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ROLLNO# IPSW42

SUBJECT. ISLAMIC STUDIES

Assignment SUBMITTED To.

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Q. 1. What is Shirk? What are the types of Shirk? Define it in the light of Holy Quran and Hadith along with examples.

Ans.

### Shirk.

Shirk is the greatest sin. The word "Shirk" means "to be partner in something". The Shirk is holding somebody partner to ALLAH in either body or properties. Shirk is about believing something that ALLAH does can be done by someone else.

#### Types of Shirk

#### (1) Greater Shirk (Shirk-AL-Akbar).

It is the greatest sin, worshipping other than ALLAH is known as "Greater or Open Shirk".

#### (2) Lesser Shirk (Shirk-AL-Asghar).

It is lesser sin in comparison with greater shirk. It is about believing that things done by ALLAH can be done by something else, but apparently saying that there is no god except ALLAH.

#### Shirk in light of Holy Quran.

"And who ever associates anything with ALLAH, he devises indeed a great sin." (Surah AL-NISA 4:48).

→ ALLAH really describe in Holy Verses of Holy Quran, that whoever gives share in attributes and properties of ALLAH to someone else, it is shirk.

#### Shirk in light of Hadith.

The Messenger of ALLAH (PBUH) said:

ALLAH says: "I am the least in need of a partner. Whoever does any deed in which he associates someone else with Me, I will reject him and his deed"

(Saheeh Muslim. vol 7, Hadith 7475)

#### Examples of Shirk.

- \* Beliefs in more than one god (Polytheism).
- \* Doing worship to show-offs and to earn praise of human beings.
- \* Seeking help from other than ALLAH of what they are not capable of.



Q.21. Define Prayer, Explain it with pre-conditions, obligations and effects of Prayer.

Ans.

Prayer.

"Namaz is the second most important pillar of ISLAM".

→ Namaz refers to "Salah or Salat" which means to pray. Namaz is a way to get connected to ALLAH who has created universe. It is basic responsibility for every Muslim, assigned by ALMIGHTY ALLAH.

Pre-Conditions of Prayer

- ★ Purity of body, clothes and place.
- ★ Body should be covered properly.
- ★ Face should be towards QIBLAH while praying.
- ★ Praying on due time.
- ★ An-Niyah (the intention for the prayer).

Obligations.

Praying five times is a kind of worship that was commanded to us on the night of Mergi. Praying five times a day is necessary for every matured Muslim. A child, when he comes to his senses is obliged for prayers as he gets used to it till he gets mature. Saying prayer on time is Obligatory for every Muslim.

Holy Prophet (PBUH) says: "On the day of judgement, the first question will be asked of Prayers."

Effects of Prayer.

- ★ Namaz prevents us from bad deeds.
- ★ It is only source for purity of soul.
- ★ Namaz is a way to ask things from ALLAH.
- ★ Prayers make us kind and humble.
- ★ Prayers improve our character.
- ★ Prayers cast away our physical illness.
- ★ It draws us close to our Creator.

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Q.3. What do you know about Zakat? its aims and objectives, heads and requirements?

Ans.

### Zakat:

Zakat is one of the five pillars of Islam. It comes right after Namaz by Quranic rankings. → Zakat refers to "purity". Zakat is a process of giving wealth on year (share of 2.5%) for a Muslim who is potent enough.

### Aims and Objectives of Zakat:

The aim and objective of Zakat is to maintain balance b/w rich and poor. The people who suffer from unfulfilled and basic needs, Zakat prevents them to go through it. Zakat's aim is to elevate the spirit of human being from temporary and materialistic things. Zakat is to show expressions of thankfulness to Almighty ALLAH.

### Heads of Zakat:

- \* Zakat is eligible for the poor and needy ones.
- \* Zakat should be given to Zakat Collectors as they can distribute among needy ones.
- \* Zakat is eligible for the newly converted to Islam.
- \* Zakat should be given to free captive people.
- \* Debtors are eligible to receive Zakat.
- \* Zakat can be given in the Path of ALLAH.
- \* Zakat can be given to the travelers who are in need of money.

### Zakat Requirements:

Holy Prophet Peace be upon him established as fixed thresholds, at which a Muslim must pay Zakat. A person who has a wealth equivalent to 7-tolas of Gold (or) 52 tolas of Chandi (silver) are eligible to give Zakat. They have to give share of 2.5% of their wealth every year.



Q: 1. What is Fast? Explain its philosophy, requirements and benefits.

Ans.

The word Fast: "Saum" means "to be at rest". Fasting is fourth pillar of Islam.

→ Fasting is a characteristic of Islam, in which believers are being tested with patience. Muslims avoid drinking, eating food, smoking before the break of dawn till sunset.

### Philosophy:

The philosophy of fasting is to "Taqwa" in ourselves. Fasting is about refraining us from committing bad deeds and keeping us away from hazardous diseases. The fasting is about turning our faces towards Holy Mosques and ~~enrich~~ enhancing prayers, obtaining spiritual guidance and to keep our desires away.

### Requirements:

Fast is kept in holy month of Ramzan (Ramadan) from Fajr to Maghrib. Fasting is obligatory on every Muslim, who is adult either male or female.

Fasting is prohibited during sickness unless that Muslim becomes healthy. A person should not fast while traveling. The women, who are pregnant are not allowed to fast during Ramzan.

To fast, it is required to eat at sehri time (before Fajr Azan), from that period every Muslim is obligated to say prayers, recite Holy Quran and refrain from eating, drinking, smoking and other unnecessary activities. At the time of Iftar while Maghrib Azan, we should with taking date acc/ to Sunnah.

### Benefits of fasting:

- \* It increases our patience level.
- \* Fasting makes us realize of hungry people suffering from hunger.
- \* Fasting flourishes our life after death.
- \* Fasting keeps us healthy and pushes away harmful diseases.
- \* Fasting prevents us from wrongdoing.
- \* Fasting enlightens our hearts as well as our paths to get close to our creator.

The Holy Prophet (SAW) said: "There is a gate in Paradise called Ar-Raiyan, and those who fast, will enter through it on the day of judgement."

(Sahih Bukhari Hadith no 1896).



Q.5. Pilgrimage is one of the fundamental pillars of Islam. Give brief introduction of Pilgrimage. Also give comprehensive details about its types, requirements and obligations.

Ans.

### Pilgrimage.

It is fifth pillar of Islam. The word Pilgrimage; Hajj means "to attend a journey". It is a pilgrimage to Makkah, basically, a visit to sacred and Holy Islamic Place. The Hajj is act of worship like other pillars of Islam.

### Types of Hajj.

(i) Hajj-e-Ibradi. The person performing this Hajj is known as "Mufrid". This Hajj is only allowed for the residents of Makkah and nearer cities. A Mufrid does not combine Umrah with Hajj.

### Hajj-e-Qiran.

Qiran means to combine two things. A person, who performs this kind of Hajj combines Hajj and Umrah. After performing Umrah, Qarain will perform Hajj with that same Ihram.

### Hajj-e-Tamattu.

Tamattu literally means to "take advantage of a facility". A person who performs Hajj-e-Tamattu combines both Umrah and Hajj. After performing Umrah the Mutamatti releases his/her Ihram and on 8th of Zil-Hajj he/she continues Ihram.

### Requirements for Hajj.

\* The person wanting to perform Hajj must be Muslim. If he is not, he should converted to Muslim.

\* The Muslim wanting to perform Hajj has to be adult.

\* If a child performs Hajj with her/his parents then he/she has to perform Hajj one again when he/she gets Adult.

\* Muslims are allowed to borrow money to perform Hajj.

\* A woman without her parents/relatives is not obliged to perform Hajj.



## Obligations for Hajj.

Hajj is one of the basic pillars of Islam. It is obligatory for every adult Muslims to perform Hajj in the month of Zil-Hajj. A person is capable and rich enough must perform Hajj once in his lifetime. A Muslim, who is poor and is debted is not allowed to perform Hajj. Being wealthy enough and not performing Hajj without justifiable excuse is a major Sin.

"And pilgrimage to the House is mandatory upon men for the sake of ALLAH, upon everyone, who is able to undertake the journey to it, and whoever disbelieves, then surely ALLAH is self-sufficient, above any need of the worlds." (Aale-Imran, 3:97).