

Mid-Term Assignment

Course title: Islamiyat

Module: 2nd (B-tech (E))

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Q1: In the light of Quran and sunnah write down a note on Quran?

Ans: In the light of Quran and sunnah:

The term "Quran" is derived from the Arabic word "Qura'a". The term Quran is used in two meanings.

(a) As participle (To Read), and

(b) As an object (a thing which is read.)

Both these meanings technically are attributed to the Quran.

Sunnah can be used to describe a path that people follow. In Islamic terminology, sunnah applies to a prophetic way which includes references to the prophet's sayings, actions, approvals, physical features and character traits.

The Quran and sunnah complement each other, without the sunnah, Islam is not complete, likewise without the Quran, Islam is not complete.

Actually the sunnah is so important

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that, without it, one cannot fully understand the Quran and Islam, or be able to apply them to his life.

Both of these sources guide us to the right path.

The Quran is the word of Allah, whereas the sunnah is its practical interpretation.

The Quran principally deals with basics. It is the sunnah which gives the details and necessary explanations of Quranic injunctions.

The Quran repeatedly reminds us of the importance of the sunnah enjoining us to strictly follow the prophet, *salallahu alayhi wa sallam*.

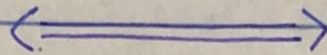
Allah, The Almighty, says (what means): "... And whatever the messenger has given you - take; and what he has forbidden you refrain from..." [Quran 59:7]

Allah also says (what means): "But no, by your Lord, they will not [truly] believe until they make you [O Muhammad] judge concerning that over which they dispute among themselves and then find within themselves no discomfort from what you have judged and submit in [full willing] submission." [Quran 4:65]

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The Importance of the sunnah, even as a second source of Islam, was an openly accepted issue by the companions of the prophet, salallahu alayhi wa sallam. Whenever they couldn't find a solution to a problem in the Quran, they would refer to the sunnah. And they were the most diligent in preserving it for those who came after them.



Q2: What is polythesim and how many categories of polythesim?

Ans: Polythesim:

Polythesim is the belief in, or worship of multiple gods (usually assembled in a pantheon). These gods are usually distinct and separate beings and are often seen as similar to humans (anthropomorphic) in their personality traits, but with additional individual powers, abilities, knowledge or perceptions. Common deities found in polytheistic beliefs include a sky god, Death deity, Mother goddess, love goddess, creator deity, Trickster deity, life-death-rebirth deity and culture hero.

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Categories of polythesim:

1) Hard polythesim:

The belief, prevalent in mythology, in many gods and goddesses which appear as distinct and independent beings, often in conflict with one another. Examples are the ancient Sumerian, Egyptian, Greek and Roman mythologies as well as Norse, Aztec and Yoruba mythologies.

2) Soft polythesim:

The belief (similar to inclusive monotesim) in many gods and goddesses which are considered to be manifestations or "aspects" of a single god rather than completely distinct entities.

3) Henothesim:

The devotion to a single god while accepting the existence of other gods and without denying that others can with equal truth worship different gods.

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4) Monolatry:

The belief in the existence of many gods, but with the consistent worship of only one deity. Unlike Monotheism, Monolatry asserts that there is only one god who is worthy of worship through other gods are known to exist.

5) Kathenotheism:

The belief that there are many gods, but only one deity at a time should be ~~wor~~ worshipped, each being supreme in turn.

6) Misotheism:

The belief that gods exist, but that they are actually evil. The English word was coined by Thomas de Quincey in 1846. Strictly speaking, the term connotes an attitude of hatred towards the gods or gods rather than making a statement about their nature.

7) Dystheism:

The belief that gods exist, but that they are not wholly good, or possibly even evil (as opposed to

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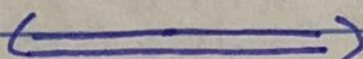
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to eutheism, the belief that god exists and is wholly good). Trickster gods found in polytheistic belief systems often have a dystheistic nature, and there are various examples of arguable dystheism in the Bible.



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Q3: There are five pillars of Islam? write down a detail note on any two?

Ans: The five pillars of Islam:

• Islam is founded upon five basic beliefs, that serve as five magnificent pillars which gave stability and strength to the stronghold of Islam.

Five pillars of Islam are:

- Kalmia tayyiba.
- offering prayers or salat.
- Zakat.
- Observing Fasts in the month of Ramadan.
- Hajj.

1) Fasting:

The spiritual efficiency of the institution is universally accepted by all religions. The history of religions tells us that from the prehistoric times to the age of the Holy prophet spiritual elevation.

- Fasting is obligatory.
- Fasting was the obligatory on the people of other religions also.

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- The purpose of fast create taqwa and virtue in the man.
- A person keeping fasts keeps himself away from all those things that discipline Allah, such as, drinking, lying, speaking ill of others as described in the Holy Quran.
- If a person keeps fasts only to abstain from food and sexual contacts, he does not follow the spirit of the fast and does not gain any moral or spiritual benefits, then his fasts may not be acceptable to Allah.
- A person who keeps fasts knows fully well the pain of a hungry fellow being.
- A person who keeps and used to fasts is thankful to Allah even for a morsel of food that he gets. This creates in him forbearance and patience.
- The stomach of a person remains unloaded for a greater part of the day, which gives health to the worshiper.

2) Zakat:

• Zakat is the pillars of Islam,

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Standing just next to salat. The literal meaning of zakat is purity or cleanliness and growth. This explains its position as an obligatory payment to be made by muslims of means to the needy and the poor so that the wealth as well as the souls of the prayers may be purified.

- The president of pakistan promulgated the zakat ordinance 1979. The ordinance lays down the principles for the collection of zakat and its disbursement to the deserving person under the sharia.
- According to this ordinance, zakat was only deducted from bank-increments and not from the assets of the believers.
- The minimum capital for zakat is about 606 grams of silver or 89 grams of gold. Zakat is also payable on other goods like copper, iron, brass etc and vessels made of them and on clothes, shoes, etc if they are meant for sale.

