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Section

DTIAIAHS.

PAPER

Islamic.

Question:

Q No: 4: What is Hajj and Explain benefits of Hajj.

ANS: Hajj Hajj is visit to the Kabah in Makkah during the 12<sup>th</sup> the month of the Islamic calendar - Dhul Hijjah.

⇒ Hajj is the fifth basic duty of Islam.

⇒ Hajj is an act of worship to please Allah

⇒ A Muslim tries to make pilgrimage

at least once in a life time.

## \*\* Benefits of Hajj: \*\*

- Completing Islam (The fifth pillar of Islam).
  - Spending wealth earned from Halal means
  - Praising Allah a lot.
  - Cooperation for goodness against evil.
  - Total forgiveness for past sins.
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### Question No 1:-

What is the meaning of Zakat ? - and Explain its Objectives:-

ANS:- To Meaning:-

(i): To Clean, To make it pure.

(ii): To Remove impediments and Help in growth and development.

## Objectives of Zakat:

- Establish a welfare system in the society.
- Ensure circulation of wealth.
- Create spirit of sharing.
- Reduce love for wealth.
- Generate harmony/love in the community.

### Explanation:

main purpose of Zakat is to create a welfare society. With payment of Zakat, poor people can participate in the happiness of life. With the help of Zakat, the wealth does not remain stagnant at one place, rather it circulates b/w the people. It generates a spirit of sharing, and charity. It creates love, sympathy and the society.

## Question No 2:

Write Prime Categories of Prayers and What is the difference between nafl and Wajib Prayer:

ANS: Prime Categories of Prayers:

- Fard prayers
- Wajib "
- Sunnah "
- nafl "

### (i) Fard Prayer:

- Fard prayers are compulsory for Muslim.
- If a fard prayer is missed for some reasons it should be up later.
- The reward for praying fard prayers in congregation is more than for praying alone.

### (2) Wajib Prayer:

- ⇒ This also an obligatory prayer.
- ⇒ It is lesser importance than the

Fard Prayers.  
⇒ The Witr prayer (offered during fard prayer) is a Wajib prayer.

### (3) Sunnah Prayer:

- it is Inas The Practice of The Prophet Muhammad (Pbuh).
- Allah did not Command to Perform these prayer.

### (4) Nafil Prayer:

- Nafil Prayers are Optional or Voluntary Prayers.
- One can offer nafil Prayers depending on one's will.



Question NO 3:  
Write any five signs of befor

P. T. O.

# The day of Judgement.

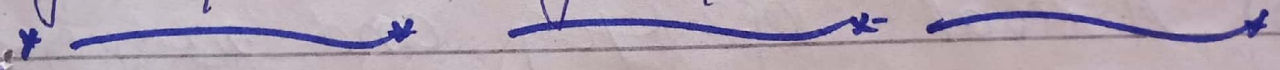
ANS: Given below

- (1) Rise in Number of sudden death Toll.
- (2) Shrinking of time
- (3) Arrival of Al-Mahdi.
- (4) Increase of Earth Quake.
- (5) Arrival of Gog and magog.

## Explanation:

it is one of the most prominent sign of before the day of judgement. that people will die suddenly. A person will be quite good looking, just an hour ago and will die of heart attack or any other diseases with an no time. People will not believe not his death and this Ratio will go on increase

another important sign as short  
of time. everyone will be in  
hurry. no one will be in a  
position to pay attention to the  
problem of other. Another important  
sign is the arrival of @ Al-Madi.  
When he arrives the world will  
not have many more time to  
exist. Increase in earth quack  
as another important sign of before  
the day of judgement.  
When the earth quack it is the  
sign of ending of the universe.



## Question No: 5:

What is Tawhid and Prophethood in Islam?

ANS: Tawhid:

Tawhid mean Oneness. in Islam it mean oneness of god or Allah.

⇒ Defination:- it is the concept which shows oneness of Allah.

it is also the concept of monotheism in Islam. It is the belief of an one Allah. it is the most important concept, on which the entire building of Islam stand. it is the Fith, which unquestionably holds that god is one and single. it can mathematically be proved as ~~math~~  $\frac{x^{+1}}{x^{+1}} = x^{+1-1} = x^0 = 1$

it is the principle article of the Muslim Profession of Faith.

Prophet Hood in Islam:-

it mean in Islam that total



Submission to one God. Muslims believe in one Allah and follow the principles laid down by the Prophet Muhammad. They follow the Quran which is the only authentic book and the word.

## Translation of the Holy Verses.

**Quran 2: 87.**

All the prophets are considered to be equal. We make no distinction between any of them. **Quran 2: 136**  
These messages are recorded in the Holy Books.

\*\* The END \*\*