



Revision

Final Term



Introduction to Hadith

Sources of Islamic Shariah

➤ Primary sources:

- **Quran:** Sacred book of Allah (swt), revealed on Muhammad (saw), through Jibreel (a.s).
- **Hadith:** The narration of the sayings, actions and approvals (Taqqeer) of Muhammad (saw).

➤ Secondary sources:

- **Ijma:** Agreement of the Jurists of this ummah after Muhammad's (saw) demise, upon a rule of Islamic Law.
- **Qiyas:** Qiyas is a process of deduction by which law of text (Nas) is applied to cases which have not been clearly covered by the other sources of Islamic Law.

Meaning of Hadith

- Literal meaning of Hadith is “report or statement.”
- Hadith is the narration of the sayings, actions and approvals (Taagreer) of Muhammad (saw).

- **Examples:**

- **Saying:**

الْمُسْلِمُ مَنْ سَلِمَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ مِنْ لِسَانِهِ وَيَدِهِ وَالْمُهَاجِرُ مَنْ هَجَرَ مَا نَهَى اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

The Muslim is the one from whose tongue and hand the Muslims are safe, and the Muhajir is the one who leaves which Allah has forbidden to him."

Conti.

➤ Action:

ثَابِتُ بْنُ أَبِي صَفِيَّةٍ، قَالَ قُلْتُ لِأَبِي جَعْفَرٍ حَدَّثَكَ جَابِرٌ، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ تَوَضَّأَ مَرَّةً مَرَّةً وَمَرَّتَيْنِ مَرَّتَيْنِ وَثَلَاثًا ثَلَاثًا قَالَ نَعَمْ.

Thabit bin Abi Safiyyah said, : "I asked Abu Ja'far: 'Did Jabir narrate to you that: 'The Prophet performed Wudu one time each, and two times, and three times?' He said: "Yes."

➤ **Approval/Taqreer:** Any of the prophet's companion did or said something in his presence and the prophet ﷺ confirmed it, prohibited it or did not say something. This is known as Taqreer in Hadith terminology.

➤ Example:

➤ Hazrat Salman (r.a) told Hazrat Abu Ad-Darda (r.a), "Your lord has a right on you, your soul has a right on you and your family has a right on you, so you should give the rights of all those who has a right on you. Abu Ad-Darda (r.a) came to the prophet ﷺ and told him the whole story. The prophet ﷺ said, "Salman has spoken the truth."

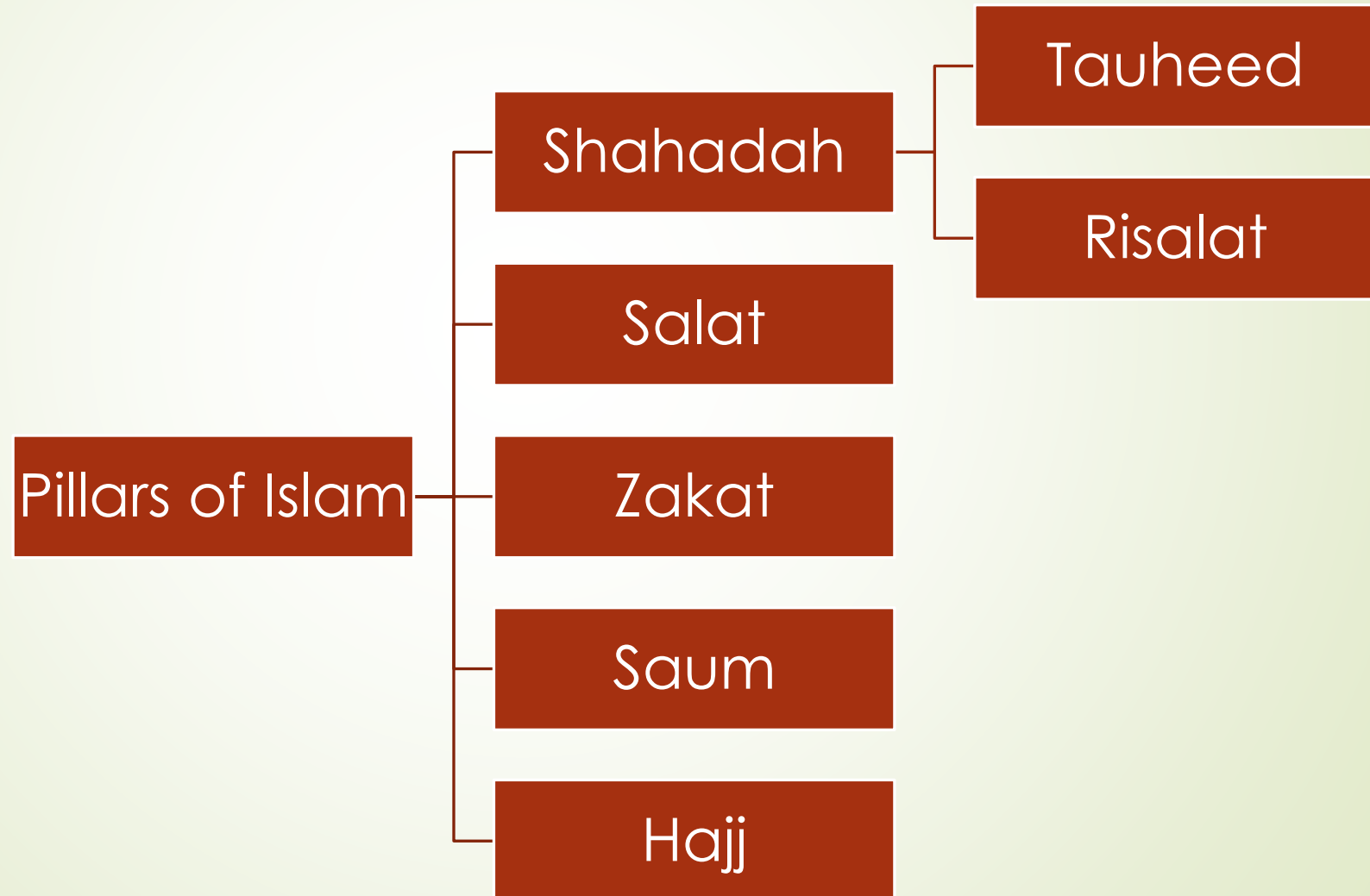


Canonical Books of Hadith

(باتمان)

- Sahih Bukhari (Muhammad bin Ismail Bukhari)
- Sahih Muslim (Muslim bin Hajjaj Al-Qushairi)
- Sunan Abi Dawood (Sulaimaan Bin Ash`ath Al-Sajistani)
- Sunan Tirmizi (Mohammad bin Esa Tirmizi)
- Sunan Nasai (Ahmad bin Shoaib Al-Nasai)
- Sunan Ibn Majah (Mohammad bin Yazeed bin Majah)

Pillars of Islam



Salat

- The literal meaning of word Salat **صلاة** is “to pray” or “to worship”
- **Definition**: To worship Allah SWT with prescribed and specific sayings and actions. It starts with *Takbeer* and ends with *Tasleem*.

Importance

➤ It wipes out sins:

- The Holy Prophet ﷺ said, “If there was a river at the door of anyone of you and he took a bath in it five times a day, would you notice any dirt on him?” They (his companions) said, “Not a trace of dirt would be left.” Prophet ﷺ said, “there is the example of five prayers, with which Allah wipes out evil deeds.”

➤ The dearest action to Allah (SWT):

- Abdullah bin Mas'ud (RA) narrated, I asked the Messenger of Allah ﷺ "Which action is dearest to Allah?" He ﷺ replied, "Performing As-Salat (the prayer) at its earliest fixed time."



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➤ The First thing that will be asked:

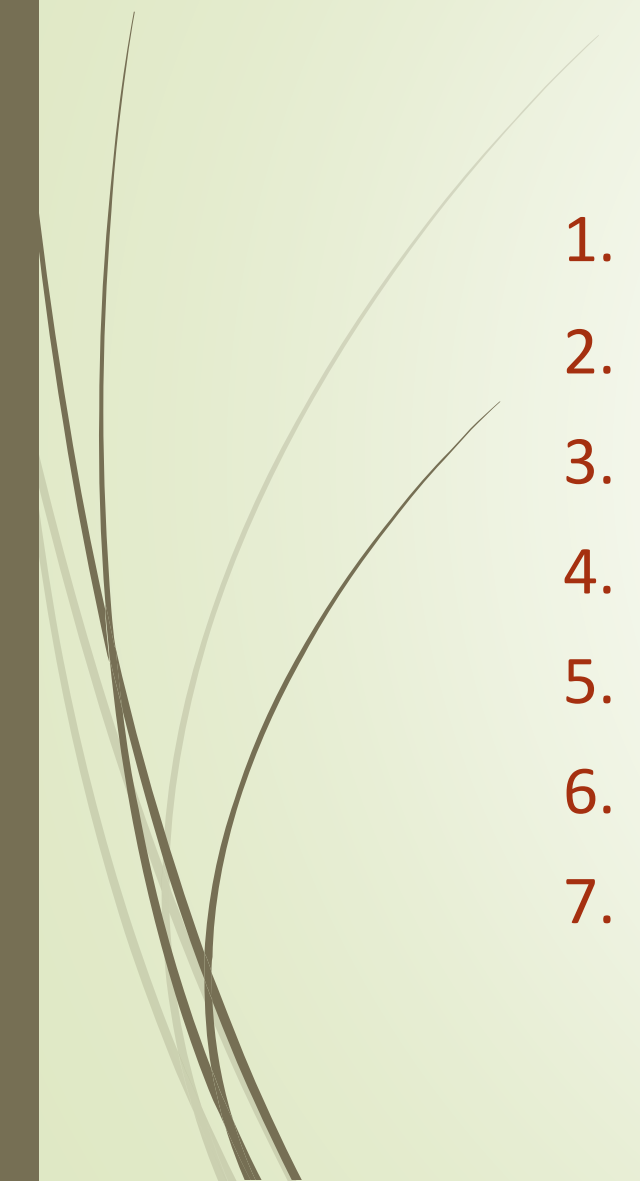
- The Prophet ﷺ said, The first of man's deeds for which he will be called to account on the Day of Resurrection will be Salat. If it is found to be perfect, he will be safe and successful; but if it is incomplete, he will be unfortunate and a loser.

➤ The Key to Paradise:

- The Prophet ﷺ said, The key to paradise is prayer and the key to prayer is purification.



Pre-Conditions of Salat

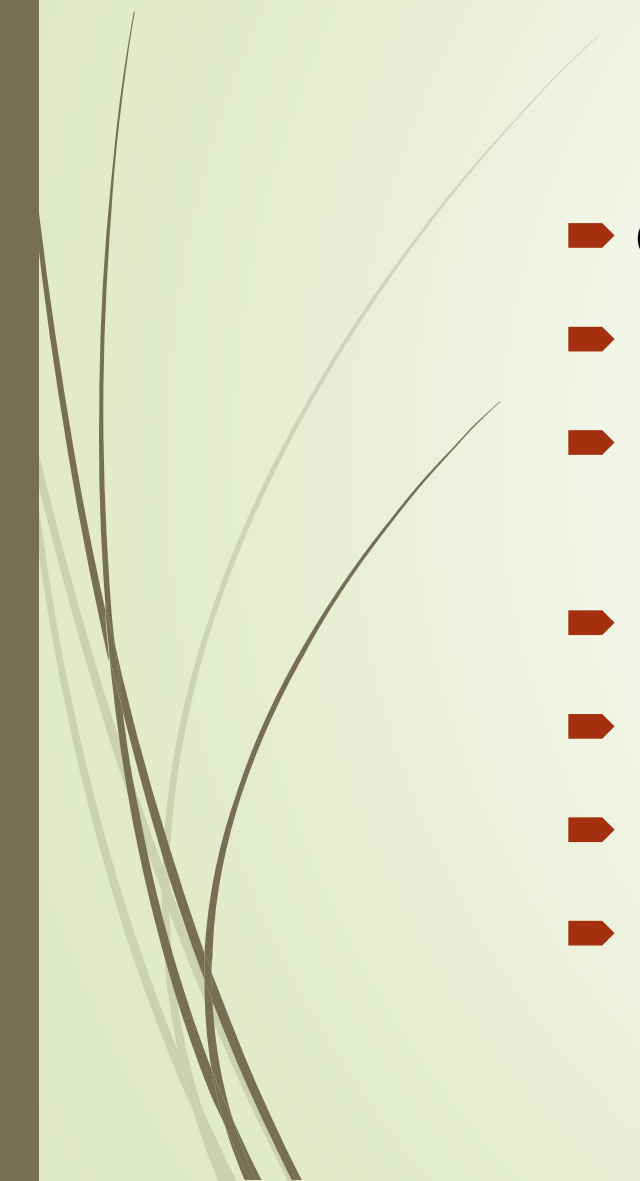
1. Purification of body (وضوء، غسل، تیمم)
 2. Purification of cloths
 3. Purification of place
 4. Covering the *Awrah* (required parts of body)
 5. Face to Qibla
 6. Time of Prayer
 7. Intention
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Obligations of Salat

1. First Takbeer (تکبیر اولیٰ یا تکبیر تحریمہ)
2. Standing (قیام)
3. Recitation (قرات)
4. Kneel down (رکوع)
5. Two Prostrations (دو سجدے)
6. Sitting in End (قعدہ اخیرہ)



How to be concentrative in Salat?

- Give your mind a break for a few minutes before praying.
 - Keep the greatness of prayer in your mind.
 - Make Sure to Get Rid of Things that Reduce Concentration in Prayer.
 - Plan which surahs and du'as you are going to recite.
 - Recite long verses in prayer.
 - Read the verses a little louder.
 - Understand the Holy Texts to Enhance your Attention.
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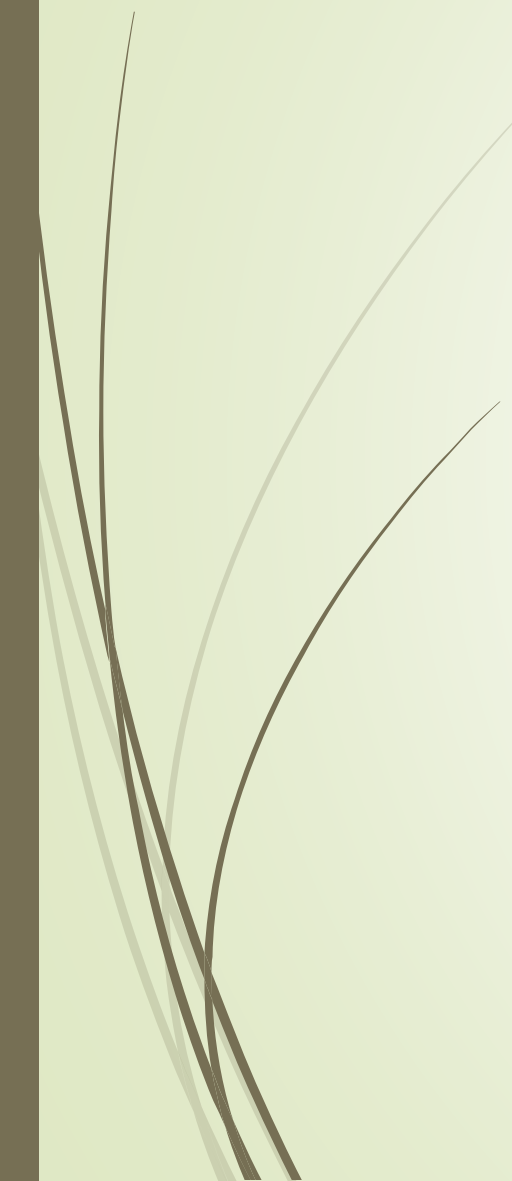


Conti.

- Do not prolong the thoughts. Bring the mind back when ever you feel that focus has been lost.
- Fix your gaze.
- Remembrance of death.
- Exercise to develop attention (*Nawafil*)
- Do not rush away immediately after the prayer.
- Make Dua



Benefits of Salat

- 
- It brings the worshiper closer to Allah SWT.
 - It teaches the self purification.
 - It teaches the worshiper discipline and punctuality.
 - It teaches to follow the leader.
 - It teaches concentration of mind & soul.
 - It makes a person pious.
 - It gets rid of laziness.
 - It safeguards one's physical and spiritual health.
 - It shows the concept of equality in Islam.
 - It is a source of forgiveness.

Zakat

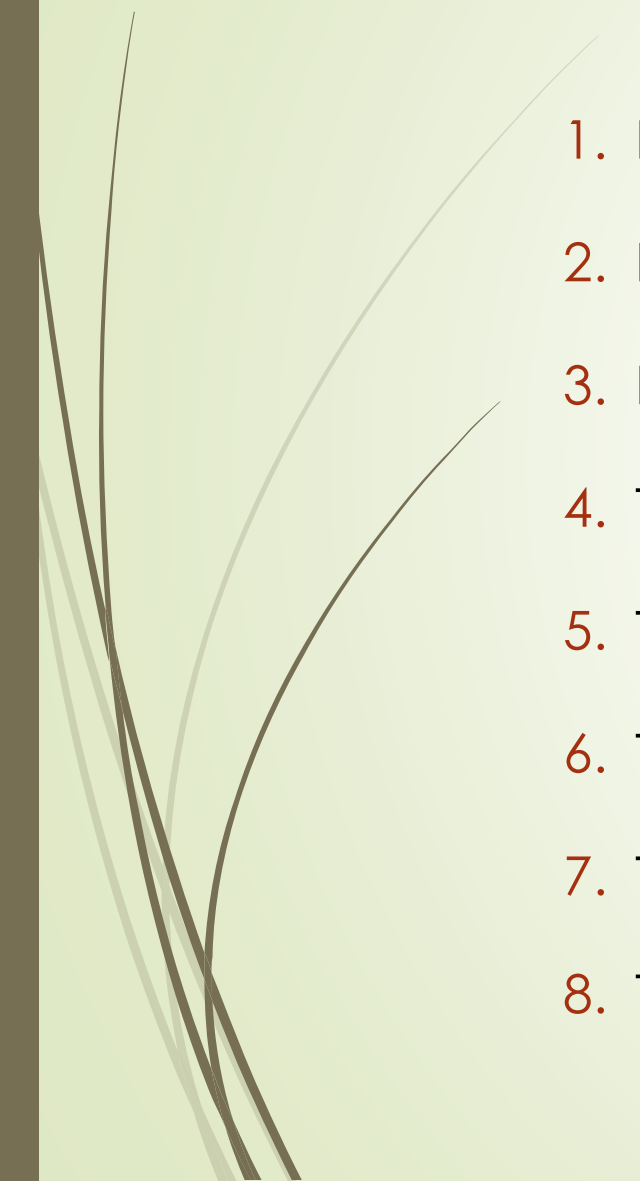
- Literal meaning of Zakat is “to purify”
- ‘Zakat’ is paid by a person who is sahib-e-Nisab under Islamic principles at 2.5% per year on his/her Savings in monetary terms, gold, silver, and tradable goods.

Requirements of Zakat

1. Muslim
2. Adult
3. Wise/Sane
4. Independent
5. Owner of NISAB
6. Nisab must be more than basic needs and free from debts
7. One complete Islamic calendar year must be passed on Nisab



Whom is Zakat not paid?

- 
1. Non-Muslim & Hypocrites
 2. For the construction of Mosque
 3. For coffin
 4. To owner of Nisab (wealthy person)
 5. To parents and grand parents
 6. To children and grand children
 7. To wife / Husband
 8. To the family of Prophet ﷺ

Distribution system or Legal Recipients of Zakat

مصارف زکوٰۃ یا زکوٰۃ کے جائز حقدار یا مستحقین زکوٰۃ یا جن کو زکوٰۃ دے سکتے ہیں

إِنَّمَا الصَّدَقَتُ لِلْفُقَرَاءِ وَالْمَسْكِينِ وَالْعَمِلِينَ عَلَيْهَا وَالْمُؤَلَّفَةِ قُلُوبُهُمْ وَفِي الرِّقَابِ وَالْغَرَمِينَ وَفِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ وَابْنِ السَّبِيلِ فَرِيضَةً مِّنَ اللَّهِ
وَاللَّهُ عَلِيمٌ حَكِيمٌ (التوبه: 60)

1 -- Fuqraa (poor & beggars)	2 -- Masakeen (Needy)
3 -- Al-Aamileen (Workers of Zakat)	4 -- Mu-Allafatul Quloob (Attraction of Hearts)
5 -- Al-Riqaab (slaves / Captives)	6 -- Al-Gharimeen (debtors)
7 -- Fi-Sabeelillah (In the Path of Allah)	8 -- Ibn-us-Sabeel (Travelers)



Sawm

- Literal meaning of Sawm is 'to abstain or to prevent'.
- According to Shariyah, Sawm means to abstain from all those things that are forbidden during fasting from the break of dawn to the sunset.
- Types of Sawm
- **Obligatory Fasting:**
 - In the month of Ramadan
 - Fasting to fulfill a vow
- **Optional Fasting:**
 - Any 6 days in Islamic Month of Shawwal
 - The 13th, 14th and 15th day of each lunar month (Hijri).
 - The day of A'rafah (9th Dhul Hijjah)
 - The day of Ashura (10th Muharram)



Forbidden days of Fasting

- There are five days in a year in which fasting is prohibited.
 - Eid-ul-Fitr
 - Eid-ul-Azha
 - Three days after Eid-ul-Azha

Islam is the name of obedience.



Hajj

- Literal meaning of word Hajj is 'to visit'
- **Definition:** To visit particular places with particular methodology, within particular days.
- **Types of Hajj:**
 - **Ifrad:** only Hajj without Umrah
 - **Qiran:** Combining Hajj & Umrah in one Ihram
 - **Tamattu':** Performing Hajj and Umrah with 2 separate Ihrams.

Requirements for Hajj

Primary Requirements

1 – Muslim

2 – Adult

3 – Wise

4 – Capability and Capacity

من استطاع اليه سبيلا

5 – Time of Hajj

Secondary Requirements

(to be checked near the Hajj)

1 – Health

2 – Freedom

3 – Safety of the way

4 – Availability of a legally allowed person (محرم) for females only

5 – Free from prevented period (عدت)

Social System

- **Social System:** Interconnected set of individuals, groups or relationship that form a society.
- **Islamic Social System:** An Islamic Society is the society whose members have faith in Islam, apply its laws in their life, performing religious duties and abstaining from doing what is unlawful.

Main Characteristics of Islamic Social System

- **Obedience of Allah (SWT) & his messenger**
 - Beliefs, Practices, etc.
- **Justice**
 - Equality
 - The Prophet ﷺ said, "By Allah, if Fatima, daughter of Muhammad, were to steal, I would have her hand cut off."

Conti.

➤ Brotherhood

➤ Altruism (إيثار)

➤ "They give preference over themselves, even though they are in poverty."

➤ Fulfilling the Rights

➤ The Prophet ﷺ said, "By Allah, he is not a believer! By Allah, he is not a believer! By Allah, he is not a believer." It was asked, "Who is that, O Messenger of Allah?" He said, "**One whose neighbour does not feel safe from his evil.**"

➤ Enjoining Good & Forbidding Evil

➤ The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "By Him in Whose Hand my life is, you either enjoin good and forbid evil, or Allah will certainly soon send His punishment to you. Then **you will make supplication and it will not be accepted**".



Basic Rights of Parents

- **Obedience and Respect:**

- Children should be obedient and respectful to their parents, even if they are not Muslims.

- **Financial Support:**

- Children are responsible for providing financial support to their parents.

- **Patience & Tolerance:**

- Children are advised to be patient and tolerant, especially in dealing with any difficulties or shortcomings of their parents.

- **Maintaining Family Ties:**

- Children are encouraged to stay connected with their parents, both emotionally and socially.

➤ Not Causing Harm

- Children are prohibited from causing harm to their parents, whether physical or emotional. Islam condemns any form of abuse or mistreatment of parents.

➤ Prayer for Parents

- Children are encouraged to pray for the well-being, forgiveness and mercy of their parents.

DUA FOR PARENTS

رَبِّ اَرْحَمْهُمَا كَمَا رَبَّيْتَنِي صَغِيرًا

Rabbi irhamhuma kama rabbayanee sagheera

“My Lord, have mercy upon them as they brought me up [when I was] small.”



Basic Rights of Children

- **Right to be given a good name:**

- Parents are advised to choose names that align with Islamic values and virtues.

- **Shaving the head of a newborn:**

- This act is considered as a symbolic act of purification.

- **Aqiqah:**

- *Aqiqah* is a traditional Islamic practice involving the sacrifice of animal, as an expression of gratitude for the birth of a child.

- **Right to Basic Needs:**

- Food, Shelter, Clothing, etc.

- **Right to Protection:**

- Children have the right to be protected from harm, abuse, and exploitation. Islam condemns any form of violence against children.



Conti.

- **Right to Education:**

- Parents are obliged to ensure that their children receive a proper education. This includes both religious and worldly education.

- **Right to be treated fairly and equally:**

- Every child has the right to be treated with justice and without discrimination.

- **Right to Inheritance:**

- The inheritance should be distributed in a fair and predetermined manner.

- **Right to be Heard:**

- Islam encourages parents and guardians to listen to the opinions and concerns of their children.

- **Right to Choose a Spouse:**

- Islam recognizes that children have the right to choose their spouse, and their consent is essential for a valid marriage.