

Philosophy of Life in Rabia

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Abstract

Rabia Basri, was the first female Sufi Saint of Islam, also known as Rabia al-Adawiyya. Rabia's views are based on God's compassion, claiming and preaching that love is the only road to God. There is no clear distinction between good and bad, for it is reduced to Unity, and God is the only writer of mankind's actions. God is the one who determines man's will.. The aim of a Sufi's life is only to love God and pursue His grace and happiness, which is impossible unless the person serves humanity.

Keywords: Life, Sufi, God, Humanity, Divine.

Rabia Basri, was the first female Sufi Saint of Islam, also known as Rabia al-Adawiyya. She has rendered one of the most significant contributions to the growth of Sufism. Rabia is based on God's compassion, claiming and preaching that love is the only road to God. She led a dematerialized and poor life. Rabia is known for her unwavering devotion to God, which she expresses through poetry. The philosophy of life expressed in her poetry promoted love as a way to the Divine, and it became popular among groups of believers or readers of her poetry who sought greater resonance in pursuing God through Divine love rather than fear of God. She demanded that this passion be free of the need for compensation or the avoidance of

punishment. Rabia delighted in living a life free of the pressures of faith, and she urged people to forego the conventional trappings of religion in order to live a life fully dedicated to God, finding out that religion teaches humanity to worship God through positive behaviour and good purposes.

Rabia al Adawiyya was the pioneer of classical Sufi thought; she believed in sincerely finding meaning and seeking guidance from God in a close connection rather than learning from a master. Sufism is a mystic concept devoted to experiencing God as the pinnacle of divine devotion. Sufis claim that irrational rationalism prevents us from comprehending God's immersive and caring existence. The aim of a Sufi's life is only to love God and pursue His grace and happiness, which is impossible unless the person serves humanity. Sufis' basic philosophy is God, man, and the relationship among them, that is love. Through the focus on service to humanity and their conviction that love of God was not possible without love of mankind, Rabia led to the growth of a more compassionate approach in religious life. As she mentions in the poem, "Die before you Die", everyone is entrapped by the greed of material gain, glamour. It is easy to fight with everyone, but it is difficult to love everyone. Dying means to give up your ego, before dying physically human beings need to come down first, egoism should be removed and they should serve the humanity. Prophet Muhammad was also of the belief that serve before you die so that you don't have to regret. All religions strive to regulate human nature and establish a harmonious environment wherein man can live in harmony. As a result, biblical rules and beliefs about Hell and Heaven act as a potent barrier to keep humanity ordered, and guided. Rabia and other Sufis believed in human dignity and solidarity. They were opposed to narrow-mindedness, and cultural boundaries, both of which create discord and undermine social cohesion.

Sufism is free of orthodoxies, rituals, and ceremonies, and it frees people from the clutches of conventions. Individual freedom allows us to disconnect in order to discover our true selves. Sufism philosophies are particularly important in the current situation because the basic values of Sufism are love and empathy, which can bring harmony and stability to this terror-stricken world. The philosophy of life in Rabia's poetry is that God is all that remains. He is in everything and everything is in Him. Both tangible and unseen entities are emanations of Him and are not completely apart from Him. There is no clear distinction between good and bad, for it is reduced to Unity, and God is the only writer of mankind's actions. God is the one who determines man's will. The mind lived before the body and is now trapped inside it like a captive. Death, then, ought to be the object of the Sufi's desire, for it is then that he belongs to the Divinity. In Rabia's poem entitled, "If I Adore You", "If I adore You out of fear of Hell, Burn me in Hell! / If I adore you out of desire for Paradise, Lock me out of Paradise" (1-2). The poem's message is incredibly significant because she is urging readers to look to God not because religion puts this obligation on mankind. People follow God with the hope that by doing so, they can escape hell and end up in heaven. The Sacred should be adored for its everlasting glory, not fearing hell but out of pure love. It is noteworthy to note that, despite being an 8th century Muslim woman, she is arguing against the ideology of Islamic religion.

Rabia turned Sufism into a kind of sublime love spiritualism and had a significant spiritual impact in the classical Islamic world as a result of her revered status, sainthood, and literary talent, allowing her to take on the role of a famous enigma. Rabia's goal was to help people understand the connection among themselves and God. Her message was all about love, grace, and kindness. Rabia taught that purely loving God and feeling compassion for mankind would lead to one's ultimate reward. The core of Being, Reality, or God is devoid of all form and content, yet it is inseparable from all material and spiritual forms and phenomena. According to Margret Smith, Rabia was one of the founders of a different way of thought that

shifted mainstream conceptions by emphasising personal spiritual existence rather than the rigid requirements of Islamic orthodoxy and separating divine love from human emotionality (Smith 232). Rabia's primary goal is to let go of all conceptions of duality, including the human self, and to recognise eternal unity with God. Rabia wished to create a society wherein values were respected and evil was absolutely avoided. Rabia does not impose her teachings on her readers or followers; instead, she merely expresses her opinions. Rabia attempts to express through her poems that it is up to humans to interpret and incorporate the philosophy of life.

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