

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



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ISLAMIC STUDIES



Arakan Section



Principles of Islam



Islamic Identities



Fundamentals of Islam



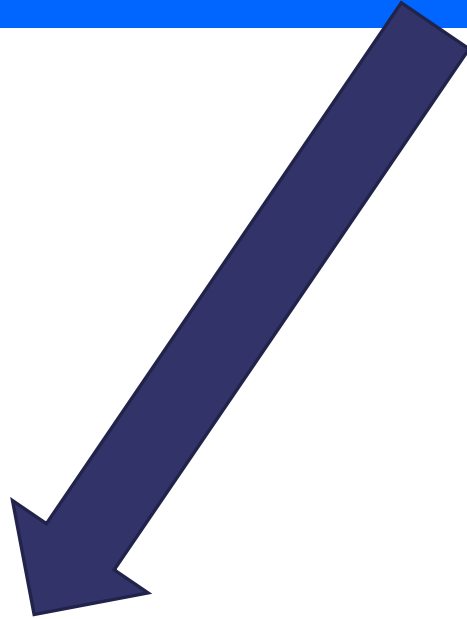
Practices of Islam



Five Pillars of Islam

اركان الاسلام

Religion Islam



ایمان



عمل

Religion Islam

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graph TD; A[Religion Islam] --> B[Articles of Faith  
عقائد اسلام]; A --> C[Principles of Islam  
اركان اسلام];
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The diagram illustrates the foundational elements of Islam. At the top, a blue banner contains the title 'Religion Islam' in white serif font. Two dark blue arrows point downwards from this banner to two separate text blocks. The left block contains 'Articles of Faith' in English and 'عقائد اسلام' in Arabic. The right block contains 'Principles of Islam' in English and 'اركان اسلام' in Arabic. On the far left, there are several overlapping diagonal lines in shades of blue and purple.

Articles of Faith
عقائد اسلام

Principles of Islam
اركان اسلام

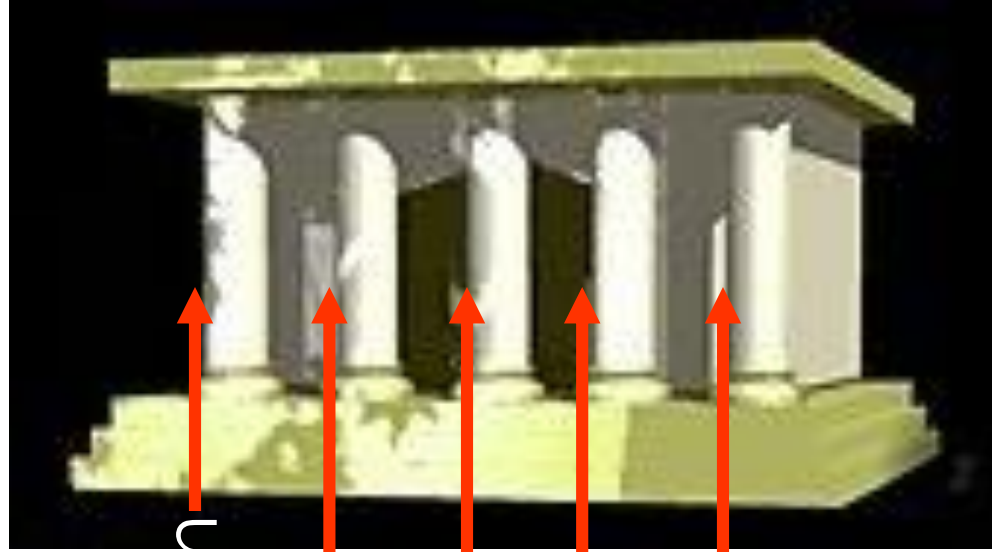
The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said:

عن ابن عمر قال قال رسول الله ﷺ

بنی الاسلام على خمس شهادة ان لا اله الا الله وان محمدا عبده
ورسوله واقام الصلاة وايتاء الزكاة والحج وصوم رمضان (رواه بخارى)

“Islam is based on five things, declaring that there is no God but Allah and that Muhammad (ﷺ) is the Messenger of Allah, the establishment of Salaah, the payment of Zakah, the Hajj and Sawm in the month of Ramadan. (Bukhari)

the 5 pillars of Islam



Shahadah

Salaah

Zakah

Sawm

Hajj

Arakan e Islam

1. Professing the Faith
2. Prayer
3. Zakat
4. Fast
5. Pilgrimage

1. Professing the Faith

Or **Confessing the faith**

Or **Testify (the fact) that there is no god but Allah, that Muhammad is His Messenger.**

Or **Bear the witness of kalima Shahadat**

1. Professing the Faith

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ
وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

Has two components i.e.

1. Oneness of Allah
2. Prophethood of Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ)

2. Prayer الصَّلَاةُ

- ✓ **Definition & brief Introduction**
- ✓ **Pre-conditions (شُرَائِط)**
- ✓ **Obligations (فَرَائِض)**
- ✓ **Ayat & Ahadith**
- ✓ **benefits**

2. Prayer الصلوة

✓ The word **الصلوة** is originated from the word **التصليہ** which means

دعا کرنا یا عبادت کرن **“To Pray” or “To Worship”**

✓ اسلامی اصطلاح میں، بندہ کا اپنے خالق اور معبود سے اپنی بندگی کے اظہار کے لئے وہ مخصوص طریقہ جو اللہ نے اپنے رسولوں کے ذریعے تعلیم فرمایا۔

✓ “It conveys the way of expressing devotion by man to his real creator and object of his worship in the special manner taught by God to the people through the messengers.”

✓ Made obligatory on معراج ۲۷ رجب ۱۱ نبوی،

✓ The importance , 700 times in Holy Quran

Pre-conditions of Prayer(شروط)

1. Purification of body (وضو، غسل، تیمم)
2. Purification of cloths
3. Purification of place
4. Cover of SATAR (required parts of body)
5. Face to Qibla
6. Time of Prayer
7. Intention

Obligations of Prayer (فرائض)

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

Ayaat (Importance)

✓ Compulsory on Every Muslim

إِنَّ الصَّلَاةَ كَانَتْ عَلَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ كِتَابًا مَّوْقُوتًا ﴿١٠٣﴾

Verily, As-Salat (the Prayer) is ordered on the believers at fixed hours. (Al-Nisa-103)

Ayaat (Importance)

✓ After Faith, next is **Prayer**

الَمْ ﴿١﴾ ذٰلِكَ الْكِتٰبُ لَا رَيْبَ ۚ فِيْهِ ۚ هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِيْنَ ﴿٢﴾ الَّذِيْنَ
يُؤْمِنُوْنَ بِالْغَيْبِ وَيُقِيْمُوْنَ الصَّلٰوةَ وَ مِمَّا رَزَقْنٰهُمْ يُنْفِقُوْنَ ﴿٣﴾

Alif. Lam. Mim. That Book has no doubt in it - a guidance for
the God-fearing, who believe in the unseen, and are steadfast
in Prayer (Al-Baqra 1 - 3)

Ayaat



Difference b/w Muslim and Mushrik

وَأَقِمْوَا الصَّلَاةَ وَلَا تَكُونُوا مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ ﴿٣١﴾

Perform Salat and be not of Al-Mushrikoon (the polytheists, idolaters, disbelievers in the Oneness of Allah) (Ar-Rum-31)



Success is in Prayers

قَدْ أَفْلَحَ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ ﴿١﴾ الَّذِينَ هُمْ فِي صَلَاتِهِمْ خَاشِعُونَ ﴿٢﴾

Successful, indeed are the believers who are humble in their Prayers (Al- Muminun-1 & 2)

Ayaat (2 things in Prayer)

1. Remembrance of Allah
2. Prevention from Evil deeds

أَتْلُ مَا أُوحِيَ إِلَيْكَ مِنَ الْكِتَابِ وَأَقِمِ الصَّلَاةَ إِنَّ الصَّلَاةَ تَنْهَى عَنِ الْفَحْشَاءِ وَالْمُنْكَرِ وَلَذِكْرُ اللَّهِ أَكْبَرُ

جو کتاب آپ کی طرف وحی کی گئی ہے اسے پڑھیے اور نماز قائم کریں، یقیناً نماز بے حیائی اور برائی سے روکتی ہے، بیشک اللہ کا ذکر بہت بڑی چیز ہے

Recite (O Muhammad ﷺ) what has been revealed to you of the Book (the Quran), and perform As-Salat. Verily, As-Salat (the prayer) prevents from Al-Fahsha (i.e. great sins of every kind, unlawful sexual intercourse) and Al-Munkar (i.e. disbelief, polytheism, and every kind of wicked deed) and the remembrance of Allah is greatest (thing). (Al-Ankabut-45)

Ahadith

✓ اول ما سئل (يوم القيامة) سئل عن الصلوة

On the Day of Judgment, the first question will be about Prayer

✓ من ترك الصلوة متعمدا فقد كفر

One who leaves prayer deliberately, indeed he has denied (the Religion)

Teachings / Benefits (فوائد)

1. Teaches to Remember Allah
2. Teaches the Aim of Life
3. Teaches self purification
4. Teaches Unity & Love to each other
5. Teaches punctuality & Discipline
6. Teaches Equality
7. Teaches to follow the Leader
8. Teaches concentration of Mind & Soul
9. Teaches Piety (تقوى)
10. Teaches to arrange collective activities

وجہ کیا ہے؟

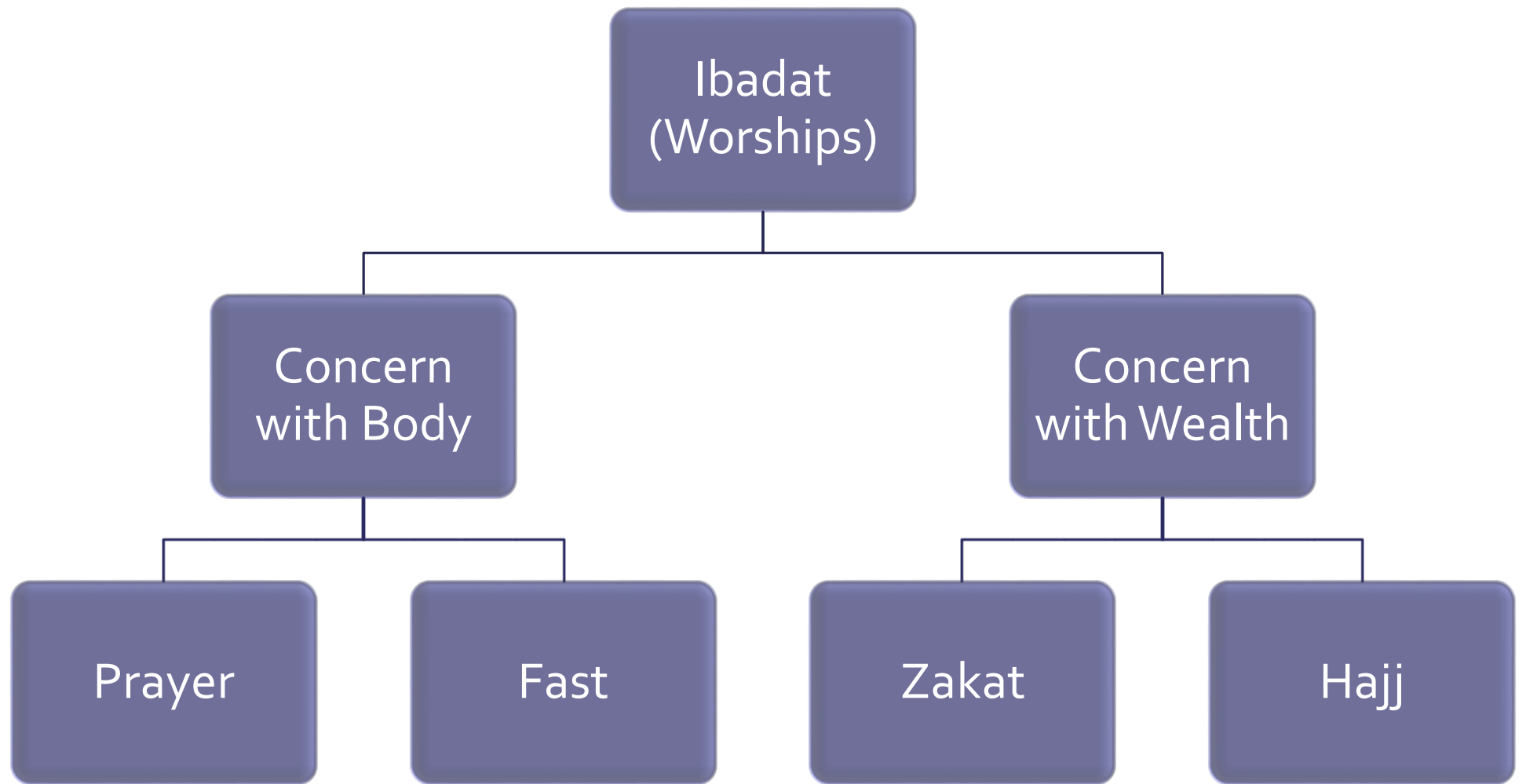
ایک آدمی دھوپ میں آٹھ سے دس گھنٹے مزدوری
کر سکتا ہے لیکن پنکھے کے نیچے کھڑے ہو کر دو
چار رکعت نماز نہیں پڑھ سکتا ---- وجہ کیا ہے
-----؟ وجہ یہ ہے کہ جسم مضبوط لیکن ایمان
کمزور ہے۔

Zakat الزكوة

- ✓ **Definition & brief Introduction**
- ✓ **Purpose or Aims and Objectives of Zakat**
- ✓ **Requirements for Zakat (شروط)**
- ✓ **Distribution system of Zakat**
- ✓ **Nisab**
- ✓ **Ushr**
- ✓ **benefits**

Zakat الزكاة

- ✓ The word الزكاة is originated from the word تركه which means “Purity or Cleanliness”
- ✓ (Definition) ‘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.
- ✓ It became obligatory on Muslims in 2nd of Hijrah
- ✓ Ordered by Allah, Establish Prayer and Pay Zakat
- ✓ In Islam there are **two** types of worships
 1. Concern with body
 2. Concern with wealth



Purpose of Zakat

1. Defense of Faith نصرت دین
2. Mutual Help باہمی تعاون
3. Purification of Soul تزکیہ نفس

Requirements for Zakat

شروط زكاة

1. Muslim مسلم
2. Adult بالغ
3. Wise عاقل
4. Independent آزاد
5. Owner of NISAB صاحب نصاب
6. Nisab must be more than basic needs and free from debts
7. One complete Islamic calendar year must passed on nisab

whom Zakat is not paid. جن کو زکوٰۃ نہیں دے سکتے

1. Non-Muslim & Hypocrites
2. For the construction of Mosque
3. To owner of Nisab (wealthy person)
4. To parents and grand parents
5. To children and grand children
6. To wife / Husband
7. 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 وَ الْمَسْكِينِ وَ الْعَمِلِينَ عَلَيْهَا وَ الْمُؤَلَّفَةِ قُلُوبُهُمْ وَ فِي الرِّقَابِ وَ
الْغُرَمِينَ وَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ وَ ابْنِ السَّبِيلِ ۖ فَرِيضَةً مِّنَ اللَّهِ ۗ وَاللَّهُ عَلِيمٌ حَكِيمٌ) التوبہ 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)

NISAB: (The minimum prescribed amount of wealth on which Zakat becomes obligatory)

1. Gold.
2. Silver.
3. Cash.
4. Business Goods.
5. Agricultural Production.
6. Herds of animals.

Only Gold

- **7.5 Tola or 87.48 gm.**
- **As a solid weight.**
- **In any format.**
- **All requirements are full filled.**
- **Zakat is 2.5% of gold or equivalent Rupees.**

Only Silver

- 52.5 Tola or 612.36 gm.
- As a solid weight.
- In any format.
- All requirements are full filled.
- Zakat is 2.5% of Silver or equivalent Rupees.

Only Cash (Liquid Assets)

- \$, RS, SR or any other currency
- If cash = > Rs of 52.5 Tola or 612.36 gm of Silver.
- All requirements are full filled.
- Zakat is 2.5% of Cash.
- In this condition Zakat is almost applicable to all middle class people.

Business Goods

- If Business goods = > Rs of 52.5 Tola or 612.36 gm of Silver.
- All requirements are full filled.
- Zakat is 2.5% Business goods or equivalent cash

USHUR عشر – Zakat on Agriculture

- عشر means 10th or 10%
- Two types of agricultural production
 - Naturally irrigated system قدرتی وسائل / بارانی
 - Artificially irrigated system
- On Naturally irrigated production == 10%
- **On artificially irrigated production == 5%**
- (e.g. where we pay for water)
- Not once a year but when ever we get the production.
Say in every 6 months, every 4 month.

Zakat on herds of animals

- **Three types of animals**
 - **Camels**
 - **Cows & Buffalos**
 - **Goats & Sheeps**
- **No Zakat on any other animal**

Zakat on Camels



Camels

Zakat to be paid

05 to 09

1 goat/sheep

10 to 14

2 goats

15 to 19

3 goats

20 to 24

4 goats

25 to 35

5 goats or a one year camel

36 to 45

1 two years she-camel

46 to 60

1 three years she-camel

61 to 75

1 four years she-camel

76 to 90

2 two years she-camels

91 to 120

2 three years she-camels

Then for every 40 camels 1 two years she-camel is to be paid as zakat

Zakat on Cows and Buffalos

☐ Cows/Bufalos Zakat to be paid

30 - 39 One 1 year calf

40 – 59 One 2 years calf

Over sixty, on every **Thirty** one 1 year calf
&

On every **Forty** one 2 years calf is added.

Example:

If 70 (30+40) → One 1 year calf & one 2 years calf

If 80(40+40) → Two 2 years calfs

If 90(3 x 30) → Three 1 year calfs

If 120 (4 x 30) or (3 x 40) → Four 1 year calf or Three 2 years calfs

If 111(80+30+1) → (2 x 40 + 30 + 1) → Two 2 years calfs & one 1year

Zakat on Goats / Sheep

<u>Goats/Sheep</u>	<u>Zakat to be paid</u>
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1. 40- 120	→ 1 goat / sheep
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2. 121-200	→ 2 goats/sheep
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3. 201-399	→ 3goats/ sheep
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Then for each 100, one goat or sheep to be paid in zakat.

Benefits of Zakat

It is stated in ahadith of Holy Prophet ﷺ that by giving zakat, following benefits are derived.

1. Concept of Iman & Ihtisab (Accountability)
2. Provides Suitable economical system
3. Purification of wealth
4. Solution of economical unrest
5. Reduces evils
6. Controls poverty & unemployment
7. Brings sprit of brotherhood
8. Increases wealth
9. Protection from losses.

الصوم - روزہ Fast

- ✓ **Definition and Brief introduction**
- ✓ **Philosophy of Fast**
- ✓ **Requirements**
- ✓ **Benefits**

الصوم - روزہ Fast

- ❖ الصوم → means To Control or To Prevent
- ❖ Definition
- ❖ To abstain oneself completely from food, drinks and other legitimate desire from dawn of the morning up to the sunset, with intension of fast during the entire month of Ramazan.
- ❖ Made obligatory on 15th of Shuban 2nd of Hijrah.

Philosophy of Fast is based on **Piety**

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا كُتِبَ عَلَيْكُمُ الصِّيَامُ كَمَا كُتِبَ عَلَى الَّذِينَ
مِنْ قَبْلِكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَتَّقُونَ ﴿١٨٣﴾ (Al Baqra -183)

O you who believe! Observing As-Saum
(Fast) is prescribed for you as it was
prescribed for those before you, that you
may become **Al-Muttaqun (the pious)**

Requirements for Fast

- ❖ **Basic Requirements**
- ❖ **Muslim**
- ❖ **Adult**
- ❖ **Wise**
- ❖ **Secondary Requirements to be checked in Ramazan**
- ❖ **Health**
- ❖ **Status (Resident/traveler)**

Benefits of Fast



Individual benefits



A sense of worship احساس بندگی



Obedience of command اطاعت امر



Character building تعمیر سیرت



Self discipline ضبط نفس



Collective Benefits



An Aura of piety & purity تقویٰ اور پاکیزگی کی فضا



Mutual Help باہمی امداد

Pilgrimage (Hajj)

- Definition & Brief introduction
- Islamic Reforms in the procedure of Hajj
- Verses & Ahadith
- Requirements
- Obligations
- Types of Hajj
- Procedure
- Benefits

Hajj

الحج

❖ ❖ ❖ word means 'to visit'

❖ ❖ ❖ **(Definition):** To visit particular places with particular methodology, within particular days.

❖ ❖ ❖ خاص مقامات کا خاص اوقات میں خاص طریقے کے مطابق زیارت کرنا

❖ ❖ ❖ Became obligatory on Muslims in 9th of Hijrah

❖ ❖ ❖ Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) performed in 10th H

❖ ❖ ❖ Prophet announced properly his intention of Hajj, because

✓ Have to teach procedure of Hajj (Reforms by Islam)

✓ Have to give Summary of his complete religion (Sermon)

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)

فرائض حج Obligations of Hajj

❖ 3 obligations

1. Intention (نیت), Ihram (احرام) and Talbiyyah
2. Stay in Arafat (to stay for few **moments**, on 9th of Zul-Hajj from decline of sun up to the dawn of 10th)
3. Tawaf-e-Ziyarrah (طواف زیارت) on 10th or 11th or 12th of Zul-Hajj

Types of Hajj



3 types

1. Ifrad حج افراد

2. Qiran قران

3. Tamatu تمتع

Procedure of Hajj (Sunnah)

- 5 days (8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th of Zul-Hajj)
- 8th ➔ in a place known as Mina
منى
- 9th ➔ day in Arafat عرفات, night in Muzdalifa مزدلفة
- 10th, 11th and 12th in again Mina.

Benefits of Hajj

1. Remembrance of Allah & His closeness

1. حج جو اصل فائدو الله جي يادگيري ۽ ان جو قرب آهي

2. Forgiveness from all types of Sins

2. حج جي برڪت سان حاجين جا سڀ گناهه معاف ٿيو وڃن

3. Piety & High level of faith

3. حاجي پاڻ سان گڏ ايمان ۽ تقويٰ جي دولت کڻي واپس موٽن ٿا

4. Unity of Muslim Ummah

4. مسلمانن جي اتحاد ۽ اتفاق جو مظهر

5. Betterment of Environment in their countries

5. حاجي جي سنورڻ ڪري، سندن پنهنجي

6. International Trade and Economical benefits

ملڪن جو ماحول پڻ سنوري وڃي ٿو

6. بين الاقوامي تجارت ۽ اقتصادي فائدا