**ISLAMIC STUDUES**

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**Q1)What is the meaning of zakat and write the objectives of zakat**

**Ans) MEANING OF ZAKAT :**

Zakat has two meanings

* To clean,To make it pure
* To remove impediments and help in growth and development

**OBJECTIVES OF ZAKAT:**

* Establish a welfare system in the society
* Ensure circulation of welfare
* Reduce love for wealth
* Generate harmony, love in the community
* A way to earn rewards
* Create spirit of sharing

**Q2) Write prime categories of prayers and what is the difference between nafi and wajib prayers?**

**Ans)DEFINITION OF PRAYER:**

Prayer is a religious service, especially a regular one , at which which people gather in order to pay together.

**SIGNIFICANCE OF PRAYER:**

Prayer ( salah ) is the second pillar of Islam. It is a prescribed liturgy performed five times a day ( preferably in a mosque) and oriented towards Mecca

 **PRIME CATEGORIES OF PRAYER:**

* Fard prayer
* Wajib prayer
* Sunnah prayer
* Nafi prayer

**Fard prayer:**

* Fard prayers are compulsory for Muslims.
* If a fard prayer is missed for some reason , it should be made up later
* The reward for praying fard in congregation is more than praying for alone

**Wajib prayer:**

* This is also an obligatory prayer
* It has lesser importance than fard prayer
* The witr prayer ( often during the isha prayer) is a wajib prayer

**Sunnah prayer:**

* It was the practice of the Prophet Muhammad (Pbuh)
* Allah did not command to perform these prayers.

**Nafi prayer:**

* Nafi prayer are optional or voluntary prayers
* One can offer nafi prayers depending on one's will .

**DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NAFI AND WAJIB PRAYER**

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| --- | --- |
| **NAFI PRAYER** | **Wajib prayer**  |
| * Nafi prayer are optional or voluntary prayers
 | * This is also an obligatory prayer
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| * One can offer nafi prayers depending on one's will
 | * It has lesser importance than fard prayer
* The witr prayer ( often during the isha prayer)is a wajib prayer
 |

**Q3)Write any five signs of before the day of judgement ?**

**Ans) SIGNS OF BEFORE THE DAY OF JUDGEMENT:**

**DEFINITION OF DAY OF JUDGEMENT:**

The Last Judgment or The Day of the Lord is part of the eschatological world view of the Abrahamic religions and in the Frashokereti of Zoroastrianism

* Markets will be close to each other
* Shrinking of time
* Increase of earthquakes
* Increase of sudden death
* Arrival of Al MAHDI

**Q4) what is hajj and explain benefits of hajj?**

**Ans)DEFINITION OF HAJJ:**

Hajj is the fifth basic duty of lslam. Hajj is a visit to the Kabah Makkah during the 12th month of the Islamic calender-Dhul Hijjah

* Hajj is an act of worship to please Allah
* A Muslim tries to make pilgrimage at least one in lifetime.

**BENEFITS OF HAJJ:**

* Completing Islam ( the fifth pillar of Islam)
* Leaving wealth and family for the pleasure of Allah
* Spending wealth earned from halah means.
* Patience , under all circumstances
* Praising Allah a lot
* It is a show of submission and servitude.
* Cooperation for goodness against evil
* Knowing other Muslims from all over the world
* Sharing with others ( resources, knowledge etc)
* Total forgiveness for past sins

**Q5) what is tawhid and prophethood in Islam?**

**Ans)DEFINITION OF TAWHID:**

**Tawhid** ([Arabic](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabic_language): توحيد‎ *tawḥīd*, meaning "unification or oneness of [God](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/God_in_Islam)"; also [romanized](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romanization_of_Arabic) as *Tawheed*, *Touheed*, *Tauheed* or *Tevhid*[[4]](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tawhid#cite_note-4)) is the indivisible oneness concept of [monotheism](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monotheism) in [Islam](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islam).

**IMPORTANCE OF TAWHID:**

Tawhid is the religion's central and single most important concept, upon which a Muslim's entire faith rests. It unequivocally holds that [God](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/God) is One (*Al-ʾAḥad*) and Single (*Al-Wāḥid*

**ASPECTS OF TAWHID:**

* The following analysis of Shirk is according to the **three** broad **categories** developed in the study of **Tawheed**. Hence, we will first look at the main ways in which Shirk can occur in the area of
* Ruboobeeyah (Lordship),
* Asmaa was-Sifaat (Divine Names and Attributes)
* 'Ebaadah (Worship)

**PROPHETHOOD:**

The view on the **Prophets of God** ([Arabic](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabic_language): نبي الله‎, [romanized](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romanization_of_Arabic): *Nabī-Allah*) in [Ahmadiyya](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ahmadiyya) theology differs significantly from [Orthodox Islam](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prophets_of_Islam). The main difference centres on the Quranic term [*Khatam an-Nabiyyin*](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khatam_an-Nabiyyin) ([Arabic](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabic_language): خاتم النبيين‎, [lit.](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Literal_translation) 'Seal of Prophets') with reference to [Muhammad](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muhammad) which is understood by Ahmadis in terms of perfection and testification of prophethood instead of chronological finality (as understood within mainstream Islam).