

Impatience And Indolence

Sometimes you are cheated in an activity or face some unfit persons and hear a handful of illusive talk. In such cases how must you act?

Is it correct that with one or two failures, disappointment should prevails you? Or we should correct that to fight with the idle talkers and to exhaust ourselves?

It is good to accept that to be patient and forbearing is the best attribute and is the cause for the improvement of the mankind. Impatient people get angry very quickly and do not want to hear the words of others. Their behavior and reactions are hurriedly and ill-considered.

In Islamic traditions it has been narrated that the indolent person does not utter the sight of the others and even spoils it. Indolence and impatience are the sources of the most of the prejudices. Is it not better that in such situations we be patient and act reasonably?

Now pay attention to the advices of Zoghrman to his son:

O, my son,

Always be aware of impatience and indolence, because in those conditions you can not fulfill your duties and you will not be patient before the truth.

The Quran And The Sciences

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Abstract:

The following article is a brief look over the sciences which can be inferred from the holy Quran. In this article, first a framework has been offered and then in it “the branches of knowledge concerned with investigating and studying the Quran” have been introduced.

Keyword:

Quran

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Religion, Knowledge and Science

*R*eligion, knowledge and science have been regarded as partners and close companions by Islam, which are still associates. The discovering of science and knowledge in the holy Quran is an ideal and an exalted examination of Islamic Revelation which has highlighted the significance of scientific and supernatural features of the various aspects of the Revelation.

The Holy Quran, which is the Word of the God, is the Final Revelation sent down to humanity via the Holy Prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h.). It reveals and guards the previous revelations and restores the eternal message and truth of Allah. The Quran also reveals the primary source which constitutes the way of life and code of contact, the straight path, which is recognized and known as Islam.

As Islamic beliefs are not based on blind acceptance - as many have generalized to all religions - and thus falsely attributed to the Quran and Islam. This has been the experience of Europe in the past years in which scientific advancement and its findings were seen as heretical, its proponents ridiculed and often exiled and tortured. Islam has never had this experience.

It is true that people's academic capabilities differ and thus some will be unable to ascertain the truth of it and therefore may accept it blindly. But again they have the opportunity to ask people of knowledge, those who are in a position to make a judgment.

It is from the principles of wisdom and justice, that when you do not know you do not make a judgment yourself but

rather consult one who is in a position to do so. In fact this is something Allah has also commanded:

“So ask the people of knowledge if you do not know” (The holy Quran 21: 7)

And also in Quran, He says:

“And those who have been given knowledge know that which has been revealed to you from your God is the Truth”
(The holy Quran 34: 6)

This is a clear proof of the lack of the dependence upon dogma, superstition and personal experience and an indication of the obligation to research, ascertain and to verify in a scientific manner the credibility of Islamic beliefs.

The message of the Quran contains guidance and wisdom in the form of the laws, scientific clues, arguments, parables and stories for those who have an intellect. Hence it is essential for the believer to deeply understand the meanings and implications of the Book of the Creator, in order to truly reflect and correctly act upon it. For this purpose, ever since the Muslims received the Quran, they not only have dedicated themselves to its message, but also to its setting and frame work which served to facilitate its understanding and implication the result of their application and preoccupation with issues related to the disciplines and branches of knowledge that are known as the sciences of the Quran. (Ulumal- Quran)

The sciences of the Quran have become an inseparable part of Quranic education because they are an indispensable knowledge for correctly understanding and internalizing the

Quran. It is regrettable to note that there are very few texts available for the Muslim English reader to assist her / him in learning the Quran. The aim of this writing is to fill this gap and help towards understanding the Quranic messages by introducing disciplines and a clear domain related to its circumstances, setting and framework.

These frameworks are therefore defined as the branches of knowledge concerned with investigating and studying the Quran.

The scientific issues that are included in Quran are as follows:

- The evolution and development of scientific disciplines.
(nature and the origins of the Quran including the hundreds of many phenomenon such as embryology, the earth and sun being round, spinning around their axis and following their orbits, the origin and formation of the universe, the two types of seas between which is a barrier, the role of mountains, the formation of milk the cause of sexual diseases, the location of pain receptors within the body, the expansion of the universe the precise nature of the water cycle, the change in atmospheric pressure at high attitudes, the gender of the bees which is responsible for producing honey (female), the stars consuming themselves via the combustion of their gases and this is being the source of their light and many more)
- The various names and lexical meanings of al-Quran
- Nature of revelation
- Method of collection and preservation of the Quran
- Oral and manuscript transmission of the Quranic revelation
- Exegesis (Tafseer)
 - Schools of exegesis
 - Methods of exegesis

- Ta'weel and deviant exegesis's
- Conditions required for the exegesis
- The scholars of exegesis and their books
- Recitations (qira'at)
- The forms
- The dialect of Quraysh
- (Tajweed) Quranic phonology
- Reasons and occasions of revelation
- Meccan and Medinan Suras
- The abrogating (al- Nasikh) and abrogated (Al- mansukh) verses.
- The muhkamat and mutashabehat verses
- The language, style and the form of the Quran
- The distinctive features and miraculous nature of the Quran
- The virtues of the Quran and the etiquettes of recitation
- Other issues of special significance today related to Quranic studies
- The scientific trends in the Quran: a contemporary miracle
- The stance of orientalists and missionaries towards the Quran
- Translation and interpretation of the Quran