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Q1 | in the light of Quran and Sunnah write down a note on Quran?

Ans |

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 meaning technically are attributed to the Quran.

Quran is considered as the first primary or fundamental source of Quran Islamic law. It is divine

~~revelation~~ The Quran is revealed Book of God.

The basic source of Islamic law is divine

revelation. This has been

given to us by the prophet (Peace Be upon Him)

in two forms.

one is the direct word of God (The Quran), other is indirect words of God (The Sunnah). These two forms of revelation are called roots of Islamic law. It is the only Book of God which has not been distorted as He Himself undertook its safety.

### Revelations:

The holy Quran was revealed approximately in twenty-three years according to need of the people, Eighty-six (86) Surahs were revealed in Makkah, so that these Surahs were called Makkahi and twenty-eight (28) Surahs were ~~revealed~~ revealed in Medina, so that these Surahs were called Madani.

~~The first revelation comes to the holy prophet Muhammad (SAW) when~~

### Compilation of Quran:

The Holy Quran was completely compiled in written form during the life time of prophet (Peace Be upon Him).

Contents of the Holy Quran:  
Following are some contents  
of the holy Quran

(a) Stories:

Quran narrates the stories  
of the past prophet and  
people and the punishment  
inflicted on the wicked  
in the past. for  
instance, the story of  
Hazrat Musa, Hazrat Ibrahim,  
Hazrat Isa, Hazrat Yusuf  
and the people of the  
Cave etc.

(b) Seen and unseen

The Holy Quran lets us  
know about the seen  
Allah, the angles, the life  
after death, Day of  
judgement, Paradise  
and Hell and so forth.

(c) The Holy Quran a  
complete code of  
behaviour, good, injunctions,  
and teaching in regards  
to social, law, ful,  
economic and political  
matters.

### Conclusion:

To conclude, it can be stated that the holy Quran is consisted of such direction and commands of God, which are indiscriminately same for all portions of human society and all regions of the world. The reality is that no other book has so far provided and interpreted laws in such definite and impartial manner and interpreted the law. Due to these features and above-mentioned ones, the Holy Quran is considered as first primary or fundamental source of Islamic law.

Q3 | There are five pillars of Islam? Write down a detail note on any two?

Ans | Hajj is the pillar of Islam. Hajj is one of the five pillars of Islam as mentioned in the saying of prophet Muhammad (May Allah honour him and grant him peace) said: "Islam

Ibn Umar (R) said the messenger of Allah (May Allah honour Him and grant him peace) said: Islam is built upon five (pillars): testifying that there is no god worthy of worship but Allah (only be to Him) and that prophet Muhammad (May Allah honour Him and grant Him peace) is the messenger of Allah, establishing regular prayer, paying Zakat, Hajj and fasting in Ramadan.  
Sahih Al Bukhari vol 1:8 and Sahih Al Muslim vol 1:1

Hajj means a specific journey to Makkah during the designated month of Dhul Hijjah for the performance of pilgrimage as an act of worship to Allah (only be to him) alone. Islam means Muslims submitting their will to the will of Allah (only be to him). And by Hajj, Muslim performing

are doing the same.

A Muslim performing Hajj is in total obedience to Allah (Glory be to Him)

through physical and financial involvement.

Hajj is a submission to Allah's commands and laws.

Hajj symbolises Tawheed (Islamic monotheism). Hajj also symbolises unity.

He/she who performs Hajj his/her sins will be washed out.

Condition of eligibility of any Ibadah (worship).

for any form when the following is true.

1. one devotes it to Allah (Glory be to him) alone with a desire for the Hereafter. It cannot be done with the intention of being seen among men or for worldly gain.

(2) one follows the prophet's example, in word and deed.

This cannot be accomplished except with knowledge of the Sunnah.

## Zakat in Islam

Zakat is an obligatory form of charity expected from every muslim individual. This form of charity is an act of worship. Zakat is one of the five pillars or fundamentals of Islam. The remaining pillars are the Shahadah

(Profession of faith), performing daily salat (prayers), fasting and pilgrimage to Makkah.

Zakat is considered an important economic tool in an Islamic state or society. It provides a religiously approved method of managing the economy and finance.

Zakat has also been scrupulously prescribed in the Glorious Quran in many verses and Ahadeeth.

## Objectives of Zakat

Zakat has deep humanitarian and social-political value. This religious act prevents the hoarding of wealth and advocates solidarity amongst muslims.

because excessive wealth is distributed amongst the poor.

The paying of zakah also helps purify one's soul and encourages a muslim to have gratitude towards God's bounties.

### Quran

All Muslim who are wealthy enough, must perform this charity in order to purify their wealth in the eyes of Allah (Glory be to him).

In other words, Allah (Glory be to him) blesses us with wealth it is therefore our duty to give some of this back to those most needy, which purifies the rest of our wealth.

As Allah (Glory be to him) says:

Take from their wealth so that you might purify and sanctify them. Quran. Surah Tauba 9:103.



Q2/ what is Polytheism and how many Categories of Polythesim?

Ans/ Polytheism is the worship of or belief in multiple the belief in many gods.

Polytheism characterizes virtually all religion other than judaism, christianity, and Islam, which share a common tradition of monotheism, the belief in one God. Sometimes

above the many gods

a polytheistic religion will have a supreme creator and focus of

Hinduism (there is also the tendency to identify

the many gods as so

many aspects of the Supreme Being):

Sometimes the gods are considered as less

important than some higher goal, state, or saviour, as in Buddhism:

Sometimes one god will prove more dominant than the others without attaining overall supremacy,

Zeus in Greek religion.

Typically, polytheistic cultures include belief in many demonic and ghostly force in addition to the gods, and some supernatural beings will be malevolent even in monotheistic religions these can be belief in many demons, as in New Testament Christianity.

Polytheism can bear various relationship to other beliefs.

It can be incompatible with some forms of theism, as in the Semitic religions; it can co exist with theism, as in Vaishnavism. It can exist at a lower level of understanding, ultimately to be transcended as in Mahayana Buddhism, and it can exist as a tolerated adjunct to belief in transcendental liberation, as in Theravada Buddhism.

## Categories of Polytheism:

- Soft Polytheism
- Henotheism
- Monolatry (or Monolatry)
- Kathenotheism
- Ditheism
- Misotheism
- Dystheism