted individual to engage in introspection, and to realize the fact that fanaticism blocks one's development and clouds his understanding of reality. Thus, if he seeks to know the truth, he must set aside blind fanaticism and prejudice, and examine things in an objective and dispassionate manner.

16. Concealing Truth

The vice of misrepresentation and concealment of the truth is caused by fanaticism, cowardice or fear. It may also be caused by the desire for wealth or similar motives. In any case, this vice leads one to deviate from the Straight Path, and brings about moral degeneration. The opposite

is revealing of the truth and steadfastness on the path of truth. There are numerous traditions and Qur'anic verses which condemn concealing of truth and praise the truthful. Some of the verses that most clearly and directly state this matter are the following: *Why do you confound the truth with falsehood and knowingly conceal the truth?* (3:71)⁶³

.... *And who is more unjust than he who hides a testimony which he has received from Allah?....* (2:140)⁶⁴

Those who hide the clear signs and the guidance that We have sent down, after We had made it clear for mankind in the Book — they shall be cursed by Allah and the cursers. (2:159)⁶⁵

To cure oneself of this disease, one should note the fact that this trait earns Divine anger and may lead to *kufr* (infidelity). Moreover, he should meditate on the benefits of giving expression to truth, and then compel himself to follow it in action.

17. Callousness and Cruelty

When an individual is afflicted by the vice of callousness and cruelty, he is not affected or saddened by the pains and sufferings of his fellow men. Its opposite is the virtue of mercy and compassion. There are a number of Qur'anic verses which reproach this vice, and praise compassion and love.

Treatment and cure of this disease is most difficult, because cruelty and callousness sink into one's character, and become chronic and difficult to cure. The best treatment for this disease is for the afflicted person to avoid, first of all, cruel actions, which are outward manifestations of this vice. Next, he should make an effort to share in the

sufferings and difficulties faced by others, and consider their problems to be his own. Furthermore, he should try to react in an appropriate manner to such situations, until, gradually, he begins to taste the flavour of compassion, slowly making it permanent within himself.

VICES OF THE POWER OF PASSION

The third of the four sections of the book deals with the diseases of the Power of Passion and their treatment. These diseases are of ten kinds, and we shall briefly discuss each of them.

1. Love of the World:

The best definition of this vice and the "world" condemned therein is to be found in the following verse of the Holy Qur'an: *Decked out fair to mankind is the love of lust — women, children, stored-up heaps of gold and silver, horses of mark, cattle, and tillage. That is the enjoyment of the life of the world; but Allah — with Him is the fairest resort.* (3:14)⁶⁶

It must be kept in mind that all the things mentioned in this Qur'anic verse, being Divine blessings, may not be condemned. Moreover, proper use of Divine blessings is also not an unworthy thing to do. However, what is undesirable is becoming attached to these things, and giving them a fundamental significance in one's life — an emphasis which may exceed even that given to Allah. But if these things do not take the place of Allah and were to be used as means of attaining self-development and acquiring nearness to Allah, not only this is not objectionable but highly desirable. Therefore, the condemnation and praise

of the world that we come across in the Qur'an or *hadith* relate to the kind of use the world and its things are put to. If someone makes the world his idol, and is engulfed in worldly hopes to such an extent that he forgets Allah and the Hereafter then we can say that such a man has fallen victim to the disease of the "love of the world". A tradition of the Prophet delineates the features of the lovers of the world in these words: "One who wakes up with his whole attention directed towards the world is cut off from Allah, and Allah shall make four qualities to accompany him: endless sorrow, never-ending occupation, a neediness which is never relieved, and a hope which is never achieved".⁶⁷

In order to cure this disease one must meditate on the fact that the good things of the world are transitory, and what remains for man are spiritual attainments, nearness to Allah, and the efforts made in preparation for the Hereafter.

2. Love of Wealth and Riches:

This vice is a branch of the disease of the love of the world, and whatever was said in praise and condemnation of the world could be said about riches. Some Qur'anic verses and traditions have praised wealth and riches, while others condemn it. There is, however, no contradiction between them; because those verses and traditions that condemn it, are meant to condemn riches which alienate man from Allah and the Hereafter; whereas those which praise wealth and riches refer to the wealth that serves to uplift human character and brings man closer to Allah. In a Qur'anic verse we read: *O believers, let not your wealth nor your children distract you from remembrance of Allah. Those who do so, they are the losers.* (63:9)⁶⁸

And in another verse, a nation is called to implore for Allah's forgiveness and the following favours are promised:*And will help you with wealth and sons, and will give you gardens, and will provide you rivers.* (71:12)⁶⁹

And according to narrations, the Prophet has been quoted as both praising and condemning wealth.

"The love of wealth and position nourish hypocrisy (*nifāq*) just as plants are nourished by water".⁷⁰

"How fair is rightly acquired wealth in the possession of an upright man".⁷¹

In any case, the proper and right kind of wealth is one which has been acquired in a legitimate manner, and which is used in Allah's good pleasure — such as for *hajj*, *jihād*, helping the needy, and all other kinds of charities aimed at public welfare.

Abstinence (*Zuhd*): The opposite of cherishing the world is *zuhd*, which is abstinence from worldly affairs, both inwardly and outwardly, except for such things as are necessary for the purpose of acquiring the bounties of the Hereafter, and for attaining nearness to Allah. The *zāhid* has been highly praised in Qur'anic verses and traditions; *zuhd* is considered as one of the traits of the Prophets and saints.

Zuhd has different degrees, which are:

- (i) Abstinence from sins.
- (ii) Abstinence from things which are "*mushtabah*", that is things which are not known with certainty to be forbidden, but which are suspect.
- (iii) Abstinence from what is more than needed.
- (iv) Abstinence from the pursuit of selfish desires.
- (v) Abstinence from everything except Allah; i.e. confin-

ing one's attention to the Creator, being content with the minimum needed to meet one's physical needs, and giving away the rest in the way of Allah.

People practise *zuhd* for three different reasons:

- (i) In order to escape the Hell Fire. This kind of *zuhd* is called "*zuhd al-khā'ifīn*", or the "abstinence of the fearful".
- (ii) In order to gain Allah's good pleasure and to attain the joys of Paradise. This kind of *zuhd* is called "*zuhd al-rājīn*" or the "abstinence of the hopeful".
- (iii) For obtaining Divine communion. This is the highest aim and the most worthy form of *zuhd*, practised neither out of fear of Hell nor desire for the pleasures of Paradise.

3. Affluence and Opulence:

It means being in possession of life's necessities and it has many degrees, at times leading, to great amount of wealth and hoarding of riches. The opposite of it is poverty and neediness, which means lack of life's necessities.

Both affluence and poverty may either uplift man's character or destroy him.

If affluence is acquired through legitimate means, and the surplus wealth above his needs is spent for the sake of Allah and in the service of His creatures, it is considered as one of the virtues. If, however, it has been obtained through illegitimate means, through injustice and exploitation, and the affluent person is heedless of the needs of the deprived and the destitute, it will lead to his certain destruction. The Qur'an says: *No indeed; surely man waxes insolent, if he considers himself affluent.* (96:6 — 7)⁷²

In the same way, poverty too, if accompanied by forbearance, resignation, and contentment leads man to

spiritual edification; otherwise, it will also lead him to destruction. Thus, if we see that in Qur'anic verses and traditions sometimes affluence and poverty are acclaimed and condemned at other times, it is because if these states are accompanied by proper conditions they are desirable, otherwise undesirable and abominable.

4. Greed (*Hirs*)

Greed is a condition which makes man dissatisfied with whatever he possesses and makes him yearn for yet more. Greed is one of the worst of destructive vices, and is not limited to worldly possession, but also includes indulgence in food, sex and other things.

The Holy Prophet has said: "As man grows in age, two of his characteristics become young: greed, and farfetched hopes".⁷³

Imam al-Bâqir (peace be on him) has said: "The greedy man in his love of the world is like the silk-worm: the more it wraps itself in its cocoon the less chance it has of escaping from it, until finally it dies of grief".⁷⁴

The opposite of greed is the virtue of contentment, which enables man to control his desires and to be content with having the necessities of life. One who has this virtue always lives honourably and respectably, as a free man; he is immune from the vices of affluence in this world and the consequent punishment in the Hereafter.

In order to free oneself from the vice of greed one must meditate on its evil and harmful consequences and realize that greed is a characteristic of animals, who recognize no restrictions for gratification of their sensual desires, and use all means to attain it. It is thus necessary for the

individual to free himself from this vice and bring his rebellious self under control.

5. Avarice(*Tama'*)

Caused by the love of the world, avarice is another type of moral vice, and is defined as having one's eye on the possessions of others. The opposite of this vice is being independent of others and indifferent to what is in their hands. There are numerous traditions in praise of being independent of others and in condemnation of avarice. Here we shall quote two traditions in praise of being self-sufficient, which also condemn avarice. Imam al-Bāqir has said: "What an evil creature is he who is led by his avarice. What an evil creature is he whose desire earns him ignominy".⁷⁵

Imam 'Alī says: "Whomever you are able to do without, you will be able to become his peer. Whomever you are fond of, you will become his captive. Whomever you are generous to, you will be able to become his master".⁷⁶

6. Miserliness (*Bukhl*)

Miserliness is defined as being parsimonious where one should be generous, just as prodigality, which is its opposite, is defined as being lavish where one should practise frugality. The middle path between these two extremes is *sakhā'*; this is, being generous when generosity is called for. The Qur'an, describing the characteristics of the believers, who are also called *'ibād al-Rahmān* or "the slaves of the All-Merciful", says:*who, when they expend, are neither prodigal nor parsimonious, but between that is a just stand.* (25:67)⁷⁷

Whereas miserliness (*bukhl*) is caused by the love of the world, generosity (*sakhā'*) is a consequence of *zuhd*. There are numerous verses and traditions in praise and condemnation of each of these qualities, which we shall leave unmentioned for brevity's sake. The highest degree of generosity is sacrifice, i.e. readiness to give to others what one needs oneself. Describing the believers the Qur'an says: *...and preferring others above themselves though poverty be their lot....* (59:9)⁷⁸

In order to cure oneself of the disease of miserliness, it is necessary to pay attention to the Qur'anic verses and traditions in which this vice is condemned, and to meditate about its harmful results. If that proves ineffective, one must force oneself to be generous and liberal, even if such generosity be completely artificial; and this must be continued until generosity becomes one's second nature.

Generosity is necessary when carrying out such obligatory duties (*wājibāt*) as paying *khums* and *zakāt*, providing for one's wife and children, incurring expenditure for *hajj* (pilgrimage to the Holy Ka'bah) and so on. It is also necessary in carrying out the recommended duties (*mustahabbāt*), such as helping the poor, giving presents, giving parties in order to create or solidify ties of friendship or kinship, giving loans, giving more time to debtors in financial hardship, providing clothes and housing for the needy, spending what is necessary to safeguard one's honour or to alleviate injustice, and contributing to expenditure for such public facilities as masjids, schools, hospitals, roads, bridges, wells etc.

7. Illegitimate earning

This vice consists of amassing wealth in an illegitimate manner without caring to avoid *ḥarām* and forbidden means of earning. This vice is caused by greed and the love of the world, and results in moral deterioration and the loss of human dignity. Several verses of the Holy Qur'an and many traditions severely warn about approaching *ḥarām* means of income and remind of the dire consequences of it.

It must be kept in mind that wealth is of three kinds:

- (i) That which is purely *ḥalāl* (legitimately acquired).
- (ii) That which is totally *ḥarām* (illegitimately earned).
- (iii) That which is mixed up of both *ḥarām* and *ḥalāl* earnings.

What is *ḥalāl* is usable and what is either *ḥarām* or of doubtful origin (*mushtabah*) must be avoided. *Ḥarām* things are of many kinds, such as pork or dog's flesh, alcoholic drinks, all those things whose consumption may harm the body, anything gained through force, injustice, or theft, earnings made through unlawful practices, such as cheating in weight or hours of work, hoarding, bribery, usury, and all other illegitimate means which have been described in the books on Islamic *fiqh* (jurisprudence).

The opposite of earning through *ḥarām* means is abstinence from all forms of *ḥarām* practices (*wara' 'anil-ḥarām*). This virtue can gradually become a habit in the individual through the exercise of self-restraint, so that he will ultimately be able to abstain from even those things which are *mushtabah* (i.e. of doubtful legitimacy). A Prophetic tradition says: "Whoever lives on *ḥalāl* earnings for forty days, Allah shall enlighten his heart and cause springs of wisdom to emanate from his heart flowing to his tongue".⁷⁹

8. Treachery (*Khiyānah*)

Treachery is another type of the vices belonging to the Power of Passion. Treachery may occur in regard to money or as a violation of trust. It may occur in regard to honour, power, or position. The opposite of treachery is trustworthiness (*amānah*), which also applies to all things mentioned about treachery; that is, one's property and possessions, which are Divine trusts; one's family, one's position, the authority and power one wields. One must always remember that all of the things mentioned are blessings of Allah, accompanied by specific responsibilities, violation of which amounts to treachery. Luqmān, the Sage, has been quoted as saying: "I did attain my station of wisdom except through truthfulness and fulfilment of trust".⁸⁰

9. Licentiousness and Profligacy

These include such vicious practices as adultery, fornication, sodomy, intoxication, and all other forms of extravagance — all of which arise out of the Power of Passion, and drag man down into a beastly mode of life. There are numerous Qur'anic verses, traditions and narratives in condemnation of this sort of behaviour, mentioning of which is unnecessary since they are widely known.

10. Delving in Obscene and *Harām* Matters

This vice consists of discussing unlawful and *harām* actions, relishing such talk, and exchanging obscene jokes and stories not befitting human dignity and station. Since the *harām* and obscene is of many kinds, delving in them can also be classified variously.

In order to be freed of this vice, one must control and

limit his talk, and speak only of such matters as would please Allah. The Holy Qur'an quotes the inmates of Hell as saying: *And we used to plunge [in vain talk] with the plungers.* (74:45)⁸¹

And in another verse, it warns against organizing parties for such purposes: *do not sit with them [who disbelieve and mock] until they plunge in some other talk...* (1:140)⁸²

One of the many forms this vice takes is delving in futile and frivolous matters — discussions which are of no benefit whatsoever either in this world or the next. Moreover, such talk involves waste of one's time and is an obstacle to useful contemplation and thought. This is why the virtue of silence has been upheld in opposition to this vice. And what is meant by 'silence' here is not that one should be permanently taciturn, but rather that one should protect his tongue and ears from useless and nonsensical talk. In other words, one should be careful in speech, saying only those things that are beneficial to both our worldly existence and our Hereafter. The wise have said: "Two things can destroy a man: too much wealth and garrulosity" The Prophet has said: "Blessed is he who is frugal in speech and generous with regard to his possessions".⁸³

JOINT DISEASES OF THE POWERS OF INTELLECT, ANGER AND PASSION

The fourth section of the book deals with vices relating to combinations of any two of the powers, Intellect, Anger, and Passion, or all three of them, and the methods of treating them. There are thirty-one of such vices. This discussion, which deals with a large number of vices and virtues and

which contributes to the subject matter of most books on ethics, covers half of the total length of the *Jāmi' al-Sa'ūdāt*. In order to keep ourselves within limits appropriate to this summary, we shall confine ourselves to a brief discussion of the points raised in this section of the book.

1. Jealousy (*Hasad*)

Hasad consists of a desire to see someone's advantage or blessing taken away from him. If one simply aspires to have the same advantage as someone else, this would be *ghibṭah* (envy), and if one has the desire to see someone continue enjoying an advantage or a blessing, which he deserves, this would be *naṣīḥah*. That which is a vice amongst all these states, is *ḥasad*, which makes man deserve chastisement both in this world and the next. The jealous person knows no peace, and is always burning in the fire of jealousy. Moreover his jealousy destroys the value of all of his good works, as mentioned in a Prophetic tradition which says: "Jealousy consumes virtues as fire consumes wood".⁸⁴

However, both *ghibṭah* and *naṣīḥah* are virtues, which must be nourished by cleansing the soul from the vice of *ḥasad*. The fatal disease of *ḥasad* may proceed either from the Power of Passion or the Power of Anger, or both of them, depending on what motivates it. Thus, in order to cure it, we must concentrate our attention on these two powers, and what we have already said about various diseases associated with these powers also applies to the disease of jealousy.

What can best help the individual to cure himself of this disease is to contemplate the negative, psychological and spiritual effects of jealousy, which affect only the

jealous person himself, not him who is the object of jealousy. Moreover, the jealous individual should try to create within himself the virtue of *naṣīḥah* (wishing the welfare of others), which is the opposite of jealousy. At the beginning, it may be necessary for him to impose upon himself the attitude necessitated by this virtue, notwithstanding his inner inclination to the contrary, until jealousy is overcome and *naṣīḥah* becomes an established trait of his character.

2. Harassing and Insulting Others

This kind of behaviour is usually caused by jealousy and enmity, although it may also be rooted in greed (*ḥasad*), avarice (*ṭama'*), pride (*takabbur*), etc. Thus, its source is either the Power of Anger or the Power of Passion, or both. In any case, harassment and insulting of other Muslims is a major sin, and has been repeatedly condemned both in Qur'anic verses and traditions: *And those who hurt believing men and believing women, without that they have earned it, they bear the guilt of slander and manifest sin. (33:58)*⁸⁵

And in a tradition attributed to the Prophet we read: "Whoever hurts a believer, hurts me; whoever hurts me, hurts Allah; and whoever hurts Allah is the accursed of Torah, the Gospel, the Psalms, and the Qur'an. (See: *Jāmi' al-Akhbār*)".⁸⁶

On the other hand, stopping someone from harassing and insulting others is a worthy act praised in several traditions, of which the following *ḥadith* is an example. "Whoever removes an annoying hurdle from the path of Muslims, Allah shall write for him a virtue, whose reward is Paradise". (*Iḥyā' al-ulūm al-dīn*, vol. II, p. 172)⁸⁷

3. Frightening and Bothering Muslims

This kind of behaviour is a branch of the above-mentioned vice, and is caused by either anger, ill-tempereness, or avarice. Its opposite is making others happy and removing their cause of sorrow or anxiety. There are numerous traditions in praise of this virtue, such as the following from the Prophet: "Indeed the most beloved action near Allah, the Almighty, is to make the believers happy".⁸⁸

4. Indifference to the Affairs of Muslims

Being indifferent to the affairs of Muslims is a moral vice caused by lethargy, spiritual weakness, or miserliness. This vice is condemned in numerous traditions, an example of which is the following well known statement of the Prophet: "He who wakes up without any concern for the affairs of Muslims, is not a Muslim; and he who hears the cry, 'O Muslims!' without responding is not a Muslim".⁸⁹

On the contrary, to meet the needs of the Muslims and to solve their problems is considered as one of the noblest forms of worship. The Prophet is reported to have said: "An hour covered on foot, at night or during day, in the effort to help one's brother meet his need, is better than two months of *i'tikāf* (spiritual retirement), regardless of whether or not one succeeds in one's effort".⁹⁰

5. Negligence in Carrying Out the Duty of

"Al-amr bil ma'rūf wal nahy 'anil munkar"

Failure to carry out the duty of *al-amr bil-ma'rūf wal nahy 'anil munkar* is an unforgivable sin caused either by moral weakness or lack of attention to one's religious

duties, and results in the spread of immorality, corruption, injustice, and other forms of indecency throughout society.

"Commanding others to do their Divine duties and forbidding them from committing illegitimate deeds" is an obligatory duty of every Muslim, and has stages and conditions which have been explained in detail in books dealing with Islamic *fiqh*.

Since what we are concerned with here are the individual's duties with regard to his relationship with others, this brief mention of this duty is sufficient.

6. Unsociableness

This vice is caused either by hostility, vengefulness, jealousy, or miserliness, and, therefore, it belongs either to the Power of Passion, or the Power of Anger. It has been condemned in numerous traditions.

The opposite of this vice is the virtue of sociability, hospitality and friendliness, which is conducive to expansion of warm, brotherly relations throughout the community. This virtue is highly recommended by Islam.

7. Breaking Ties with One's Family and Kin

This vice is a branch of unsociableness, but is far uglier and more harmful. The opposite of this vice is the virtue of maintaining close cordial family ties. A large number of traditions which can be found in the books on *hadith* deal with this subject.

8. Being undutiful to Parents

This is the worst form that the vice of breaking off ties with one's family can take, and according to severely

worded traditions, it is the cause of severe chastisement both in this world and the next. As opposed to this, kind and loving behaviour towards one's family is considered to be one of the highest of human virtues. It is reported that Imam al-Ṣādiq was asked: "What action has the greatest value before Allah?" And he reportedly answered: "Prayer at the very beginning of its appointed time, kindness to one's parents, and *jihād* in the way of Allah". This mention of kindness to parents by the side of prayer and *jihād*, which are two of the most important pillars of Islam, clearly demonstrates its importance.

Here it is also necessary to emphasize one's duties to neighbours and the neighbours' rights, since it also belongs to the category of inter-personal relations briefly discussed above, and there are many traditions condemning harassment of one's neighbours and undesirable behaviour towards them.

9. Finding Faults with Others and

Exposing their Shortcomings or Sins

This vice is caused either by jealousy or hostility, and leads to the spread of corruption, animosity, and destruction of good relations between the people. The opposite of this vice is the virtue of covering up the defects and sins of others. This virtue has immeasurable merit, and here we shall mention one verse and a *ḥadith* in this regard, although there are a large number of traditions dealing with this subject: *Those who love that indecency should be spread abroad among the believers — theirs will be a painful chastisement in the present world and the world to come....* (24:19)⁹¹

And the Prophet has said: "He who covers up [the faults of] a Muslim, Allah shall cover up his faults in this world and the next".⁹²

10. Revealing Other People's Secrets

Disclosing other people's secrets leads to social discord and at times to animosity. Therefore, it is considered a vice and has been condemned in a large number of traditions. This vice may take various forms, one of which is to recount to someone the derogatory remarks made about him by another individual, thus creating discord and hostility between them. Another form is to recount to someone in power and authority something that another may have said or done against him, thus inciting him to the detriment of the victim. In general, the vice of creating conflict and discord among people and stirring up hostility between individuals can take various forms, and disclosing people's secrets is one of its forms. The opposite of this vice is the virtue of working to create good feeling, harmony, and love amongst people, which is a quality of great value. In opposition to the vice of revealing other people's secrets is the virtue of guarding their secrets and concealing them.

In any case, all the various forms of *ifsād bayn al-nās* (corrupting mutual relations between people) are considered sins and condemned in many Qur'anic verses and traditions.

11. *Shamātah*

This vice consists of attributing the misfortunes befalling someone to his unsavoury acts, delighting in his

misfortunes, and blaming him for his misfortune. This vice is usually caused by jealousy or the Power of Passion.

Shamātah has been severely condemned in a large number of traditions, and it has been said that, firstly, *shamātah* causes the culprit who engages in it to fall a victim to the same misfortunes he so delights in when they befall others; secondly, his *shamātah* hurts the feelings of his brother-in-faith, and is therefore a cause for Divine punishment; thirdly, the fact that a misfortune has befallen someone does not mean that he has committed an evil act; it may be a Divine test which may occur even in case of those closest to Allah.

12. Taunting and Dispute (*Ṭaʿn wa Mujādah*)

Taunting (*ṭaʿn*) means saying something sarcastic with a derogatory aim, and disputatiousness (*mujādah*) refers to engaging in futile disputes without really wanting to discover the truth. These two traits are considered moral vices, and lead to misunderstanding and bad feeling amongst friends. In opposition to those vices is the virtue of upright speech that aims at discovery of the truth through polite, sincere, and friendly discussion.

13. Making Fun of Other People and Ridiculing Them

This vice has the same harmful effects as taunting behaviour and disputatious attitude.

14. Joking

Joking must also be avoided as a general rule, because it may cause bad feeling and hostility in some people. However, it should be kept in mind that what is bad is

jesting in its extreme form; otherwise the kind of humour which delights the soul and lightens the mind without resorting to lying and slander, and without discomfiting others, is permissible.

15. Backbiting (*Ghībah*)

Backbiting consists of saying something about an individual that he would not like. Backbiting is one of the major sins, about which much has been written, and which has been condemned in a large number of traditions and Qur'anic verses. A detailed discussion of its limits, characteristics and exceptions is undertaken in the book. However, in order to remain within the limits set by the brief nature of our summary, we abstain from this elaborate discussion.

What is worse than backbiting (*ghībah*) is slander (*buhtān*), that is, false accusation. The opposite of backbiting is praising others, and the opposite of slander — which consists of falsehoods — honest mentioning of the actual good qualities of an individual.

16. Lying

Lying is a shameful vice and a great sin, which leads to personal and social corruption. There are a large number of traditions and Qur'anic verses regarding the evil of lying, and many works have been written to condemn it. The opposite of this vice is the virtue of truthfulness (*ṣidq*). Truthfulness is one of the most praiseworthy qualities of a human being and *ṣidq* is a word that recurs a great number of times in the Holy Qur'an.

17. Simulation(*Riyā'*)

Simulation means doing a good deed for the sake of ostentation rather than for the sake of Allah. It is a great sin, and causes spiritual deterioration and death. And the Qur'an says: *So woe to those that pray and are heedless of their prayers, to those who would be seen [at worship], yet refuse charity.* (107:4 — 7)⁹³

In another verse we read:*showing off to the people and not remembering Allah save a little.* (4:142)⁹⁴

Here is a Prophetic tradition about the vice of *riyā'*: [The Prophet said:] "The main thing that I fear concerning you is 'minor idolatry (*shirk*)'". They asked, "What is 'minor idolatry'?" He answered: "Simulation! On the Day of Judgement, when Allah the Almighty is examining the past deeds of His creatures, He shall say to the simulators, "Go to those to whom you showed off during your lives in the world and ask them for your reward".⁹⁵

There are different kinds of *riyā'*: *riyā'* in worship, whatever form it may take, is always reprobate; *riyā'* in other matters, which is sometimes reprehensible, but at other times may be permissible (*mubāḥ*) and even desirable. For example, if one is openly generous with the intention of encouraging others to be generous also, his action is not only without reproach, but in fact is highly commendable. The significance of simulation in each case depends on the intentions of the individual involved.

The opposite of *riyā'* is *ikhhlās* (sincerity), which means doing everything for the sake of Allah alone, without expecting any reward from anyone for what he does. The station of *ikhhlās* is one of the highest that a believer may attain, but may be reached through persistent exercise and perseverance.

18. Hypocrisy (*Nifāq*)

Hypocrisy, that is feigning to be what one is not or to believe what one does not, in religion or in social relations, is one of the most destructive vices. Throughout the Holy Qur'an, hypocrites are condemned in the strongest of terms. Also, there are many traditions in condemnation of this vice.

The opposite of hypocrisy is being the same in one's outer appearance and inner self, or preferably, being better inwardly than what one appears to be. This latter trait is a characteristic of the *mu'minūn* (faithful) and those who are close to Allah (*awliyā' Allah*).

19. Pride (*Ghurūr*)

Pride consists of conceit based on selfish desires and fancies, and it may be in regard to the affairs of this world or that of the next. One may become proud of one's worship, or one's sons, wealth, position and power, or something else. All of these may lead to pride, and consequently to the spiritual and moral fall of man. And thus we see that the Holy Qur'an warns man against all forms of pride, which is a kind of illusion and self-deception:*Let not the life of the world beguile you, nor let the Deceiver (Devil) deceive you in regard to Allah.* (31:33)⁹⁶

People from all walks of life may fall a prey to the vice of pride. They may be believers or infidels, scholars, pious people, mystics, and so on, and each of them may be proud of some particular thing. Thus we see that pride can take numerous forms. Pride may be caused by the Power of Intellect, the Power of Passion, the Power of Anger, or all three of them together.

The opposite of pride — which as mentioned is a kind

of self-deception — is knowledge, wisdom, awareness, and *zuhd*; because the more a man is aware of reality the less he is likely to fall a prey to pride. The following tradition of Imam al-Şâdiq suggests the true remedy to the vice of pride: "Know that you shall not be freed from the darkness of pride and desire unless you truly return to Allah in humility and penitence, and become aware of your faults and shortcomings — that is, those things which do not agree with reason and intelligence, and are not upheld by religion, Divine Law, and the tradition of the leaders of guidance. And if you are satisfied with the condition you are in, be certain that no one is more callous and wicked in regard to your own acts and none more indifferent to the wastage of your years of life than yourself, and this attitude will ultimately leave you with the inheritance of bitter despair on the Day of Resurrection". (*Mişbâh al-Sharī'ah*, chapter 36)⁹⁷

20. Having Elaborate and Far-Flung Hopes and Desires

This vice is caused by the Power of Intellect and Passion, and is rooted in ignorance and the love of the world. It harms man by keeping him occupied with worldly matters and by retarding his spiritual development.

In order to cure oneself of this disease, one must constantly think about death and the Hereafter, with the knowledge that the world and worldly existence are transitory, and whatever one may acquire, one day one is forced to leave it behind and embrace death. He must keep alive this realization in his mind that the only useful thing that he can carry across the abyss of death are his good works.

21. Rebelliousness (*'Iṣyān*)

Rebelliousness here means disobeying Allah's commands. This vice belongs to the Power of Anger and Passion; its opposite is obedience and piety (*taqwā*).

22. Shamelessness

Belonging to the Powers of Anger and Passion, this vice consists of impudence and absence of shame in doing prohibited acts. Its opposite is modesty and shame (*ḥayā*) which is a part of faith. Imam al-Ṣādiq has said: "Modesty belongs to faith and faith is in Paradise".⁹⁸

23. Persistence in Sin (*al-Ṭrār 'alal-ma'ṣiyah*)

This is an evil state, and its opposite is repentance (*tawbah*). Repeating sins makes them seem ordinary, insignificant, everyday affairs. Therefore, before this happens to one, it is necessary for him to contemplate the vicious outcome of committing sins and examine their harms both in this world and the next. Such contemplation leads him to repent his sins and become genuinely sorry and ashamed that he ever committed them. On the other hand, *tawbah* or repentance is return from the state of sinfulness. An even higher state of repentance is *inābah*, which is turning away from and giving up even permissible (*mubāh*) things. In this higher state of repentance one seeks, in speech and act, only to please Allah, and remember Allah continuously. A necessary adjunct of *tawbah* is *muḥāsabah* and *murāqabah*, which means that a sincerely repentant person constantly takes an account of his deeds and gives thought to the moral quality of his actions. There is a tradition that says: "Take account of yourselves before you are taken to account".⁹⁹

24. Neglect (*Ghaflah*)

Ghaflah means indifference and lack of attention; its opposite is attention and resoluteness. If what is neglected is our ultimate felicity and well-being, it is a vice. However, neglect and indifference to baseness and wickedness is a virtue. That is, care and attention given to evil and base things is a vice, while care and attention given to things having to do with our well-being and felicity is a virtue. Both negligence and resoluteness or care, are derived either from the Power of Passion or the Power of Anger. For example, if one is intent on getting married, the motivation for such a resolution is rooted in the Power of Passion, and is a virtue. If one resolves on defending oneself against some enemy, that resolution is rooted in the Power of Anger and is also a virtue.

This was a general description of negligence and care or resoluteness. However, as a term used in Qur'anic verses and traditions, negligence usually refers to indifference to the real aims of human existence and the agents of man's well-being and happiness in this world and the next; and its opposite, resoluteness, is also interpreted as clarity of will and purpose in the same sense. In this sense, therefore, negligence is always bad and resoluteness is always good. The Qur'an makes the following remark about the neglectful: *We have prepared for Hell many jinn and men; they have hearts wherewith they understand not, they have eyes wherewith they see not, they have ears wherewith they hear not. They are like cattle; nay, rather they are further astray. Those — they are the neglectful.* (7:179)¹⁰⁰

25. Aversion (*Karāhah*)

Aversion refers to a state of abhorrence for all things entailing hardship and labour. Its extreme form is *maqt* or hatred. The opposite of *karāhah* is *ḥubb* or inclination. *Ḥubb* consists of the soul's liking for pleasant and beneficial things. The extreme form of *ḥubb* is *ishq* (love).

Aversion can be either good or bad; for example, if one is averse to *jihād* for the sake of Allah or to self-defence, this is highly undesirable and reprehensible. If, however, one has an aversion to ugly deeds and sins, it is good and highly desirable. The same rule applies to *ḥubb*, in that if one likes good and beneficial things, it is a desirable trait; but not so if one likes evil things.

The point worthy of notice is that *ḥubb* must essentially be directed only towards Allah and whatever is associated with the Divine. This is the highest form of *ḥubb*. It should be kept in mind that the Real Beloved is Allah, and it is only when man loses his Real Beloved that he mistakenly adopts other objects for his love, such as wife, children, wealth, status, or any other worldly thing. If man were to find his True Beloved again, he would also achieve deliverance from his endless, aimless wanderings. In order to find the True Beloved, first we must know all the various forms of *ḥubb*. Basically *ḥubb* may be directed towards nine different things:

- (i) Man's *ḥubb* for himself; which is one of the strongest forms of *ḥubb*.
- (ii) Man's *ḥubb* for things outside himself for the purpose of deriving physical pleasure from them, such as various kinds of foods, clothes, and other things which serve to satisfy physical needs and desires.

- (iii) Man's *ḥubb* for another man on account of the kindness or service that the other has rendered him.
- (iv) Man's *ḥubb* for something on account of that thing's inherent goodness, such as beauty and righteousness.
- (v) Man's *ḥubb* for another man without his being able to find any particular reason for it; not because that individual has beauty, wealth or power or something of the kind, but simply because of the existence of some invisible spiritual link between them.
- (vi) Man's *ḥubb* for a fellow-being who has come from a far-off place, or whom he has succeeded in meeting during a long journey.
- (vii) Man's *ḥubb* for his colleagues and fellow professionals, such as liking of a scholar for another scholar, or a merchant's for another merchant, and so on.
- (viii) The *ḥubb* (affinity) of the effect for its cause, and vice versa.
- (ix) The *ḥubb* of common effects of a single cause for one another, such as the love between members of a single family.

If we give some thought to this matter, we shall reach the conclusion that since Allah is Absolute Existence and all other things depend on Him, whatever other things man may love lack any independent existence of their own. In other words, since Allah is the Ultimate Reality, He is in fact the ultimate object of true love, and all other kinds of love directed towards things are figurative and imaginary. Thus it is that one must sublimate one's love and discover its real object; and this is not possible unless the following conditions appear in him:

- (i) He should have a fervent desire of meeting Allah (*liqā' Allah*); in other words, he should have no fear of death.

His actions must be such as to reflect his assurance that he will meet Allah after his death.

(ii) He should give priority to Allah's wish over and above his own wishes and desires, since this is one of the requirements of love.

(iii) He should not forget Allah for even a moment, just as the lover is not forgetful of his beloved for even a second.

(iv) He must not be happy when he gains something, or sad when he loses something, since if all his attention is centred on Allah all other things would be unimportant for him.

(v) He should be kind and loving towards Allah's creatures, since whoever loves Allah will certainly love His creatures also.

(vi) He should have fear of Allah at the same time that he loves Him, since these two states are not contradictory.

(vii) He should keep his love of Allah a secret.

Under such conditions Allah would also love His servant and fulfil His promise: *Say (O Muḥammad), 'If you love Allah, follow me; Allah will love you and forgive your sins'..... (3:31)*¹⁰¹

26. Sakhaṭ

Sakhaṭ is being grieved at adversities and misfortunes which may befall one to the extent of complaining about them. The opposite of the vice of *sakhaṭ* is the virtue of *riḡā* which is being satisfied and content with whatever Allah wills. *Sakhaṭ* is a kind of *karāhah*, and *riḡā* is a kind of *ḥubb*.

There are many traditions condemning *sakhaṭ* and exhorting man to be patient in face of adversities and

misfortunes; since they are for trials Divinely ordained. Basically, we must realize that life in this world is made up of sufferings, difficulties, sickness and death, and without exception all men must undergo these things. So, we must teach ourselves to deal with these kinds of hardships. Such a preparedness is called *riḡā*, and its highest stage is complete contentment with Divine will. This is how the Qur'an describes such people:*Allah is pleased with them and they with Him. That is the great triumph.* (5:119)¹⁰²

And this is how it describes those who lack this quality:*and they desire the life of the world and feel secure therein....* (10:7)¹⁰³

It should be noted that in books of ethics *taslīm* (resignation) and *riḡā* (contentment) are usually used synonymously. This is because of their close meanings; because one who is content with whatever Allah wills for him is also completely resigned to Allah's will in all aspects of his life.

27. Ḥuzn

Ḥuzn means grief and remorse for losing or failing to attain something cherished. *Ḥuzn*, like *sakhat*, follows from *karāhah*.

28. Absence of Trust in Allah

This vice consists of reliance on intermediate means, not Allah, for solution of one's problems. It is caused by insufficient faith, and originates from the Powers of Intellect and Passion. Reliance on intermediary means is a form of polytheism.

The opposite of this vice is *tawakkul* (trust) in Allah

in all aspects of one's life, with the belief that Allah is the only effective force in the Universe. This is the meaning of the famous dictum: "There is no power or might except that [it is derived] from Allah".¹⁰⁴

And the Qur'an explicitly states:*And whosoever puts his trust in Allah, He will suffice him....* (65:3)¹⁰⁵

And the Prophet has said: "Whosoever abandons hope in everything except Allah, He shall take care of his means of life".¹⁰⁶

It should be noted that the notion of *tawakkul* does not contradict the idea that man has to undertake endeavour in order to benefit from the bounties of Allah. This is why Islam considers it obligatory for the individual to strive in order to make a living for his family, defend himself, and to fight for his rights. What is important is to consider all these intermediary means as subject to Allah's authority and power, without any independent role of their own.

29. Ingratitude (*Kufrān*)

This is the vice of being unthankful for Divine blessings, and its opposite is *shukr* (thankfulness). The virtue of *shukr* consists of the following elements:

- (i) Recognition of blessings and their origin, which is Divine Beneficence.
- (ii) Being delighted on account of the blessings — not for their worldly worth or for having gained them, but for their value in bringing us closer to Allah.
- (iii) Acting on this joy and delight by undertaking to satisfy the aim of the Giver, in word and in deed.
- (iv) Praising the Bestower of the blessings.
- (v) To use the bounty given to us in a way which would please Him.

By 'blessings' are meant all those things which bring pleasure, benefit, and felicity, whether in this world or the next.

The Holy Qur'an says:*If you are thankful I will give you more; but if you are thankless, My punishment is surely terrible.* (14:7)¹⁰⁷

And in elaboration of the second part of the previous verse, the Qur'an says: *Allah has struck a similitude: A city that was secure and well content, its provision coming to it in abundance from every place, then it was unthankful for the blessings of Allah; so Allah let it taste the garment of hunger and fear, for the things that they were working.* (16:112)¹⁰⁸

30. Restlessness (*Jaza'*)

Jaza' leads to screaming, beating one's face, tearing clothes, and raising a clamour when faced with some misfortune or calamity. *Jaza'* is one of the vices of the Power of Anger. Its opposite is *ṣabr* (patience), which is one of the noblest virtues. In any case, *jaza'* is one of the vices which leads to man's fall, since it is essentially a complaint against Allah and rejection of His decrees.

Ṣabr, on the contrary, consists of preserving one's calm under all circumstances and doing one's duty in all conditions. *Ṣabr* has a different function in different situations; for example, *ṣabr* on the field of battle lies in perseverance in performing one's duty; in other words, it is a form of courage. *Ṣabr* in the state of anger is self-control and synonymous with *ḥilm* (forbearance). *Ṣabr* in face of desires and lusts is *'iffah* (chastity). *Ṣabr* with respect to luxurious and opulent living is *zuhd* (abstinence). To sum

up, *ṣabr* is a virtue related to all of the four Powers.

Ṣabr has been much praised in Islamic traditions, and the Holy Qur'an extols this virtue, its merits and its rewards in seventy different places. For example, it says:*Yet give glad tidings to the steadfast who, when an affliction befall them, say: 'Surely we belong to Allah and to Him we return;' upon those rest blessings and mercy from their Lord, and those — they are the truly guided.* (2:155 — 157)¹⁰⁹

And the Prophet has said: "The relationship of *ṣabr* to faith (*īmān*) is like that of the head to the body; just as the body cannot live without head, so also faith cannot survive without *ṣabr*".¹¹⁰

There are five kinds of *ṣabr* in relation to the Islamic Shari'ah: *wājib* (obligatory), *ḥarām* (forbidden), *mustaḥabb* (desirable), *makrūh* (abominable), and *mubāḥ* (permitted). An example of 'forbidden *ṣabr*' is patience in face of injustice such as oppression or cruelty. 'Desirable *ṣabr*' is steadfastness in doing things which are desirable, while 'abominable *ṣabr*' is related to toleration of situations which are reprehensible. Finally, *mubāḥ* or permitted *ṣabr* is related to permitted things.

It follows, then, that *ṣabr* is not always a worthy trait, and its worth, or the lack of it, depends on its object. In general, the criterion by which the various kinds of *ṣabr* are judged is the same by which all other deeds and traits are judged, i.e. all those actions which facilitate man's spiritual development are considered worthy and laudable, while all other actions and traits are considered bad and harmful.

31. Fisq

Fisq as a term means disobedience to the obligatory commands of Islamic Sharī'ah or committal of acts forbidden by it; its opposite is *itā'ah* (obedience) to the commands of Allah, the Supreme.

* * *

A major part of the Divine commands consists of specific forms of worship which are considered either *wājib* or *mustahabb* in Islam. They are: *ṭahārah* (purity), *ṣalāt* (prayer), *du'ā'* (supplication), *ẓikr* (remembrance of Allah), *qirā'ah* (reciting the Holy Qur'an), *ṣawm* (fasting), *hajj* (pilgrimage to the Holy Ka'bah), *ziyārat** (pilgrimage to the tombs of the Holy Prophet and his progeny), *jihād* (fighting in the way of Allah), *adā' al-ma'rūf* (discharging the financial duties set down by Islamic Law, consisting of *khums*, *zakāt* and *ṣadaqah* [voluntary alms-giving]).

At this point al-Narāqi — may Allah's mercy be upon him — enters his final discussion which is a treatment of the Divine commands just mentioned, their rationale, and their beneficial role in the spiritual growth and development of man. Since this discussion is mostly concerned with *fiqh*, we shall forego recounting it here for brevity's sake.

*Islam recommends that people should visit the graves of their parents, of those who have done good to the society (martyrs, scholars, teachers, reformers etc.) in particular and of the Muslims in general.

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In conclusion we hope that Allah grants us the strength to morally improve ourselves by putting into practice the advice set forth summarily in the preceding four sections. It is also to be hoped that a careful study and examination of this short discourse on Islamic ethics would motivate us to adhere to its principles, thus bringing joy and satisfaction to the spirit of its author. *Āmīn*.

wal-ḥamdu lillāh

- 1 «العلم هو الحجاب الأكبر»
- 2 «لا تدخل الملائكة بيتاً فيه كلب»
- 3 «بنى الدين على التظافة»
- 4 «والذين جاهدوا فينا لنهدينهم سبلنا».
- 5 وَكُلُّ إِنْسَانٍ أَلْفَمَاتُهُ طَائِرَةٌ فِي عُشْقِهِ وَتُخْرِجُ لَهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ كِتَابًا يُلْقِيهِ
مَشْهُورًا. اقْرَأْ كِتَابَكَ كَفَىٰ بِتَفْهِيمِكَ الْيَوْمَ عَلَيْكَ حَسِيبًا.
- 6 مَا لِهَذَا الْكِتَابِ لَا يُغَادِرُ صَغِيرَةً وَلَا كَبِيرَةً إِلَّا أَحْصَاهَا وَوَجَدُوا مَا هَمُّوا
حَاضِرًا وَلَا يَظْلِمُ رُبُّكَ أَحَدًا
- 7 يَوْمَ تَجِدُ كُلُّ نَفْسٍ مَّا عَمِلَتْ مِنْ خَيْرٍ مُّخَضَّرًا وَمَا عَمِلَتْ مِنْ سُوءٍ تَوَدُّ لَوْ أَنَّ بَيْنَهَا
وَبَيْنَهُ أَمَدًا بَعِيدًا.
- 8 «إِنَّ اللَّهَ خَصَّ الْمَلَكَ بِالْعَقْلِ دُونَ الشَّهْوَةِ وَالْغَضَبِ، وَخَصَّ الْحَيَوَانَاتَ بِهَمَادُونِهِ، وَ
شَرَّفَ الْإِنْسَانَ بِإِعْطَاءِ الْجَمِيعِ، فَإِنَّ انْقَادَ شَهْوَتِهِ وَغَضَبِهِ لِعَقْلِهِ صَارَ أَفْضَلَ مِنَ الْمَلَائِكَةِ،
لَوْصُولِهِ إِلَى هَذِهِ الْعَرْتَةِ مَعَ وَجُودِ الْمَنَازِعِ، وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ لَيْسَ لَهُمْ مَزَاحِمُ»
- 9 سَبَّحْنِي سُورَةُ هُودٍ لَمَكَانٍ «فَاسْتَقِمْ كَمَا أُمِرْتَ»
- 10 إِنَّ لِلْمُؤْمِنِ عَلَىٰ أَخِيهِ ثَلَاثِينَ حَقًّا لِابْتِرَافِهِ لَهُ مِنْهَا إِلَّا بِالْإِدَاءِ أَوْ الْقَفْرِ: يَغْفِرُ زَلَّتْهُ،
وَيَرْحَمُ عَزَّتْهُ، وَيَسْتُرُ عَوْرَتَهُ، وَيُقْبِلُ عُثْرَتَهُ، وَيَقْبِلُ مَغْدِرَتَهُ، وَيَرْدُّ غِيْبَتَهُ، وَيُدْبِمُ
نَصْبَحَتَهُ، وَيَخْفِظُ خِلَّتَهُ، وَيَزْعُمُ ذِقَّتَهُ، وَيَعُوذُ مَرَضَتَهُ، وَيَشْهَدُ مَبِتَهُ، وَيُجِيبُ دَعْوَتَهُ،
وَيَقْبِلُ هَدْيَتَهُ، وَيَكَا فِيءُ صَلَاتِهِ، وَيَشْكُرُ نِعْمَتَهُ، وَيُخَيِّنُ نُصْرَتَهُ، وَيَخْفِظُ خَلِيلَتَهُ،
وَيَقْضِي حَاجَتَهُ، وَيَسْقِعُ مَسَاقَتَهُ، وَيُسَيِّتُ عَظْمَتَهُ، وَيُرِيدُ ضَالَّتَهُ، وَيَرْدُّ سَلَامَتَهُ،
وَيُطَيِّبُ كَلَامَتَهُ، وَيُبْرِئُ إِنْعَامَتَهُ، وَيُصَدِّقُ إِقْسَامَتَهُ، وَيُؤَالِيهِ وَلَا يُعَادِيهِ، وَيَنْصُرُهُ ظَالِمًا أَوْ
مَظْلُومًا، فَإِنَّمَا نُصْرَتُهُ ظَالِمًا قَبْرُودُهُ عَنْ ظُلْمِهِ، وَإِنَّمَا نُصْرَتُهُ مَظْلُومًا فُجُيعُهُ ظُلْمَتُهُ أَوْ يُعِينَهُ عَلَى
أَخْذِ حَقِّهِ، وَلَا يَسْأَمُهُ، وَلَا يَخْذِلُهُ، وَيُجِبُ لَهُ مِنَ الْخَيْرِ مَا يُجِبُ لِتَفْهِيمِهِ وَيَكْرَهُ لَهُ مِنَ
الشَّرِّ مَا يَكْرَهُ لِتَفْهِيمِهِ.
- 11 إِنَّ السُّلْطَانَ إِذَا كَانَ عَادِلًا كَانَ شَرِيكًا فِي ثَوَابِ كُلِّ طَاعَةٍ تُصَدَّرُ عَنْ كُلِّ رَعِيَّتِيهِ، وَإِنْ
كَانَ جَائِرًا كَانَ سَهِيمًا فِي مَعَاصِيهِمْ
- 12 ... وَمَنْ لُبَّتِ الْحِكْمَةُ فَقَدْ أَوْتِيَ خَيْرًا كَثِيرًا...
- 13 ... وَتِلْكَ الْأَمْثَالُ لِنُصْرَتِهَا لِلنَّاسِ وَمَا يَعْقِلُهَا إِلَّا الْعَالِمُونَ *

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- 14 جُلُوسُ سَاعَةٍ عِنْدَ مَذَاكِرَةِ الْعِلْمِ أَحَبُّ إِلَى اللَّهِ تَعَالَى مِنْ قِيَامِ أَلْفِ لَيْلَةٍ يُصَلِّي فِي كُلِّ لَيْلَةٍ
الْفِ رُكْعَةٍ وَأَحَبُّ إِلَيْهِ مِنْ أَلْفِ غَزْوَةٍ، وَمِنْ قِرَاءَةِ الْقُرْآنِ كَلِمَةٍ اثْنِي عَشَرَ أَلْفَ مَرَّةٍ، وَخَيْرٌ مِنْ
عِبَادَةِ سَنَةٍ صَامَ نَهَارَهَا وَقَامَ لَيْلَهَا، وَمَنْ خَرَجَ مِنْ بَيْتِهِ لِيَتَمَسَّكَ بِأَبَا مِنَ الْعِلْمِ كَتَبَ اللَّهُ غُرُوجَ
لَهُ بِكُلِّ قَدَمٍ ثَوَابَ نَبِيِّ مِنَ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ، وَثَوَابَ أَلْفِ شَهِيدٍ مِنْ شُهَدَاءِ بَدْرٍ، وَأَعْطَاهُ اللَّهُ بِكُلِّ
حَرْفٍ يَسْتَعِ أَوْ يَكْتُبُ مَدِينَةً فِي الْجَنَّةِ.
- 15 مَنْ أَخَذَ الْعِلْمَ مِنْ أَهْلِهِ وَعَمِلَ بِعِلْمِهِ نَجَا وَمَنْ أَرَادَ بِهِ الدُّنْيَا فَهِيَ خَطْبَةٌ.
- 16 الْبَقِيَّةُ الْإِيمَانُ كُلُّهُ.
- 17 إِنَّ اللَّهَ تَعَالَى يَتَذَكَّرُ لِقَابِهِ وَيُغْنِيهِ عَنْهُ الرِّيحُ وَالرَّاحَةُ فِي الْبَقِيَّةِ وَالرِّضَا، وَجَعَلَ الْهَمَّ وَالْحُزْنَ فِي
الشُّكِّ وَالسَّخَطِ.
- 18 لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ.
- 19 وَمَا يُؤْمِنُ أَكْثَرُهُمْ بِاللَّهِ إِلَّا وَهُمْ مُشْرِكُونَ *
- 20 لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
- 21 الَّذِينَ يَذْكُرُونَ اللَّهَ فَيَأْمُرُوا بِأَعْمَالِهِمْ وَيَتَّقُوا وَيُحْسِنُونَ فِي خَلْقِ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ رَبَّنَا
مَا خَلَقْتَ هَذَا بَاطِلًا سُبْحَانَكَ قِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ *
- 22 لَبَسَتْ الْعِبَادَةُ كَثْرَةَ الصِّيَامِ وَالصَّلَاةِ، أَمَّا الْعِبَادَةُ كَثْرَةُ التَّفَكُّرِ فِي أَمْرِ اللَّهِ.
- 23 قَالَ فَبِمَا أَغْوَيْتَنِي لَأَقْعُدَنَّ لَهُمْ صِرَاطَكَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ * ثُمَّ لَا يَتَنَّهُمْ مِنْ بَيْنِ أَيْدِيهِمْ وَمِنْ خَلْفِهِمْ
وَعَنْ أَيْمَانِهِمْ وَعَنْ شَمَائِلِهِمْ...
- 24 ... لَهُمْ قُلُوبٌ لَا يَفْقَهُونَ بِهَا وَلَهُمْ أَعْيُنٌ لَا يُبْصِرُونَ بِهَا وَلَهُمْ أُذُنٌ لَا يَسْمَعُونَ بِهَا أُولَئِكَ
كَالْأَنْعَامِ بَلْ هُمْ أَضَلُّ أُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْغَافِلُونَ *
- 25 فَأَمَّا السَّادِينَ فَمَثَلُوا بِاللَّهِ وَاعْتَصَمُوا بِهِ فَسَبَّحُوا لَهُمْ فِي رَحْمَةِ مِنْهُ وَفَضْلٍ وَتَهْدِيهِمْ إِلَيْهِ صِرَاطًا
مُسْتَقِيمًا *
- 26 لَيْسَ مِنَّا مَنْ مَكَرَ مُسْلِمًا.
- 27 ... وَلَا تَلْقُوا بِأَيْدِيكُمْ إِلَى التَّهْلُكَةِ...
- 28 اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْخُلْيِ وَالْعُذُوكِ مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ.
- 29 ... إِنَّمَا يَخْشَى اللَّهَ مِنْ عِبَادِهِ الْعُلَمَاءُ...
- 30 ... أُولَئِكَ لَهُمُ الْأَمْنُ وَهُمْ مُهْتَدُونَ *

- 31 ... فَلَا تَخْشَوْا النَّاسَ وَاخْشَوْا ...
- 32 ... رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ وَرَضُوا عَنْهُ ذَلِكَ لِمَنْ خَشِيَ رَبَّهُ *
- 33 وَأَمَّا مَنْ خَافَ مَقَامَ رَبِّهِ وَهَيَّئَ النَّفْسَ عَنِ الْهَوَىٰ * فَإِنَّ الْجَنَّةَ هِيَ الْمَأْوَىٰ *
- 34 مَنْ خَافَ اللَّهَ أَخَافَ اللَّهُ مِنْهُ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ. وَمَنْ لَمْ يَخَفِ اللَّهَ أَخَافَهُ اللَّهُ مِنْ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ..
- 35 وَمَنْ يَقْنَطْ مِنْ رَحْمَةِ رَبِّهِ إِلَّا الضَّالُّونَ
- 36 تَبَسَّأَ بِنَادِي أَنَّىٰ آتَا الْعَفْوَ الرَّحِيمُ * وَأَنْ عَذَابِي هُوَ الْعَذَابُ الْآلِيمُ *
- 37 ... وَلِلَّهِ الْعِزَّةُ وَلِرَسُولِهِ وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ ...
- 38 إِنَّ اللَّهَ قَوَّضَ إِلَى الْمُؤْمِنِ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ إِلَّا إِذْ لَانَ نَفْسِيهِ.
- 39 الْمُؤْمِنُ أَصْلَبُ مِنَ الْجَبَلِ.
- 40 إِنَّ اللَّهَ أَعْطَى الْمُؤْمِنَ ثَلَاثَ خِصَالٍ:
- الْعِزَّ فِي الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ، وَالْفَلَاحَ فِي الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ وَالْمَهَابَةَ فِي صُدُورِ الظَّالِمِينَ.
- 41 ... وَظَنَنْتُمْ ظَنُّ الشَّيْءِ وَكُنْتُمْ قَوْمًا بُورًا *
- 42 ضَعُ أَمْرَ أَخِيكَ عَلَى أَحْسَنِهِ حَتَّى تَأْتِيكَ مَا يَبْتَغِيكَ مِنْهُ، وَلَا تَقْلُقَنَّ بِكَلِمَةٍ خَرَجَتْ مِنْ أَمْرِكَ سَوْءًا وَأَنْتَ تَجِدُ لَهَا فِي الْخَبِيرِ مَخْتَلًا.
- 43 الْجِدَّةُ ضَرْبٌ مِنَ الْجُنُونِ، لِأَنَّ صَاحِبَهَا يَنْدَمُ، فَإِنْ لَمْ يَنْدَمْ فَجُلُونُهُ مُسْتَحْكَمٌ.
- 44 خُذِ الْعَفْوَ وَأْمُرْ بِالْعُرْفِ وَأَعْرِضْ عَنِ الْجَاهِلِينَ *
- 45 الْعَفْوَ لَا تَزِيدُ الْعَبْدَ إِلَّا عِزًّا فَأَعْفُوا بِعِزِّكُمْ اللَّهَ.
- 46 ... وَلَوْ كُنْتُ فَقْطًا غَلِيظَ الْقَلْبِ لَأَنْقَضُوا مِنْ حَوْلِكَ ...
- 47 إِذَا أَحَبَّ اللَّهُ عَبْدًا أَعْطَاهُ الرَّفْقَ، وَمَنْ يُعْزِمِ الرَّفْقَ يُعْزِمِ الْخَيْرَ كُلَّهُ.
- 48 الْمُدَارَاةُ يَصِفُ الْإِيمَانَ
- 49 سُوءُ الْخُلُقِ يُفْسِدُ الْعَمَلَ كَمَا يُفْسِدُ الْخَلُّ الْقَتْلَ
- 50 وَأَنْتَ لَعَلَى خُلُقٍ عَظِيمٍ *
- 51 لَوْ لَمْ تُدْثِرُوا لَخَبِثَ عَلَيْكُمْ مَا هُوَ أَكْثَرُ مِنْ ذَلِكَ، الْمُعْجَبُ الْمُعْجَبُ.
- 52 قِيلَ الْإِنْسَانُ مَا أَكْثَرُهُ * مِنْ أَعْيَ شَيْءٍ خَلَقَهُ * مِنْ نُظْفَةٍ خَلَقَهُ فَقَدَرَهُ * ثُمَّ السَّبِيلَ بَشَرَهُ * ثُمَّ أَمَاتَهُ فَأَقْبَرَهُ * ثُمَّ إِذَا شَاءَ أَنْشَرَهُ *

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- 74 مَثَلُ الْحَرِصِ عَلَى الدُّنْيَا كَمَثَلِ دُوْدَةِ الْقَرْيَةِ كُلَّمَا زِدَادَتْ عَلَى نَفْسِهَا لَقَاءَ كَانَ أَبْعَدَ لَهَا مِنَ الْخُرُوجِ، حَتَّى تَمُوتَ غَتًّا.
- 75 يَسِّرُ الْعَبْدُ عَبْدَهُ لَهُ ظَهْرَ يَمُودِهِ، وَيَسِّرَ الْعَبْدُ عَبْدَهُ لَهُ رَغْبَةَ يُدِثُهُ.
- 76 إِسْتَفْنِ عَمَّنْ يَسْتُ تَكُنْ نَظِيرَهُ، وَارْغَبْ إِلَى مَنْ يَسْتُ تَكُنْ أَسِيرَهُ، وَأَحِينْ إِلَى مَنْ يَسْتُ تَكُنْ أَمِيرَهُ.
- 77 وَالَّذِينَ إِذَا أَنْفَقُوا لَمْ يُسْرِفُوا وَلَمْ يَقْتُرُوا وَكَانَ بَيْنَ ذَلِكَ قَوَامًا *
- 78 ... وَيُؤْتُونَ عَلَى أَنْفُسِهِمْ وَلَوْ كَانَ بِهِمْ خَصَاصَةٌ...
- 79 مَنْ أَكَلَ الْخَلَالَ أَرْعَمَ تَوَمًا، نَوَّرَ اللَّهُ قَلْبَهُ، وَأَجْرَى بَنَائِجَ الْحِكْمَةِ مِنْ قَلْبِهِ عَلَى لِسَانِهِ.
- 80 مَا بَلَّغْتُ إِلَى مَا بَلَّغْتُ إِلَيْهِ مِنَ الْحِكْمَةِ، إِلَّا بِصِدْقِ الْحَدِيثِ وَأَدَاءِ الْأَمَانَةِ.
- 81 وَكَلَّا نَحْضُرُ مَعَ الْخَائِضِينَ *
- 82 ... فَلَا تَقْعُدُوا مَعَهُمْ حَتَّى يَخُوضُوا فِي حَدِيثٍ غَيْرِهِ...
- 83 طُوبَى لِمَنْ أَمْسَكَ الْقَضْلَ مِنْ لِسَانِهِ، وَاتَّقَى الْقَضْلَ مِنْ مَالِهِ.
- 84 الْحَسَدُ بِأَكْلِ الْخَسَنَاتِ، كَمَا تَأْكُلُ النَّارُ الْحَطَبَ.
- 85 وَالَّذِينَ يُؤْذُونَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ بَغْيًا مَا كُتِبُوا فَقَدْ اخْتَلَوْا بُهَانًا وَلَئِمَّا مُبِينًا *
- 86 مَنْ آذَى مُؤْمِنًا فَقَدْ آذَانِي، وَمَنْ آذَانِي فَقَدْ آذَى اللَّهَ، وَمَنْ آذَى اللَّهَ فَهُوَ عَاقِبُ فِي التَّوَارِ وَالْأَنْحِيلِ وَالزُّبُورِ وَالْغُرَفَانِ.
- 87 مَنْ زَخَرَخَ مِنْ طَرِيقِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ شَيْئًا يُؤْذِيهِمْ، كَتَبَ اللَّهُ لَهُ بِهِ حَسَنَةً أَوْجَبَ لَهُ بِهَا الْجَنَّةَ.
- 88 إِنَّ أَحَبَّ الْأَعْمَالِ إِلَى اللَّهِ عَزَّوَجَلَّ إِدْخَالَ الشُّرُورِ عَلَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ.
- 89 مَنْ أَضْحَكَ لَأَيُّهُمْ بِأَمْرِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ قَلْبًا مِنْهُمْ وَمَنْ سَمِعَ رَجُلًا يُنَادِي بِاللُّسْلُمَةِ فَلَمْ يُجِبْهُ قَلْبًا مِنْهُمْ.
- 90 مَنْ مَشَى فِي حَاجَةِ أَحَبِّهِ سَاعَةً مِنْ لَيْلٍ أَوْ نَهَارٍ قَضَاهَا أَوْ لَمْ يَقْضِهَا، كَانَ خَيْرًا لَهُ مِنْ اعْتِكَافٍ شَهْرَيْنِ.
- 91 إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يُجَاهِدُونَ أَنْ تَبِيعَ الْفَاحِشَةَ فِي الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَهُمْ عَذَابُ أَلِيمٍ فِي الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ...
- 92 مَنْ سَرَّ عَلَى مُسْلِمٍ سَرَّهُ اللَّهُ فِي الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ.

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- 53 بر مال و جمال خویشتن غره مشو کسان را بسوی برسدواين را به نهي
- 54 ... كَذَلِكَ يَفْتَحُ اللَّهُ عَلَى كُلِّ قَلْبٍ مُنْكَبِرٍ جَنَابًا * ... كَذَلِكَ يَفْتَحُ اللَّهُ عَلَى كُلِّ قَلْبٍ مُنْكَبِرٍ جَنَابًا *
- 55 سَأَصْرِفُ عَنْ آيَاتِيَ الَّذِينَ يَتَكَبَّرُونَ... سَأَصْرِفُ عَنْ آيَاتِيَ الَّذِينَ يَتَكَبَّرُونَ...
- 56 لَا يَدْخُلُ الْجَنَّةَ مَنْ كَانَ فِي قَلْبِهِ مَثَقَلٌ خَبَّةٍ مِنْ خَرَدَلٍ مِنْ كِبَرٍ. لَا يَدْخُلُ الْجَنَّةَ مَنْ كَانَ فِي قَلْبِهِ مَثَقَلٌ خَبَّةٍ مِنْ خَرَدَلٍ مِنْ كِبَرٍ.
- 57 وَعِبَادُ الرَّحْمَنِ الَّذِينَ يَمْشُونَ عَلَى الْأَرْضِ هَوْنًا وَإِذَا خَاطَبَهُمُ الْجَاهِلُونَ قَالُوا سَلَامًا * وَعِبَادُ الرَّحْمَنِ الَّذِينَ يَمْشُونَ عَلَى الْأَرْضِ هَوْنًا وَإِذَا خَاطَبَهُمُ الْجَاهِلُونَ قَالُوا سَلَامًا *
- 58 وَاخْفِضْ جَنَاحَكَ لِمَنِ اتَّبَعَكَ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ * وَاخْفِضْ جَنَاحَكَ لِمَنِ اتَّبَعَكَ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ *
- 59 إِنَّ أَعْجَلَ الشَّرِّ غَفُورُهُ التَّائِبِي. إِنَّ أَعْجَلَ الشَّرِّ غَفُورُهُ التَّائِبِي.
- 60 حَقٌّ عَلَى اللَّهِ عَزَّوَجَلَّ لَا يَتَغَيَّرُ شَيْءٌ عَلَى شَيْءٍ إِلَّا أَذَلَّهُ اللَّهُ. حَقٌّ عَلَى اللَّهِ عَزَّوَجَلَّ لَا يَتَغَيَّرُ شَيْءٌ عَلَى شَيْءٍ إِلَّا أَذَلَّهُ اللَّهُ.
- 61 إِنَّ التَّائِبِي يَقُولُ أَصْحَابُهُ إِلَى التَّائِبِي. إِنَّ التَّائِبِي يَقُولُ أَصْحَابُهُ إِلَى التَّائِبِي.
- 62 مَنْ كَانَ فِي قَلْبِهِ خَبَّةٌ مِنْ خَرَدَلٍ مِنْ غَضَبِيَّةٍ بَعَثَهُ اللَّهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ مَعَ أَغْرَابِ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ مَنْ كَانَ فِي قَلْبِهِ خَبَّةٌ مِنْ خَرَدَلٍ مِنْ غَضَبِيَّةٍ بَعَثَهُ اللَّهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ مَعَ أَغْرَابِ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ
- 63 لِمَ تَلْبِسُونَ الْحَقَّ بِالْبَاطِلِي وَتَكْتُمُونَ الْحَقَّ وَأَنْتُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ * لِمَ تَلْبِسُونَ الْحَقَّ بِالْبَاطِلِي وَتَكْتُمُونَ الْحَقَّ وَأَنْتُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ *
- 64 ... وَمَنْ أَظْلَمُ مِمَّنْ كَتَمَ شَهَادَةً عِنْدَهُ مِنَ اللَّهِ... ... وَمَنْ أَظْلَمُ مِمَّنْ كَتَمَ شَهَادَةً عِنْدَهُ مِنَ اللَّهِ...
- 65 إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يَكْتُمُونَ مَا آتَانَا مِنَ الْبَيِّنَاتِ وَالْهُدَى مِنْ تَعْدٍ مَا يَبْدَأُ لِلنَّاسِ فِي الْكِتَابِ أُولَئِكَ يَلْعَنُهُمُ اللَّهُ وَيَلْعَنُهُمُ اللَّاعِنُونَ * إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يَكْتُمُونَ مَا آتَانَا مِنَ الْبَيِّنَاتِ وَالْهُدَى مِنْ تَعْدٍ مَا يَبْدَأُ لِلنَّاسِ فِي الْكِتَابِ أُولَئِكَ يَلْعَنُهُمُ اللَّهُ وَيَلْعَنُهُمُ اللَّاعِنُونَ *
- 66 ذُرِّيَّةٌ لِلنَّاسِ حُبُّ الشَّهَوَاتِ مِنَ النِّسَاءِ وَالْبَنِينَ وَالْقَنَاطِيرِ الْمُقَنْطَرَةِ مِنَ الذَّهَبِ وَالْفِضَّةِ ذُرِّيَّةٌ لِلنَّاسِ حُبُّ الشَّهَوَاتِ مِنَ النِّسَاءِ وَالْبَنِينَ وَالْقَنَاطِيرِ الْمُقَنْطَرَةِ مِنَ الذَّهَبِ وَالْفِضَّةِ
- وَالْحَبْلِ الْمُتَمَسِّمَةِ وَالْأَنْعَامِ وَالْخَرْبِ ذَلِكَ مَتَاعُ الْحَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا وَاللَّهُ عِنْدَهُ حُسْنُ الْمُنَاقَبِ * وَالْحَبْلِ الْمُتَمَسِّمَةِ وَالْأَنْعَامِ وَالْخَرْبِ ذَلِكَ مَتَاعُ الْحَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا وَاللَّهُ عِنْدَهُ حُسْنُ الْمُنَاقَبِ *
- 67 مَنْ أَصْبَحَ وَالدُّنْيَا أَكْبَرُ هَمِّهِ فَلَيْسَ مِنَ اللَّهِ فِي شَيْءٍ، وَالَّذِي اللَّهُ قَلْبُهُ أَرْزَقَ حِصَالًا: هَتَا لَا مَنْ أَصْبَحَ وَالدُّنْيَا أَكْبَرُ هَمِّهِ فَلَيْسَ مِنَ اللَّهِ فِي شَيْءٍ، وَالَّذِي اللَّهُ قَلْبُهُ أَرْزَقَ حِصَالًا: هَتَا لَا
- يَنْقَطِعُ عَنْهُ أَبَدًا، وَسَعْدًا لَا يَنْقَطِعُ مِنْهُ أَبَدًا، وَفَقْرًا لَا يَنْقَطِعُ عَنْهُ أَبَدًا، وَأَمَلًا لَا يَبْلُغُ مُشَاهَا أَبَدًا. يَنْقَطِعُ عَنْهُ أَبَدًا، وَسَعْدًا لَا يَنْقَطِعُ مِنْهُ أَبَدًا، وَفَقْرًا لَا يَنْقَطِعُ عَنْهُ أَبَدًا، وَأَمَلًا لَا يَبْلُغُ مُشَاهَا أَبَدًا.
- 68 يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَا تُلْهِكُمْ أَمْوَالُكُمْ وَلَا أَوْلَادُكُمْ عَنْ ذِكْرِ اللَّهِ وَمَنْ يَفْعَلْ ذَلِكَ فَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَا تُلْهِكُمْ أَمْوَالُكُمْ وَلَا أَوْلَادُكُمْ عَنْ ذِكْرِ اللَّهِ وَمَنْ يَفْعَلْ ذَلِكَ فَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ
- الْخَاسِرُونَ * الْخَاسِرُونَ *
- 69 وَيُؤَيِّدُكُمْ بِأَمْوَالٍ وَبَنِينَ وَيَجْعَلُ لَكُمْ خُتَاتٍ وَيَجْعَلُ لَكُمْ أَنْهَارًا * وَيُؤَيِّدُكُمْ بِأَمْوَالٍ وَبَنِينَ وَيَجْعَلُ لَكُمْ خُتَاتٍ وَيَجْعَلُ لَكُمْ أَنْهَارًا *
- 70 حُبُّ الْمَالِ وَالشَّرَفِ بَيْنَانِ الْبِغَاقِ، كَمَا بُنِيَ الْمَاءُ الْبَقَلِ. حُبُّ الْمَالِ وَالشَّرَفِ بَيْنَانِ الْبِغَاقِ، كَمَا بُنِيَ الْمَاءُ الْبَقَلِ.
- 71 نِعَمَ الْمَالِ الصَّالِحِ لِلرَّجُلِ الصَّالِحِ. نِعَمَ الْمَالِ الصَّالِحِ لِلرَّجُلِ الصَّالِحِ.
- 72 كَلَّا إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لِرَبِّهِ لَآفٍسٌ * أَنْ رَأَاهُ اسْتَفْسَى * كَلَّا إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لِرَبِّهِ لَآفٍسٌ * أَنْ رَأَاهُ اسْتَفْسَى *
- 73 يَسِيبُ آبْنُ آدَمَ وَتَشُبُّ فِيهِ خَصَلَتَانِ: الْجِرْصُ، وَطَلُّ الْأَمَلِ. يَسِيبُ آبْنُ آدَمَ وَتَشُبُّ فِيهِ خَصَلَتَانِ: الْجِرْصُ، وَطَلُّ الْأَمَلِ.

- 93 قَوْلٌ لِلْمُصَلِّينَ * الَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ صَلَاتِهِمْ سَاهُونَ * الَّذِينَ هُمْ يُرَاؤُونَ * وَيَسْتَمُونَ الْمَاعُونَ *
- 94 ... يُرَاؤُونَ النَّاسَ وَلَا يَذْكُرُونَ اللَّهَ إِلَّا قَلِيلًا *
- 95 إِنَّ أَخْوَفَ مَا أَخَافَ عَلَيْكُمْ الشِّرْكَ الْأَصْفَرُ، قَالُوا: وَمَا الشِّرْكَ الْأَصْفَرُ؟ قَالَ: «الرياء»
يقول الله عز وجل يوم القيامة للمُرائين إذا جازى العباد بأعمالهم: اذهبوا إلى الذين كنتم
تُراؤون لهم في الدنيا فانظروا هل تجدون عندهم الجزاء.
- 96 ... فَلَا تَعْرُتْكُمْ الْحَيَةُ الدُّنْيَا وَلَا يُغْرِكْكُمْ بِاللَّهِ الْقُرُودُ *
- 97 وَأَعْلَمُ أَنَّكَ لَنْ تَخْرُجَ مِنْ ظُلُمَاتِ الْقُرُودِ وَالْتَمَسِي إِلَّا بِصَدَقِ الْأَمَانَةِ إِلَى اللَّهِ، وَالْأَخْبَاتِ لَهُ،
وَمَعْرِفَةِ غُيُوبِ أَسْوَائِكَ مِنْ خَيْثُ لَا يُوَافِقُ الْعَقْلُ وَالْعِلْمُ وَلَا يَحْتَمِلُهُ الدِّينُ وَالشَّرِيعَةُ وَسُئِلَ
السُّدُورُ وَأَتَمَّتْهُ الْهُدَى وَإِنْ كُنْتَ رَاضِيًا يَا أَنْتَ فِيهِ فَمَا أَحَدٌ أَشْغَى بِعَمَلِكَ مِنْكَ وَأَضْيَعُ لِعَمْرَاءَ
فَأَوْرَثَتْ حَسْرَةً يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ.
- 98 الْعِبَادُ مِنَ الْإِيمَانِ، وَالْإِيمَانِ فِي الْجَنَّةِ.
- 99 حَاسِبُوا أَنْفُسَكُمْ قَبْلَ أَنْ تُحَاسَبُوا.
- 100 وَلَقَدْ ذَرَأْنَا لِجَهَنَّمَ كَثِيرًا مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ لَهُمْ قُلُوبٌ لَا يَفْقَهُونَ بِهَا وَلَهُمْ أَعْيُنٌ لَا يُبْصِرُونَ بِهَا
وَلَهُمْ آذَانٌ لَا يَسْمَعُونَ بِهَا أُولَئِكَ كَمَا لَاتَنَامُ بَنُ لَمْ أَصْلَ أُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْغَافِلُونَ *
- 101 قُلْ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ تُحِبُّونَ اللَّهَ فَاتَّبِعُونِي يُحْبِبْكُمُ اللَّهُ وَيَغْفِرْ لَكُمْ ذُنُوبَكُمْ....
- 102 ... رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ وَوَضَعَا عَنْهُ ذَلِكَ الْقُوْلَ الْعَظِيمَ *
- 103 ... وَوَضَعَا بِالْحَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا وَاطْمَأَنَّنَا بِهَا...
- 104 لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ.
- 105 ... وَمَنْ يَتَوَكَّلْ عَلَى اللَّهِ فَهُوَ حَسْبُهُ...
- 106 مَنْ انْقَطَعَ إِلَى اللَّهِ، كَفَاهُ اللَّهُ كُلَّ مَوْتَةٍ
- 107 ... لَيْسَ سَكَرْتُمْ لَا زِدْنَكُمْ وَلَيْسَ كُفَرْتُمْ إِنْ عَذَابِي لَشَدِيدٌ *
- 108 وَضَرَبَ اللَّهُ مَثَلًا قَرْيَةً كَانَتْ آمِنَةً مُطْمَئِنَّةً يَأْتِيهَا رِزْقُهَا رَغَدًا مِنْ كُلِّ مَكَانٍ فَكَفَرَتْ بِأَنْعُمِ
اللَّهِ فَأَذَاقَهَا اللَّهُ لِبَاسَ الْجُوعِ وَالْخَوْفِ بِمَا كَانُوا يَصْنَعُونَ *
- 109 ... وَبَيَّرَ الصَّابِرِينَ * الَّذِينَ إِذَا أَصَابَتْهُمُ مُصِيبَةٌ قَالُوا إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ * أُولَئِكَ عَلَيْهِمْ
صَلَوَاتُ مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ وَرَحْمَةٌ وَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْتَخِرُونَ *
- 110 الْعَسْبَرُ مِنَ الْإِيمَانِ بِمَنْزِلَةِ الرَّاسِ مِنَ الْجَسَدِ، وَلَا جَسَدَ لِمَنْ لَا رَأْسَ لَهُ، وَلَا إِيْمَانَ لِمَنْ لَا صَبْرَ
لَهُ.

APPENDIX

SUPPLICATION FOR EXCELLING IN MORALS (Taught by Imam 'Alī bin al-Ḥusayn Zayn al-'Ābidīn peace be on him)

O' Lord! Bless Muḥammad and his progeny, and advance my faith to the greatest perfection. And let my belief be the most excellent of beliefs.

And cause my motive to be the best of resolutions and my conduct the best of actions.

O' Lord! Prosper my good resolution; and establish my belief in You.

And reform with Your Power what has become corrupted in me.

O' Lord! Bless Muḥammad and his progeny, and make me carefree in that care which keeps me away from Your worship.

And cause me to perform those deeds concerning which You will question me tomorrow.

And let my days be spent in that work for which You have created me.

And make me independent and provide me amply with Your sustenance.

And do not let me be tempted by arrogance.

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And let me be honoured, but do not let me fall a prey to pride.

And cause me to adore You, and do not let my adoration be spoiled with conceit.

And issue from my hands goods to mankind and do not let it be undone with reproaches.

And give me excellent morals, and save me from boasting.

O' Lord! Bless Muḥammad and his progeny and do not exalt me to any rank among men, unless You have lowered me to an equal degree, in my own sight.

And create for me no outward respect, unless You have created for me an equal amount of humiliation in my spirit.

O' Lord! Bless Muḥammad and his progeny, and favour me with a righteous direction which I may not change (for another) and a Straight Path from which I may not go astray, and a well-guided motive which I may not doubt.

And let me live as long as my life is useful in serving You.

So when my life becomes a pasture for Satan be pleased to call me back to You before Your wrath advances towards me or Your anger is fixed upon me.

O' Lord! Leave in me no culpable habit unreformed and no blame-worthy blemish unamended, and no imperfect excellence without bringing it to perfection.

O' Lord! Bless Muḥammad and his progeny and substitute for me love in place of the enmity of the hostile, and friendship for the envy of the rebellious, and confidence for distrust of the virtuous, and kindness for the hatred of those that are near, and benevolence to kindred

for their disobedience; and assistance for desertion of the near (relations); and sincerity of regard for the love of the ceremoniously polite, and good behaviour for the repulsion of associates, and sweetness of peace for the bitterness of fear of tyrants.

O' Lord! Bless Muḥammad and his progeny, and let me have power over him who has oppressed me, and an argument against him who quarrelled with me and victory over him who bore me ill-will.

And grant me an artifice against him who deceived me, and power over him, who overpowered me and make false the charge of him who impeached me, and relieve me from him who threatened me.

And give me grace to obey him who directed me to the Straight Path and follow him who guided me (to it).

O' Lord! Bless Muḥammad and his progeny, and give me grace that I may behave with sincere good-will to him who was insincere to me, and reward with goodness him who forsook me, and repay bounteously him who disappointed me, and compensate with reunion him who separated me from him and make me to differ from him who did backbite me by speaking well of him; and to return thanks for good and overlook evil.

O' Lord! Bless Muḥammad and his progeny, and adorn me with the qualities of the righteous, and clothe me with the garment of the pious, spreading justice and restraining anger and quenching the fire of ill-will and reuniting the scattered and making up the differences between men, and publishing goodness and hiding blemishes and lenience of temper and bending the knee of humility and beauty of conduct, calmness of disposition and agree-

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ableness of (social) intercourse, and advancing towards excellence, and adopting generosity and forbearing rebuke and showing kindness to the unworthy, and speaking the truth though difficult and underrating personal good, however great, of words or deeds, and over estimating personal evil, however small, of speech or act.

And grant the fulfilment of these wishes along with continual worship and attachment to the community of the faithful and let me withdraw from those who start invocations, and act upon self-invented judgement.

O' Lord! Bless Muḥammad and his progeny, and confer on me Your most abundant sustenance when I grow old and infuse in me Your most righteous strength when I be fatigued.

And do not allow me to grow lazy so as to keep away from Your worship, and do not let me blind to Your path nor allow me to indulge in what is contrary to Your love.

Nor join him who has separated himself from You, nor let me keep aloof from him who has joined unto You.

O' Lord! Let me get strength from You in the hour of need and ask You for help, and humbly entreat You in poverty and do not let me be tempted to ask help of any other than You, when I am afflicted nor to humbly entreat any other than You when in need, nor to supplicate another besides You, when in fear lest I should deserve, thereby, to be forsaken, rejected and despised by You, O' Most Merciful!

O' Lord! Let what Satan introduces into my heart, of greed, suspicion and envy, be a cause for remembrance of Your greatness, contemplation of Your Power, and become plans against Your enemy; and let what he makes my

tongue utter of indecent words nonsense raving abuse, false evidence, backbiting of an absent true-believer or reviling one who is present, and other things similar to these, be a speech in praise of You and an utterance of eulogy to You, an absorption in Your glory, a thanksgiving for Your favour, an acknowledgment of Your goodness and an enumeration of Your blessings.

O' Lord! Bless Muḥammad and his progeny, and do not let me be oppressed while You have power to ward off trouble from me nor let me oppress others while You have authority to restrain me, nor go astray while it is possible for You to guide me, nor grow poor while You have power to prosper me, nor grow rebellious while my independence is from You.

O' Lord! Seeking Your forgiveness have I come and at Your pardon do I aim, and Your forbearance do I long for, and in Your kindness do I trust, and I have not with me what would entitle me to Your forgiveness nor (is there) in my action what would make me deserve Your pardon; I have nothing save Your grace when I pass judgement upon myself, therefore, bless Muḥammad and his progeny and be kind upon me.

O' Lord! Make me speak with righteousness; and aspire me with piety, and give me grace for what is most pure, and employ me in what is more praiseworthy.

O' Lord! Make me walk the most exemplary path, and let me live and die believing in You.

O' Lord! Bless Muḥammad and his progeny, and bless me with frugality, and let me be of the people of righteousness; and of the guides to virtue, and of the pious servants, and grant me salvation at the last day and safety on the expected Doomsday.

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O' Lord! Exact for Yourself from my soul whatever may purify it, and preserve those motives for my soul that may perfect it; for verily my soul is liable to come to ruin, unless You preserve it.

O' Lord! You are my shelter if I grow sad, and You are my resource if I am in need and unto You I cry for help, when deeply afflicted and with You is recompense for what is lost, and reformation for what is corrupted, and alteration for what You disapprove.

Therefore, favour me with security before calamity, and bounty before begging (for it) and right direction before error and spare me from bearing the unpleasant doings of Your creatures, and grant me peace on the Day of Resurrection and favour me with handsome guidance.

O' Lord! Bless Muḥammad and his progeny, and ward off evil from me with Your grace, and nourish me with Your blessing and reform me with Your graciousness and cure me with Your goodness and hide me in the shelter of Your mercy and clothe me with Your approbation, and help me, when matters grow difficult about me, (to choose), the most righteous of them, and when actions become dubious (to select) the purest of them and when Your creeds conflict (to adopt), the most praiseworthy of them.

O' Lord! Bless Muḥammad and his progeny, and crown me with sufficiency and adorn me with the grace of Your love, and grant me true guidance and do not try me with prosperity and confer on me the beauty of comfort and do not make my life a succession of trials, and do not reject my supplication with repulsion for, I do not recognize any as Your rival, and I do not call upon any as Your equal.

O' Lord! Bless Muḥammad and his progeny, and

restrain me from extravagance and preserve my subsistence from waste and increase my possessions by giving blessing therein and let me walk along the path of benevolence in whatever I spend my (wealth).

O' Lord! Bless Muḥammad and his progeny, and spare me the pain of earning, and give me livelihood without measure so that search (after it) may not take me away from Your worship, and I may not have to bear the evil consequences of earning (wealth) by unfair means.

O' Lord! Therefore grant me by Your Power what I desire and protect me with Your glory from what I fear.

O' Lord! Bless Muḥammad and his progeny, and guard my honour with prosperity and do not disgrace my dignity with poverty, lest I beg of those who receive their living from You, and ask favour of the wicked and be tempted, thereby to praise him who gives me, and fall into disparaging him who denies me; while, You are above all of them the master of Bounty and Refusal.

O' Lord! Bless Muḥammad and his progeny, and give me accuracy in worship, and happiness in piety, and knowledge in practice, and chastity in beneficence.

O' Lord! Let my term of existence end with Your pardon, and verify my conduct in expecting Your mercy, and make it easy for me to win Your approbation, and let in all circumstances my actions be good.

O' Lord! Bless Muḥammad and his progeny and remind me to adore You in times of neglect and employ me in serving You in the days of leisure (intermission), and indicate for me an easy path to Your love so that I may obtain the good of this world and the Hereafter.

O' Lord! Bless Muḥammad and his progeny, more

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than You did bless any of Your creatures before him, and more than You will bless anyone after him, and give us that which is good in this world and the next, and graciously, protect me from torment of the Fire.

تعليقه
دُعَاءُ فِي مَكَارِمِ الْأَخْلَاقِ الَّذِي
عَلَّمَهُ الْإِمَامُ عَلِيُّ ابْنِ الْحُسَيْنِ
زَيْنُ الْعَابِدِينَ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ.

﴿بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ﴾

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ وَبَلِّغْ بِإِيمَانِي أَكْمَلَ
الْإِيمَانِ وَأَجْعَلْ بَيْتِي أَفْضَلَ الْبَيْتِ وَأَنْتَ
بِنَيْبِي إِلَى أَحْسَنِ النَّبَاتِ وَبِعَمَلِي إِلَى أَحْسَنِ
الْأَعْمَالِ اللَّهُمَّ وَفِّرْ بِلُطْفِكَ نَيْبِي وَصَحِّحْ
بِمَا عِنْدَكَ بَيْتِي وَأَسْتَصِلِحْ بِقُدْرَتِكَ مَا فَسَدَ
مِنْهُ اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ وَأَكْفِنِي
مَا يَشْغَلُنِي أَلا هُمَامٌ بِهِ وَأَسْتَعْمِلُنِي بِمَا تَسَّأَلُنِي

غَدَّاعْنَهُ وَأَسْتَفْرِغْ أَيَّامِي فِيمَا خَلَقْتَنِي لَهُ
 وَأَغْنِنِي أَوْسَعَ عَلَىَّ فِي رِزْقِكَ وَلَا تُفْنِنِي
 بِالْبَطْرِ وَأَعِزَّنِي وَلَا تُبْذِلْنِي بِالْكِبَرِ وَعَبِّدْنِي
 لَكَ وَلَا تُفْسِدْ عِبَادَتِي بِالْعُجْبِ أَجْرِلْ لِلنَّاسِ
 عَلَى بَدْيِ الْخَيْرِ وَلَا تَحْفَظْهُ بِالْمَنِّ وَهَبْ لِي مَعَالِي
 الْأَخْلَاقِ وَأَعِصِنِي مِنَ الْفَخْرِ اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى
 مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ وَلَا تُرْفَعْنِي فِي النَّاسِ دَرَجَةً إِلَّا
 حَطَّطْنِي عِنْدَ نَفْسِي مُشَاهِدًا وَلَا تُخْذِلْ لِي عِزًّا
 ظَاهِرًا إِلَّا أَحَدَثْ لِي ذِلَّةً بَاطِنَةً عِنْدَ نَفْسِي
 بِقَدَرِهَا اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

وَمِنِّعَنِي بِهَدْيٍ صَالِحٍ لَا أَسْتَبْدِلُ بِهِ
وَطَرِيقَهُ حَقًّا لَا أَرْبِغُ عَنْهَا وَنِيَّةً رُشِدًا
لَا أَشْكُ فِيهَا وَعَمَرْنِي مَا كَانَ عُمْرِي بِذَلِكَ
فِي طَاعَتِكَ فَإِذَا كَانَ عُمْرِي مَرْتَعًا لِلشَّيْطَانِ
فَاقْبِضْنِي إِلَيْكَ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَسْبِقَ مَقْنُكَ إِلَيَّ
أَوْ يَسْتَحْكِمَ غَضَبُكَ عَلَيَّ اللَّهُمَّ لَا تَدْعُ خَصْلَةً
تُعَابُ مِنِّي إِلَّا أَصْلَحْتُهَا وَلَا عَائِبَةً أُوتِبُ
بِهَا إِلَّا أَحْسَنْتُهَا وَلَا أُكْرِمَةً فِيَّ نَاقِصَةً
إِلَّا أَتَمَمْتُهَا اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ
وَأَبْدِلْنِي مِنْ بَغْضَةِ أَهْلِ الشَّنَائِ الْمَحَبَّةَ

وَمِنْ حَسَدِ أَهْلِ الْبَغْيِ الْوَدَّةَ وَمِنْ ظِلَّةِ
 أَهْلِ الصَّلَاحِ الثِّقَةَ وَمِنْ عَدَاوَةِ الْأَذْنَى
 الْوَلَايَةَ وَمِنْ عُقُوقِ ذَوِي الْأَرْحَامِ الْبَرَّةَ
 وَمِنْ خِذْلَانِ الْأَفْرَبِينَ النُّصْرَةَ وَمِنْ حُبِّ
 الْمُدَارِينَ تَصْحِيحَ الْبَيْتِ وَمِنْ رَدِّ الْمُلَاسِينَ
 كَرَمَ الْعِشْرَةِ وَمِنْ مَرَارَةِ خَوْفِ الظَّالِمِينَ
 حَلَاوَةَ الْأَمْنَةِ اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ
 وَاجْعَلْ لِي يَدًا عَلَى مَنْ ظَلَمَنِي وَلِسَانًا عَلَى مَنْ
 خَاصَمَنِي وَظَفَرًا بِمَنْ عَانَدَنِي وَهَبْ لِي مَكْرًا
 عَلَى مَنْ كَايَدَنِي وَقُدْرَةً عَلَى مَنْ أَضْطَهَدَنِي

وَنَكْذِبًا لِّمَن قَصَبَنِي وَسَلَامَةً لِّمَن تَوَعَّدَنِي
وَوَفَّقَنِي لِطَاعَةِ مَنْ سَدَّدَنِي وَمُتَابَعَةِ مَنْ
أَرْشَدَنِي اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ وَسَلِّمْ
لِأَن أَعَارِضَ مِنْ غَشَّيَ بِالنَّصِيحِ وَأَجْزِي مَنْ
هَجَرَني بِالْبِرِّ وَأُثِيبَ مَنْ حَرَمَنِي بِالْبَذْلِ
وَأَكْفَانِي مَنْ قَطَعَنِي بِالصِّلَةِ وَأُخَالِفَ
مَنْ أَعْتَابَنِي إِلَى الْحُسْنِ الذِّكْرِ وَأَن أَشْكُرَ الْحَسَنَةَ
وَأُغْضِيَ عَنِ السَّيِّئَةِ اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ
وَحَلِّنِي بِحِلْيَةِ الصَّالِحِينَ وَالْبِسْنِي زِينَةَ الْمُتَّقِينَ
فِي بَسْطِ الْعَدْلِ وَكَظْمِ الْغَيْظِ وَأُطْفِئِ النَّارَ فِي

وَضَمَّ أَهْلَ الْفُرْقَةِ وَإِصْلَاحَ ذَاتِ الْبَيْنِ
وَأَفْشَاءَ الْعَارِفَةِ وَسَرَّ الْعَائِبَةِ وَلِبَنِ الْعَرِيكَةِ
وَحَفْضَ الْجَنَاحِ وَحُسْنَ السَّيْرِ وَسُكُونَ الرِّيحِ
وَطِيبَ الْمَخَالِقَةِ وَالسَّبْقَ إِلَى الْفَضِيلَةِ وَإِثَارَ
التَّفَضُّلِ وَتَرْكَ النَّعْبِيرِ وَالْإِفْضَالَ عَلَى غَيْرِ
الْمُسْتَحَقِّ وَالْقَوْلَ بِالْحَقِّ وَإِنْ عَزَّ وَاسْتِفْلَالَ
الْمُخَيَّرِ وَإِنْ كَثُرَ مِنْ قَوْلِي وَفِعْلِي اسْتِكْنَارَ الشَّرِّ
وَإِنْ قَلَّ مِنْ قَوْلِي وَفِعْلِي وَاكْمِلْ ذَلِكَ إِلَى
بِدْوَامِ الطَّاعَةِ وَلِزُومِ الْجَمَاعَةِ وَرَفْضِ أَهْلِ
الْبِدْعِ وَمُسْتَعْبِلِ الرَّأْيِ الْمُخْتَرَعِ اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ

عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ وَاجْعَلْ أَوْسَعَ رِزْقِكَ عَلَيَّ
 إِذَا كَبُرْتُ وَأَقْوَى قُوَّتِكَ فِيَّ إِذَا انْصَبْتُ
 وَلَا تَنْتَلِينِي بِالْكَسَلِ عَنْ عِبَادَتِكَ وَلَا الْعَمَلِ
 عَنْ سَبِيلِكَ وَلَا بِالْتَّعَرُّضِ لِلْخِلَافِ مُحِبِّكَ
 وَلَا جَمَاعَةٍ مِنْ تَفَرَّقَ عَنْكَ وَلَا مَفَارِقَةٍ مِنْ
 أَجْمَعَ إِلَيْكَ اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي أَصُولُكَ بِكَ عِنْدَ
 الضَّرُورَةِ وَأَسْأَلُكَ عِنْدَ الْحَاجَةِ وَاتَضَرَّعُ
 إِلَيْكَ عِنْدَ السَّكْنَةِ وَلَا تُفْنِنِي بِالْإِسْنَعَانَةِ
 بَعِيرِكَ إِذَا اضْطَرَرْتُ وَلَا بِالنَّخْوَاعِ لِسُؤَالِ
 غَيْرِكَ إِذَا افْتَقَرْتُ وَلَا بِالْتَّضَرُّعِ إِلَى مَنْ

دُونَكَ إِذَا ارْهَبْتُ فَاسْتَحِقَّ بِدَلِّكَ خِذْلَانَكَ
 وَمَنْعَكَ وَإِعْرَاضَكَ يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ اللَّهُمَّ
 اجْعَلْ مَا يُلْقِي الشَّيْطَانُ فِي رُوعِي مِنَ التَّمَنِّي
 وَالنَّظَنِّي وَالْحَسَدِ ذِكْرَ الْعِظَمَتِكَ وَتَفَكَّرُافِي
 قُدْرَتِكَ وَتَدْبِيرِافِي عَدُوِّكَ وَمَا أَجْرِي عَلَى
 لِسَانِي مِنْ لَفْظَةٍ فَحِشٍّ أَوْ هُجْرٍ أَوْ شَتْمٍ عَرَضٍ
 أَوْ شَهَادَةٍ بَاطِلَةٍ أَوْ اغْنِيَابِ مُؤْمِنٍ غَائِبٍ أَوْ سَبِّ
 حَاضِرٍ وَمَا أَشَبَّهُ ذَلِكَ نُطْقًا يَا مُحَمَّدُ لَكَ إِغْرَاقًا
 فِي الشَّنَاءِ عَلَيْكَ وَذَهَابًا فِي تَحْمِيدِكَ وَشُكْرًا
 لِنِعْمَتِكَ وَأَعِزًّا فَا بِإِحْسَانِكَ وَإِحْصَاءِ لِنِسْنِكَ

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ وَلَا أُظْلِمَنَّ وَأَنْتَ
 مُطِيقٌ لِلدَّفْعِ عَنِّي وَلَا أُظْلِمَنَّ وَأَنْتَ الْقَادِرُ
 عَلَى الْفُبْضِ مِنِّي وَلَا أَضِلَّنَّ وَفَدَا مَكْنُكَ هِدَايِي
 وَلَا أَفْتِنَنَّ وَمِنْ عِنْدِكَ وَسْعِي وَلَا أَطْغَيْنَنَّ
 وَمِنْ عِنْدِكَ وَجُدْهُمُ اللَّهُمَّ إِلَىٰ مَغْفِرَتِكَ وَفَدْتُ
 وَإِلَىٰ عَفْوِكَ فَصَدْتُ وَإِلَىٰ تَجَاوُزِكَ أَشْتَفْتُ
 وَبِفَضْلِكَ وَثِقْتُ وَلَيْسَ عِنْدِي مَا يُوجِبُ لِي
 مَغْفِرَتَكَ وَلَا فِي عَمَلِي مَا اسْتَحِقُّ بِهِ عَفْوَكَ وَمَا لِي
 بَعْدَ أَنْ حَكَمْتُ عَلَىٰ نَفْسِي بِأَفْضَالِكَ فَصَلِّ عَلَىٰ
 مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ وَتَفَضَّلْ عَلَىٰ اللَّهُمَّ وَأَنْطِفِ بِالْهُدَىٰ

وَالْهِمْنِي النُّقُوى وَوَفِّقْنِي لِلَّيْ هِي أَرْكِي
 وَأَسْئَلُنِي بِمَا هُوَ أَرْضَى اللَّهُمَّ أَسْأَلُكَ بِرَبِّ
 الطَّرِيقَةِ الشُّلَى وَأَجْعَلْنِي عَلَى مِلَّتِكَ أَمُوثُ
 وَآحِي اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ وَمَتَّعْنِي
 بِالْإِفْضَادِ وَأَجْعَلْنِي مِنْ أَهْلِ السَّادِ وَمِنْ
 آدِلَةِ الرَّشَادِ وَمِنْ صَالِحِي الْعِبَادِ وَأَرْزُقْنِي
 قَوْزَ الْمَعَادِ وَسَلَامَةَ الْبُرْصَادِ اللَّهُمَّ خُذْ
 لِنَفْسِكَ مِنْ نَفْسِي مَا يُخْلِصُهَا وَأَبِئْ لِنَفْسِي مِنْ
 نَفْسِي مَا يُصْلِحُهَا فَإِنَّ نَفْسِي هَالِكَةٌ أَوْ تَعَصِمُهَا
 اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ عُدَّتِي إِنْ حَزَنْتُ وَأَنْتَ مُنْجِي

اِنْ حُرِّمْتُ وَبِكَ اسْتِغَاثَتْنِي اِنْ كَثُرْتُ
 وَعِنْدَكَ مِثْمَافَاتٌ خَلَفْتُ وَلِيَا فِسْدَ صِلَاحٍ
 وَفِيهَا اَنْكُرْتُ تَغْيِيرُ فَاْمَنْنُ عَلَى قَبْلِ الْبَلَاءِ
 بِالْعَافِيَةِ وَقَبْلَ الْطَلَبِ بِالْجِدَّةِ وَقَبْلَ الضَّلَالِ
 بِالرَّشَادِ وَآكُفِّنِي مَوْنَهُ مَعَرَّةِ الْعِبَادِ وَهَبْ لِي
 اَمْنَ يَوْمِ الْعَادِ وَامْنَحْنِي حُسْنَ الْاِرْشَادِ اَللّٰهُمَّ
 صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَاٰلِهِ وَاَدْرُاعْنِي بِلُطْفِكَ
 وَاَغْذِنِي بِبِعْمَتِكَ وَاَصْلِحْنِي بِكَرَمِكَ وَاَوْفِنِي
 بِصُنْعِكَ وَاَظِلَّنِي فِي ذَرَاكَ وَجَلِّلْنِي بِرِضَاكَ
 وَوَفِّقْنِي اِذَا اَشْتَكَلْتُ عَلَى الْاُمُورِ لِاَهْدَاها

وَاِذَا تَشَابَهَتْ اَلْاَعْمَالُ لِاَرْزَاقِهَا وَاِذَا
تَنَاقَضَتْ لِئَلَّا لِارْضَائِهَا اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى
مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ وَتَوَجِّنِي بِالْكِفَايَةِ وَسُئِنِي
حَسَنَ الْوِلَايَةِ وَهَبْ لِي صِدْقَ الْهُدَايَةِ وَلَا تُفْنِنَنِي
بِالسَّعَةِ وَامْنَحْنِي حَسَنَ الدَّعْوَةِ وَلَا تَجْعَلْ عَيْشِي
كَدًّا اَكْدًا وَلَا تُرَدِّدْ دُعَائِي عَلَى رَدٍّ اَفَانِي لَا اجْعَلْ
لَكَ ضِدًّا وَلَا اَدْعُومَكَ نِدًّا اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ
عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ وَامْنَعْنِي مِنَ السَّرَفِ وَحَصِّنْ
رِزْقِي مِنَ التَّلَفِ وَفِرْ مَلَكَتِي بِالْبَرَكَهَةِ فِيهِ
وَاصْبِ بِي سَبِيلَ الْهُدَايَةِ لِلْبِرِّ فِيمَا اُنْفِقُ فِيهِ

وَإِلَيْهِ وَأَرْزُقْنِي صِحَّةً فِي عِبَادَةِ وَفِرَاغِي
 اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَإِلَيْهِ وَكَفِّنِي مَوْنَةَ الْإِكْتِسَابِ
 وَأَرْزُقْنِي مِنْ غَيْرِ احْتِسَابٍ فَلَا أَشْغَلَ عَنِ
 عِبَادَتِكَ بِالطَّلَبِ لَا أَحْمِلُ إِصْرَ تَبِعَاتِ
 الْكَسْبِ اللَّهُمَّ فَأُطْلِبُنِي بِقُدْرَتِكَ مَا أُطْلُبُ
 وَاجِرُنِي بِعِزَّتِكَ بِمَا أَرْهَبُ اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى
 مُحَمَّدٍ وَإِلَيْهِ وَصُنْ وَجْهِي بِالْيَسَارِ وَلَا تُبْذِلْ
 جَاهِي بِالْإِفْنَارِ فَاسْتَرْزُقْ أَهْلَ رِزْقِكَ
 وَأَسْتَغْطِي شِرَارَ خَلْقِكَ فَأَنْتَ بِي مُحَمَّدٍ مَنْ
 أَعْطَانِي وَأُبْتَلَى بِذِمِّ مَنْ مَنَعَنِي وَأَنْتَ مِنْ دُونِهِمْ
 وَلِيُّ الْإِعْطَاءِ وَالْمَنْعِ اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

زَهَادَةٍ وَعِلْمًا فِي أَسْنَعَالٍ وَوَرَعًا فِي أَجْمَالٍ
 اللَّهُمَّ أَخْنِمْ بَعْضُوكَ أَجَلِي وَحَقِّقْ فِي رَجَائِ رَحْمَتِكَ
 أَمَلِي وَسَهِّلْ إِلَيَّ بُلُوغَ رِضَاكَ سُبُلِي وَحَسِّنْ
 فِي جَمِيعِ أَحْوَالِي عَمَلِي اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ
 وَنَبِّهْنِي لِذِكْرِكَ فِي أَوْقَاتِ الْغَفْلَةِ وَأَسْتَعِينِي
 بِطَاعَتِكَ فِي أَيَّامِ الْمُهَلَّةِ وَأَهْجِ لِي إِلَى الْمُحَبَّبَتِكَ
 سَبِيلًا سَهْلَةً أَكْمِلْ لِي بِهَا خَيْرَ الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ
 اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ كَأَفْضَلِ مَا صَلَّيْتَ
 عَلَى أَحَدٍ مِنْ خَلْقِكَ قَبْلَهُ وَأَنْتَ مُصَلِّ عَلَى
 أَحَدٍ بَعْدَهُ وَآتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي
 الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنِي بِرَحْمَتِكَ عَذَابَ النَّارِ

GLOSSARY

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| <i>adā' al-ma'ruf</i> (اداء المعروف) | discharging the financial duties |
| <i>akhlāq</i> (اخلاق) | ethics |
| <i>amānah</i> (امانة) | trustworthiness |
| <i>al-amr bil ma'rūf</i> (الامر بالمعروف) | to bid to do good |
| <i>'aql</i> (عقل) | intelligence, reason |
| <i>awliyā' Allah</i> (اولياء الله) | proximate to Allah. |
| <i>a'tidāl</i> (اعتدال) | moderation |
| <i>'ayn al-yaqīn</i> (عين اليقين) | a stage of certainty |
| <i>buhtān</i> (بهتان) | slander |
| <i>bukhl</i> (بخل) | miserliness |
| <i>du'ā</i> (دعا) | supplication |
| <i>fiqh</i> (فقه) | jurisprudence |

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| <i>fisq</i> (فسق) | committal of forbidden acts. |
| <i>ghaflah</i> (غفلة) | negligence |
| <i>ghībah</i> (غيبه) | backbiting |
| <i>ghibtah</i> (غيبه) | envy |
| <i>ghurūr</i> (غرور) | pride |
| <i>ḥadith</i> (حديث) | tradition |
| <i>hajj</i> (حج) | pilgrimage to the Holy Ka'bah |
| <i>ḥalāl</i> (حلال) | permissible, legitimately acquired |
| <i>ḥaqq al- yaqīn</i> (حق اليقين) | a stage of certainty |
| <i>ḥarām</i> (حرام) | forbidden, illegitimately earned |
| <i>ḥasad</i> (حسد) | jealousy |
| <i>ḥayā'</i> (حياء) | shame |
| <i>ḥikmah</i> (حكمة) | wisdom |
| <i>al-ḥikmat al-naẓariyyah</i> (الحكمة النظرية) | speculative wisdom |
| <i>al-ḥikmat al-'amaliyyah</i> (الحكمة العملية) | practical wisdom |
| <i>hilm</i> (حلم) | forbearance |

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| <i>hirs</i> (حرص) | greed |
| <i>hubb</i> (حب) | inclination |
| <i>huzn</i> (حزن) | grief |
| <i>'ibād al-Raḥmān</i> (عباد الرحمن) | the slaves of the All-Merciful. |
| <i>'iffah</i> (عفة) | chastity |
| <i>ikhhlās</i> (إخلاص) | sincerity |
| <i>ifrāt</i> (إفراط) | excess |
| <i>ifsād bayn al-nās</i> (فساد بين الناس) | corrupting mutual relations between people. |
| <i>ilhām</i> (إلهام) | inspiration |
| <i>'ilm</i> (علم) | knowledge, science |
| <i>'ilm al-akhlāq</i> (علم الأخلاق) | the science of ethics |
| <i>'ilm al-yaqīn</i> (علم اليقين) | a stage of certainty |
| <i>īmān</i> (إيمان) | faith |
| <i>inābah</i> (إنابة) | the higher state of repentance |
| <i>'ishq</i> (عشق) | the extreme form of love |
| <i>al-iṣrār 'alal ma'siyah</i> (الإصرار على المعصية) | persistence in sin |

A TEXTBOOK OF ETHICS

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| 'isyān (عصيان) | rebelliousness |
| iṭā'ah (اطاعة) | obedience |
| i'tikāf (اعتكاف) | spiritual retirement |
| jahl (جهل) | ignorance |
| jaza' (جزع) | restlessness |
| jihād (جهاد) | fighting in the way of Allah. |
| karāhah (كراهة) | aversion |
| khashyah (خشية) | fear |
| khiyānah (خيانة) | treachery |
| khums (خمس) | 20% of the annual savings to be paid for the welfare of the Muslims. |
| khulq (خلق) | disposition |
| kufr (كفر) | infidelity |
| kufrān (كفران) | ingratitude |
| liqā' Allah (لقاء الله) | meeting Allah |
| makrūh (مكروه) | abominable |

A TEXTBOOK OF ETHICS

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| <i>malakah</i> (ملكة) | faculty |
| <i>mubāh</i> (مباح) | permitted |
| <i>muḥāsaba</i> (محاسبه) | taking account of ones deeds, |
| <i>mujādalah</i> (مجادله) | disputatiousness |
| <i>mu'minūn</i> (مؤمنين) | the faithful |
| <i>murāqabah</i> (مراقبه) | giving thought to the moral quality. |
| <i>mushtabah</i> (مشتبه) | doubtful, suspected |
| <i>mustahabb</i> (مستحب) | recommended, desirable |
| <i>nafs</i> (نفس) | soul |
| <i>nahy 'anil munkar</i> (نهى عن المنكر) | to forbid others from doing evil. |
| <i>naṣiḥah</i> (نصيحة) | wishing welfare of others. |
| <i>nifāq</i> (نفاق) | hypocrisy |
| <i>qalb</i> (قلب) | heart |
| <i>qirā'ah</i> (قرأت) | reciting the Holy Qur'an |
| <i>al-qūwwah al-'āmilah</i> (القوة العاملة) | practical intellect |
| <i>al-qūwwah al-'aqliyyah</i> (القوة العقلية) | the power of intelligence. |

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| <i>al-qūwwah al-ghazabiyyah</i> (القوة الغضبية) | the power of anger |
| <i>al-qūwwah al-shahwiyyah</i> (القوة الشهوية) | the power of desire. |
| <i>al-qūwwah al-wahmiyyah</i> (القوة الوهمية) | the power of imagination |
| <i>rahbah</i> (رعبه) | fear |
| <i>rizā</i> (رضا) | contentment |
| <i>riyā'</i> (رياء) | simulation |
| <i>rūh</i> (روح) | spirit |
| <i>ṣabr</i> (صبر) | patience |
| <i>ṣadaqah</i> (صدقه) | voluntary alms-giving |
| <i>sakhā'</i> (سخاء) | generosity |
| <i>sakhat</i> (سخط) | grievance |
| <i>salāt</i> (صلاة) | prayer |
| <i>shamatah</i> (شتمته) | delighting in others misfortunes |
| <i>shirk</i> (شرك) | idolatry, polytheism |
| <i>shirk 'ibādī</i> (شرك عبادى) | polytheism in worship |
| <i>shirk iṭā'ī</i> (شرك اطاعى) | polytheism in obedience |