HYGIENE OF ISLAM IN THE CONTEXT OF THE VIRUS

Maqbool Ahmed University of Okara

Abstract:

Islam commands its believers to be chaste in all things through its clean and pure teachings, forbids eating and drinking anything that harms the human body and health but also forbids them from doing any such thing. Which leads to the brink of destruction. Today, while nearly two dozen countries are infected with the coronavirus and thousands have died, each country is taking different measures to prevent this deadly epidemic. How much does Islam care about human health. Should try to know.

Introduction:

Everyone knows that killing someone or using any method of killing and killing is a great crime in Islam. Therefore, without discussing this general issue, we would like to highlight in this article the aspects which are directly related. It cannot be said to be a human murder, but sometimes it causes great loss and sometimes it causes death. The following are ten golden principles of Islam regarding hygiene which can be used to gauge how pure the teachings of Islam are and how much he cares for human life.

Who does not know that najasat spreads disease and kills human beings. Therefore, the most golden teaching of Islam is that it always commands its believers to be clean, but also considers purity and purity to be a part of faith. Praise be to Allaah. From birth to death, a Muslim keeps his clothes, his body and his place of life clean. That's a big argument.

Performing wudu 'five times and protecting the body from germs by inserting water in the nose and mouth during wudu' and also ordering ghusl tahaarah if it is unclean except on Friday is a pure teaching of Islam but also teaching istanja after urination Is. It is seen that circumcision of Muslims, cutting of nails and unnecessary hair also protects against various diseases along with cleanliness. There are many other teachings about cleanliness in Islam besides this.

One of the best teachings of Islam is to take advantage of the health and well-being which he has given before he became ill. One of the meanings of this teaching is to do things quickly and one of the meanings is to not do any work which will make him sick or harm his health and then he will do any work. Not worth it

As pure as Islam is, it also teaches pure teaching. It also teaches that pure animals should be eaten in its name. There is a risk of harm. Do not eat such animals. This pure teaching of Islam is not limited to animals but if there is poison, impurity or harm in any kind of thing then it is haraam for man to use it in the light of Islamic teachings. For example, alcohol is a disease and it is harmful to one's life. It is haraam to drink alcohol. Therefore, intoxicants, poisonous foods, deadly substances and harmful substances and germs are all forbidden. A Muslim cannot use any of them.

You should guess that Islam forbids blowing in the pot so that the germs that come out from the breath will not cause any disease to health by eating and drinking. It is not necessary that the drinker of the blower marker gets sick immediately, some people often drink hot things like tea and seemingly nothing happens to them but Islam forbids them to do so as a precaution so that sooner or later No harm done.

Not eating or overeating are both harmful to health, so Islam commands us to eat in one part of the stomach and water in the other part and to keep the third part empty so that we can breathe easily. This education is very good for hygiene.

It is a precautionary measure to keep a sick person whose disease can be transmitted from one person to another so that no healthy person becomes ill.

In the same way, it is also an Islamic teaching that where there is an epidemic, no one should go and live in that place and no sick or healthy person should travel from the place of epidemic to another place. It is feared that the disease will spread to other places.

Islam also forbids the desire and longing for death because death will come at its own time. Don't bother, be afraid of Allah and keep thinking of doing good deeds.

Islam has taken care of health to such an extent that if a person urinates or defecates during a great act of worship like prayers, he should fulfill his need first, even if he dies in congregation, then he should offer prayers. We know that urinary incontinence can be painful and even a cause of illness. In the eyes of Islam, which cares so much about human health, how serious a crime would be to kill a human being?

I would like to make one last important point that there is only One who is the cause of life and death, the giver of disease and healing, the one who causes trouble and averts, without His command nothing can happen in the world. The Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) taught us to keep on praying for good health and well-being, Keep seeking refuge from

him. Those who trust in their Creator, seek Him, do not associate anyone with Him, He protects this believer.

I have presented to you the ten golden sayings of Islam regarding hygiene and at the same time I have hinted from the beginning that Islam strictly forbids killing whether one kills himself or an innocent person. Murder is a serious crime. All acts that lead to murder are also included in the crime. Therefore, if a Muslim intentionally commits an act which causes his own death or the death of another, then he is guilty in the eyes of Islam. Is . I am sure that a Muslim or a non-Muslim will have the physical protection of all of them and they will be able to avoid getting sick and dying suddenly. To work in today's awful environment.

- * Since Islam commands us to be pure and we are believers in Islam, so give a practical example by your character that we are really going to follow the pure teachings of Islam, so our surroundings, body and clothes should be clean.
- * The importance of worship increases in times of fear and trouble, so in such times, be strictly committed to the duties and repent and ask for forgiveness in abundance.

A few days ago, the Supreme Council of Ulema of Saudi Arabia, after much deliberation, issued a fatwa that the people of Saudi Arabia should offer Zuhr prayers in their homes, even on Fridays. At that time some non-Arab scholars raised a fuss over this fatwa and declared this fatwa against Shariah. The Arab fatwa was not against Islam yesterday and it is not today because Islam not only prevents us from dying but also forbids us to walk on all the paths leading to death. I sincerely request the people, imams and scholars that It is obligatory to hold the house for a few days and pray five times at home, that is the well-being of all.

* Some ignorant people are taking Krona lightly, they are making fun of what they will do while it is a serious illness and a torment. How can a Muslim be afraid of this torment and make fun of it? God bless you, protect yourself and your family, take precautions and show the straight path to those who are making fun of Karuna or are being careless.

Praying to Allah is the most important means of a believer's life. Put it into practice. Pray to Allah to avert the torment from us, remove the cloud of fear from us, give us peace and comfort and protect the Muslim Ummah.

References:

- 1. Grayson ML, Melvani S, Druce J, Barr IG, Ballard SA, Johnson PD, Mastorakos T, Birch C. Efficacy of soap and water and alcohol-based hand-rub preparations against live H1N1 influenza virus on the hands of human volunteers. Clin Infect Dis 2009 Feb;48(3):285-91. DOI PubMed
- 2. Larson EL, Cohen B, Baxter KA. Analysis of alcohol-based hand sanitizer delivery systems: efficacy of foam, gel, and wipes against influenza A (H1N1) virus on hands. Am J Infect Control 2012 Nov;40(9):806-9. DOI PubMed
- 3. Allegranzi B, Pittet D. Role of hand hygiene in healthcare-associated infection prevention. J Hosp Infect 2009 Dec;73(4):305-15. DOI PubMed
- 4. Aiello AE, Coulborn RM, Perez V, Larson EL. Effect of hand hygiene on infectious disease risk in the community setting: a meta-analysis. Am J Public Health 2008 Aug;98(8):1372-81. DOI PubMed
- 5. Zivich PN, Gancz AS, Aiello AE. Effect of hand hygiene on infectious diseases in the office workplace: A systematic review. Am J Infect Control 2018 Apr;46(4):448-55. DOI PubMed 6. Wong VW, Cowling BJ, Aiello AE. Hand hygiene and risk of influenza virus infections in the community: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Epidemiol Infect 2014 May;142(5):922-32.
- DOI PubMed
- 7. Warren-Gash C, Fragaszy E, Hayward AC. Hand hygiene to reduce community transmission of influenza and acute respiratory tract infection: a systematic review. Influenza Other Respir Viruses 2013 Sep;7(5):738-49. DOI PubMed
- 8. Centre for Communicable Diseases and Infection Control. Hand hygiene practices in healthcare settings. Ottawa (ON): Public Health Agency of Canada; 2012. http://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2012/aspc-phac/HP40-74-2012-eng.pdf
- 9. Higgins JP, Altman DG, Gøtzsche PC, Jüni P, Moher D, Oxman AD, Savovic J, Schulz KF, Weeks L, Sterne JA; Cochrane Bias Methods Group; Cochrane Statistical Methods Group. The Cochrane Collaboration's tool for assessing risk of bias in randomised trials. BMJ 2011 Oct;343:d5928. DOI PubMed