

# Islamic Way of Islam

SAMINA AHMAD, ENGLAND

In the world of to-day many countries are facing numerous problems. Such problems may vary from those of an economic nature to those of a spiritual or possibly even social nature.

Economic problems are usually related to money and finance, hence involving only the materialistic things of the world. If we contemplate the subject of Economics, we will observe that this science is based upon principles concerning man's wants and desires. In primitive societies, such wants were, indeed, very limited, because man led a life so full of simplicity. As life proceeded, and as one generation led onto the next, society gradually developed, and such an advancement resulted in the increment of man's wants. These desires or wants have now become unlimited and to attempt to satisfy them all would lead to nothing but a chaotic and selfish society.

However, the question one must ask oneself here is how and why have man's wants grown? The fact of the matter is that man

has himself created additional wants without which he has lived for thousands of years. Now-a-days, if he contrived to live without any such wants he would find it practically impossible to do so. The reason for this may be given in one simple word, namely, greed. People of today, particularly those belonging to the Western civilization seek for more — more wealth, more riches, more possessions and even more power. They apply these principles to their every day living and hence the problem of greed.

Some people would say that everyone has the right to have luxuries. In a way that is true, as by retaining luxuries the only harm one can experience is that of being dependant on them. But what happens when people want more only for themselves? This would, without doubt, create a selfish and self-centred atmosphere. Not only that but it could do harm to the Economics of a country. In fact, this is the very thing that is taking place now, here in the West. For instance, the workers of a company are all

demanding higher wages but the company management cannot afford this. However, they are forced to pay in order to prevent a strike. Now supposing the company cannot make a sufficient profit from selling its output, merely because they have to pay an increased wage to the workers. There will be no alternative left for the management but to close down the company, thus leading to unemployment. This is happening all over the country and it all stems from greed. Crimes are also increasing due to this momentous problem. Even the old, the weak and the needy are not cared for properly.

But Islam rebukes selfishness and abhors greed. It teaches selflessness and not selfishness; to give rather than to take; to acquire generosity instead of giving in to

greed and to be charitable not miserly. One of the main features of Islam is its emphasis on generosity. The Quran states: "Those who spend their wealth by night and day,—privately and publicly, their reward is with their Lord; and they shall have no fear nor shall they grieve" (2:274): "And whatever good thing you spend, it is to your good. And you spend not but to seek Allah's pleasure. And whatever good thing you spend, it will be paid back to you in full, and you will not be wronged" (2:2/2).

Is it not obvious that there is only one answer, not only to the problem of greed, but to all the other problems of the world? Is it not clear to humanity that there is only one way to a peaceful caring and unselfish world—the way of Islam.

(GOD AND THE SCIENTIST from p. 6)  
no greater claim to authenticity than the ones rejected.

2. The four gospels were not composed during the life of Jesus, but many years subsequently.

3. But we do not possess even those, since the earliest extant manuscript of the gospels dates from the fourth century.

4. The gospels were written, not in Aramaic which language Jesus spoke,

but the Greek. Now, although the general meaning of an ordinary statement may not alter if translated into another language, it is an entirely different matter when we are concerned with judging the assertion of a claim to be the Son of God and the sole Saviour of mankind. We must be absolutely sure that, in the first place, such an extra-ordinary claim was indeed made by the person to whom it is ascribed. A person's statement, when quoted by some one else on a different