

THE ISSUE OF SUSTENANCE AND PROFESSION IN HAKIM TERMIZI'S WORK "BAYANUL KASB" ("DESCRIPTION OF THE PROFESSION")

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ABSTRACT: This article analyzes Hakim Termizi's ideas about the concept of the profession and sustenance in his work "Bayanul kasb" ("Description of the profession")

KEYWORDS: Hakim Termizi, "Bayanul kasb", sufism, occupation, sustenance, labor, honesty and purity.

INTRODUCTION

Within the framework of mystical and philosophical teachings, special attention has always been paid to the issue of the profession. The issue of profession and sustenance have been one of the topics that has caused a lot of controversy among Muslims. These two concepts are closely related. The increase in sustenance is dialectically connected with occupation and labor. The sustenance of professional, honest workers will increase. The concept of rizq (sustenance/provision) is the key to standardizing the concepts of food and profession.

DISCUSSION

In sufism, the relationship between the sustenance and profession can be described as follows:

1. Put your trust in Allah, and it is He who will provide for you. Proponents of this idea apply the idea that one should only pray, and not be engaged in any occupation.
2. Work, act, and put your trust in God. Proponents of this idea believe that Allah provides sustenance, but it is necessary to work and work honestly.
3. All you have to do is work, and if you run, your food will increase. That is, they follow the idea that you will only find your sustenance.

Hakim Termizi's attitude to the concepts of the profession and sustenance is described in his work "Bayanul kasb" ("Description of the profession"). The written work deals with national and universal values, such as the qualities of being enlightened, acquiring a certain profession, earning a living through honest work, earning a living by one's own labor. In covering the subject of Sufism, he cites many verses and hadiths from the verses of the Qur'an and the Hadiths, as well as real-life examples and parables to better explain the subject.

In the Sufi book Bayanul Kasb (Description of the profession), the word for profession and salary was initially coined by the first man, Adam (PBUH). He is remembered as a man who was the first to be called to demand a food." In the example of a verse from Surat al-Taha, the Qur'an states that Adam was given four things in Paradise: food, drink, clothing and shelter. [1:326]. The difficulty of seeking sustenance was made obligatory to Adam a.s. (on the ground) as Adam a.s. relinquished the obedience, as a result he demanded for provision. Hakim Termezi concludes that "whoever is more obedient to his Lord, his sustenance will be easier." [2:116]

Hakim Termizi in his work "Bayanul kasb": one of the first in history to emphasize that a woman's pension is obligatory on the land. [3:367] Pensions in the annotated dictionary means "allocating money for good". The Shari'ah says, "Provide one's dependents with adequate clothing, food, cleanliness, and household utensils." Pension is obligatory through marriage and kinship. The fact that alimony is obligatory has been established by the Qur'an, the Sunnah, ijma' and reason. Hence, the sustenance consists of the four things mentioned above, such as food, drink, clothing, and shelter.

Hakim Termezi talked about those who would be provided without any demand. Here the first group is called the Siddiqs, and as their representative they mention our mother Mary(PBUH). The spontaneous supply of sustenance to the sinners may have been to confirm their sincerity. In fact, they were just like everyone else, earning a living. In particular, our mother Mary(PBUH) was one of those who demanded a salary, she was engaged in spinning, and Jesus (PBUH) used to earn a living from this profession.

Hakim Termezi's attitude towards halal food and his profession later influenced Bahauddin Naqshbandi, the founder of the Naqshbandi school of thoughts. was the basis for the formation of the principle. Bahauddin Naqshband paid special attention to labor and craft. He first asked the children who came in search of knowledge, "What profession do you know?" He

encouraged those who did not know any professions to take up a profession and then study the Islamic science. He wrote about it

Денгиздан ҳамиша изламагил дур,
Одамга бир ҳунар бас, эзгу турар [4:34].
Don't always look for the sea,
A profession is good for a person

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Hakim Termizi's ideas on the sustenance and profession are based on the pamphlet *Bayanul Profession (Description of the Profession)*. The doctrine of “Hakimiyya”, founded by Hakim Termezi, correctly understood the concept of a profession, provision, and engaged in honest work and professionalism.

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