
THE FIVE CONDITIONS OF ISLAM

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Abstract:	Keywords
The spread of Islam beyond Arabia is associated with the wars of conquest. They were ruled by Muhammad's successors, called caliphs (deputy prophets). The caliphs were the supreme rulers of the Arab Caliphate.	Islam, Qur'an, faith, prayer, fasting, Allah, mosque, hadith, farz, qiys, ijma.

Introduction

The basis of the Muslim cult (religion) is called the five "pillars of faith" (arkon al-din), which indicate the most important tasks of Muslims.

BASIC SECTION

The first task is to confess faith ('testimony' or 'witness'). Muslims affirm their allegiance to Islam with a short formula: "There is no God but Allah, and Muhammad is its Prophet" ("La ilaha illa llahu va Muhammadun rasulu lahi"). Two basic dogmas of Islam are formed here: monotheism and recognition of the prophetic mission of Muhammad.

The second task is to pray (prayer). It is performed at dawn (2 rakat), noon (4 rakat), afternoon (4 rakat) and sunset (4 rakat). Rakat is a series of prayer postures, movements, and verbal formulas. Prayer is allowed in any clean place. But those who do not pray five times a day are unbelievers. Before prayer, a faithful person should take purification – a ritual cleansing of various parts of the body with water. If there is no water, it is replaced by sand or soil. There are also additional prayers, night vigils, voluntary prayers, and direct prayers to God. Obligatory prayers are read only in Arabic, and voluntary prayers in any language are allowed. In all prayers, one exclamation of praise is repeated: "Great! God is powerful! God has power over all things!" During prayer, a believer should turn towards Mecca.

The third task is to fast during the month of Ramadan. It lasts thirty days, during which time the pious are not allowed to eat, drink, or smoke from dawn to sunset. They should refrain from bathing, consuming fragrance, having relationships with women and any kind of emotional pleasure. During the day, work should be devoted to prayer, reading the Koran, and devout thinking. Fasting makes people understand the plight of the food-deficient poor, teaches them sincerity and self-renunciation, strengthens human will, helps improve their health. In addition to the obligatory fasting, which falls during the month of Ramadan, Muslims can separately observe additional fasting. Islam provides for the release of the sick and elderly, pregnant women, children, travelers, fighting warriors, and others. The fourth obligation is to pay charity tax (az-zakat) in favor of needy Muslims. The tax is foretold in the Qur'an and is taken as a ritual of atonement for those who have it (the payment "cleanses," making the use of the paid wealth sinless). The amount of zakat is 1/40

of the annual income. Charity, which is also present in Islam, is given voluntarily for the benefit of the poor. Zakat is paid by the head of the family. The alms are given from each adult member of the family, it can be given directly or distributed through the priesthood. The solemn distribution of alms is an important part of the ceremony of major Muslim holidays. Both taxes are levied only on wealthy Muslims

The fifth task is to perform the hajj (al-haj). It is believed that every healthy Muslim should visit Mecca, the holy place of Islam, once in his life, if possible. The Hajj is performed on the first day of the month of Dhul-Hijjah (the last month of the Islamic calendar) and ends on the ninth day of the current month. This is preceded by cleansing ceremonies (purgatory, haircut, cutting of nails) and dressing in the interior – a special garment consisting of two white cloths, one of which is thrown on the hip (izar) and the other (reda) on the shoulders. It's a seamless fabric that emphasizes people's equality before God. You can only wear sandals. On the first day of the Hajj, a "small pilgrimage" is performed – Umrah, including a visit to the Holy Mosque of Mecca (Al-Masjid, al-Haram), clockwise circumvention of the Ka'bah (tawaf) seven times inside the mosque. After the prayer, the pilgrim is refreshed with water from the Holy Zam well and performs a sa'i ceremony, which means fast movement between the hills of as-Safa and Al-Marua. Sa'i signifies man's efforts in this life, the constant striving of the human heart on the path of life. The next day, they head to the Arafat Valley, where they spend the night. At noon on the 9th day of the month of Dhul-Hijjah, the Central Ritual begins – standing near the wakuf, or Mount Arafat, until sunset. All this time pilgrims listen to sermons and pray. They then head to the Muzdalifu Valley, where they listen to sunsets and night prayers. The next morning, everyone goes to the Mina Valley, where three stone pillars are thrown at seven stones, representing the Devil who is trying to thwart the Prophet Muhammad. Then comes the sacrifice of animals, after which the believers return to Mecca, where they complete the Hajj. In Mecca, a pilgrim who completes the full amount of ritual acts will be Hajj. A wise man who has the right to act as a judge and teacher of the righteous.

The sides of the Ka'ba. At one time, Muslims believed that it was an angel turned into a stone, who would come to life on the Day of Judgment and manifest himself as an intercessor for the believers who touched him. They now regard the black stone of the Ka'ba as a meteorite fragment with no special features, and they revere it primarily because the prophet himself did it on his last visit. In general, the Ka'ba is a flat-roofed, windowless rectangular stone structure about 45 feet (13.5 m) high, almost 33 feet (10 m) wide, 50 feet (15 m) long. The Ka'bah itself is covered with Kiswah – covered with black cloth, on which the verses of the Qur'an are embroidered with gold. The Ka'bah was built in ancient times by the prophet Abraham and his son Ishmael, and by the prophet, as the first place on earth dedicated to the worship of the only God. Many worshippers also visit Madina to venerate the tomb of the Prophet. They come home in a green turban or white long-brimmed tunic. This dress symbolizes the performance of the hajj.

To the five tasks, or "pillars of faith," there is another one, and the sixth is jihad. An effort to spread Islam). Jihad is divided into several types: "Jihad of the heart" is a struggle against

one's own shortcomings;" language jihad" affirmation of goodness, prohibition of reprimand;

"hands of jihad" - punishing criminals and thieves; and the armed struggle for the affirmation of Islam in the Sword Jihad. The last type of jihad is "gazawat" (from Arabic "gazwa" attack) or "fath" (victory). Nowadays, sword jihad (ghazat) is used in a symbolic sense when it comes to zeal in spreading Islam and ensuring its victory. Every Muslim should take part in jihad. The idea of holy war – jihad – is actively used by Muslim fundamentalists. On the basis of the idea of jihad, many norms of social, economic and ethnic policy are formed.

Along with the "pillars of faith," Islam sets out a number of "additional obligations," but these form an important part of the life of a faithful Muslim. Merah has a very important social and religious function because it reminds all Muslims of the teachings of the Prophet Muhammad and the lessons to be learned from his life. Feast in honor of Muhammad's ascension to the heavenly throne of God (Laylat al-isra Waal Miraj). It was God's will that the archangel Gabriel led the prophet north to "the most distant mosque" (al-Haram ash Sharif in Jerusalem). On Mount Moriah he prayed with the earlier prophets, and the angels cut off his chest and washed his heart. Then Muhammad ascended to the seven heavens, saw the cedar tree of the world, saw the Ka'ba, Paradise and Hell, appeared before God (whom he did not see alone), and returned to Mecca. Traditionally, all this happened in an instant - when Muhammad returned, he made sure that his bed was still warm, and the water did not have time to come out of the overturned exile! The night journey falls on the 27th Rajaba 621 from that time onwards, on the night of the 27th Rajab, the faithful Muslims pray and read the Qur'an. In some countries, mosques are brightly lit tonight.

A feast (laylat al-baraa) in honor of the night of blessing or the night of Amr. It falls a month before the start of Ramadan, when the countdown for the new year begins. Muslims believe that every year on this night, God descends from the seven heavens to forgive sinners in answer to prayers. In honor of this event, believers prepare special meals, pray for the deceased, and visit the mausoleums and tombs of the holy Muslims. Most believers fast for two days.

Eid al-Adha on the occasion of the adoption of Muhammad's first Qur'anic revelation (laylat al qadr). Every year on the night of Ramadan 27 (the night of power), God decides on the fate of each person, taking into account the devotion and prayers expressed in prayer. Believers celebrate the festival in mosques.

Meaning like Sunday for Christians and Sabbath for Jews. Large solemn prayers will be held on Friday. Muslim traditions surrounded this day with the Holy Halo On Friday, the Prophet Muhammad was born, on Friday he moved from Mecca to Medina, and on Friday it is possible to wait for the beginning of the Judgment.

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Prayers are held in special religious buildings – mosques (Arabic. Mosque). There are cathedral or Friday mosques, as well as village and quarter mosques. The opposite wall at

the entrance to the mosque is usually oriented towards Mecca, and in the center of it is an area decorated with the texts of the Qur'an (Mihrab), indicating where Muslims should turn when praying. To the right of the mihrab is a minbar with a minbar and a staircase, where the Koran is read and sermons are read. There are no decorations on the inner walls of the mosque except ornaments and fragments of the Qur'an. There are towers around many mosques, from which ministers (mu'azzins) recite azan – prayer call five times a day. There are pools or special areas for purity. Not only prayers are held at the Swords, but also meetings of jurists on all important occasions of life: here current cases are settled, alms and donations are collected, and so on.

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