

Pillars of Islam:

SALAT (DIVINE SERVICE)

Meaning:

The word Namaz has been mentioned in the Holy Quran as “SALAT” which means pray, blessing and implement. The prayer have been made obligatory at the night of ascension of Holy Prophet (S.A.W) to heaven on 27th Rajab 11 AH

Definition:

In the Islamic terms of revealed laws it means that way of prayer which has been told by Allah for His worship to human through His prophet (S.A.W)

The prayer is a most valued gift awarded by Allah. Its guarding and arranging five times in a day is obligatory on every Muslim under any circumstances and to quite it is a major sin.

IMPORTANCE OF SALAT IN THE LIGHT OF QURAN & HADITH:

Allah said in the Holy Quran:

“Undoubtedly, the prayer forbids one from indecency and evil things.” (**Al-Ankaboot, verse#45**)

“And established prayer for My Remembrance.” (**Taha, verse#14**)

The Holy Prophet said:

“The prayer differentiate Muslim (believer) from non-Muslim (disbeliever).”

“The person who abandons the prayer intentionally then he commits blasphemy (KUFR).”

(both Hadiths are unanimous)

Conditions for Prayer:

The following are the conditions for prayer.

1. **Cleanliness:** The body, place and clothes must be neat clean and he should be with ablution
2. **Time:** It is the time for prayer, its information is the call for prayer
3. **Hiding of Nakedness:** In men, the parts of the body from the navel and the knee and in women the whole body must be covered except face, hands and feet
4. **Direction:** Face towards ka’ba in the Great Mosque at Makkah and the direction of Ka’ba outside Makkah
5. **Intention:**

6. Takbeer-e-Tahreemah

Compulsory Acts in Namaz:

1. **Takbeer-e-Tahreemah:** To raise hand for the intention of prayer
2. **Qayam**
3. **Recitation:** To recite some verses of Holy Quran at least three verses after Surah Fatiha
4. **Ruku**
5. **Sajdah**
6. **Qa'deh**
7. **Khurooj-e-Buza'a (Salam):** To signify the completion of every prayer by words or action. Its legalized way is to turn the face towards right and left by saying compliment

Questions:

1. Write the conditions of prayer?
2. What is the meaning and definition of Salat? Write its importance in the light of Quran & Hadith.
3. What are the compulsory acts in prayer?

FASTING: (SAUM)

Meaning:

In Arabic language, fasting is called “**Saum**” and its plural is **Sayyam**. The meaning of Saum is **to restrain** and **to abandon**.

Defintion:

Fasting is another prayer which was made obligatory on 2nd Ramadan 2A.H. In religious terms, it means to restrain and to abandon himself from eating, drinking and sexual lusts from dawn to dusk with the intention of prayer.

OBLIGATION & IMPORTANCE OF FASTING:

“O believers! Fasting have been made obligatory upon you as were made upon those before you, so that you become pious. The days are counted.” (AL-BAQARAH, 183-84)

CONDITIONS OF FASTING:

Fast is obligatory on every sensible, adult and residing Muslim men and women. Intention to fast partaking of meal before the break of dawn and breaking of fast after sunset are mandatory. Meal before the break of dawn and the fast may be broken hurriedly after the sunset.

OBSCENE & PROHIBITED FASTS:

1. To observe fast on the day of Eid-ul-Fitr is obscene.
2. To observe fast on the days of Tashreeq i.e. from 9th to 12th Zil-Hajja are odious.
3. To observe fast especially on Friday is unpleasant.
4. To special fast of coral and New Year's Day are obscene because it is the eid of fire worshippers.
5. Keeping of fast by a wife without the permission of her husband is odious.
6. Having fast by a slave and a labour without the permission of their lord and owner are prohibited.
7. To have fasts before Ramadan as a mark of respect are forbidden.

RELAXATION:

“Those who do not have strength, should give a ransom meal to a needy, twice a day.” (AL-BAQARAH, 184)

In this prayer of physical labour a relaxation has been given to those people who are ill or on a journey then they reckon their left out fasts. The people who have no strength to have fast due to illness should give a ransom meal to a needy for once or twice in a day in lieu of every left out fast. If a healthy man gives a ransom in lieu of fasts then he will be a hardened sinner.

Questions:

1. What is the meaning of relaxation in fasting?
2. What is Fasting? Write its importance, obligation & conditions?
3. Write briefly the Obscene & Prohibited Fasts?

ZAKA'T:

In Arabic Dictionary Zaka't means Purity & Cleanliness. Namaz is a bodily supplication; Zaka't is a financial devotion to Allah. It has been made obligatory after the migration in Madina period, in the month of Ramadan 2A.H. After the declaration of Zaka't as compulsory, the word Zaka't was used to mean the quantum of wealth which the rich fixes for paying to the poor.

THE AMOUNT OF ZAKA'T:

The following principles may be observed in the payment of Zaka't:

1. Gold, minimum 7 ½ tolas or amount equivalent to it.
2. Silver, 52 ½ tolas or amount equivalent to it.

3. On agricultural produce is prescribed at 5% is water has to be brought there; if a land is watered naturally the amount is raised to 10%.

DISBURSEMENT OF ZAKA'T:

Allah has clarified the heads of accounts and deserving in Surat-ul-Tauba, verse#60 of Holy Quran to whom Zakat can be disbursed. If the amount of Zaka't besides them, then Zaka't will not be paid.

Those heads are as under:

1. Indigent: Such person who have nothing in their possession.
2. Beggars: Such penniless peoples who are deprived of the basic necessities of life.
3. Collectors of Zaka't: The wages of the employees, appointed for the collection can be paid from the amount of Zaka't.
4. Freedom of Slaves:
5. Debtors: Such Muslims who are under debt for ransom, fine and credit, can be helped from the head of Zaka't to clear their liabilities.
6. For the New Converts to Islam: Such new Muslims who have embraced. Islam along with their relations and deprived of their ancestral resources due to the boycott of their family. Such peoples can be helped from the heads of Zaka't for their rehabilitation and meeting their urgent needs.
7. In the path of Allah: Such Muslims who are engaged in the way of Allah either for war or preaching of religion can be financed from the heads of Zaka't.
8. Travelers: Such Muslims travelers, who are stranded in a foreign land or inland due to shortage of money, can be helped from the head of Zaka't in order to enable them to reach their destination.

UNLAWFUL PAYMENT OF ZAKA'T:

Payment of Zaka't is Unlawful to the following persons:

1. Own sons, daughters and their children.
2. Own father, mother, grand parents and forefather but their security is obligatory which may be done from the personal pocket.
3. Spouses can not be disburse Zaka't among each other.
4. Non Muslims can not be paid Zaka't.
5. Zaka't can not be spend on the construction of Masjid, burial expenses of deeds and well to do persons.
6. Family of Bani Hashim, descendants of Hazrat-e-Abbas Bin Abdul Muttalib, Haris & Abu Talib, Fatimides Syeds.

Questions:

1. Explain the disbursement of ZAKA'T?
2. Write unlawful payment of Zaka't?
3. What is Zaka't (meaning & definition)? Write the amount, rate and time period of Zaka't?

HAJJ: (The Pilgrimage)

Meaning:

It is fifth pillar of Islam. It is also a financial and corporal prayer. Hajj was made obligatory in **9A.H**

The word Hajj means “the will and desire to visit.”

Defintion:

In the terminology of Shariah it means “the will to visit the Holy Kaba.” According to revealed law, on specific date of Zil-Hajja, the pilgrimage of the Holy Kaba and performance of other rites is called Hajj.

TYPES OF HAJJ:

The following are the types of Hajj:

1. **IFRAD:** If one performs Hajj alone and not Umrah.
2. **QIRAN:** If one performs Hajj and Umrah in the same state of Ahram.
3. **TAMATTU:** When the Umrah is performed in the month of Hajj and then Ahram is removed and re-donned on **7th** of Zilhijja at Mecca for the second time for Hajj.

IMPORTANCE & OBLIGATION OF HAJJ:

The performance of Hajj is compulsory on every adult and who posses of sufficient wealth, Muslim man & woman once in a life time.

Allah says: “**And for the sake of Allah, the person is to able performing pilgrimage to his house. And who denies, and then Allah is independent of entire world.**” (Ale-Imran, 97)

Holy Prophet said: “The person who perform Hajj for the pleasure of Allah and does not commit obscenity, then he returns as neat and clean from sins as if he has been born today.” (BUKHARI)

Obligations of Hajj:

The following are the obligations (**compulsory acts**) of Hajj:

1. **AHRAM:** Wrapping up in a couple of seamless sheets (AHRAM) is obligatory and an essential part too. This is wrapped at Miqat with the intention of Hajj.
2. **Stay at Arafat** whether for few moments or day and night is also a percept. It begins from 9th Zilhijja and ends before the dawn of 10th Zilhijja.
3. **Tawaf-e-Ziarat:** on return from Arafat, and after clipping or shaving the hair perform seven rounds around the Holy Kaba.

Duties:

The following are the duties (Wajibat) of Hajj:

1. Every obligatory part should be performed on its proper place as prescribed in Divine Law.
2. Every obligation should be performed in at its fixed time.
3. In the performance of the obligations of Hajj, care must observe like the manner and mode of prayer.
4. Stay at Muzdulfa.
5. Sa'ee at Safa & Marwa.
6. Stoning to satan **1st, 2nd, 3rd** from **9th, 12th, or 13th** Zilhijja.
7. Tawaf-e-Ziarat.
8. Clipping & shaving the hair of head for male and a pinch of hair of female be cut.
9. Sacrificing the animals.

CONDITIONS OF HAJJ:

The following conditions are obligatory for the performance of Hajj:

1. He should be a Muslim.
2. He well aware of the obligation of Hajj.
3. He must be wise.
4. He must be adult
5. He must be financially strong.
6. He must have sufficient time to perform the rites of Hajj.
7. He is not suffering from any infections, disease, which obstructs the journey. He should neither be blind nor lame and an old aged.
8. If there is a danger of the loss of life due to the fear of a wicked king or in traveling. In such a state of affair, substitutive Hajj may be willed.
9. The woman must accompany with a confident and intimate person who is a wise and adult Muslim.
10. Women who is in waiting period due to being widow or divorced.

Questions:

1. Explain the conditions of Hajj?
2. Write briefly the rites & duties of Hajj?
3. What is Pilgrimage? Write importance & types of Hajj?