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QUESTION # 01

ZAKAT:

Meaning:

Zakat is an Islamic finance term referring to obligation that an individual has to donate a certain proportion of wealth each year to charitable causes. Zakat is a mandatory process for Muslims and is regarded as a form of worship. The basic objective of paying zakat is to create balance in the society and never let poor and needy to suffer die. The zakat is compulsory when we have a specific amount of gold, silver or other properties that can be

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weighed and calculated.

OBJECTIVES OF ZAKAT:

- (i) Zakat is a religious obligation, ordering all Muslims who meet the necessary criteria to donate a certain portion of wealth each year to charitable causes.
- (ii) Giving away money to the poor is said to purify yearly earnings that are over and above what is required to provide the essential needs of a person or family.
- (iii) Zakat is based on income and the value of possessions. The common minimum amount for those who qualify is 2.5%, or $\frac{1}{40}$ of a Muslim's total savings and wealth.
- (iv) If personal wealth is below the nisab during one lunar year, no zakat is owed for that period.

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(v) Zakat is to maintain economic balance in society so that circulation of wealth continues from rich to poor and never stays in one hand. In this way, we can overcome poverty and other social evils from our society.

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QUESTION# 02

→ PRIME CATEGORY OF PRAYERS:

Prayers in Islam are classified into categories based on degrees of obligation. One common classification is "fard" (obligatory) and "wajib" (compulsory) and "sunnah" (tradition) and "mafi" (voluntary)

• MANDATORY PRAYERS:

The five daily prayers are obligatory on every Muslim who has reached the age of puberty, with the exception being those who are mentally ill, too physically ill for it to be possible, menstruating or experiencing postnatal bleeding. Those who are sick or otherwise physically unable

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to offer their prayers in the traditional form are permitted to offer their prayers while sitting or lying, as they are able.

VOLUNTARY PRAYERS:

Nafi Salah supererogatory prayers are voluntary, and one may offer as many as he or she likes almost any time. There are many specific conditions or situations when one may wish to offer nafi prayers. They cannot be offered at sunrise, true noon, or sunset. The prohibition against salah at these times is to prevent the practice of sun worship.

PRAYERS OF TRADITION:

Sunnah salah are optional and were additional voluntary prayers said by Muhammad.

They are of two types. The Sunnat muqgaddah, practiced on a regular basis, which if abandoned causes the abandoner to be regarded as sinful and the Sunnat ghayr muqgaddah, practiced on a semi-regular practice by Muhammad, of which abandonment is not considered to be sinful.

COMPULSORY:

Friday prayers (Salat-ul-jumu'ah) while the eid prayers and witr are of the wajib category.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NAFL AND WAJIB:

NAFL:

In Islam, a nafl prayer or supererogatory prayer is a type of optional Muslim salah (formal worship). As with sunnah prayers they are not considered obligatory but are thought to confer

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extra benefit on the person performing them. An example is the offering of 4 "nafl" (optional but beneficial) rakats before the compulsory dhuhur prayers. According to the following hadith, nafl not only draws one closer to Allah but also helps one attain the better success in the afterworld i.e. Jannah (paradise).

WAJIB:

They are religious tasks and duties that are not demanded as clearly as fards but are certain with strong evidence; for instance, sacrificing an animal, performing witr and eid prayers.

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QUESTION # 03

⇒ DAY OF JUDGEMENT:

The Prophet said: There are five things which nobody know expect Allah. Verify the knowledge of the Hour is with God. It is he who sends down rain, and he who knows what is in the wombs. Nor does anyone know what it is that he will earn on the morrow; nor does anyone know in what land he is to die. Verily, with God is full of knowledge and he acquainted.

(Luqman 31:34) Bukhari

Five sign the Day of Judgement:

- Increase of sudden death.
- The arrival of Al MAHDI.
- SHRINKING of time.
- Arrival of yagogg and

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Map 9.

- Increases of Earthquake.

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Massy.

- Increases of Earthquake.

QUESTION#04

→ HAJJ

→ Hajj is the fifth basic duty of islam. Hajj is a visit to the kabah in Makkah during the 12th month of the islamic calender Dhul H-ijjah.

→ Hajj is an act of worships to please Allah.

A Muslim tries to make pilgrimage at leaset once in a lifetime.

* Benefits Of Hajj:

→ Completing islam (the fifth pillar of islam).

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- Leaving wealth and family for the pleasure of Allah.
 - patience, under all circumstances.
 - Spending wealth earned from Halal means.
 - Praising Allah a lot.
 - It is a show of ~~submission~~ submission and servitude.
 - Cooperation for goodness against evil.
 - Knowing other muslims from all over the world.
 - Sharing with the resources, knowledge, etc.).
 - Total forgiveness for past sins.
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QUESTION # 05TAWHEED:Meaning:

Tawheed meaning "unification or oneness of Allah"
→ The indivisible oneness concept of monotheism in Islam. Tawhid is the religion's central and single. The most important concept, upon which a Muslim's entire faith rests. It unequivocally holds that God is one (al-ahad) and single (al-wahid).

→ The first part of the shahada (the Islamic declaration of faith) is the declaration of belief in the oneness of God. The attribute divinity to anything or anyone else, is shirk - an unpardonable sin according to the Quran.

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If repentance is not sought afterwards. Muslims believe that the entirety of the Islamic teaching rests on the principle of Tawhid.

From an Islamic standpoint, there is an uncompromising monotheism at the heart of the Islamic beliefs (aqidah) which is seen as distinguishing Islam from other major religions. Moreover, Tawhid requires Muslims not only to avoid worshipping multiple gods, but also to relinquish striving for money, social status or egoism.

The Qur'an asserts the existence of a single and absolute truth that transcends the world; a unique independent and indivisible being, who is independent of the entire

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creation. Allah, according to Islam, is a universal God, rather than a local, tribal, or parochial one - God is an absolute, who integrates all affirmative values and brooks no evil.

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PROPHETHOOD IN ISLAM:

Prophethood is a key belief in Islam. It is based around the fact that Allah has sent a series of messengers to give humankind guidance on how to follow the straight path.

Risalah (Prophethood):

Risalah, meaning prophethood or the belief in prophets, is a basic article of faith for Muslims.

Prophets are messengers sent from Allah, to help Muslims follow the straight path. Although the names of many prophets are recorded in the Quran, the Quran records the names of twenty-five prophets.

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The Qur'an mentions some Islamic scriptures by name, which came before the Qur'an:

- Tawrat (Torah) :

According to the Qur'an, the tawrat (Torah) was revealed to Moses, but Muslims believe that the current pentateuch, although it retains the main message, has suffered corruption over the years. Moses and his brother Haroon (Aaron) used the Torah to preach the message to the children of Israel. The Qur'an implies that the Torah is the longest used scripture, with the Jewish people still using the Torah today, and that all the Hebrew prophets would warn the people of any corruptions that were in the Scripture.

• Zabur: The Quran mentions the psalms as being the holy scripture revealed to David. Scholars have been holy songs of praise. The current psalms are still praised by many Muslim scholars, but current psalms were written later and are not divinely revealed.

• Injil (Gospel):

The injil (Gospel) was the holy book revealed to Jesus, according to the Quran. Although many lay Muslims believe the injil refers to the entire New Testament, scholars have clearly pointed out that it refers not to the New Testament but to an original Gospel, which was sent by God, and was given to Jesus.

• Truly Allah loves those who turn Him into repentance and loves those who purify

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themselves^۳

(surah ul Baqrah 222)

Question #05 Finished