



Islam & Moral Education

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Chapter-3=Lesson-1

IBADAT

- Ibadat is an Arabic word. Its meaning is to express absolute humility and humbleness and to be very extremely submissive.
- Islamic terminology, obedience to the regulations of Allah the Most High in all affairs of daily life is called Ibadat.
- To follow the path and decision instructed by Allah and His Rasul is termed as Ibadat.

IMPORTANCE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF IBADAT

Allah creates us only for Allah's Ibadat

By creating us Allah the Most High has bestowed innumerable favours and gifts upon us to enable us to lead our life with ease, it is our compulsory duty to believe in Him. Allah the Most High says in the holy Al-Quran about the purpose of creating us thus,

وَمَا خَلَقْتُ الْجِنَّ وَالْإِنْسَ إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُونِ ۝

Meaning: " I (Allah) have created the species of jinn and man for my worship only."

(Sara: Az-Zariyat, Ayat: 56).

The differentiation between man and other animals as creation of Allah is man's intellect, conscience and knowledge.

- So, Ibadat does not mean worship only. Rather to conduct affairs according to Allah's dictates as his Khalifa is called Ibadat.
- ✚ Doing business, jobs, farming, earning wealth by fair means and doings, all other noble deeds by fully discharging the duties charted by Allah are Ibadat.
- ✚ Similarly, love for Allah and His Rasul, hope for His mercy, fear of His punishment, **Ikhlas (sincerity)**, **Sabr (patience)**, **Shukr (gratitude/thanks)**, **tawakkul (absolute reliance on Allah)** are included in Ibadat.
- ✚ Allah will reward us in the next world if we properly follow the path as directed by Allah and His Rasul. As a result we shall attain peace both on earth and hereafter.

HAQQULLAH AND HAQQUL IBAD

The Ibadat is of two kinds:

a. *Haqqullah*

b. *Haqqul Ibad*

1) Haqqullah (Allah's Rights)

The duties relating to obligations toward Allah are called Haqqullah. In our daily life we perform many types of Ibadat (work) to earn Allah's pleasure. Some Ibadat from among these are marked for Allah, among these are Haqqullah.

Example:

- to establish salat (prayer),
- to observe Sawm (fast during Ramadan),
- performing Hajj, etc.

Whatever man (Muslim) must believe in at heart as preconditions for the deeds are that there is Allah, the one and only, He has no sharik (associate or partner), and it is He who is the Creator of all (beings and things). It is by his command that everything in the universe shall perish. Our life, our death is all at His disposal. All that exist in the universe are encompassed by his knowledge. It is with his hand that the sustenance of all lie. He it is when we worship. There is none besides him worthy of servitude. To believe in and confess all this heart and soul are the rights of Allah over His **bandas (slaves)**.

➤ To fulfill the rights of Allah we must perform the following duties:

- To accept the sovereignty and authority of Allah in our total life.
- To obey all commands and prohibitions given by Allah.
- To surrender ourselves to Allah under all circumstances and seek His blessings.

We shall obey the regulations of Allah in our personal, family, social, economic and cultural life. At this He will be pleased with us. As a result, we shall receive reward from Him in the hereafter.

Haqqul Ibad (Rights of Allah's Servants)

Man is a social being. Man has to live in a social group. We live together in society with our parents, brothers and sisters, kith and kin, and neighbours. We respond to one other's sorrows. We help one another in danger. It is this mutual sympathy and obligation that is called Haqqul Ibad, the **haq or right** of fellow-slaves of Allah.

- ✓ Regarding human rights there are innumerable Ayats and Hadith. Rasulullah (Sm.) has said, "Verily your Rabb (Nourisher), your own body, your wife and children have got rights upon you."

In another place Rasulullah (Sm.) further said,

- **"A Muslim has got six rights upon another fellow Muslim. (Bukhari and Muslim)**

These are:

- (1) to return his salutation (Salam),
- (2) to visit a patient,
- (3) to attend his Janaza (Funeral prayer),
- (4) to accept his invitation,
- (5) to help one who is oppressed,
- (6) to respond to his sneezing."

- **Man's rights on his fellow brother** can be classified into eight categories:

- (1) Rights of close relatives,
- (2) Rights of distant relatives,
- (3) Rights of neighbourers,
- (4) Rights of compatriots (fellow citizens),
- (5) Rights of the ruler and the ruled,
- (6) Rights of ordinary Muslims,
- (7) Rights of the needy,
- (8) Rights of non-Muslims.

Along with discharging obligations to Allah, we shall be careful to discharge our responsibilities and duties to man. As it is known from Al-Quran and Hadith, in Islam a very high importance has been attached to the rights of fellow servants, that is, the human rights.

Worksheet

1. Write is the definition of Ibadat?
2. Write the types of Haq/Ibadat.
3. What do you mean by Haqqullah?
4. What do you mean by Haqqullbad?
5. Write four examples of Haqqullbad
6. Write three examples of Haqqullah.
7. What is the meaning of 'Haq'?
8. What is the meaning of 'bandas'?
9. What is the meaning of '**Ikhlas**'?
10. What is the meaning of '**Sabr**'?
11. What is the meaning of '**Shukr**'?
12. What is the meaning of '**tawakkul**'?
13. How many rights does a muslim have upon another fellow muslim?
14. How many rights does a muslim have on his fellow brother?
15. How many duties must we perform to fulfill the rights of Allah?
16. Write the duties that we must perform to fulfill the rights of Allah

Creative Questions:

1. Discuss the importance and significance of Ibadat.
2. Write the rights of Allah.
3. Write the rights that a muslim has upon another fellow muslim.
4. Write the rights that a muslim have on his fellow brother (non-muslim)?
5. write down three examples each on the rights of Allah and the rights of man.