

# The Philosophy and Value of Science in the View of the Prophet Mohammad (P.B.U.H)

Dr. Mohammad reza Afroogh<sup>1</sup>, Fatollah Banaee M.A<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Law and Theology, Najafabad branch, Islamic Azad University, Najafabad, Iran <sup>2</sup>Ministry of education, Lorestan, Azna

\*Corresponding Author: Dr. Mohammad reza Afroogh, Faculty of Law and Theology, Najafabad branch, Islamic Azad University, Najafabad, Iran

# ABSTRACT

The truth and the essence of knowledge are like the light in which man sees the world as it is and find his place in being. Knowledge has degrees that not only acquaint man with the path of his evolution, but also move him in this direction and reach the highest destination of humanity. Therefore, science and education in the speech of the innocent, especially the Prophet Mohammad (P.B.U.H) are greatly emphasized and deservedly praised. From the point of view of religious teachings and especially in the eyes of the Prophet (P.B.U.H) science is inherent in holiness and respect. In the words of the Prophet (P.B.U.H), the honor of a scientist is regarded as the honor of God. And they have regarded the supremacy of a scientist to a worshipper as the supremacy of the night of the fourteenth night over the other nights. So when the Prophet entered the mosque and saw a group worshiping and another group negotiating scientifically, he said both groups were in prosperity, but he himself went into the scientific debate and justified his action and said that the first group has been praying God but the second are learning and teaching so they are more superior than the first. Then the prophet of Islam mentioned, "I have become a prophet to teach."

Keywords: Prophet Mohammad, value of science, progress, constructiveness, prosperity

# THE TRUTH OF SCIENCE FROM THE PROPHET'S POINT OF VIEW

The truth of science and knowledge is like a light that directs all kinds of human sciences and formal knowledge, which are considered to be the crux of knowledge, for human prosperity and development. The great danger that threatens human society today is that the crust of science and knowledge has grown, but detached from its truth and truth, they lose their true direction and philosophy and are thus used in the path of human degeneration. The Prophet of Allah (P.B.U.H), considering the fact he knows worthy just that group of knowledge that its learning would bring man closer to God and made a world without any hesitation, he would say: "Whoever increases his knowledge but his hate of world does not increase he certainly become far from Allah ." In the view of the Prophet Mohammad (P.B.U.H), the value of good and useful knowledge is better than attending the funeral of a believer and reading the entire Ouran.

In his view the knowledge which is beneficial and useful to make human perfection. According to the Prophet (P.B.U.H), science must be used for prosperity, not the science that is purely for the sake of money and is not beneficial to the Hereafter and his happiness.

In a beautiful and useful sermon, Prophet Mohammad (P.B.U.H) stated the purpose of science and education:

"It is obligatory for any Muslim to learn science, and to teach it in the way of God is good, and to learn it is worship. Debate in the sciences is like praising God and practicing that is like holy war and teaching it to someone who does not know it is charity. Teaching science to those who need it brings them closer to God, because knowledge leads us to the lawful and forbidden facts and leads to paradise for its seeker. Prophet Mohammad said "knowledge is our partner in the time of loneliness." Angels love scientists and all creatures even the fish of seas and birds of sky pray and bless for them.

# ENCOURAGEMENT OF LEARNING BY THE PROPHET OF ISLAM

In the holy saying of the Prophet Mohammad (P.B.U.H) there are many examples in the glorifying of science, scientists and scholars. The following are some examples:

# Seeking Knowledge

The Prophet (P.B.U.H) said: "Seeking of knowledge in God is superior to prayer, fasting and Hajj. Prophet Mohammad said: "One hour of learning is better than worshiping in the night and one day of learning is better than three months of fasting." The Prophet (P.B.U.H) has demanded knowledge on every Muslim man and woman and has declared it to be a forgiveness of one's past sins, saying: "The angels spread their wings for the sake of seeker of science.

# The Virtues of the Scholars

Prophet Mohammad (P.B.U.H) has identified scientists as friends of God, heirs of the prophets, and closest to the prophets. The Prophet (P.B.U.H) advised Muslims to bow and honor the scientists, saying: "Honor the scientists, because they are the heirs of the prophets, so whoever honors them as if honors God and his Prophet. He also said looking the face of a scientist is as praying and considered the pen of a scientist to be as the same as martyr's blood.

The Prophet (P.B.U.H) has proclaimed the supremacy of scientists than others like the virtue of the Prophet (P.B.U.H) over his nation, and he sees them as the stars of the sky that light up all lands and seas at darkness.

# HOLY SAYING OF THE PROPHET IN THE GREATNESS OF SCIENCE

## The Importance of Science

The Holy Prophet Mohammad said: "If you do little with science it is better to do much by ignorance ". Learning and teaching all day long is much better than holy war for God.

## The importance of learning

The Holy Prophet said:

If one day pass over me and I do not learn the knowledge which makes me closer to God, the sunrise of that day will not bless me.

One hour of scientist's time, thinking and looking for his science is better than seventy years of worshipper.

It is obligatory for every Muslim to learn science. And everything, even the fish of seas and birds of sky pray and bless for them.

The best thing to learn is theology. A little work associated with science is useful, but the much work associated with ignorance is not profitable.

Every student who seeks knowledge for the sake of God certainly granted a great reward as martyrs.

# The way of learning

"Teach and take it easy, and not be hard, be diligent and do not be violent, and do not be angry with your student".

Teach and do not be violent because the teacher should be very patient.

# The plague of science

The plague of science is forgetfulness.

#### **Scope of Learning**

The holy prophet Mohammad (P.B.U.H) "Seek knowledge from the cradle to the grave"

# Who Is The Most Knowledgeable Of All?

The most knowledgeable of all people is the one who adds others' knowledge to his science.

# A Muslim Must Fall into One of the Following Four Groups

Be a scientist or a student or a listener or a science lover, surely the fifth will perish.

# **Early Rising in Science Learning**

Try to be early riser in seeking knowledge because early rising brings us happiness and prosperity.

#### **Maintaining Science**

Possess knowledge by writing.

# The Best Alms

The best charity is to teach knowledge to others.

One of the charities is that a man learns, practices, and teaches science.

No charity is better than teaching science.

# Where is Science Consumed?

God asks the scientist where he spent much of his science.

#### **Profitable Science**

A science that doesn't benefit others is like a treasure which doesn't spend.

The story of one who teaches science and does not quote it is like one who has a treasure and does not spend it.

## Knowledge is the Essence of Islam

Everything has fundamental and the basis of Islam is knowledge, and a scientist for Satan is worse than a thousand devotees.

## How to Use Knowledge

I'm not worried about what you don't know, but we should know how you use what you know.

#### The Philosophy and Value of Science in the View of the Prophet Mohammad (P.B.U.H)

#### Science is a Matter of Calm and Dignity

Learn science and learn with dignity and calmness then be humble with your teacher.

#### Unity in the Work of Science

The holy prophet Mohammad (P.B.U.H) mentioned:

"Stay together in the work of science and do not overlap with one another, that infidelity in science is more severe than infidelity in property."

#### Forgiveness of Science for the Student

One of the truths of faith is the gift of science to the student.

Being in Line with the Good of the World and the Hereafter with Science

The holy prophet Mohammad (P.B.U.H) mentioned:

"The goodness of the world and the hereafter is in line with science, and the evil of the world and the hereafter is accompanied by ignorance."

# The Choice of Science Causes Property and Prosperity

Solomon persuaded to choose between property and science, he chose science, he was also given wealth and property because he had chosen science.

# Seeking Beneficial Knowledge from God

Ask God for a beneficial science, and avoid of that science which does not have benefit.

# A Believer's Lost and Beloved Science

The believer's missing is science. Whenever he learns one issue, he goes to another.

Seek Science because it is your real patron. Science is a believer's friend.

#### The Difference between Scientist and Ignorant

The difference between a scientist and an ignorant is like comparing an alive man with a dead.

#### The Supremacy of Science over Holy War

Whoever seeks knowledge for God's sake, it is superior than participating in a holy war for God.

#### Seeker of Science Seeks Mercy

The seeker of science is in fact the seeker of God's mercy. The seeking of science is the basis of Islam and the holy prophets will give him reward.

## The Value of Science

The Prophet (P.B.U.H) said: "Seeking of knowledge in God is superior to prayer, fasting and Hajj. Prophet Mohammad said: "One hour of learning is better than worshiping in the night and one day of learning is better than three months of fasting."

#### Seeking Knowledge Just for the Sake of God

Whoever learns science in order to show off, God sends him to hell.

#### **Delivering Science to Incapable**

The one who teaches science to incapable, it is really like hanging gem and gold on pigs.

#### **Unprofitable Science**

A science that does not profit is like a treasure that they will not spend.

#### Science is Better than Worship

A little knowledge is better than much worship.

Science is better than worship.

Sleeping with science is better than praying with ignorance.

#### The Science of Heritage of the Prophets

Knowledge and science is my heritage and all the prophets before me.

#### **Inactive Scientist**

Scientist and science are in paradise but if he doesn't act well he just goes to hell.

# **Prohibition of Science is Not Valid**

The prohibition of science is not valid, try to spread good knowledge all over the world.

#### Who Are the Leaders?

Scientists are the real leaders of people.

# **Questioning the Means of Using Science**

Science is a treasure and its key is asking. Ask for God's mercy upon you that God rewards four people in the work of science: the questioner, the teacher, or the answerer, the listener, and the one who loves them.

# The Science of Salvation from Sedition

If the sedition comes and defeats the servants, the scientist will get rid of it with the help of his science.

#### The Search for Science, A Path to Heaven

Whoever goes out of his home in search of knowledge, God may open him a way to Paradise.

#### **Islam Means Science and Faith**

Science is the nature of Islam and the pillar of faith, and whoever teaches science may God complete his reward, and whoever teaches and practices God will teach him what he does not know.

#### Learning is More Enduring in Childhood

The story of one who learns in childhood is like an impression on the stone.

Consequences of Participating in a Dispute without Science

Anyone who argues in a conflict without knowledge is in God's wrath.

#### **Daily Bread of Knowledge Seeker**

Certainly, daily bread of knowledge seeker is with God.

#### Scientology, Atonement for Sins

Whoever seeks science has actually paid for his past sins.

#### The Result of Hiding Science

Whoever conceals a science from its seekers on the Day of Resurrection, he will be in fire.

# THE SCIENTIFIC MOVEMENT OF THE PROPHET OF ISLAM AND ITS ROLE IN THE ADVANCEMENT OF ISLAMIC SOCIETY

The way of the Prophet (P.B.U.H) throughout his mission is a proof of his efforts in the education and wisdom of the Muslims. The Prophet (P.B.U.H) strongly urged everyone to learn knowledge. He focused heavily on education, especially religious education, so that the Prophet's repeated remarks about learning and teaching the Book of God and the ongoing scientific endeavors were attributed to the manifestations of the Prophet's scientific movement. Therefore, from the very beginning of the mission of teaching religion, it was the basis of the educational work of Muslims.

After the emigration, the Prophet (P.B.U.H) used the mosque as a base for training alongside other political, military, and administrative affairs. The mosque at the time of the Prophet (P.B.U.H) was not only the center of worship, but all sorts of religious and scientific education, including even reading and writing. Perhaps one of the mysteries of the Prophet's religious and educational affairs in the mosque was that the supreme leader of Islam wanted to actually show that science and faith are intertwined and wherever the center of faith is concerned, the center of science and knowledge is too.

In Medina, the Prophet Mohammad (P.B.U.H) did not show discrimination in teaching and depriving talent of knowledge. This universal movement in the study of science was conceived as a situation in which the world view of science was strongly dominated by the knowledge of the rich and the wealthy, and the deprived and the disabled were deprived of all knowledge and oppression. But the holy prophet Mohammad (P.B.U.H) invited all people, men and women, to learn, he paid special attention to the learning of women.

In the scientific movement that the Prophet (P.B.U.H) had initiated in Medina, women of Medina were not unworthy of learning, he ordered Shafa – Abi hesmeh to teach many women in Medina.

The passion for science had reached a point where Abu Sa'id Khadri says: When the Prophet (P.B.U.H) sat down and the subject of his conversation was jurisprudence; either one of them read a chapter of holy Quran.

Education of the Prophet was so much that the polytheists who had been captured by the Islamic Revolution in the war in Badr and were unable to pay their freedom ransom declared that they could teach reading and writing to ten of Muslims. This has led many Muslim children to read and write as Zayd bin Sabet.

In the mosque of Medina there were lectures and discussions, the Prophet either organizing them himself or attending gatherings and encouraging people to link to them. The companions would sit around the Prophet after reciting the prayer or recite the holy Quran and read they were obliged to teach religion. The meetings in the Medina mosque were so interesting that the tribesmen of the Saqif were shocked to see this and were surprised at the efforts of the Muslims to learn the laws and teachings.

It is narrated from Abdullah ibn Amroas that one day Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) passed two groups in his mosque: Prophet said "Both are good but those who learn and teach are better, then **He** sat at the circle of education group and said: "**I am a teacher** ".

The dissemination of science was not limited to Medina alone, but the Prophet (PBUH) was interested in spreading science and knowledge in all regions and territories, thus advising and sending messengers to various regions. They insisted on the dissemination of knowledge, especially religious science. He said to Mu'az bin Jabal when he sent him to Yemen: "O Mu'az, teach them the Book of God and train them in good morals, so send the teachers among them."

Shortly after the scientific movement that the Prophet Mohammad (P.B.U.H) started, the Prophet's companions were able to use the scientific power of the Prophet to train students, many of whom made Muslim scientific progress; including One can refer to Abu al-Assad duel, Ibn Abbas, etc.

# **CONCLUSION**

The Prophet Mohammad (P.B.U.H) said: Learning and teaching are the best, talking about it is praising God, discussing it is like holy war, teaching it to one who does not know is charity. Giving it to its people brings them closer to God because it is the basis for identifying it as lawful and forbidden, and it drives the student to paradise, leading him out of fear of loneliness and becoming a homage to him. Science is a guide to secret affairs, a weapon to deal with enemies, a weapon for friends. For the sake of science, God has exalted people so that He would lead them in the good deeds of others and follow them, and their works be considered and their works expandable, and the angels would love their friendship, for science would revive the hearts. And it enlightens the blind and gives the body strength from laziness. God takes the holder of knowledge to the status of beloved and bestows companionship with the good in the world and the hereafter. In the shadow of science, command and worship God, and in the shadow of science, theology must be done and unified and performed by the science we will have good relationship among people.

When one looks at the important points and teachings of science from the point of view of the Supreme Prophet Mohammad (P.B.U.H), one is amazed at how noble **He** cared about science and wisdom. And how much attention he has to the details: to science, to the scientific researches and to the dissemination of science, to the lover of science, to the scientists. **Prophet Mohammad (P.B.U.H) mentioned: "Seek knowledge from the cradle to the grave".** 

# REFERENCES

 Al-Darimi, Abdullah bin Bahram; Sunnah, Mu'tebaat al-Aaddal, Damascus, 1349, Volume 1, p. 100 and Sunnah Ibn Maja, Inquiry by Mohammad Fadd Abd al-Baqi, Dar al-Faker, Volume 1, p.

- [2] Al-Jama'i al-Sagir, p. 2, p. 621, and Ibn Abi اجمه عور n; Awali al-Layali, Qom, Seyyed al-Shohada Publications, 1405, p.
- [3] Al-Jama'i al-Sujir, p. 1, p. 1, p. 7, and Cairns al-Pali, p. 1, p. 184.
- [4] Allameh Haley; Nahj al-Haq and Kashif al-Sadiq, Dar al-Hajjari Institute, 1407, p.
- [5] Al-Mutaqi al-Hindi; Kunz al-Amal fi Sanan al-Aqwal and Al-Aqal, Inquiry by Sheikh Bakri Hani, Corrected by Sheikh Safavi Al-Saqa, Beirut, Institute of Al-Rasali, 1989, Vol 10, p.
- [6] Amali, Sheikh Har-Wassal al-Shia, Inquiry by Abdul Rahim Rabbani Shirazi, Beirut, Dar Ulrath al-Arabi, vol. 27, p. 95, and Amali Saduq, p.
- [7] Asqalani, Ibn Hajar; Al-Asaba fi Diziiz al-Sahaba, Beirut, Dar al-Katib al-Almiyyah, first edition, 1415, vol. 2, p. 89 and Ibn al-Athir; Asad al-Ghaba, Beirut, Dar al-Fiqr, 1989, vol. 3, p. 158.
- [8] Awali Alla'alli, p. 4, p. 73, and Ibn Fahd al-Hadi; 'al-al-Dai'i, Dar al-Aqab al-Islami, 1407, p.
- [9] Ershad al-Quloub, p. 1, p. 165, and Amali Tusi, p. P. 487.
- [10] Fattal Neyshabouri, Mohammad bin Hassan; Rozi al-Zawazin, Qom, Razavi Publications, p. 12 and Jami'ah al-Akhbar, p. 37.
- [11] Harani, Hassan ibn Branch; Tafif Al-Awqul, Qom, Teachers' Association, 1404, p. 25.
- [12] Ibn 'Abd al-Barib; The Inquisition, Inquiry by Ali Muhammad al-Bajawi, Beirut, Dar al-Jale, First Edition, 1992, Vol. 4, p. 1869; and Balazari; Fatawa al-Baladan, Beirut, Dar al-Maktab al-Hilal, 1988, p. 454.
- [13] Ibn al-Ma'ar; Lesan al-Arab, Beirut, Dar Sader, Third Edition, 1414, c. 12, p. 417 and Farahidi, Khalil ibn Ahmad; al-Ain, Qom, Second Edition, 1409, c. 2, p. 152.
- [14] Ibn Hanbal, Beirut, Dar Sader, Volume 3, p. 157, Martyr Sani; Mani al-Marid, Qom, Publications Office Publication, 1409, p. 104 and Majlesi, Mohammad Bagher; Bahar al-Anwar, Tehran, Islamia, Volume 2, p. 25.
- [15] Ibn Sa'ad; Al-Kubra classes, Mohammad Abdul Qadir Atta's Inquiry, Beirut, Dar al-Aqb al-Umayyah, First Edition, 1990, Vol. 2, p. 285.
- [16] Klinei; Sufficient Principles, Dar al-Kutb al-Islamiyah, Tehran, 1365, J1, p. 28, and Dilmi, Hassan ibn Abi al-Hassan; Declaration of Al-Albit Institute (AS), Qom, 1408, p. 81, and Dilmi, Hassan; Ershad al-Qoloub, Qom, Razavi Publications, 1412, c 1, p. 165.
- [17] Mesib Abi Ya'li, Inquiry by Hussein Salim Assad, Dar al-Mamlun Laltrath, First Edition, 1988, Volume 7, p. 129.
- [18] Minah al-Murid, p. 105.

- [19] Moqarrizi, Ahmad ibn Ali; Utea al-Asma'a, Inquiry by Muhammad Abdul Hamid al-Nomisi, Beirut, Dar al-Kutb al-Almiyah, First Edition, 1999, Volume 1, p. 119 and Ibn Saad; J 2, p. 16.
- [20] Proclamation of al-Din, p. 81, and al-Jama'i al-Sagir, p. 2, p. 546; and Kunz al-Amal, p. 10, p. 193.
- [21] Raghab Isfahani; Mardrat, Damascus-Beirut, Dar al-Qalam-Eldar al-Shamiyah, first edition, 1412, p. 580.
- [22] Shaeiri, Tajeddin; Jameh al-Akhbar, Qom, Razavi Publications, 1973, p.
- [23] Sheikh Tusi; Amali, Qom, Dar al-Qa'ifa Publications, 1414, Amali Saduq, Pishin, p. 521 and, p. 168, and Sheikh Saduq; Man la Yazira

al-Fiqhiyah, Qom, Teachers' Society, 1413, vol. 4, p. 398.

- [24] Sobhani, Jafar; Forough Eternity, Qom, Book Garden, 21st Edition, 2006, p. 440.
- [25] Sufficient Principles, p. 1, p. 32, and Amali Sadough, p. 267, and Sheikh Sadough; meanings of al-Akhbar, Qom, Teachers' Association, 1361, p. 141.
- [26] Suwati, Jalaluddin; al-Jama'a al-Sighir, Beirut, Dar al-Fakir, first edition, 1981, vol. 2, p. 132;
- [27] Varam ibn Abi Faras; The Varam Collection, Qom, Al-Fiqhiyya School, vol. 2, p. 115, and Karajaki, Abul Fateh; Cairo al-Fuaid, Qom, Dar al-Zakhaer, 1410, p. 2, p. 108.

**Citation:** Dr. Mohammad reza Afroogh, Fatollah Banaee M.A, "The Philosophy and Value of Science in the View of the Prophet Mohammad (P.B.U.H)", Journal of Philosophy and Ethics, 1(4), 2019, pp. 45-50.

**Copyright:** © 2019 Dr. Mohammad reza Afroogh. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.