

Chapter 02

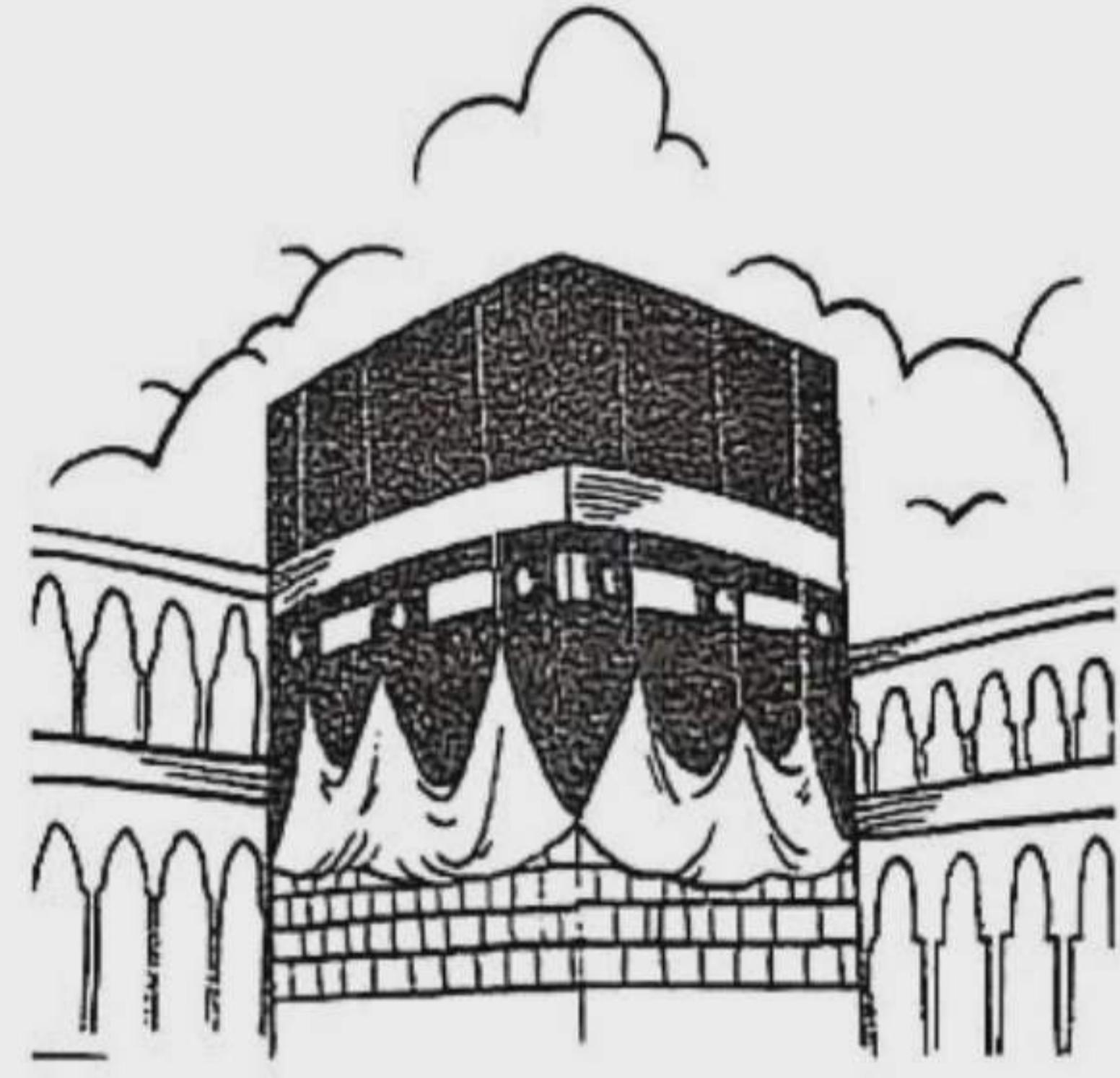
Ibadat (العبادة)

Contents for Discussion

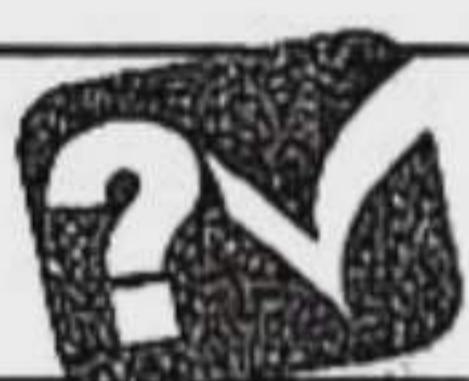
- Ibadat • Zakat • Conditions for Zakat being Farz • Masarif of Zakat • Importance and significance of Zakat • Hajj • Farz, Wajib and Sunnat of Hajj • Rules of Performing Hajj • Qurbani • Aqiqa • The Lessons of Qurbani.

Learning Outcomes : After studying this chapter I will be able to—

- describe the concept of Zakat, conditions of Zakat being Farz and the Masarif of Zakat.
- analyze the economic and social importance as well as significance.
- describe the concept, background, significance, advantages, rules, Farj, wajib, sunnats and rules of Hajj.
- describe the errors of observing Haji and the ways of corrections.
- explain the role of Hajj in establishing equity and universal brotherhood.
- describe the concept, background and rules of Qurbani.
- analyze the importance of Qurbani in achieving dedication and generosity in real life.
- describe the concept and rules of performing Aqiqa.

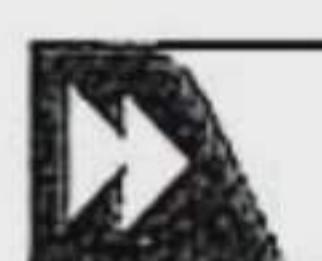


Practice



Multiple Choice, Short & Creative Q/A
following 100% accurate format for best prep.

Dear learners, the Q/A of this chapter have been divided into exercise, multiple choice, short, creative & exercise-based activities in light of the learning outcomes. Practice the questions well to ensure the best preparation in the exam.



Textual Q/A



Let's learn the textbook Q/A



Fill in the Gaps



1. The conditions for Zakat being obligatory (Farz) are —.
2. The 'Masarif' of Zakat are — in number.
3. Prayer (Salat) is one of the — pillars of Islam.
4. The — of Hajj is enormous.
5. 'Ihram' is a/an — word.

Ans. 1. seven; 2. eight; 3. five; 4. rules; 5. Arabic.



Matching



Match the words/phrases in column A with B.

A	B
1. 9 th of Zilhajj	is the day of 'Qurbani'.
2. 10 th of Zilhajj	is the day of Arafat.
3. To perform Aqiqa	is the best.

A	B
4. To discharge four activities on the 7 th day of the baby's birth	is 'Mustahab'.
5. To perform Aqiqa on the 7 th day of the baby's birth	is 'Sunnat'.

Ans.

1. 9th of Zilhajj → is the day of Arafat.
2. 10th of Zilhajj → is the day of 'Qurbani'.
3. To perform Aqiqa → is 'Sunnat'.
4. To discharge four activities on the 7th day of the baby's birth → is the best.
5. To perform Aqiqa on the 7th day of the baby's birth → is 'Mustahab'.

**Short Questions with answers****Question 1. Describe briefly the concept of Zakat.**

Ans. Zakat is an Arabic word. It means 'the increase' or 'holiness, or 'cleanliness'. In Islamic terminology, the distribution of a certain portion of the divided (Nisa) wealth of the rich people among the poor is called 'Zakat'.

If 'Zakat' is paid, wealth cannot be concentrated in the reach of any particular individual. Also Allah does not like the state of hoarding wealth. He wants to have it spent for the welfare of mankind, for the economic development of society. In this respect, Zakat denotes 'the increase'. It purifies the heart of the donor from the miserly corruption. The poor deserve the right over the wealth of the rich. So, the share given to others makes the rest of the wealth pure for its owner. In view of this, Zakat stands for holiness. Allah the Almighty also renders 'Barkat' (the increase of wealth) to the wealth, when Zakat is paid off. In fact, Zakat is one of the important 'Rukns' (pillars of Islam).

Question 2. How many Wajibs are there of Hajj and what are they?

Ans. Five Wajib activities of Hajj :

- i. To stay in Muzdalifa on the way back from Arafat.
- ii. To run (Sayee) in the middle of 'Safa' and 'Marwa' hills.
- iii. To throw stones at Satan (Zamratul Aqaba).
- iv. To accomplish 'Tawaf' (Tawaf-e-Bida) during the departure of the pilgrims coming from outside Makkah. It is also called 'Tawaful Bida' (Bidaee Tawaf)
- v. To have a head-shave or hair-cut.

Question 3. What are the conditions for Zakat to be obligatory?

Ans. There are seven conditions for Zakat being Farj (obligatory) :

- i. To be a Muslim,
- ii. To own the Nisab (Wealth),
- iii. Nisab when more than necessary,
- iv. Not to be in debt,
- v. Wealth owned for a year,
- vi. To be knowledgeably sound,
- vii. To be mature.

**Broad Questions with answer**

There is declaration of rewards for those who offer prayers properly according to Shari'at. Similarly, those who pay Zakat (if Farz) await good news for them. For example, the practice of Zakat makes wealth pure or holy, brings 'Barkat' of Allah to wealth. Human beings cannot even imagine how much reward will be bestowed on the Zakat-payers in the Akhirat. It is described in the Hadith Kudshe, Allah the gracious says to His human being, 'Hey, Boni Adam! Keep on spending in my way. I will be giving you from my endless treasure.' (Bukhari and Muslim)

Allah the benevolent says about the Zakat provider : "And Allah says, of course, I will be with you if you continue practising prayer in life and paying off Zakat. (Mayeda: 12)

Regarding the reward of the Zakat-payers and the punishment of the misers, the holy Hadith announces, "The benevolent person is near to Allah, near to the heavens, near to the human beings created by Allah, and away from the hell. On the contrary, the miser remains far away from Allah, from the humans and near to the hell. An illiterate benevolent person is much dearer to Allah than a miserly learned person". (Tirmizi)

Question 2. Describe the role of Hajj in establishing equity and world-fraternity.

Ans. The Hajj is one of the fifth pillars (Rukn) of Islam. It is the greatest congregation of the Muslim world. The world Muslims assemble in Makkah on the appointed days to gain the satisfaction of Allah. They perform the formalities jointly, following the same religion, objectives and programmes. Covered with the same white dress, they involve in the single entity through the pronouncement of same words although they are of different languages, colours and life-styles. All the virtuous hearts hold one Allah. It gives the opportunity to the people coming from different countries to know one another. They enjoy opportunity to exchange views among themselves and come forward to necessarily solve problems. In this way, the Hajj unites the world Muslims with the bond of equity and fraternity. This opportunity to attend the Hajj every year greatly moves the hearts of the devotees (Hajis) of all Muslim countries. To perpetuate the enthusiastic spirit of Islam, Hajj imparts a great contribution in our real life.

Question 3. Narrate the teachings of Qurbani to become dedicated in real life.

Ans. Qurbani does not only mean the sacrifices of cows, goats, buffalos, sheep etc. Rather it means to attain the satisfaction of Allah. Qurbani conveys the meaning of incomparable sacrifices of Allah's Prophet Hazrat Ibrahim (A.) and Hazrat Ismail



(A.). Through this sacrifice the Muslims declare that it is more valuable to attain Allah's complacency than their own lives and property. By sacrificing the animals and making the blood flow, they pledge to Allah, "Oh Allah! To gain your satisfaction, as we are making the blood of animals flow, we will not be hesitant to offer our own fresh blood." It does not matter to Allah how much money one has spent to buy an animal, how healthy or beautiful the animal is. He only cares about how much loyalty and sincerity one has in one's heart. In the Holy Quran, Allah the omnipotent asserts:

لَن يَنْهَا عَنْ مَأْكَلٍ مَا شَاءَ لَكُنْ يَكُلُّ الْغَنَوْيِ وَمَنْكُلٌ

Meaning: "Never this flesh and blood reaches Allah, but your sincere belief (Taqwa)." (Sura Al-Hajj: 37) Hazrat Ibrahim (A.) and Hazrat Ismail (A.) were the incarnate symbols of sacrifice and submissiveness. If people follow this teaching throughout their life, they will become sympathetic, benevolent and selfless to each other. It is the selfless person who can bring about the betterment of the society and country. Those who value the happiness of other people of the society more than their own happiness and comfort are the real human beings. The teaching of Qurbani will encourage us to be dedicated and manifest the humanitarian conscience.



MCQs with Answers



- What is the meaning of Hajj?
 a. @ to determine b. @ to visit
 c. @ to perform Tawaf d. @ to complete Sayee
- To perform Hajj and Umrah one after another removes—
 i. poverty
 ii. deficiency
 iii. sin

Which one is right?

- d. @ i and ii b. @ i and iii
 c. @ ii and iii d. @ i, ii and iii

3. How many Farz activities of Hajj are there?

- a. @ Three b. @ Four c. @ Five d. @ Ten

Read the following passage and answer questions no. 4 and 5 :

Mr. Tabib is a rich person. He distributes rest of the money among destitute after he accounts his necessary expenses and deducts it from his total wealth that he earned in the last one year. He believes it to be the rights of the poor and needy people. He also considers that it ensures legality and purity in respect of religion.

- Which regulation of Shariyat has been performed by the activities of Mr. Tabib?
 a. @ Hajj b. @ Zakat
 c. @ Aqiqah d. @ Qurbani

5. The reason behind Mr. Tabib's performing this regulation is—

- the money earned was with him for full one year.
- he had additional money of the amount of Nisab.
- addressing the prerequisite of performing Hajj next year.

Which one of the following is right?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. @ i and ii
b. @ ii and iii | c. @ i and iii
d. @ i, ii and iii |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|

Creative Questions with Answers

Ques. 01 Mr. Zaman has earned a vast property through business. He performs Hajj once every two years. He does not maintain any relationships with poor relatives and the helpless destitute of the area. He does not want to make any financial contribution to them. However, though his younger brother Mr. Alam has got less money and property than him, he slaughters animals in the name of the Almighty Allah on the seventh day of the birth of his children and arrange feast for the relatives, neighbours and needy poor people.

- How many farzs has Hajj got? 1
- Explain the concept of Qurbani. 2
- Which area of Islam has been violated in the activities of Mr. Zaman? Explain. 3
- Analyse the issue that a Sunnah has been performed by the activity of Mr. Alam. 4

Answer to Question No. 01 :

- a. There are three Farzs of Hajj.
 b. 'Uzhiyah' is the synonymous word for Qurbani. In terms of dictionary meaning, the word stands for sacrifice, dedication etc. According to the terminology of Shariat, Qurbani indicates the religious system in which animals are sacrificed from the morning of the 10th of Zilhajj to the evening of the 12th in order to obtain the nearness of Allah, the Preserver.

c. Zakat has been violated in the activities of Mr Zaman. The distribution of a certain portion of wealth of the rich people among the poor is called Zakat. If 'Zakat' is paid, wealth cannot be concentrated in the reach of any particular individual. Also Allah does not like the state of hoarding wealth. He wants to have it spent for the welfare of mankind, for the over all economic development of society. In this respect, Zakat denotes 'the increase'. It purifies the heart of the donor from the miserly corruption. The poor have the right over the wealth of the rich. So, the share given to others makes the rest of the wealth pure for its owner. In view of this, Zakat stands for holiness. Allah the Almighty also renders 'Barkat' (the increase of wealth) to the wealth, when Zakat is paid off. In fact, Zakat is one of the important 'Rukns' (pillars of Islam). In many ayats of the holy Quran, there are directions for Zakat along with Salat (prayer).



According to Islamic Shariat, those who do not practise paying off Zakat and refuse to do so, although it is Farj, will be considered as misers in the world and suffer severe punishment in the next life.

d Aqiqa has been performed by the activity of Mr Alam.

In Islamic terminology, Aqiqa is a religious ceremony in which a halal domestic animal is sacrificed for the welfare of a baby on the 7th day of the baby's birth in the name of Allah the Gracious.

It is sunnat to perform Aqiqa. This custom brings Allah's blessings (Rahmat) and removes the ominous dangers and misfortunes of children. So, the parents must perform Aqiqa in the name of their infants at the right time. The holy Hadith says:

"Each new-born child is affiliated with Aqiqa. On the 7th day of the child's birth, an animal has to be sacrificed in his/her name. That day the baby is to be named, and his/her head is to be shaved."

As Mr Alam has slaughtered animals in the name of Almighty Allah on the seventh day of the birth of his children and arranged feast for the relatives, neighbours and needy poor people, he performed Aqiqa.

Ques. 02 Mr. Farabi and Mr. Fahad are siblings.

Both have inherited vast property. The Imam of a mosque asked Mr. Fahad, "Offer your prayer in Allah's home on the last month of the Hijri year this time. It is a farz for you." Mr. Fahad said, "I do not agree at all to spend so much money for prayer." On the contrary, Mr. Farabi is much religious minded. He endowed (waqf) his best property when a piece of land was required to build a mosque in the locality.

- a. Which day is called the day of Arafat? 1
- b. Explain the meaning of the word 'Ihram'. 2
- c. Explain the prayer which the Imam has asked Mr. Fahad to perform. 3
- d. "The action of Mr. Farabi is the reflection of a regulation of Islam." - Do you agree with the statement? Present logic in respect of your opinion. 4

Answer to Question No. 02 :

a The 9th of Zilhajj is called the day of Arafat.

b Ihram is an Arabic word that stands for 'prohibition' (not allowed to do). As prayer (Salat) needs 'Tahrima', to put on Ihram is required for Hajj too. This is the formal intention or wish to perform Hajj. It can be taken on any day from the 1st day of the Shawwal to the 9th of Zilhajj. To wear Ihram on any other day is not permitted.

c Imam has asked Mr Fahad to perform Hajj. Hajj means to perform some formalities in the holy Ka'ba and certain other places in appropriate ways on some particular days in order to earn the nearness and satisfaction of Allah, the Omnipotent. It is an important economic and physical Ibadat. According to the directions of Allah and His Rasul (Sm.), to perform different formalities in the holy Makkah, Mina, Arafa and Muzdalifa from the 8th to the 12th of the Zilhajj month is an essential part of Hajj. Hajj is obligatory to every sound, adult, intelligent and wealthy Muslim, both male and female once in the life-time. Performing Hajj more than once will be regarded as 'Nafl' (additional) and enough rewarding. Allah the gracious says: "It is compulsory, bounden duty of the able human being to visit and perform Hajj in the holy Ka'ba for the cause of Allah". (Sura Al-Imran : 97).

d I do agree with the statement of Farabi that the action of Mr Farabi is the reflection of a regulation of Islam, he endowed his best property when a piece of land was required to build a mosque in the locality. His action has a similarity with the sacrifice of Hazrat Ibrahim (A.). One night he dreamt that Allah, the Gracious, had ordered him to sacrifice his son, Ismail.

In order to satisfy Allah the Merciful, he was about to sacrifice his son Ismail by driving a knife in his throat. Ibrahim (A.) got through this test too. In the holy Quran, it is said :

Meaning : "Addressing him, I told, "O Ibrahim! Indeed you have obeyed the divine command (the order received in a dream)." (Sura As-Saffat : 104-105)

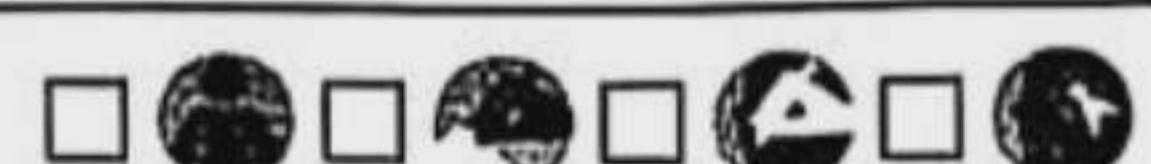
Allah the Omnipotent became glad and lay down a lamb brought from heaven under the knife in place of Ismail. Instead of Ismail, the lamb was sacrificed. Mr Farabi also endowed his best property to satisfy Allah (SWT) which is the reflection of sacrifice.



Multiple Choice Q/A



Designed as per topic



Ibadat

► Textbook Page 26

1. What is it called to live life by accepting servitude and obedience to Allah, following His commands, and avoiding His prohibitions?
 - Ⓐ Iman
 - Ⓑ Aqidah
 - Ⓒ Ibadat
 - Ⓓ Islam

2. What has been created for the welfare of humanity?
 - Ⓐ All creations of the earth
 - Ⓑ Angels
 - Ⓒ All living beings
 - Ⓓ Only beneficial creatures

3. How many fundamental aspects of Islam are there?
C ① Two ② Three ③ Five ④ Seven
4. Who has been created on earth for the worship of Allah?
C ① Mankind ② The Jinn
- C** ③ Both humans and Jinn ④ Angels
5. The literal meaning of the word "Ibadat" is—
 i. Worship
 ii. Servitude
 iii. Obedience
 Which one is correct?
C ① i & ii ② i & iii ③ ii & iii ④ i, ii & iii
6. How can one turn all his actions into acts of worship?
 i. By following the commands of Allah and His Messenger
 ii. By conducting his life according to Shariah
 iii. By conducting his life in the light of the Quran and Hadith
 Which one is correct?
D ① i & ii ② i & iii ③ ii & iii ④ i, ii & iii
-  Zakat ➔ Textbook Page 27
7. For not performing which Ibadat, the persons will be marked on their forehead, chest and back with the silver and gold heated by the fire of hell? [DB '19]
B ① Salat ② Zakat ③ Hajj ④ Saom
8. Ali Mia produced two hundred maunds of rice by cultivating through the irrigation system. What quantity of crops will be pay as Zakat? [DB '19]
C ① 20 maunds ② 15 maunds
C ③ 10 maunds ④ 5 maunds
9. Who cannot be paid of Zakat? [DB '19]
A ① People burdened with debts
B ② Needy people
C ③ Orphan
D ④ The poor
10. There is rights of the poor and the deprived in wealth and assets of the rich"— Which sura contains this verse? [JB '19]
A ① Sura al-Maedah ② Sura al-Mariyat
B ③ Sura al-Bakara ④ Sura al-Hajj
11. What type of Ibadat is giving Zakat? [DB '19]
A ① Farz ② Wajib ③ Sunnat ④ Nafl
12. How much is the Zakat of produced crops with irrigation? [MB '19]
C ① $\frac{1}{2}$ ② $\frac{1}{10}$ ③ $\frac{1}{20}$ ④ $\frac{1}{40}$
13. "Those Mushriks who never provide Zakat will meet destruction." To which sura does the said verse belong? [SB '18]
A ① Sura al-Bakarah
B ② Sura al-Mayeedah
C ③ Sura al-Anfal
D ④ Sura Ha-meem Ash-Sajdah.

14. Which one of the following is not the meaning of Zakat?
A ① The increase ② Cleanliness
C ③ Satisfaction ④ Holiness
15. Which one is not the Rukns of Islam?
C ① Zakat ② Saum ③ Jihad ④ Hajj
16. "And establish the practice of prayer and pay Zakat"— It has been taken from which Sura?
A ① Sura Feel ② Sura An-Nisa
D ③ Sura Hajj ④ Sura Al-Muzzammil
17. "I will declare war against the man of those who used to pay off Zakat during the prophet Muhammad (Sm.) but now refuses to sacrifice even a goat kid"—Who has commented?
A ① Iman Abu Hanifa ② Hazrat Umar (R.)
D ③ Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) ④ Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.)
18. "Swear upon Allah, I must fight against those who differentiate between prayer and Zakat"—Who said this?
A ① Abu Bakr (R.) ② The Prophet (Sm.)
A ③ Hazrat Usman (R.) ④ Imam Abu Hanifa
19. — is the real owner of the wealth.
A ① Almighty Allah ② Rich people
A ③ Government ④ Poor people
20. Which of the following was Farz to the Ummat of every Prophet?
B ① Hajj ② Zakat ③ Salat ④ Jihad
21. Who said, "I will declare war against the man of those who used to pay off Zakat during the Prophet Muhammad (Sm.) but now refuses to sacrifice even a goat kid."
A ① Hazrat Hussain (R.) ② Caliph Mansur
D ③ Caliph Walid ④ Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.)
22. Who said, "And establish the practice of prayer and pay Zakat."
A ① Prophet (Sm.) ② Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.)
D ③ Hazrat Ali (R.) ④ Almighty Allah
23. Zakat is called so because it— [DB '19]
 i. increases wealth of the society
 ii. purifies wealth
 iii. increases mutual love
 Which one is correct?
A ① i & ii ② i & iii ③ ii & iii ④ i, ii & iii
24. Hazrat Abu Bakar (R.) declared war against those who refused to pay off zakat. Because, refusing to pay off zakat is—[DjB '18]
 i. To declare war against Islam
 ii. Equivalent to differentiating between salat and zakat
 iii. Equivalent to leaving Islam
 Which one is correct?
B ① i & ii ② ii & iii ③ i & iii ④ i, ii & iii
25. The word 'Zakat' means—
 i. the increase
 ii. the holiness
 iii. the decrease
 Which one of the following is correct?
D ① i ② ii ③ iii ④ i & ii

- Read the passage and answer questions no. 26 and 27 :

At the end of the year Mr. 'S' distributed 2,00,000 taka to the poor and the distressed for performing a Farz Ibadat.

(Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka)

26. Mr. 'S' performed which Ibadat?
 ① Zakat ④ Sadaqatul Fitr
 ② additional donation ③ Fai
27. By performing this Ibadat Mr. 'S' gains—
 i. purity of wealth
 ii. virtues
 iii. holiness of mind
 Which one is correct?

- ① ② i & ii ④ i & iii ③ ii & iii ⑤ i, ii & iii

Conditions for Zakat being Farz → Textbook Page 29

28. How many conditions are there for Zakat being Farz? [DB: SB: BB: DB '17]
 ① 4 ② 5 ③ 6 ④ 7
29. What is the meaning of Nisab?
 ① Quality ④ a fixed amount
 ② Quantity ③ Excess wealth
30. The amount of Nisab is at least—

- ① $7\frac{1}{2}$ tolas of gold ④ $52\frac{1}{2}$ tolas of silver
 ② $52\frac{1}{2}$ tolas of gold ③ both a and b

31. Which causes the overall economic development of the society?
 ① Loan ② Zakat ③ Ushar ④ Tax
32. The number of conditions for Zakat being obligatory (Farz) —
 ① Five ② Six ③ Seven ④ Eight
33. What was the farz to the Ummat of every prophet?
 i. Hajj
 ii. Zakat
 iii. Ushr

- Which one of the following is correct?
 ① i ② ii ③ iii ④ i & iii
34. Which of the followings will be included in Zakat?
 i. Ornament
 ii. Goods used for business purpose
 iii. House

- Which one of the following is correct?
 ① i ② ii ③ i & ii ④ ii & iii
- Read the passage and answer the questions no. 35 and 36 :

Mr. Mezan produces rice in irrigation season buying water from deep-tubewell. He gains hundred maunds of rice. He has payed Ushr as a Zakat of this crop. [DB '19]

35. What type of Ibadat is performed by Mr. Mezan?
 ① Farz ② Wajib ③ Sunnat ④ Nafl

36. How much paddy will Mr. Mezan give as Ushr?

- ① Five maunds ④ Ten maunds

- ② Fifteen maunds ③ Twenty maunds
- Read the passage and answer the question No. 37 and 38 :

The rich farmer Farid Uddin got 80 Mon (mon = 40 kg) excess paddy in the Amon season in this year, but it was not for his family needs. No water was needed to produce this paddy except rainy water. His excess paddy, he distributed among the poor people. [CtgB '18]

37. What is called the distribution of Farid Uddin's paddy among the distressed people according to the Shariat?

- ① Ushr ② Zakat ③ Sadaqah ④ Gift

38. How much amount of crops will Farid Uddin distribute?

- ① 2 mon ④ 4 mon
 ② 8 mon ③ 16 mon

Read the following passage and answer the question numbers 39 and 40 :

Necessity means those things on which human livelihood depends. These are— food, clothing, dwellings, professional equipment, etc. Boats for transport, animals, cycles, motor car, agricultural equipment, books for studies, etc. are all necessary things.

39. Who said, "And establish the practice of prayer and pay zakat."

- ① Prophet (Sm.) ④ Almighty Allah

- ② Hazrat Adam (As) ③ Hazrat Ali (Ra)

40. Which is the condition for Zakat being Farz?

- ① To be a Muslim ④ To own the Nisab
 ② Not to be in debt ③ All the above

Masarif of Zakat

→ Textbook Page 31

41. Rahima has Nisab amount of gold. For her zakat is— [SB '19]

- ① Sunnah ② Wajib ③ Farz ④ Nafl

42. How many Masarif of Zakat are there? [DB '18]

- ① 5 ④ 8 ② 7 ③ 10

43. Which is not included under Masarif of Zakat? [CB '18]

- ① To be a miskin
 ② To be in debts
 ③ To be needy

- ④ To be owner of a fixed wealth

44. Who were given Zakat in the beginning period of Islam? [CtgB '18]

- ① Miskin ④ Converted muslim

- ② Musafir ③ Debted person

45. What is meant by 'Masarif'?

- ① Sectors of expenditure ④ Heads of destitute

- ② Heads of wealth ③ Heads of financially

46. How many Masarif of zakat are there?

- ① Five ② Seven ③ Eight ④ Ten

47. Mr. Kader donated a poor man Tk. 2000. His work is— [SB '19]
- serving the right of poor
 - serving the right of the needy
 - highlighting his own name
- Which one is correct?**
- a** Ⓛ i & ii Ⓜ i & iii Ⓝ ii & iii Ⓞ i, ii & iii
48. Which is the Masarif of zakat?
- Needy people
 - Helpless travellers
 - To win over hearts
- Which one of the following is correct?**
- d** Ⓛ i Ⓜ ii Ⓝ iii Ⓞ i, ii & iii
49. Fee Sabeelillah means—
- jihad
 - war for the cause of Allah
 - fight
- Which one of the following is correct?**
- d** Ⓛ i Ⓜ ii Ⓝ iii Ⓞ i & ii
- Read the following passage and answer the question numbers 50 and 51 :
- Zakat can be offered to those who have become Muslims recently. This practice of giving Zakat is done only to solve their problems and keep their faith firm on Islam.
50. Zakat is payable to—
- a** Ⓛ Employees engaged in Zakat Ⓜ The freedom-seeking slaves Ⓝ People in debts Ⓞ All of the above
51. The Muslims indicated in the stem are called—
- a** Ⓛ Muallafatul qulub Ⓜ Masarif Ⓝ Sahib-e-Nisab Ⓞ Caliph
- Importance and significance of Zakat** ▶ Textbook Page 33
52. Why should we pay Zakat? [BB '19]
- a** Ⓛ To increase the honour of the rich man Ⓜ To protect the social dignity Ⓝ To protect the balance of economy Ⓞ For showing sympathy to the poor
53. In respect of importance zakat is next to—.
- c** Ⓛ Hajj Ⓜ Sawm Ⓝ Salat Ⓞ None
54. Who said, "Zakat is the bridge of Islam"?
- b** Ⓛ Almighty Allah Ⓜ Prophet (Sm.) Ⓝ Hazrat Ali (R.) Ⓞ Hazrat Nooh (A.)
55. The social and economic welfare of the Muslims is largely dependent on—
- b** Ⓛ Hajj Ⓜ Zakat Ⓝ Qurbani Ⓞ Aqiqah
56. Zakat can be paid to—
- c** Ⓛ The Solvent Ⓜ Non-muslims Ⓝ Destitutes Ⓞ All of them
57. Zakat should be paid of properly according to—
- a** Ⓛ guidelines of Allah Ⓜ guidelines of caliphs Ⓝ guidelines of prophets Ⓞ guidelines of the govt
58. Who said, "Allah the omnipotent, has made 'Sadaqa' Farz for people. That will be collected from the rich and distributed among the destitutes."
- c** Ⓛ Allah Ⓜ Hazrat Ali (R.) Ⓝ Prophet (Sm.) Ⓞ Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.)

59. Zakat keeps a Mumin away from—. [CB '18]
- selfishness
 - greediness
 - being ruined
- Which one is correct of the followings?**
- d** Ⓛ i Ⓜ i & ii Ⓝ ii & iii Ⓞ i, ii & iii
60. The Zakat system in Islam keeps the society sound from—
- miserliness
 - narrowness
 - self-centredness
- Which one of the following is correct?**
- d** Ⓛ i Ⓜ ii Ⓝ iii Ⓞ i, ii & iii
61. Which maintains the economic balance in the society?
- Capitalism
 - Bank
 - Zakat
- Which one of the following is correct?**
- c** Ⓛ i Ⓜ ii Ⓝ iii Ⓞ i, ii & iii
62. Who is the real owner of the wealth?
- Islamic government
 - Rich people
 - Almighty Allah
- Which one of the following is correct?**
- c** Ⓛ i Ⓜ ii Ⓝ iii Ⓞ None
- Read the following passage and answer the question numbers 63 and 64 :
- The usefulness or benefits of zakat is enormous. Wealth becomes pure and holy by paying off its zakat. Allah the merciful gives grace to it. Human beings cannot even imagine how much reward will be given to the zakat payers in the Akhirat.
63. Who said, "Allah, the omnipotent, has made 'sadaqa (Zakat) Farz for people. That will be collected from the rich and distributed among the destitutes"?
- a** Ⓛ Prophet (Sm.) Ⓜ Hazrat Abu Bakar (Ra) Ⓝ Hazrat Adam (A.) Ⓞ Hazrat Nooh (A.)
64. How the discrimination between the rich and poor will be reduced?
- a** Ⓛ By paying tax Ⓜ By capitalism Ⓝ By performing Hajj Ⓞ By paying Zakat
- Hajj** ▶ Textbook Page 35
65. Which two Ibadats remove the poverty and sins? [JB '19]
- a** Ⓛ Hajj and Umrah Ⓜ Salat and Sawm Ⓝ Sawm and Zakat Ⓞ Salat and Zakat
66. What is the meaning of the word 'Hajj'?
- a** Ⓛ to be purified Ⓜ to determine Ⓝ to supplicate Ⓞ to be enlightened
67. Which two Ibadats drive away poverty? [DJB '18]
- a** Ⓛ Hajj and Umrah Ⓜ Iman and Zakat Ⓝ Hajj and Zakat Ⓞ Iman and Salat

- 68. What is the dictionary meaning of Hajj?** [RB; JB; CB; CtgB '17]
- Ⓐ To be unite Ⓑ To wish
 - Ⓑ To be assembled Ⓒ To be patient
- 69. What is the meaning of Hajj?**
- Ⓐ To determine Ⓑ To take oath
 - Ⓑ To travel Ⓒ To beg pardon
- 70. What is Zamzam?**
- Ⓐ A canal Ⓑ A well
 - Ⓑ A field Ⓒ An ocean
- 71. Who rebuilt the holy Kaba?**
- Ⓐ Ibrahim (A.)
 - Ⓑ Ibrahim (A.) with his son Ismail (A.)
 - Ⓒ Hazrat Adam (A.)
 - Ⓓ Prophet (Sm.)
- 72. How many statues were established in the holy Kaba?**
- Ⓐ 260 Ⓑ 360 Ⓒ 160 Ⓓ 460
- 73. Who disliked worshipping statues from his very boyhood?**
- Ⓐ Hazrat Ibrahim (A.) Ⓑ Hazrat Ismail (A.)
 - Ⓒ Prophet (Sm.) Ⓒ Hazrat Adam (A.)
- 74. Who again introduced the practice of Hajj of Ibrahim (A.)?**
- Ⓐ Hazrat Ismail (A.) Ⓑ Prophet (Sm.)
 - Ⓑ Hazrat Nooh (A.) Ⓒ Hazrat Ali (R.)
- 75. What is the fifth pillar of Islam?**
- Ⓐ Kalima Ⓑ Zakat Ⓒ Hajj Ⓓ Salat
- 76. What is the only gift of 'Hajj-e-Mabrur'?**
- Ⓐ The heaven Ⓑ The garden
 - Ⓑ The Jahannam Ⓒ Food of Jannat
- 77. What is to be performed on 10th, 11th and 12th of Zilhajj –** [DB '19]
- i. Tawaf
 - ii. Qurbani
 - iii. Throwing stones
- Which one is correct?**
- Ⓐ i & ii Ⓑ i & iii Ⓒ ii & iii Ⓓ i, ii & iii
- 78. The Hajj –** [RB '19]
- i. removes poverty and wants
 - ii. inspires to universal brotherhood
 - iii. increases the power of worldly life
- Which one is correct?**
- Ⓐ i & ii Ⓑ ii & iii Ⓒ i & iii Ⓓ i, ii & iii
- 79. A woman performing Hajj can be accompanied by—.**
- i. husband
 - ii. brother
 - iii. uncle
- Which one of the following is correct?**
- Ⓐ i & ii Ⓑ ii & iii Ⓒ i & iii Ⓓ i, ii & iii
- 80. Hajj removes —.**
- i. vices
 - ii. poverty
 - iii. sins
- Which one of the following is correct?**
- Ⓐ i & ii Ⓑ ii & iii Ⓒ i & iii Ⓓ i, ii & iii

- **Read the following stem and answer the question no. 81 and 82 :**
- Mr. Nadim attended the greatest congregation of Muslim of the world. His wife being unable to adjust with the pressure of the crowd wanted to return. Mr. Nadim told her that if she tolerates a bit more all of her sins will be removed. [SB '19]
- 81. Mr. Nadim's congregation was—**
- Ⓐ Salat Ⓑ Zakat Ⓒ Hajj Ⓓ Eid
- 82. Like whose innocence Mr. Nadim's wife will be free from sins and vices?**
- Ⓐ Like new born babies Ⓑ Like martyrs
 - Ⓒ Like the Hafiz Ⓒ Like Alims
- **Read the following stem and answer the question No. 83 and 84 :**
- Himel said to Tahsin, "If we follow the sermons of the farewell Hajj, the liberation of mankind will be ensured". [Ideal School & College, Dhaka]
- 83. To which prophet has respect been shown through Himel's statement?**
- Ⓐ Hazrat Isa (A)
 - Ⓑ Hazrat Musa (A)
 - Ⓒ Hazrat Muhammad (sm)
 - Ⓓ Hazrat Dawood (A)
- 84. According to Himel's speech — will be established in our society.**
- i. peace
 - ii. Leadership
 - iii. Fraternity
- Which one is correct?**
- Ⓐ i & ii Ⓑ i & iii Ⓒ ii & iii Ⓓ i, ii & iii
- **Read the following passage and answer the question numbers 85 and 86 :**
- The particular places of Hajj are the holy Makka, neighbouring Mina, Arafa and Muzdalifa. The period of Hajj is from the 8th to the 12th of the Zilhajj month. Hajj is obligatory to every healthy adult, intelligent and wealthy Muslim, both male and female once in a life time.
- 85. Who said, "It is compulsory, bounden duty of the able human being to visit and perform Hajj in the holy Ka'ba for the cause of Allah".**
- Ⓐ Prophet (Sm.) Ⓑ Almighty Allah
 - Ⓑ Hazrat Adam (A.) Ⓒ Hazrat Ali (R.)
- 86. Hazrat Ibrahim (A.) was born in —.**
- Ⓐ Iran Ⓑ Iraq
 - Ⓑ Saudi Arabia Ⓒ Pakistan
- The Farz of Hajj** ▶ Textbook Page 39
- 87. How many Farz of 'Hajj' are there?** [RB '19; RB, JB, CB, CtgB '17]
- Ⓐ Three Ⓑ Four Ⓒ Five Ⓓ Six

88. Which is the wajib activity in Hajj? [JB '19]
 ⓐ to stay in the Arafat Maidan
 ⓑ to do Tawaf-e Kudum
 ⓒ to do Sayee
 ⓓ ⓔ to being Tawaf from Hajre-Aswad
89. Mr. Nafiz sacrificed a cow within 10–12 of Zilhajj and give away one-third of the meat. What did he abide by? [CtgB '19]
 ⓑ ⓒ Aqiqah ⓓ Dam ⓔ Qurbani ⓕ Mannat
90. Which one is the "Farz" of Hajj? [BB '19]
 ⓐ To throw stones ⓑ Bidaee Tawaf
 ⓒ ⓓ To have a head-shave ⓔ To put on Ihram
91. Mr. Rahman shaved his head before doing Qurbani at the time of performing Hajj. Which rule of Hajj is violated by Mr. Rahman? [BB '19]
 ⓐ Farz ⓑ Wazib
 ⓒ Sunnat ⓓ Mustahab
92. Which one is the Farz of Hajj? [DB '18]
 ⓐ To shave the head ⓑ Farewell Tawaf
 ⓒ ⓓ To throw the stones ⓔ To put on Ihram
93. The pilgrims, who have to do the important work in which date? [CtgB '18]
 ⓐ 9 Zilhajj ⓑ 10 Zilhajj
 ⓒ ⓓ 11 Zilhajj ⓔ 12 Zilhajj
94. How many stones were thrown in the Ababil? [SB '18]
 ⓐ 1 ⓑ 2 ⓒ 3 ⓓ 4
95. What kind of rule is 'Sayee'? [DjB '18]
 ⓐ Farz ⓑ Wajeeb
 ⓒ Sunnat ⓓ Mustahab
96. Where does a pilgrim or haji perform Zuhr and Asr prayers at Zuhra time behind the Imam? [Ideal School & College, Dhaka]
 ⓐ Mina ⓑ Arafa
 ⓒ Muzdalifa ⓓ Safa and Marwa
97. What is the meaning of 'Mikat'? [Ideal School & College, Dhaka]
 ⓐ putting on Ihram ⓑ To run
 ⓒ To throw stones ⓓ To take a shower
98. On the day of Arafa, where do the Haji's pray Farz salat at? [Vigarnisa Noon School and College, Dhaka]
 ⓐ Mujdalifa ⓑ Makka
 ⓒ Mina ⓓ Kaba
99. On the 10th day of Jilhajj before the sunrise, the Haji's need to start they journey for where? [Vigarnisa Noon School and College, Dhaka]
 ⓐ for Madina ⓑ For Mina
 ⓒ For Safa ⓓ for Zedda
100. What is the name of the Tawaf done by the Haji's coming from outside Mecca at the time of their departure? [Vigarnisa Noon School and College, Dhaka]
 ⓐ Tawaf-e- Qudum ⓑ Tawaf-e-Jiyarat
 ⓒ ⓓ Nafal Tawaf ⓔ Tawaf-ul-Bida

101. Hajj is Farz for the Muslim in a life-time.—
 ⓐ Seven times ⓑ One time
 ⓒ Three times ⓓ Five times
102. How many Farz activities are there in Hajj?
 ⓑ ⓒ Four ⓓ Three ⓔ Five ⓕ Seven
103. How many Wajib are there in Hajj?
 ⓑ ⓒ Seven ⓓ Nine ⓔ Four ⓕ Five
104. Mr Mokhies can't stay in the field of Arafat during Hajj for some busy works. So he will have to— [DB '19]
 i. do Hajj again
 ii. give dam
 iii. gives sadakah
Which one is correct?
 ⓑ ⓒ i ⓓ ii ⓔ iii ⓕ i, ii & iii
105. Khutba means.—
 i. messages
 ii. lectures
 iii. information
Which one of the following is correct?
 ⓑ ⓒ i ⓓ ii & iii ⓔ iii ⓕ i, ii
106. What is the activity in between the 'Safa' and 'Marwa' hills?
 i. Sayee
 ii. Run
 iii. Talk
Which one of the following is correct?
 ⓑ ⓒ i ⓓ ii ⓔ iii ⓕ i & ii
- Read the following stem and answer questions no. 107 and 108.
 Munni performed Hajj in 2015. she had completed the Farz, the Wajib and the Sunnat activities of Hajj properly. [JB '19]
107. For staying where the Farz activities of Hajj has been done by Munni?
 ⓐ In Mina ⓑ In Muzdalifa
 ⓒ ⓓ In Arafat ⓔ On Marwa Hill
108. Which activity had Munni completed in Mina?
 ⓐ Sayee
 ⓑ To make Ihram for Hajj
 ⓒ To perform the salat of Zuhr and Asr.
 ⓓ Qurbani
 ■ Read the stem and answer to the questions No. 109 and 110 :
 Mr Monirul has gone to the Makkah for performing Hajj in this year. He has shaved his head before performing the Qurbani as an activity of Hajj. [DB '18]
109. Which rule of Hajj is violated by Mr Monirul?
 ⓐ Farz ⓑ Wajib
 ⓒ Sunnat ⓓ Mustahab
110. The duty of Mr Monirul is.—
 i. to perform Tawaf-e-ziarat again
 ii. to give a 'Dam'
 iii. to do tauba
Which one is correct?
 ⓑ ⓒ i ⓓ ii ⓔ iii ⓕ i, ii & iii

- Read the following passage and answer the question numbers 111 and 112 :

The Quraish family used to look after Kaba and supervise the Hajj by their right of inheritance. As a result, they had enough honour and respect both at home and abroad. Our dear Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) was born in this family.

111. The first place built for Allah's worship is situated —

- A in Madina B in Iraq
 C in Makka D in Iran

112. Where was Hazrat Ibrahim (A.) born?

- A In Makkah B In Iraq
 C In Siriya D In Iran

Rules of Performing Hajj ► Textbook Page 40

113. What is worn by a person while performing Hajj?

- A Ihram B Panjabi C Any dress D Shawl

114. Which is the first activity of Hajj?

- B Sayee C Ihram D Tawaf E None

115. On the 8th of Zilhajj the pilgrims —.

- i. go to Mina after sunrise
- ii. go to "Baitullah"
- iii. recite Talbia

Which one of the following is correct?

- C A i & ii B ii & iii C i & iii D i, ii & iii

116. On the 9th of Zilhajj the pilgrims —.

- i. perform Fazr prayer at Mina
- ii. start for the field of Arafat
- iii. perform Zuhr prayer at Arafat

Which one of the following is correct?

- A i & ii B ii & iii C i & iii D i, ii & iii

- Answer the question No. 117 and 118 after reading the following stem :

Sadia went to the Hajj. Her maternal uncle accompanied her. Allhamdulillah she completed every rituals properly along with staying in the Arafat, Tawaf-e-Jiarat etc.

{Iqarunnisa Noon School and College, Dhaka}

117. On 9th Jilhajj where did Sadia have to stay after returning from Arafat?

{Iqarunnisa Noon School and College, Dhaka}

- A In Mina B In Madina
 C In Muzdalifa D In Safa Hill

118. To stay in the field of Arafat on that day is —.

{Iqarunnisa Noon School and College, Dhaka}

- A Farz B Sunnat C Wajib D Nafal

- Read the following passage and answer the question numbers 119 and 120 :

If anybody desires to go to Makkah with the intention of visiting Kaba on any time other than Hajj period-then the person has to wear 'Ihram' after reaching the Miqat of Hajj.

119. What is the only gift of Hajj-e-Mabrur?

- A The heaven B The garden
 C The Jahannam D The Makkah

120. To start Tawaf from Hajre-Aswad is —.

- A Sunnat B Wajib C Farz D Nafl

Qurbani

► Textbook Page 44

121. What is the synonym of Qurbani? [CtgB '19]

- A Tazkia B Ukhwat C Ukaj D Uzhiyah

122. Mr. Abdur Rahim went to the market to buy animal for sacrifice. He saw goats of different ages. [BB '19]

Which ages of goat will he buy?

- A 6 months B 9 months

- C 10 months D 12 months

123. What is the minimum age of a goat for Qurbani? [DB '19]

- A One year B Two years

- C Three years D Four years

124. Who was the tyrannical ruler during the time of Hazrat Ibrahim (A.)? [MB '19]

- A Ka'un B Fira'un C Abraha D Namrud

125. Which animal is replaced in the place of Ismail (A.) as sacrifice? [CtgB '18]

- A Cow B Goat C Lamb D Camel

126. To whose call the Holy Ka'ba turned into the sacred land of the believers in Tauhid? [SB '18]

- A Hazrat Adam (A.) B Hazrat Ibrahim (A.)

- C Hazrat Ismail (A.) D Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.)

127. What should be the minimum age of a cow for Qurbani? [CB '18]

- A Six months B One year

- C Two years D Five years

128. What should be the age of a camel for the Qurbani? [DB: SB: BB: DB '17]

- A One year B Three years

- C Four years D Five years

129. How many principles of Qurbani are there?

- A Five B Six C Eight D Seven

130. How many days are there for Qurbani?

- A Two days B Three days

- C Four days D Five days

131. Who said, "My dear father! Please do as you have been ordered to do."

- A Hazrat Ibrahim (A.) B Hazrat Ismail (A.)

- C Hazrat Ali (R.) D Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.)

132. "O Ibrahim! Indeed you have obeyed the divine command." This line is —.

- i. taken from Sura Baqara

- ii. said by Allah

- iii. taken from Sura As-Saffat

Which one of the following is correct?

- D A i B ii C iii D ii & iii

- Read the stem and answer the question No. 133 :

In the 10th Zilhajj, Mr 'Ka' has gone to the market to buy a goat for Qurbani and found many ages of goat. [DB '18]

133. Which age of goat will he buy for Qurbani?

- A 6th month B 9th month

- C 10th month D 12th month

- Read the following passage and answer the question numbers 134 and 135 :**

Qurbani carries the memory of incomparable sacrifice of Allah's Prophet Hazrat Ibrahim (A.) and Hazrat Ismail (A.). The Muslims declare through their sacrifices that the value for gaining Allah's satisfaction is much more than that of their own lives and property.

134. When should we do Qurbani?

- Ⓐ Before the prayer of Zuhr.
- Ⓑ After the prayer of Eidul Azha.
- Ⓒ Before the prayer of Eidul Fitr.

- Ⓓ After the prayer of Eidul Fitr.

135. The objective of Qurbani is to acquire —.

- Ⓐ nearness to Allah.
- Ⓑ nearness to Prophet (Sm.)
- Ⓒ nearness to Hazrat Adam (A.)
- Ⓓ nearness to Hazrat Ali (R.)

Aqiqa

► Textbook Page 46

136. What is the aim to perform Aqiqa for a new born baby? [DB '18]

- Ⓐ To increase the knowledge
- Ⓑ To removes the dangers
- Ⓒ To became healthy

- Ⓓ To be obedient to parents

137. Mr Neyamat intended to perform Aqiqa for his one son and one daughter. How many goats does he have to sacrifice? [DjB '18]

- Ⓐ 1
- Ⓑ 2
- Ⓒ 3
- Ⓓ 4

138. On which day of baby's birth the Aqiqa is to do?

- Ⓐ 6th
- Ⓑ 7th
- Ⓒ 8th
- Ⓓ 17th

139. To perform Aqiqa is —.

- Ⓐ Farz
- Ⓑ Nafl
- Ⓒ Sunnat
- Ⓓ Wajib

140. How many goats are required for Aqiqa for a male child?

- Ⓐ 1
- Ⓑ 2
- Ⓒ 3
- Ⓓ 4

141. How many goats are required for aqiqa of a female child?

- Ⓐ 1
- Ⓑ 2
- Ⓒ 3
- Ⓓ 4

142. How many activities are to be performed on the 7th day of the baby's birth?

- Ⓐ Four
- Ⓑ Three
- Ⓒ Two
- Ⓓ Five

143. How many divisions are made with the meat of the animal sacrificed for Aqiqa?

- Ⓐ Two
- Ⓑ Three
- Ⓒ Four
- Ⓓ One

144. The Aqiqa— [RB '19]

- i. brings Allah's blessings
- ii. makes the neighbours happy
- iii. removes the ominous dangers

Which one is correct?

- Ⓐ i & ii
- Ⓑ ii & iii
- Ⓒ i & iii
- Ⓓ i, ii & iii

145. By performing Aqiqa a child —

- i. becomes free from danger
- ii. becomes healthy
- iii. obtains the Rahmat of Allah

Which one is correct?

- Ⓐ i & ii
- Ⓑ i & iii
- Ⓒ ii & iii
- Ⓓ i, ii & iii

146. After born of offspring, on the seventh day, the activities are —. [CtgB '18]

- i. to keep an Islamic name
- ii. to shave the head
- iii. to perform Aqiqa

Which one is correct?

- Ⓐ i & ii
- Ⓑ i & iii
- Ⓒ ii & iii
- Ⓓ i, ii & iii

147. What is the meaning of Aqiqa?

[Ideal School & College, Dhaka]

- i. To break
- ii. To cut off
- iii. To donate

Which one is correct?

- Ⓐ i
- Ⓑ ii
- Ⓒ i & ii
- Ⓓ i, ii & iii

148. Along with Aqiqa which activities are to be performed on the 7th day of the baby's birth?

- i. to name the baby
- ii. to get his head shaved
- iii. to donate gold or silver equal to the weight of the hair of the baby's head.

Which one of the following is correct?

- Ⓐ i
- Ⓑ ii
- Ⓒ iii
- Ⓓ i, ii & iii

149. If Aqiqa cannot be done on the 7th day it can be done on the —.

- i. 14th
- ii. 21st
- iii. 28th day

Which one of the following is correct?

- Ⓐ i
- Ⓑ ii
- Ⓒ iii
- Ⓓ i, ii & iii

■ Read the passage below and answer the questions. 150 and 151 :

The wife of Mr. 'X' gave birth to a male child. So he, being happy, slaughtered two goats and fed the destitutes with them. But his friend Mr. 'Y's wife gave birth to a female 'Child'. At this he became displeased and started neglecting the child. [Ideal School & College, Dhaka]

150. Which Ibadat did Mr. 'X' perform?

- Ⓐ Qurbani
- Ⓑ Aqiqa
- Ⓒ Hajj
- Ⓓ Zakat

151. The activities of Mr. 'Y' result is —.

- i. the reflection of the practice of the age of darkness. (Jahiliyah)
- ii. Preservation of social status
- iii. Punishment in Akhirat

Which one is correct?

- Ⓐ i & ii
- Ⓑ ii & iii
- Ⓒ i & iii
- Ⓓ i, ii & iii



■ Read the following passage and answer the question numbers 152 and 153 :

Aqiqa brings Allah's blessings. The children can get rid of dangers and misfortune. The children whose Aqiqa will be neglected by their parents, will not plead for them on the day of Qiyamat.

152. Which activity is to be performed on the 7th day of the baby's birth?

- Ⓐ to name the baby
- Ⓑ to get his head shaved
- Ⓒ to perform Aqiqa
- Ⓓ All the above

153. To perform Aqiqa is—

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| Ⓐ Farz | Ⓐ Sunnat |
| Ⓑ Wajib | Ⓓ Nafl |

 **The Lessons of Qurbani** ▶ Textbook Page 48

154. By which Allah examines the greatest sacrifice of the human being?

- Ⓐ Hajj
- Ⓑ Sawm
- Ⓒ Qurbani
- Ⓓ Zakat

155. What is to be done after performing Hajj?

- Ⓐ To meet the relative
- Ⓑ Qurbani
- Ⓒ Travelling
- Ⓓ Fasting

156. How many persons can share in the sacrifice of one cow?

- Ⓐ Twelve persons
- Ⓑ Ten persons
- Ⓒ Nine persons
- Ⓓ One to seven persons

157. The sacrifice is to be performed by the domestic animals like—.

- i. goat
- ii. lamb
- iii. sheep

Which one of the following is correct?

- Ⓐ Ⓐ i Ⓑ ii Ⓒ iii Ⓓ i, ii & iii

158. How many persons can share in the sacrifice of one camel?

- i. Five
- ii. Three
- iii. Seven

Which one of the following is correct?

- Ⓐ Ⓐ i Ⓑ ii Ⓒ iii Ⓓ i, ii & iii

■ Read the following passage and answer the question numbers 159 and 160 :

Hajj is obligatory to those people who have the physical ability to visit Makkah and are able to bear the Hajj expenses upto their return, after meeting the basic family expenses. A companion is required in the case of a female pilgrim.

159. What is the meaning of Hajj?

- Ⓐ The determination
- Ⓑ To take oath
- Ⓒ To travel
- Ⓓ To beg pardon

160. Who rebuilt the holy Kaba?

- Ⓐ Ibrahim (A.)
- Ⓑ Ibrahim (A.) with his son Ismail (A.)
- Ⓒ Hazrat Adam (A.)
- Ⓓ Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.)

Short Q/A

Designed as per topic



Ibadat

▶ Textbook Page 27

Question 1. What is meant by 'Ibadat'?

Ans. In Islamic terminology, living life by accepting servitude and obedience to Allah, following His commands, and avoiding His prohibitions is called 'Ibadat.' Islam has five fundamental aspects: Kalima, Salat (prayer), Sawm (fasting), Zakat (charity), and Hajj (pilgrimage). Performing these correctly is called "Ibadat."

Zakat

▶ Textbook Page 27

Question 2. Explain the word 'Zakat.'

Ans. 'Zakat' is an Arabic word. Its literal meaning is 'growth,' 'purity,' and 'cleansing.' In Islamic terminology, it refers to the act of distributing a specific portion of a wealthy person's assets, as per the prescribed limit (Nisab), among the poor and needy.

Question 3. Explain why 'Zakat' means growth.

Ans. When Zakat is given, wealth does not remain accumulated in the hands of a few individuals. Allah does not like wealth to be hoarded by individuals; instead, He wants it to be spent for the

welfare of people. This improves the overall economic condition of society. In this sense, Zakat leads to growth. Additionally, Allah blesses the wealth of those who give Zakat.

Question 4. Explain why 'Zakat' means purity.

Ans. By giving Zakat, the giver is purified from the impurity of stinginess. The wealth of the rich includes a rightful share for the poor. When the portion meant for the poor is given, the remaining wealth becomes pure for the wealthy. This is why Zakat is associated with purity.

Question 5. What is the ruling in Islam regarding those who deny Zakat?

Ans. Even though Zakat is obligatory, those who refuse to pay it are considered misers in this world and will face severe punishment in the Hereafter. Allah says:

'Those Mushriks who never provide Zakat and refuse to believe in the Akhirat will meet destruction.' (Surah Ha-Mim Ash Sajda: 6-7)

► Conditions for Zakat being Farz → Textbook Page 29

Question 6. Write the first condition for Zakat to be obligatory.

Ans. The first condition for Zakat to be obligatory is being a Muslim. Zakat is not obligatory on non-Muslims. If someone converts to Islam, they are not required to pay Zakat for their past life but must calculate and pay Zakat from the day they become Muslim.

Question 7. Write the fifth condition for Zakat to be obligatory.

Ans. The fifth condition for Zakat to be obligatory is that the wealth must remain with the person for a full year. If a person does not possess the Nisab (minimum required amount) for a complete year, Zakat is not obligatory on them. The Prophet (peace be upon him) said :

'There is no Zakat on wealth until it has remained in one's possession for a full year.' (Ibnu Majah)

Question 8. What is Nisab? Write briefly.

Ans. 'Nisab' is an Arabic word meaning a specified amount. In Islamic terminology, the minimum amount of wealth that makes Zakat obligatory is called Nisab.

Question 9. What is Sahib-e-Nisab? Write briefly.

Ans. A person who, after covering their necessary living expenses, still has wealth equal to the Nisab amount at the end of the year is called Sahib-e-Nisab (owner of Nisab). Only Sahib-e-Nisab is obligated to pay Zakat.

Question 10. What is the Nisab amount?

Ans. The Nisab amount, according to Islamic law, is:

- At least 7.5 tolas (approx. 87.5 grams) of gold
- At least 52.5 tolas (approx. 612.5 grams) of silver
- Or the equivalent value in cash or other assets.

Question 11. When does Zakat become obligatory?

Ans. If a person possesses wealth for a full year, they must give one-fortieth (2.5%) of the total value of their gold, silver, or equivalent wealth as Zakat.

Question 12. What is the rule on Zakat for harvested crops?

Ans.

- If crops such as rice, wheat, barley, or dates grow naturally with rainwater, one-tenth (10%) of the harvest must be given as Zakat. This is called "Ushr."
- If the crops require irrigation, one-twentieth (5%) of the harvest must be given as Zakat.

► Masarifs of Zakat → Textbook Page 31

Question 13. What is Masarif of Zakat? Explain.

Ans. 'Masarif' is an Arabic word meaning "categories of expenditure." In Islamic law, those eligible to receive Zakat are called the masarifs of Zakat.

Question 14. How many masarifs are there, and what are they?

Ans. There are eight masarifs of Zakat :

1. The needy or beggars
2. The destitute, poor
3. The employees engaged in Zakat work
4. To win over the hearts
5. The freedom seeking slaves
6. People burdened with debts
7. Those striving in the path of Allah
8. Helpless travelers from overseas

Question 15. Write the fifth sector of Zakat recipients.

Ans. A slave who has made a contract with their master to pay a certain amount for freedom can be given Zakat to help pay off the agreed amount. Since slavery no longer exists today, this category is not applicable in modern times.

Question 16. Write the sixth category of Zakat recipients.

Ans. Indebted : Those who are unable to repay their debts after fulfilling their essential needs can be helped with Zakat to pay off their debts.

Question 17. What is meant by Fakir (the poor)?

Ans. Fakir refers to those who have some wealth but not enough to meet their basic needs. They rely on the assistance of others to survive.

► Importance and Significance of Zakat → Textbook Page 33

Question 18. Write one economic significance of Zakat.

Ans. One of the key economic benefits of Zakat is financial balance. By distributing wealth through Zakat, economic disparity between the rich and poor is reduced. The needy can use Zakat funds to cover their basic needs such as food, clothing, housing, and livelihood, thus improving social harmony.

Question 19. Briefly explain the social importance of Zakat.

Ans. Zakat helps eliminate economic inequality between the rich and the poor. When Zakat is properly distributed, no one in society will remain hungry, homeless, or without medical care. It helps many poor individuals become financially independent.

Question 20. Why should we give Zakat?

Ans. Zakat is one of the five pillars of Islam. The Quran repeatedly commands its observance along with Salat (prayer). Allah says :

"And establish prayer and give Zakat." (Surah Al-Muzzammil: 20)

This confirms that Zakat is obligatory, and therefore, we must give it.



► Hajj

► Textbook Page 35

Question 21. What is Hajj? Write briefly.

Ans. "Hajj" is an Arabic word meaning "determination" or "wishing." In Islamic terminology, Hajj refers to performing specific religious rites at the Ka'ba and other designated places during specific days, seeking closeness to Allah.

Question 22. What are the components of Hajj?

Ans. Hajj is a major physical and financial act of worship. It includes performing various rituals at Mecca, Mina, Arafat, and Muzdalifa from the 8th to the 12th of Zilhajj according to the teachings of the Prophet (peace be upon him).

Question 23. Who is obligated to perform Hajj?

Ans. Hajj is obligatory once in a lifetime for every physically and financially capable Muslim. It is required for those who can travel to the Ka'ba and afford the expenses without neglecting their family's essential needs.

Question 24. What supplication did Ibrahim (As.) make after rebuilding the Ka'ba?

Ans. Allah Ta'ala showed Prophet Ibrahim (As.) the location of the Ka'ba and commanded him to rebuild it. Ibrahim (As.), along with his son Ismail (As.), rebuilt the sacred Ka'ba. After completing the construction, he made the following supplication: "Oh! Our Lord, Please accept our work. Certainly, you are the omniscient, the wisest." (Surah Al-Baqara: 127)

Question 25. How does Hajj unite Muslims worldwide in equality and brotherhood?

Ans. Hajj is one of the five pillars of Islam and is considered a grand assembly of the Muslim Ummah. It demonstrates that Muslims across the world are one united nation. During the Hajj season, Muslims from all countries gather in Mecca with the intention of seeking Allah's pleasure. They perform rituals collectively, wearing the same simple white garments, signifying unity, equality, and brotherhood among all Muslims.

Question 26. What did the Prophet Muhammad (Sm.) say about the Fazilats of Hajj?

Ans. The Prophet Muhammad (Sm.) said: "The person (Haji) who did not commit any indecent deed, involved in any activity disliked by Allah coming to visit baitullah returns home being holy, free from vices and sins with the same innocence when he/she had been born from the mother's womb." (Bukhari and Muslim)

► Farz, Wajib and Sunnat of Hajj ► Textbook Page 39

Question 27. How many obligations (Farz) are there in Hajj, and what are they?

Ans. There are three obligations (Farz) in Hajj:

1. Entering the state of Ihram with the intention of performing Hajj.

2. Standing in the plain of Arafat on the 9th of Zilhajj (Wuquf Arafat).
3. Performing Tawaf al-Ziyarah.

Question 28. Mention some Sunnat acts of Hajj.

Ans. There are many Sunnat acts in Hajj. Some of them are:

1. Performing Tawaf-e-Qudum (Arrival Tawaf) for those coming from outside Mecca.
2. Starting Tawaf from the Black Stone (Hajare Aswad).
3. Taking a ritual bath (Ghusl) at Arafat, if possible.
4. Having a shower before entering the state of Ihram.

► Rules of performing Hajj ► Textbook Page 40

Question 29. What is Ihram? Write briefly.

Ans. Ihram is an Arabic word that means "to make something forbidden." Just as one initiates Salat with Takbir-e-Tahrima, Ihram is the formal intention and state for performing Hajj or Umrah.

Question 30. When should one enter into the state of Ihram?

Ans. One can enter into the state of Ihram anytime from the 1st of Shawwal to the 9th of Zilhajj. Ihram cannot be worn outside this period. During this time, the pilgrim must wear the designated Ihram clothing and recite the Talbia facing the Ka'ba.

Question 31. When should Ihram be worn at the Miqat?

Ans. If someone intends to visit the Ka'ba outside the Hajj season, they must enter the state of Ihram at the designated Miqat before entering Mecca.

Question 32. What is Tawaf-e-Qudum? Write briefly.

Ans. Tawaf-e-Qudum is the first circumambulation of the Ka'ba upon arrival in Mecca after entering the state of Ihram. It consists of walking around the Ka'ba seven times.

Question 33. What is Sayee? Write briefly.

Ans. After completing Tawaf-e-Qudum, a pilgrim performs Sayee, which is the act of walking back and forth seven times between the hills of Safa and Marwa. Sayee begins at Safa and ends at Marwa.

Question 34. When does 'Dam' become obligatory?

Ans. 'Dam' (a compensatory sacrifice) becomes obligatory if a pilgrim makes a major mistake or omission in the Wajib acts of Hajj. For example, throwing pebbles at the Jamarat before shaving the head.

Question 35. What is 'Dam'? Write briefly.

Ans. 'Dam' refers to offering a sacrifice of a goat, sheep, or ram. Alternatively, one-seventh of a camel or cow can be sacrificed. It serves as a penalty for violating specific rules of Ihram or Hajj. In some cases, giving Sadaqah (charity) is also required.

► Qurbani

► Textbook Page 44

Question 36. Define Qurbani in Islamic terms.

Ans. The Arabic term for Qurbani is Uzhiyah, which means sacrifice or offering. In Islamic terminology, it refers to the act of slaughtering a prescribed animal for the sake of Allah between the morning of the 10th of Zilhajj and the evening of the 12th.

Question 37. On whom is Qurbani obligatory?

Ans. Qurbani is obligatory for every Muslim who possesses wealth equal to or above the Nisab threshold from the 10th to the 12th of Zilhajj. However, it is not obligatory for travelers (Musafirs).

Question 38. On which days can Qurbani be performed?

Ans. Qurbani can be performed on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of Zilhajj. However, it is most virtuous to perform it on the first day (10th Zilhajj).

Question 39. Which animals can be sacrificed for Qurbani?

Ans. Qurbani can be performed using healthy and eligible domestic animals such as goats, sheep, cows, buffaloes, and camels. Cows, buffaloes, and camels can be shared by up to seven people.

► Aqiqah

► Textbook Page 46

Question 40. What is Aqiqah?

Ans. Aqiqah is an Arabic word meaning "to cut off" or "to break." In Islamic terminology, it refers to the sacrifice of an animal on the seventh day after a child is born as an expression of gratitude to Allah.

Question 41. What is the ruling on Aqiqah?

Ans. Aqiqah is Sunnat and is a means of seeking Allah's blessings for the child. It also helps protect the child from misfortune. The Prophet Muhammad (Sm.) said :

"Every newborn is bound to its Aqiqah. On the seventh day, an animal should be sacrificed, the child should be named, and the head should be shaved." (Tirmiji)

Question 42. What four things should be done on the seventh day after a child's birth?

Ans. The following four actions are recommended:

1. Naming the child with an Islamic name.
2. Shaving the child's head.
3. Giving the weight of the shaved hair in silver or its value in charity.
4. Performing Aqiqah.

Question 43. How is Aqiqah performed?

Ans. The prescribed method for Aqiqah is to sacrifice two goats or sheep for a boy and one for a girl. Alternatively, shares in a larger animal (such as a cow) can be taken accordingly. The Prophet (Sm.) said:

"It is adequate to sacrifice two goats for a male child and one goat for a female child." (Nasaee)

Question 44. How should the meat of the Aqiqah animal be distributed?

Ans. The meat of the Aqiqah animal should be divided into three portions, similar to Qurbani:

- One-third for the family.
- One-third for relatives and friends.
- One-third for the poor and needy.

► The Lessons of Qurbani

► Textbook Page 48

Question 45. What does Qurbani symbolize?

Ans. Qurbani is not merely the act of slaughtering an animal; rather, it symbolizes total submission to Allah's will and a willingness to sacrifice everything for Him.

Question 46. What declaration do Muslims make through Qurbani?

Ans. Through Qurbani, Muslims affirm their readiness to sacrifice their lives and wealth for Allah, saying:

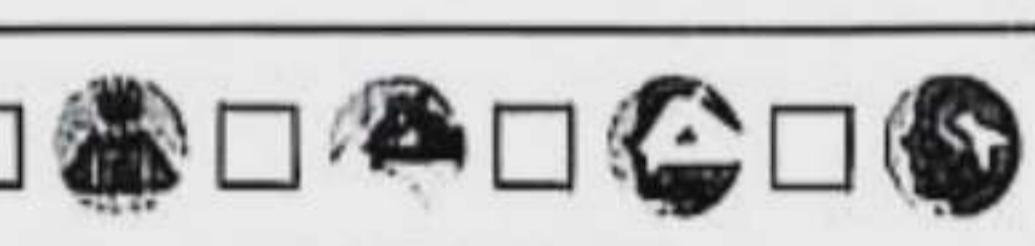
"O Allah! Just as I have sacrificed this animal for Your pleasure, I am willing to sacrifice my own life for You if necessary."



Creative Q/A



Designed as per learning outcomes



Ques. 01 Kalam was narrating the story of his sufferings to the relatives after being got rid of the famous foreign jail. Addressing him, the Imam of a local mosque said there are prisons where sufferings fare 70 times that it, here is only punishment, nobody will die. People wanted to know whether there was any room for salvation. The Imam said that the number of prisoners who will be relieved of the painful prison is more than the number of brick and stones available in the world. For this our sons and daughter must be made as Alim and Hafiz.

- a. What is called 'Sahifah'? 1
- b. "Be colourful with the colour of Allah" – Explain it. 2
- c. What does Mr. Imam mean by "Terrible eternal prison"? Explain the term. 3
- d. Mr. Imam has given a reference in the stem to get rid of punishment. Identify the hinted topic and analyze it. 4

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Answer to Question No. 01 :

- a Small Asmani Kitabs (booklets) are called Sahifa.

b "Be colourful with the colour of Allah"— The colours of Allah are his religion and qualities. Allah owns all the nicest qualities. Be colourful with the colour of Allah means to adopt His qualities and practice in our everyday life. Therefore, the practice in our everyday life. Therefore, the practices of those qualities can make us noble persons.

c Mr. Imam means Jahannam by terrible eternal prison Jahannam is the ditch of fire, the place from punishment.

The Jahannam is a deadly place of painful sufferings. The sinners will be exposed to burning fire. Innumerable big poisonous snakes, scorpions, insects will bite them. The fire of the Jahannam will be 70 times more heated than that of the world. The residents of the Jahannam will be given thorny 'Zaqqum' trees to eat, which they will not be able to take, rather will find it stuck in their throats. They will drink the burning blood and dirty fluid of the Jahannam. They will never meet death, and so none can escape the endless punishment and torments of the Jahannam.

Hearing kamal's sufferings, the Imam said there are prisons where sufferings are seventy times than it, nobody will die.

d The reference of Mr. Imam mentioned in the stem to get rid of punishment is Shafa'at. Shafa'at means to recommend, request etc.

On the Qiyamat day, Allah the Almighty will make us accountable to Him for our worldly deeds. Then, He will send everyone to the heaven or hell in terms of what we have done in the world. The virtuous will gain the heaven and the sinners will suffer from damnation in hell. The Prophets, Rasuls and the virtuous souls will plead (Shafa'at) to Allah for which the sinner will be forgiven and granted heaven from the hell. Also request will go for the virtuous for more dignity.

Rasulullah (Sm.) asserts in this respect, " I will advocate (Shafa'at) for a number of stones and bricks available in the world." (Mushad Ahmad)

Imam Shaheb talked about the salvation from Jahannam indicating the above Hadith. He advised to make our children Alim and Hafiz because they will be virtuous. The virtuous can also advocate for the salvation from Jahannam.

Ques. 02 Mr. Amirul slaughtered two goats on the 7th day of his son Suhan's birth and entertained many people. On the other hand, Mr Khairul slaughtered a cow on 10th of a special month and distributed its meat among people. Mr Imam said that there is a teacher of sacrifice in the activity of Mr. Khairul.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. What portion on hair is cut for the women who perform Hajj? | 1 |
| b. "As Tahrima is for salat, Ihram is for Hajj"— Explain it. | 2 |
| c. Explain which thing has been reflected in the activity of Mr. Amirul. | 3 |
| d. Identify which Ibadat has been performed in the activity of Mr. Khairul and analyze the comment of Mr. Imam. | 4 |

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Answer to Question No. 02 :

a A little portion of the tip of hair is cut for the women who perform Hajj.

b As prayer (Salat) needs 'Tahrima', to put on Ihram is required for Hajj too. This is the formal intention or wish to perform Hajj. As mundane thoughts are prohibited after takbire tahrima so legal mundane works are prohibited after putting on Ihram. It can be taken on any day from the first day of the Shawwal to the 9th of Zilhajj. To wear Ihram on any other day is not permitted.

c Aqiqa has been reflected in the activity of Mr. Amirul.

'Aqiqa' is an Arabic word meaning 'to break', 'to cut off' etc. In Islamic terminology, Aqiqa is a religious ceremony in which a halal domestic animal is sacrificed for the welfare of a baby on the 7th day of the baby's birth in the name of Allah the Gracious. It is Sunnat to perform Aqiqa. This custom brings Allah's blessings (Rahmat) and removes the ominous dangers and misfortunes of children. So, the parents must perform Aqiqa in the name of their infants at the right time. The holy Hadith says: "Each new-born child is affiliated with Aqiqa. On the 7th day of the child's birth, an animal has to be sacrificed in his/her name. That day the baby is to be named, and his/her head is to be shaved." (Nasaee)

Mr. Amirul slaughtered two goats on the 7th day of his son Suhas's birth which is called Aqiqa in Islamic shariat. In this regard, Rasulullah (Sm.) asserts "It is adequate to Sacrifice two goats for a male child and one goat for a female child." (Nasaee).

d Qurbani has been performed in the activity of Mr. Khairul and sacrifice it teaches us.

Qurbani does not only mean the sacrifices of cows, goats, buffalos, sheep etc. Rather it means to attain the satisfaction of Allah. Qurbani conveys the meaning of incomparable sacrifices of Allah's Prophet Hazrat Ibrahim (A.) and Hazrat Ismail (A.). Through this sacrifice the Muslims declare that it is more valuable to attain Allah's complacency than their own lives and property. By sacrificing the animals and making the blood flow,

they pledge to Allah, "Oh Allah! To gain your satisfaction, as we are making the blood of animals flow, we will not be hesitant to offer our own fresh blood." It does not matter to Allah how much money one has spent to buy an animal, how healthy or beautiful the animal is. He only cares about how much loyalty and sincerity one has in one's heart. In the Holy Quran, Allah the omnipotent asserts:

لَنْ يَنَالَ اللَّهُ لَحْمُهَا وَلَا دَمًا مُّهَا، وَلَكِنْ يَنَالُهُ الْتَّقْوَىٰ مِنْكُمْ

Meaning: "Never this flesh and blood reaches Allah, but your sincere belief (Taqwa)." (Sura Al-Hajj : 37)

Ques. 03 Mrs. Rahima creates an opportunity of employment for a helpless person in every year by a specific amount of money taken after the calculation of her ornament's market value. On the other hand, her colleague, Mrs. Khadiza, performed an Ibadat in the last year which was combined by body and money and the reward of that Ibadat is only Jannah.

- a. What is Ibadat? 1
- b. "The poor and the deprived of course, have the right over their wealth"— explain. 2
- c. Which Ibadat is performed by Mrs. Rahima? Explain it. 3
- d. Identifying the Ibadat of Mrs. Khadiza, analyze its fazilats. 4

• Rajshahi Board 2019

Answer to Question No. 03 :

a Ibadat means to lead a life based on our recognition of slavery and allegiance to Allah and carrying out His order and boycotting His prohibitions.

b Zakat is, in fact, a right given by Allah for the poor. It is not kindness or mercy of the rich who must take it as 'Farz' or obligatory. In this context, Allah asserts : "The poor and the deprived, of course, have the right over their wealth." (Az-Zariat: 19)

There is declaration of rewards for those who offer prayers properly according to Shariat. Similarly, those who pay zakat (if farz) deserve good news.

c Mrs. Rahima performs zakat. Zakat means 'the increase', 'holiness', 'cleanliness' etc. the distribution of a certain portion of wealth (Nisab) of the rich people among the poor is called 'zakat'.

If 'Zakat' is paid, wealth cannot be concentrated in the reach of any particular individual. Also Allah does not like the state of hoarding wealth. He wants to have it spent for the welfare of mankind, for the over all economic development of society. In this respect, Zakat denotes 'the increase'. It purifies the heart of the donor from the miserly corruption. The poor have the right over the wealth of the rich. if someone hoards wealth and does not properly pay the share of the poor as well as the

deprived, he/she has to receive severe punishment on the Qiyamat. So, every Muslim like Mrs. Rahima should ensure the practise of praying off Zakat according to scape from the severe punishment of the life hereafter and earn nearness of Allah.

d The Ibadat Mrs. Khadiza performed is Hajj. Hajj means to perform some formalities in the holy Ka'ba and certain other places in appropriate ways on some particular days in order to earn the nearness and satisfaction of Allah, the omnipotent. Every Ibadat in Islam has enough objectives and Fazilat. The Hajj too bestows immense significance and Fazilat. In this regard, Allah's Rasul (Sm.) says:

"The person (Haji) who did not commit any indecent deed, involved in any activity disliked by Allah coming to visit baitullah returns home being holy, free from vices and sins with the same innocence when he/she had been born from the mother's womb." (Bukhari and Muslim)

He further says, "You keep performing Hajj and Urnrah. Because, these two Ibadat remove poverty, wants and sins in the same way as the heat of fires purifies iron, gold and silver from dirt. The returns of Mabrur (Makbul) in the Hajj is only the Jannat" (Nasaee). The person on whom Hajj is obligatory should perform Hajj gladly.

Ques. 04 Sabiha's father sacrificed a cow in the specific date of Zilhaj month for getting Allah's satisfaction. then he distributed some portions of that cow's meat to the poor and distressed. On the other hand, being mother of a son. Nadia sacrificed two goats and distributed the meat among her neighbours and relatives.

- a. What is 'Nisab'? 1
- b. What is meant by 'Tawaf-e-qudum'? Explain. 2
- c. Which Ibadat is performed by Nadia? Explain. 3
- d. Identifying the Ibadat performed by Sabiha's father, prove that this ibadat is a bright example of self-sacrifice. 4

• Rajshahi Board 2019

Answer to Question No. 04 :

a A certain portion of wealth is called Nisab.

b After wearing Ihram, and reaching Makkah, one has to go round (tawaf) the holy Ka'ba seven times. This is the first 'Tawaf' after the arrival in Makkah. For this reason, this is called the 'Tawaf-e-Quidum' or the Arrival Tawaf. Tawaf starts from 'Hajre Aswad' (the black stone).

c Nadia has performed Aqiqah.

'Aqiqah' is an Arabic word meaning 'to break', 'to cut off' etc. In Islamic terminology, Aqiqah is a religious ceremony in which a halal domestic animal is sacrificed for the welfare of a baby on the 7th day of the baby's birth in the name of Allah the Gracious.



It is sunnat to perform Aqiqa. This custom brings Allah's blessings (Rahmat) and removes the ominous dangers and misfortunes of children. So, the parents must perform Aqiqa in the name of their infants at the right time. The holy Hadith says:

"Each new-born child is affiliated with Aqiqa. On the 7th day of the child's birth, an animal has to be sacrificed in his/her name. That day the baby is to be named, and his/her head is to be shaved." (Nasaee)
Being of a mother of a son. Nadia sacrificed two goats and distributed the meat among her neighbours and relatives. Two goats or lambs in the case of a male child are to be sacrificed. So, Nadia has performed Aqiqa perfectly.

d Sabiha's father had performed Qurbani. Qurbani stands for sacrifice, dedication. According to the terminology of Shariat, Qurbani indicates the religious system in which animals are sacrificed from the morning of the 10th Zilhajj to the evening of the 12th in order to obtain the nearness of Allah, the Preserver.

The practice of Qurbani prevailing now-a-days is being performed since the time of Hazrat Ibrahim (A.). It is one of the best ways for self-sacrifice and the attainment of Allah's nearness. It is an excellent Ibadat (Worship). Allah's Rasul (Sm.) had affirmed: "Nothing is dearer to Allah than the sacrifice on the day of Qurbani. It is said; therefore, purify yourselves with the Qurbani." (Trimizi)

Allah's Rasul (Sm.) again declares : "Despite capability, the person who has not performed the act of sacrifice (Qurban), should not go near the Eidgah (a place where the prayer of Eid is performed)." (Ibn' Majah)

As Sabiha's father sacrificed a cow in a specific date of Zilhaj only for the satisfaction of Allah, he has performed Qurbani.

Answer to Question No. 05 :

a Ihram is the formal intention or wish to perform Hajj after reaching Miqat. To put on Ihram is Farz.

b Every Ibadat in Islam has enough objectives and Fazilat. The Hajj too bestows immense significance and Fazilat. In this regard, Allah's Rasul (Sm.) says : "The person (Haji) who did not commit any indecent deed, involved in any activity disliked by Allah coming to visit baitullah returns home being holy, free from vices and sins with the same innocence when he/she had been born from the mother's womb." (Bukhari and Muslim)

So, it is an if free statement that by performing Hajj one can get rid of sin.

c Masarif of Zakat has been demonstrated in the chart 'A'. Masarif is an Arabic word that stands for the 'sectors of expenditure'. In according with Islamic Shariat, those who are given Zakat are called the Masarif of Zakat. Allah the Almighty Himself has settled the heads of expenditure of Zakat money. It is stated in the holy Quran. "Zakat is for only the needy, the destitute, the employees concerned with Zakat, the hearts to be won, the slaves to win freedom, the people in debts, the people struggling for the cause of Allah, and the travellers. This is the law of Allah." (Tauba : 60)

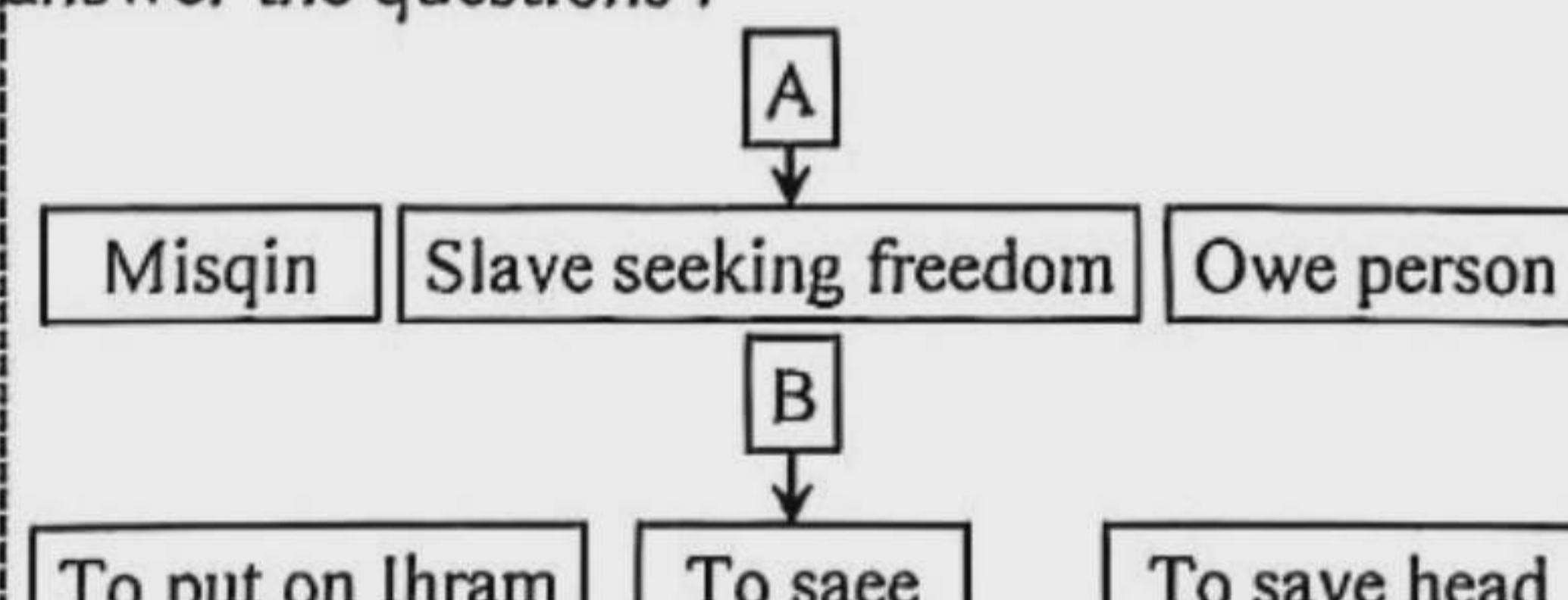
There are eight 'Masarif of Zakat'. Such as, the needy or beggars, the destitute, poor, the employees engaged in Zakat work, to win over the hearts, the freedom seeking slaves, people burdened with debts, people engaged in the service of Islam, helpless travellers from overseas.

The above eight classes of people are given Zakat. So, chart 'A' demonstrates Masarif of Zakat.

d Chart 'B' demonstrated Hajj. Hajj plays an important role in establishing universal brotherhood. Hajj is thoroughly a personal 'Ibadat' (worship). The beloved Hajj is of Allah perform the Hajj in order to gain the nearness and blessings of Him. Also, it has enough social, cultural, and international importance. During Hajj, the Muslims all over the world become inflamed especially with religious and moral principles. Those who go to Hajj and those who come to see them off, both are equally infused with religious spirit. The people of the places through which the Hajj is pass feel interested in Hajj by hearing the sound of their "Labbaiq".

The Hajjis from different countries differ in their physical stature, language, and culture, but when they come near to "Mikat" (putting on 'Ihram'); they wear same type of attire. Their same utterance resonates with echoes and fills the sky and the air. Three basic activities of Hajj are given in the chart 'B'. From the above discussion, we can say, Hajj plays an important role to establish universal brotherhood.

Ques. 05 Look at the picture given below and answer the questions :



- a. What is to put on Ihram? 1
- b. "By performing the Hajj one can get rid of sin"- Explain. 2
- c. What is demonstrated in the chart no. 'A'? Explain. 3
- d. Do you think that the rituals shown in the chart no. 'B' play an important role to establish world brotherhood? Give logic in favour of your opinion. 4

Ques. 06 Mr. Elias Miah distributes a certain amount of his wealth among the poor and needy people in the locality every year in the month of Ramadan. He does so after calculating his wealth. He buys rickshaws, vans and raw materials of business for them. Rahim Uddin on the other side, for being the owner of a vast property goes to certain place of Makkah to complete physical and economic Ibadat. But he could not stay even for a moment in the field of Arafat on 9th Jilhajj.

- What is called Tawafe-Kudum? 1
- Why is Zakat to be given to the helpless foreign travellers? Explain. 2
- Which Ibadat of Shariyat has been performed through the activities of Mr. Elias Miah? Explain. 3
- Has the Ibadat performed by Mr. Rahim Uddin been completed properly? Explain in the light of your textbook. 4

• Jashore Board 2019

Answer to Question No. 06 :

- After wearing Ihram and reaching Makkah one has to go round (Tawaf) the holy Ka'ba seven times. This is the Tawaf after the arrival in Makkah and so this is called the 'tawaf-e-Qudum' or Arrival Tawaf.
- Foreign traveler is person who travels out of his area. One may fall victim to any problem while travelling. In this regard, he has nothing to do despite having wealth in his residence. That is why, Allah (SWT) allows a helpless foreign traveler to be provided with Zakat to rescue from the problem. So, a foreign traveller can receive Zakat for temporary support.
- Zakat has been performed through the activities of Mr. Elias Miah.

In Islamic terminology, the distribution of a certain portion of wealth (Nisab) of the rich people among the poor is called 'Zakat'.

If 'Zakat' is paid, wealth cannot be concentrated in the reach of any particular individual. Also Allah does not like the state of hoarding wealth. He wants to have it spent for the welfare of mankind, for the over all economic development of society. In this respect, Zakat denotes 'the increase'. It purifies the heart of the donor from the miserly corruption. The poor have the right over the wealth of the rich. So, the share given to others makes the rest of the wealth pure for its owner. In view of this, Zakat stands for holiness. Allah the Almighty also renders 'Barkat' (the increase of wealth) to the wealth, when Zakat is paid off. In fact, Zakat is one of the important 'Rukns' (pillars of Islam).

In many ayats of the holy Quran, there are directions for Zakat along with Salat (prayer). Allah the merciful says :

وَأَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَآتُوا الزَّكَاةَ

Meaning : "And establish the practice of prayer and pay zakat". (Sura Al-Muz-zammil : 20)

- Mr. Rahim Mia wanted to perform Hajj but his Hajj has not been performed. The reason his Hajj has not been performed is that one of the Farz activities of Hajj was not accomplished. There are three Farz activities of Hajj. They are to put on 'Ihram' intending to perform Hajj, to stay in the field of Arafat on the 9th of Zilhajj, to conduct arrival tawaf. He failed to accomplish one farz activity of Hajj as he could not stay even for a moment in the field of Arafat on 9th Jilhajj. So, his Hajj has not been performed. So, we all should follow the rules of Hajj while performing.

Ques. 07 After calculating his property. Mr. Zakir distributed the certain amount to the poor and destitute in Ramadan of this year. On the contrary, his brother Mr. Anis distributed some portion of his property to selected persons, whom he likes, without any calculation through he owns sufficient wealth. This incidence is placed before the Imam. Imam told, "The fixed amount of the wealth is to be distributed to the prescribed sectors."

- What is Aqiqah? 1
- Why has 'Dam' to give during the Hajj? Explain. 2
- Discuss the economic influence of the Ibadat performed by Mr. Zakir. 3
- Explain the Ibadat performed by Mr. Anis in the light of the statement made by Imam. 4

• Chattogram Board 2019

Answer to Question No. 07 :

a Aqiqah is a religious ceremony in which a halal domestic animal is sacrificed for the welfare of a baby on the 7th day of the baby's birth in the name of Allah the Gracious.

b To perform Dam is Wajib due to making any mistakes during Hajj or violating any Hajj related law unintentional. Dam refers to the sacrifice of a small animal such as sheep or goat (or the cost of one seventh of a large animals if sharing) as compensation for missing an action or violating a Hajj related law.

c Mr. Zakir has performed Zakat. There is a great economic importance of Zakat in the society. One of the main objectives of Zakat is to maintain economic balance in the society. Islam does not allow the difference that someone will hoard heaps of wealth, live in palace, lead a luxurious life while



others will pass days starving or being half-fed, beg from door to door without satisfying their basic demands of education, food, cloth or shelter. In no way does Islam, the religion of peace and equality support it. Keeping this in mind, Islam has made Zakat obligatory for the rich to ensure economic balance among all classes of people. The holy Prophet (Sm.) says, "Allah, the Omnipotent, has made 'sadaqa' (Zakat) Farz for people. That will be collected from the rich and distributed among the destitute". (Bukhari and Muslim)

d Zakat, the Ibadat of Mr. Anis, has not been truly paid in the eyes of Islam because he did not follow the rules of Zakat.

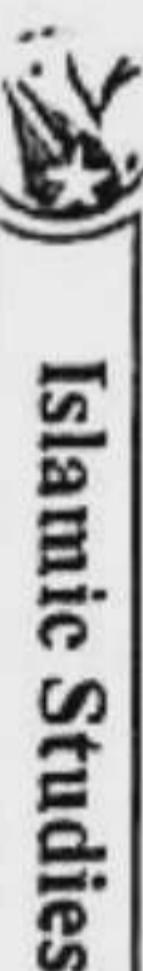
Zakat is an Arabic word. It means 'the increase', 'holiness', 'cleanliness' etc. In Islamic terminology, the distribution of a certain portion of wealth (Nisab) of the rich people among the poor is called 'Zakat'.

There are some rules and 'Masarifs' of Zakat. But Mr. Anis distributed some portion of his property without calculating. The spending of 2.50 percent of a Muslim owner having Nisab amount of wealth of the close of the year on specified heads of expenditure is termed as Zakat. He did not follow the Masarif (sector of expenditure) of Zakat.

It is stated the Holy Quran : "Zakat is for only the needy, the destitute, the employees concerned with Zakat, the hearts to be won, the slaves to win freedom, the people in debts, the people struggling for the cause of Allah, and the travellers. This is the law of Allah." (Tauba : 60)

There are eight 'Masrif of Zakat': The needy or beggars; The destitute, poor. The employees engaged in Zakat work. To win over the hearts. The freedom seeking slaves. People burdened with debts. People engaged in the service of Islam. Helpless travellers from overseas.

So, his Zakat has not truly paid. Imam told, "The fixed amount of the wealth is to be distributed to the prescribed sectors. This statement is correct.



Ques. 08 Suman is a rich man. He entertained people on the seventh days of his child birth. On the other hand, his friend Rumman believes. "If distributes wealth according to Allah's instruction by calculating, wealth will reduce, I will not give away my hard earned wealth to the poor."

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|--|---|
| a. What is called Hajj? | 1 |
| b. Write two advantages of Qurbani. | 2 |
| c. Which act has been done by Suman? Explain from Islamic point of view. | 3 |
| d. Evaluate the harm of Rumman's believe in the light of Quran and hadith. | 4 |

Answer to Question No. 08 :

a Hajj means to perform some formalities in the holy Ka'ba and certain other places in appropriate ways on some particular days in order to earn the nearness and satisfaction of Allah, the omnipotent.

b The two advantages of Qurbani – firstly, attainment of Allah's nearness secondly he becomes sinless.

c Aqiqa has been performed by Suman.

Aqiqa is a religious ceremony in which a halal domestic animal is sacrificed for the welfare of a baby on the 7th day of the baby's birth in the name of Allah the Gracious.

It is sunnat to perform Aqiqa. This custom brings Allah's blessings (Rahmat) and removes the ominous dangers and misfortunes of children. So, the parents must perform Aqiqa in the name of their infants at the right time.

This system of Aqiqa was carried out even before the birth of holy Prophet Nabi Karim (Sm.). He carried on the custom with the kind permission of Allah the Omniscient. The greatest Prophet (Sm.) himself has executed Aqiqa and encouraged others to do so. One can perform one's own Aqiqa by oneself if the parents have not done it before. After becoming the Prophet, Allah's Rasul (Sm.) carried out his own Aqiqa by himself. It is mustahab to perform Aqiqa on the 7th day of the baby's birth. If not done on the 7th day, it can be done on the 14th or 21st day, i.e., on each subsequent 7th day.

d Ruman believes if he distributes wealth according to Allah's instruction by calculating, wealth will be reduced. His belief is completely wrong. If Zakat is paid, wealth not reduced rather it is increased.

Zakat is, in fact, a right given by Allah for the poor. It is not kindness or mercy of the rich who must take it as 'Farz' or obligatory. In this context,

Allah asserts :

"The poor and the deprived, of course, have the right over their wealth." (Az-Zariyat : 19)

There is declaration of rewards for those who offer prayers properly according to Shariat. Similarly, those who pay zakat (if farz) deserve good news. For example, the practice of zakat makes wealth pure or holy, brings 'Barkat' of Allah to wealth. Human beings cannot even imagine how much reward will be bestowed on the zakat-payers in the Akhirat. It is described in the Hadith Kudshe,

'Allah, the gracious, says to His human being, 'Hey, Boni Adam! Keep on spending in my way. I will be giving you from my endless treasure.' (Bukhari and Muslim)

So, Ruman should not hoard his wealth and pay Zakat properly.

Ques. 09 Mr. Mizan is an industrialist. He distributes a fixed amount of many among the poor after calculating his wealth at the end of he year. His elder brother Mr. Salman is a social workers. He stays in the city of Makka in the month of Zilhajj with the intention of performing an Ibadat.

- a. What is Shafa'at? 1
- b. "Of course, Allah is the Judge of all accounts"— Explain the verse. 2
- c. Which Ibadat has been performed by Mr. Mizan? Explain. 3
- d. Analyze the role of the performing Ibadat done by Mr. Aslam in establishing universal brotherhood. 4

• Barishal Board 2019

Answer to Question No. 09 :

a Shafa'at denotes the recommendation of the Prophets and Rasul's to Allah for the welfare and forgiveness on the doomsday (Qiyamat).

b Allah Hasibun indicates that Allah is the Judge of all accounts. On the days of Judgment. Allah will take accounts of all our actions done on earth. He will be the judge on that day. None will spared without showing detailed accounts of vices and virtues. Allah is Hasib (accurate reckoner) because he will ensure taking all through accounts of us.

c Zakat has been performed by Mr. Mizan.

Zakat is an Arabic word. It means 'the increase', 'holiness', 'cleanliness' etc. In Islamic terminology, the distribution of a certain portion of wealth (Nisab) of the rich people among the poor is called 'Zakat'.

If 'Zakat' is paid, wealth cannot be concentrated in the reach of any particular individual. Also Allah does not like the state of hoarding wealth. He wants to have it spent for the welfare of mankind, for the over all economic development of society. In this respect, Zakat denotes 'the increase'. It purifies the heart of the donor from the miserly corruption. The poor have the right over the wealth of the rich. So, the share given to others makes the rest of the wealth pure for its owner. In view of this, Zakat stands for holiness. Allah the Almighty also renders 'Barkat' (the increase of wealth) to the wealth, when Zakat is paid off. In fact, Zakat is one of the important 'Rukns' (pillars of Islam).

In many ayats of the holy Quran, there are directions for Zakat along with Salat (prayer). Allah the merciful says:

وَأَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَآتُوا الزَّكَاةَ

"And establish the practice of prayer and pay zakat". (Sura Al-Muz-zammil : 20)

d The Ibadat Mr. Salman performed is Hajj. The role of Hajj in establishing equality and universal brotherhood is immense. The beloved Hajjis Allah perform the Hajj to gain the nearness of blessings of Allah. During Hajj, the Muslim all over the world become inflamed especially with religious and moral principles.

countries differ in their physical stature, language, and culture, but when they come near to "Mikat" (putting on 'Ihram'); they wear same type of attire. Their same utterance resonates with echoes and fills the sky and the air. They assemble in Makkah and Medina and say their prayers behind the same Imam. The assembled Muslims avail themselves of establishing world-fraternity by removing the artificial discrimination of language, race, country, and caste.

So, Hajj plays a great role in establishing universal brotherhood.

Ques. 10 Many years later of marriage, Rahmat Saheb was blessed with a baby-boy. Sacrificing a buffalo with pleasure on 35th day of its birth, he distributed the meat among the relatives and poor. With a view to performing a special Ibadat his brother Rafique Saheb sacrificed a cow on the 10th of Zilhajj.

- a. What is 'Tawaf-e-Bida'? 1
- b. How does the Hajj influence the Muslim world to maintain brotherhood?— Explain. 2
- c. Which Ibadat has been reflected in the activity of Rafique Saheb?— Explain. 3
- d. Opine with logic whether the Ibadat of Rahmat Saheb valid or not. 4

• Mymensingh Board 2019

Answer to Question No. 10 :

a After completing all the formalities of Hajj the Pilgrims from outside Makkah have to complete the departure 'Tawaf' which is known as 'Tawaf-e-Bida'.

b 'Hajj' influences greatly the Muslim world to maintain brotherhood. Hajj is instrumental in building universal brotherhood.

Thousands of Muslims from different corners of the world assemble in the same place. Hajj binds the Muslims with the bond of fraternity. It turns man sympathetic by imparting the lesson of universal brotherhood.

c 'Qurbani' has been reflected in the activity of Rafique Saheb.

Qurbani indicates the religious system in which animals are sacrificed from the morning of the 10th of Zilhajj to the evening of the 12th in order to obtain the nearness of Allah, the Preserver.



The practice of Qurbani prevailing now-a-days is being performed since the time of Hazrat Ibrahim (A.). It is one of the best ways for self-sacrifice and the attainment of Allah's nearness. It is an excellent Ibadat (Worship). Allah's Rasul (Sm.) has affirmed: "Nothing is dearer to Allah than the sacrifice on the day of Qurbani. That person will arrive on the day of Qiyamat with horns, hooves and all the hair of the sacrificed animals (Qurban's animals). The blood of Qurbani (sacrifice) will reach Allah, especially to His dignified status before it drops on the earth. It is said; therefore, purify yourselves with the Qurbani." (Tirmizi)

Allah's Rasul (Sm.) again declares: "Despite capability, the person who has not performed the act of sacrifice (Qurban), should not go near the Eidgah.

d In the system, we find that Rahmat Saheb sacrificed a buffalo with pleasure on 35th day of his baby-boy. This act of Rahmat Saheb is termed as 'Aqiqah'. According to rules and regulations of 'Aqiqah' we can say that the Aqiqah of Rahmat Saheb's for his baby boy is undoubtedly valid and perfect. It is sunnat to perform Aqiqah.

It is mustahab to perform Aqiqah on the 7th day of the baby's birth. If not done on the 7th day, it can be done on the 14th or 21st day, i.e., on each subsequent 7th day.

Two goats or lambs in the case of a male child and one in the case of a female child are to be sacrificed for Aqiqah or for a male child two shares and for a female child one share taken in a cow for Qurbani will do it.

The same animals allowed for Qurbani (Sacrifice) are also allowed for Aqiqah. The age limit of the animals for Aqiqah is the same as that of Qurbani.

Like the meat of the animals of Qurbani, the meat of the animals of Aqiqah has to be divided into three portions. The parents, brothers and sisters of the child, all can eat this meat. Relatives, the poor and distressed people can be fed with this meat after cooking. The skin of the animal is to be donated to the poor and the distressed.

As Rahmat Saheb followed all the rules and regulations of Aqiqah. So his Ibadat is absolutely valid beyond any suspicion.

Ques. 11 Mr Rakib is a rich man. He distributes a fixed amount of money, Sari and Lungi among the poor peoples after calculating his wealth in the end of the years. His elder brother, Hasib has gone out a country for performing a physical and financial Ibadat. At that place he builds a good relations with some people of other countries. After returning to the country he contacts with them over telephone.

- | | |
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| a. What is Ihram? | 1 |
| b. "One can be sinless by performing Hajj." – Explain. | 2 |
| c. Which Ibadat performed by the activities of Mr Rakib? Explain. | 3 |
| d. Analyse the significance after identifying the Ibadat performed by Hasib. | 4 |

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Answer to Question No. 11 :

a The special dress which is put on intending to perform Hajj is known as 'Ihram'.

b Hajj is the fifth pillar of Islam. After performing Hajj, one tries to lead life with farz and sunnat according to Quran and Hadith. He/ She tries to do good deeds and avoid bad deeds. Thus Hajj purify a man.

In this regard, Allah's Rasul (Sm.) says, "The person (Haji) who did not commit any indecent deed, involved in any activity disliked by Allah coming to visit baitullah returns home being holy free from vices and sins with the same innocence when he/she had been born from the mother's womb." (Bukhari and Muslim)

So, one can be sinless by performing Hajj.

c Mr Rakib distributes a fixed amount of money, Sari and Lungi among the poor people in the end of the year. The Ibadat performed by the activities of Mr Rakib is Zakat.

Zakat is an Arabic word. It means 'the increase', 'holiness', 'cleanliness' etc. In Islamic terminology, the distribution of a certain portion of wealth (Nisab) of the rich people among the poor is called 'Zakat'. If 'Zakat' is paid, wealth cannot be concentrated in the reach of any particular individual. Also Allah does not like the state of hoarding wealth. He wants to have it spent for the welfare of mankind, for the over all economic development of society. In this respect, Zakat denotes 'the increase'. It purifies the heart of the donor from the miserly corruption. The poor have the right over the wealth of the rich. So, the share given to others makes the rest of the wealth pure for its owner. In view of this, Zakat stands for holiness. Allah the Almighty also renders 'Barkat' (the increase of wealth) to the wealth, when Zakat is paid off. In fact, Zakat is one of the important 'Rukns' (pillars of Islam).

d In the stem, the Ibadat performed by Hasib is Hajj. 'Hajj' is an Arabic word meaning 'to determine', 'to wish'. In Islamic terminology, Hajj means to perform some formalities in the holy Ka'ba and certain other places in appropriate ways on some particular days in order to earn the nearness and satisfaction of Allah, the omnipotent. It is an important economic and physical Ibadat.

Significance of Hajj : The Hajj is the fifth pillars (Rukn) of Islam. It is the greatest congregation of the Muslim world. The world Muslims assemble in Makkah on the appointed days to gain the satisfaction of Allah. They perform the formalities jointly, following the same religion, objectives and programmes. Covered with the same white dress, they involve in the single entity through the pronouncement of same words although they are of different languages, colours and life-styles. All the virtuous hearts hold one Allah. It gives the opportunity to the people coming from different countries to know one another. They enjoy opportunity to exchange views among themselves and come forward to necessarily solve problems. In this way, the Hajj unites the world Muslims with the bond of equity and fraternity. This opportunity to attend the Hajj every year greatly moves the hearts of the devotees (Hajis) of all Muslim countries. To perpetuate the enthusiastic spirit of Islam, Hajj imparts a great contribution in our real life.

Ques. 12 To purify the wealth Mr Manjur distributed Tk. 1,25,000 of his own after a year among the poor male and female students of 2 schools and a madrasah. So, they became very much happy. On the other hand, wealthy man Mr Matiur having been glad for getting a new born male child after ten years of his conjugal life, entertained kiths and kins with the meat of 2 cows and 5 goats. In presence of all the guests, he named the son as 'Atiur'. An influential leader of the locality Mr Sujan says, "It is not sufficient to feed only the meats but it also be distributed among the poor. Otherwise misfortune would not be removed from the life of child".

- a. What is 'Zamzam'? 1
- b. What is understood by the term 'Masarif'? 2
- c. What rule of Islam is accomplished in the activity of Manjur? Explain it. 3
- d. Identifying Mr Matiur's act in the light of your textbook, evaluate the accuracy of Mr Sujan's comment. 4

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Answer to Question No. 12 :

- a 'Zam Zam' is the name of a well of Makkah.
- b Masarif is an Arabic word that stands for the 'sectors of expenditure'. In accordance with Islamic Shariat, those who are given Zakat are called the Masarif of Zakat.

There are eight 'Masarif' of Zakat, They are the needy or beggars, the destitute or poor, the employees engaged in Zakat work, to win over the heart, the freedom seeking slaves, people burdened with debts, people engaged in the service of Islam, helpless travellers from overseas.

c The rule of Islam which is accomplished in the activity of Manjur is Zakat.

Zakat is an Arabic word. It means 'the increase', 'holiness', 'cleanliness' etc. In Islamic terminology, the distribution of a certain portion of wealth (Nisab) of the rich people among the poor is called 'Zakat'. If 'Zakat' is paid, wealth cannot be concentrated in the reach of any particular individual. Also Allah does not like the state of hoarding wealth. He wants to have it spent for the welfare of mankind, for the over all economic development of society. In this respect, Zakat denotes 'the increase'. It purifies the heart of the donor from the miserly corruption. The poor have the right over the wealth of the rich. So, the share given to others makes the rest of the wealth pure for its owner. In view of this, Zakat stands for holiness. Allah the Almighty also renders 'Barkat' (the increase of wealth) to the wealth, when Zakat is paid off. In fact, Zakat is one of the important 'Rukns' (pillars of Islam).

d According to the stem, Mr Matiur performed 'Aqiqa' for his new born baby. In Islamic terminology, Aqiqa is a religious ceremony in which a halal domestic animal is sacrificed for the welfare of a baby on the 7th day of the baby's birth in the name of Allah the Gracious. This custom brings Allah's blessings and removes the danger and misfortunes of children.

Aqiqa is an Ibadat as well and there are some principles for performing it. In this regard, Rasulullah (Sm.) asserts: "It is adequate to sacrifice two goats for a male child and one goat for a female child." (Nasaee).

Two goats or lambs in the case of a male child and one in the case of a female child are to be sacrificed for Aqiqa or for a male child two shares and for a female child one share taken in a cow for Qurbani will do it.

The same animals allowed for Qurbani (Sacrifice) are also allowed for Aqiqa. The age limit of the animals for Aqiqa is the same as that of Qurbani. Like the meat of the animals of Qurbani, the meat of the animals of Aqiqa has to be divided into three portions. The parents, brothers and sisters of the child, all can eat this meat. Relatives, the poor and distressed people can be fed with this meat after cooking. The skin of the animal is to be donated to the poor and the distressed.

In the stem, Mr Matiur entertained kiths and kins with the meat of aqiqah. But he didn't feed the poor and distressed people with this meat. So, by his activity, rules of performing Aqiqa has violated, Therefore, the comment of Mr Sujan is accurate that – "It is not sufficient to feed only the meats but it also be distributed among the poor. Otherwise misfortune would not be removed from the life of child.

Ques. 13 To purify the wealth, Mr. 'J' distributed Tk. 70,000 of his own to the poor and distressed persons at the end of the year. He expressed gratefulness to Allah after distributing it. His friend Mr. 'O' performed fixed program at some sacred places of the country of the great Prophet (Sm) in the last month of Hizri calendar.

- a. People to receive Zakat were hardly found in the era of whom? 1
- b. What are the Wajib activities of Hajj? 2
- c. Which Ibadat was performed by Mr. 'J'? Explain its importance. 3
- d. Analyze the significance of the Ibadat performed by Mr. 'O'. 4

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Answer to Question No. 13 :

- a** During the reign of Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.) People to receive zakat were hardly found.
- b** There are seven Wajib activities of Hajj. These are :
1. To stay in Muzdalifa on the way back from Arafat.
 2. To run in the middle of 'Safa' and 'Marwa' hills (Saee).
 3. To throw stones at Satan (Zamratul Aqaba).
 4. To accomplish Departure Tawaf (Tawaf-e-Bida) during the departure of the pilgrims coming from outside Mecca. It is also called 'Tawaful Bida' (Bidaee Tawaf).
 5. To have a head-shave or hair-cut.
 6. To perform Qurbani (the sacrifice).
 7. To perform 'Dam'.

- c** The Ibadat performed by Mr. J is Zakat.

In Islamic terminology, the distribution of a certain portion of wealth (Nisab) of the rich people among the poor is called 'Zakat'.

If 'Zakat' is paid, wealth cannot be concentrated in the reach of any particular individual. Also Allah does' not like the state of hoarding wealth. He wants to have it spent for the welfare of mankind, for the over all economic development of society. In this respect, Zakat denotes 'the increase'.

It purifies the heart of the donor from the miserly corruption. The poor have the right over the wealth of the rich. So, the share given to others makes the rest of the wealth pure for its owner. In view of this, Zakat stands for holiness. Allah the Almighty also renders 'Barkat' (the increase of wealth) to the wealth, when Zakat is paid off. In fact, Zakat is one of the important 'Rukns' (pillars of Islam).

In many ayats of the holy Quran, there are directions for Zakat along with Salat (prayer). Allah the merciful says :

وَأَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَآتُوا الزَّكَاةَ

Meaning : "And establish the practice of prayer and pay zakat". (Sura Al-Muz-zammil : 20)

As Mr. J distributed his wealth among the poor and distressed person at the end of the year, he is paying zakat.

- d** The Ibadat performed by Mr. O is Hajj.

Importance of Hajj : The Hajj is one of the fifth pillars (Rukn) of Islam. It is the greatest congregation of the Muslim world. The world Muslims assemble in Makkah on the appointed days to gain the satisfaction of Allah. They perform the formalities jointly, following the same religion, objectives and programmes. Covered with the same white dress, they involve in the single entity through the pronouncement of same words although they are of different languages, colours and life-styles. All the virtuous hearts hold one Allah. It gives the opportunity to the people coming from different countries to know one another. They enjoy opportunity to exchange views among themselves and come forward to necessarily solve problems. In this way, the Hajj unites the world Muslims with the bond of equity and fraternity. This opportunity to attend the Hajj every year greatly moves the hearts of the devotees (Hajis) of all Muslim countries. To perpetuate the enthusiastic spirit of Islam, Hajj imparts a great contribution in our real life.



Knowledge & Comprehension-based Q/A



Preparatory Knowledge-based Q/A

Question 1. What is called 'Sahifah'? [DB '19]

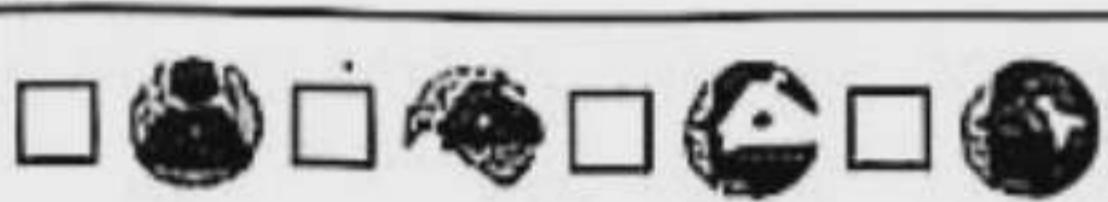
Ans. Small Asmani Kitabs (booklete) are called Sahifa.

Question 2. Who performed the Akika of Rasul (Sm.)? [DB '19]

Ans. After becoming the Prophet, Allah's Rasul (Sm.) carried out his own Aqiqah by himself.



Designed as per topic



Question 3. What portion on hair is cut for the women who perform Hajj? [DB '19]

Ans. A little portion of the tip of hair is cut for the women who perform Hajj.

Question 4. What is Ibadat? [RB '19]

Ans. Ibadat means to lead a life based on our recognition of slavery and allegiance to Allah and carrying out His order and boycotting His prohibitions.

Question 5. What is 'Nisab'? [DB '19; MB '19; DjB '18]

Ans. A certain portion of wealth is called Nisab.

Question 6. What is called Masarif?

[JB '19; CB '19; BB '19; DiB '19]

Ans. Those who are given Zakat are called the masarif of Zakat.

Question 7. What is to put on Ihram? [JB '19]

Ans. Ihram is the formal intention or wish to perform Hajj after reaching Miqat. To put on Ihram is Farz.

Question 8. What is called Tawafe-Kudum?

[JB '19; CtgB '19; DjB '19; DB '17; SB '17; BB '17; DiB '17]

Ans. After wearing Ihram and reaching Makkah one has to go round (Tawaf) the holy Ka'ba seven times. This is the Tawaf after the arrival in Makkah and so this is called the 'tawaf-e-Qudum' or Arrival Tawaf.

Question 9. What is Aqiqa? [CtgB '19]

Ans. Aqiqa is a religious ceremony in which a halal domestic animal is sacrificed for the welfare of a baby on the 7th day of the baby's birth in the name of Allah the Gracious.

Question 10. Which rule has been revealed with zakat? [SB '19]

Ans. The rule of Salat has been revealed with Zakat.

Question 11. What is called Hajj?

[SB '19, '17; CtgB '18; DB '17; BB '17; DjB '17]

Ans. Hajj means to perform some formalities in the holy Ka'ba and certain other places in appropriate ways on some particular days in order to earn the nearness and satisfaction of Allah, the omnipotent.

Question 12. What is Shafa'at? [BB '19]

Ans. Shafa'at denotes the recommendation of the Prophets and Rasul's to Allah for the welfare and forgiveness on the doomsday (Qiyamat).

Question 13. What is 'Tawaf-e-Bida'? [MB '19]

Ans. After completing all the formalities of Hajj the Pilgrims from outside Makkah have to complete the departure 'Tawaf' which is known as 'Tawaf-e-Bida'.

Question 14. What is called 'Ushr'?

Ans. One has to pay Zakat one-tenths of the paddy, wheat, barley, dates and other corns, if produced in rain water without irrigation and if found in excess of necessity. This is called 'Ushr'.

Question 15. What is 'Sayee'?

Ans. 'Sayee' is a part of performing Hajj which actually means 'running'. After the end of 'Tawaf', it is necessary to pass over the middle path seven times in between the 'Safa' and 'Marwa' hills situated near the holy Ka'ba. This is called 'Sayee'.

Question 16. What is Ihram? [JB '19; DB '18; CB '18]

Ans. The special dress which is put on intending to perform Hajj is known as 'Ihram'.

Question 17. What is 'Zamzam'? [CB '19]

Ans. 'Zam Zam' is the name of a well of Makkah.

Question 18. People to receive Zakat were hardly found in the era of whom?

Ans. During the reign of Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.) People to receive zakat were hardly found.

Question 19. What is the Arabic Synonym word of Qurbani?

Ans. Uzhiyah is the Arabic synonym word of Qurbani.

Question 20. What kind of duty is staying at Arafat?

[RB '18]

Ans. One of the three obligatory (Farz) duties of Hajj is staying at Arafat.

Question 21. Who is called 'Muallafatul qulub'?

[JB '18]

Ans. Zakat can be offered to those who have become Muslims recently. This practice of giving Zakat is done only to solve their problems and keep their faith firm on Islam. In Islamic terminology, these Muslims are called 'Muallafatul qulub'.

Question 22. What is Zakat? [JB '18]

Answer: In Islamic terminology, the distribution of certain portion of wealth (Nisab) of the rich to the poor and needy is called Zakat.

Question 23. What is Qurbani? [SB '18]

Ans. Qurbani indicates the religious system in which animals are sacrificed from the morning of the 10th of Zilhajj to the evening of the 12th in order to obtain the nearness of Allah, the Preserver.

Question 24. What is the Nisab of zakat for gold?

[SB '18]

Ans. The Nisab of Zakat on gold is at least seven and a half tolas.

Question 25. Which Prophet (A.) Qurbani carries the memory of? [BB '18]

Ans. Qurbani carries the memory of Hazrat Ibrahim (A.) and Hazrat Ismail (A.).

Question 26. What are the conditions for Zakat to be obligatory? [RB '17; JB '17; CB '17; CtgB '17]

Ans. There are 7 conditions for Zakat to be obligatory.

Question 27. What is the meaning of the word 'Ihram'? [All Boards '16, '15]

Ans. The word 'Ihram' means prohibit. Basically, Ihram is the formal initiation of Hajj activities.

Question 28. What is the meaning of the word 'Aqiqa'? [All Boards '14]

Ans. Aqiqa is an Arabic word. It means to break, to cut off, etc.

Question 29. At the time of Qurbani in Bangladesh, in which direction should the animal's head be placed?

Ans. During the sacrifice in Bangladesh, the head of the animal should be placed towards the south.

Question 30. Which is the first prayer house in the world for performing prayer and expressing obedience to Allah?

Ans. The first prayer house in the world for performing prayer and expressing obedience to Allah is 'Baitullah'. It means the House of Allah.

Question 31. Where was Hazrat Ibrahim (A.) born?

Ans. Hazrat Ibrahim (A.) was born in Iraq.

Question 32. Whom did Hazrat Ibrahim (A.) leave in a deserted place near the Ka'ba?

Ans. Hazrat Ibrahim (A.) left Bibi Hazera and infant son Ismail in a deserted place near the Ka'ba.

Question 33. How many times did Bibi Hazera run to the hills of Safa and Marwa in search of water?

Ans. Bibi Hazera ran seven times to the hills of Safa and Marwa in search of water.

Question 34. How many idols were installed in the Ka'ba?

Ans. 360 idols were installed in Ka'ba.

Question 35. What is the place of Hajj in the five pillars of Islam?

Ans. Hajj is the fifth among the five pillars of Islam.

Question 36. How many Wajib activities are there in performing Hajj?

Ans. There are six Wajib activities in performing Hajj.

Question 37. What is head-shave or hair-cut in performing Hajj? [RB '18]

Ans. Head-shave or hair-cut is a Wajib activity in performing Hajj.

Question 38. What is the formal intension of Hajj?

Ans. The formal intention of Hajj is to put on Ihram.

Question 39. On whom Qurbani is Wajib?

Ans. If any person owns such wealth as being able to afford sacrifice (Sahibe Nisab) during the period from Fazr of the 10th of Zilhajj to the evening of the 12th, it becomes Wajib (next to Farz) on his part to perform Qurbani (Sacrifice).

Question 40. What is the time of Qurbani for Muslims?

Ans. The 10th, 11th and the 12th of Zilhajj are three days' time for sacrifice (Qurbani). One can execute this sacrifice on any of these three days. But it is the best to carry out it on the first day.

Question 41. What is the provision of Qurbani before Eid-ul-Azha prayer?

Ans. It is not appropriate to perform Qurbani (sacrifice) before the prayer of Eid-ul-Azha. The Qurbani is to be performed after the prayer (salat).

Question 42. Up to how many days Qurbani can be performed?

Ans. Qurbani can be performed up to three days. The 10th, 11th and 12th of the month of Zilhajj are three days of Qurbani.

Question 43. When to do Aqiqah?

Ans. Aqiqah is to be performed on the seventh day after a child's birth. If not on the seventh day, it can be done on the 14th, 21st and 28th i.e. every additional seventh day.

Preparatory Comprehension-based Q/A

Question 1. "Be colourful with the colour of Allah"— Explain it. [DB '19]

Ans. "Be colourful with the colour of Allah"— The colours of Allah are his religion and qualities. Allah owns all the nicest qualities. Be colourful with the colour of Allah means to adopt His qualities and practice in our everyday life. Therefore, the practice in our everyday life. Therefore, the practices of those qualities can make us noble persons.

Question 2. "The main purpose of Zakat is to make the poor people self-reliant"— Explain the comment. [DB '19]

Ans. To make the poor people self-reliant is the main purpose of Zakat. Zakat removes discrimination between the rich and the poor in the society. None will suffer if zakat is paid off properly according to the guidelines of Allah. It is possible to make many poor people economically independent providing zakat. There will be a time when people will not be available to receive zakat if these concerted efforts continue.

Question 3. "As Tahrima is for salat, Ihram is for Hajj"— Explain it. [DB '19]

Ans. As prayer (Salat) needs 'Tahrima', to put on Ihram is required for Hajj too. This is the formal intention or wish to perform Hajj. As mundane thoughts are prohibited after takbire tahrima so legal mundane works are prohibited after putting on Ihram. It can be taken on any day from the first day of the Shawwal to the 9th of Zilhajj. To wear Ihram on any other day is not permitted.

Question 4. "The poor and the deprived of course have the right over their wealth"— explain. [RB '19; JB '19; DjB '19; SB '19]

Ans. Zakat is, in fact, a right given by Allah for the poor. It is not kindness or mercy of the rich who must take it as 'Farz' or obligatory. In this context, Allah asserts :

"The poor and the deprived, of course, have the right over their wealth." (Az-Zariyat: 19)

There is declaration of rewards for those who offer prayers properly according to Shariat. Similarly, those who pay zakat (if farz) deserve good news.

Question 5. What is meant by 'Tawaf-e-qudum'? Explain. [RB '19]

Ans. After wearing Ihram, and reaching Makkah, one has to go round (tawaf) the holy Ka'ba seven times. This is the first 'Tawaf' after the arrival in Makkah. For this reason, this is called the 'Tawaf-e-Quidum' or the Arrival Tawaf. Tawaf starts from 'Hajre Aswad' (the black stone).

Question 6. "By performing the Hajj one can get rid of sin"— explain. [JB '19; DB '18; CB '18]

Ans. Every Ibadat in Islam has enough objectives and Fazilat. The Hajj too bestows immense significance and Fazilat. In this regard, Allah's Rasul (Sm.) says: "The person (Haji) who did not commit any indecent deed, involved in any activity disliked by Allah coming to visit baitullah returns home being holy, free from vices and sins with the same innocence when he/she had been born from the mother's womb." (Bukhari and Muslim)

So, it is an if free statement that by performing Hajj one can get rid of sin.

Question 7. Why is Zakat to be given to the helpless foreign travellers? Explain. [RB '18]

Ans. Foreign traveler is person who travels out of his area. One may fall victim to any problem while travelling. In this regard, he has nothing to do despite having wealth in his residence. That is why, Allah (SWT) allows a helpless foreign traveler to be provided with Zakat to rescue from the problem. So, a foreign traveller can receive Zakat for temporary support.

Question 8. "Not blood nor meat of Qurbani reaches to Allah, gaining satisfaction of Allah is the main." — Explain. [DJB '19]

Ans. Through Qurbani the Muslims declare that it is more valuable to attain Allah's complacency than their own lives and property. By sacrificing the animals and making the blood flow, they pledge to Allah, "Oh Allah! To gain your satisfaction, as we are making the blood of animals flow, we will not be hesitant to offer our own fresh blood." It does not matter to Allah how much money one has spent to buy an animal, how healthy or beautiful the animal is. He only cares about how much loyalty and sincerity one has in one's heart. In the Holy Quran, Allah the omnipotent asserts:

Meaning : "Never this flesh and blood reaches Allah, but your sincere belief (Taqwa)." (Sura Al-Hajj: 37)

Question 9. What does the term 'Miskin' mean? Explain. [CtgB '19]

Ans. Miskin are those poor people who have no wealth at all, can not manage food to satisfy hunger, and despite poverty, do not beg due to sense of prestige. In the Hadith, Miskin are defined as the person who does not own wealth according to his/her requirement. Zakat is payable to him.

Question 10. Why has 'Dam' to give during the Hajj? Explain. [CtgB '19]

Ans. To perform Dam is Wajib due to making any mistakes during Hajj or violating any Hajj related law unintentional. Dam refers to the sacrifice of a small animal such as sheep or goat (or the cost of one seventh of a large animals if sharing) as compensation for missing an action or violating a Hajj related law.

Question 11. Write two advantages of Qurbani. [SB '19]

Ans. The two advantages of Qurbani – firstly, attainment of Allah's nearness secondly he becomes sinless.

Question 12. "Of course, Allah is the Judge of all accounts"— Explain the verse. [BB '19]

Ans. Allah Hasibun indicates that Allah is the Judge of all accounts. On the days of Judgment. Allah will take accounts of all our actions done on earth. He will be the judge on that day. None will spared without showing detailed accounts of vices and virtues. Allah is Hasib (accurate reckoner) because he will ensure taking all through accounts of us.

Question 13. "Zakat maintains the financial balance." — Explain. [CB '19; BB '19]

Ans. One of the main objectives of Zakat is to maintain economic balance in the society. Islam does not allow the difference that someone will hoard heaps of wealth, live in palace, lead a luxurious life while others will pass days starving or being half-fed, beg from door to door without satisfying their basic demands of education, food, cloth or shelter.

Islam has made Zakat for the rich Farz to ensure economic balance among all classes of people.

Question 14. "And respect only for Allah, His Prophets and believers."— Explain. [MB '19]

Ans. "And respect only for Allah, His Prophets and believers"—

This is the 8th Ayat of Sura Al-Munafiqun. The auspicious effects of Iman has been expressed thought this Ayat.

Iman is a great blessing of Allah. It enables a person to achieve welfare both in this world and the next life. A believer earns respect, benefits, success and love from all in this world.

A believer is dear to Allah and His prophets. Allah, the Almighty, will reward the heaven of eternal peace to the believers. The Mumins (believers) will live there forever and will be enjoying all blessings of the heaven for ever.



Question 15. How does the Hajj influence the Muslim world to maintain brotherhood? — Explain. [MB '19; JB '18]

Ans. 'Hajj' influences greatly the Muslim world to maintain brotherhood. Hajj is instrumental in building universal brotherhood.

Thousands of Muslims from different corners of the world assemble in the same place. Hajj binds the Muslims with the bond of fraternity. It turns man sympathetic by imparting the lesson of universal brotherhood.

Question 16. Why is it important to pay Zakat by following the Nisab of Zakat? Explain. [DB '18]

Ans. In accordance with Islamic Shariat, the fixed amount of wealth is called Nisab when Zakat is made Farj. At the end of the year, the surplus amount of wealth (Nisab) after someone meets his necessary expenditure is called the Sahib-e-Nisab. Zakat is not obligatory when the wealth is less than the Nisab. The amount of Nisab is at least $7\frac{1}{2}$ tolas

of gold or $52\frac{1}{2}$ tolas of silver or the wealth worth of its value of gold, silver or wealth becomes obligatory to be given as Zakat. That's why it is important to pay Zakat by following the Nisab of Zakat.

Question 17. What is understood by the term 'Masarif'?

Ans. Masarif is an Arabic word that stands for the 'sectors of expenditure'. In accordance with Islamic Shariat, those who are given Zakat are called the Masarif of Zakat.

There are eight 'Masarif of Zakat'. They are the needy or beggars, the destitute or poor, the employees engaged in Zakat work, to win over the heart, the freedom seeking slaves, people burdened with debts, people engaged in the service of Islam, helpless travellers from overseas.

Question 18. What do you understand by 'Aqiqah'? [DB, SB, BB, DjB '17]

Ans. 'Aqiqah' is an Arabic word meaning 'to break', 'to cut off' etc. In Islamic terminology, Aqiqah is a religious ceremony in which a halal domestic animal is sacrificed for the welfare of a baby on the 7th day of the baby's birth in the name of Allah the Gracious.

It is sunnat to perform Aqiqah. This custom brings Allah's blessings (Rahmat) and removes the ominous dangers and misfortunes of children. So the parents must perform Aqiqah in the name of their infants at the right time.

Question 19. "There is no sin in giving Zakat to a neo-Muslim." Explain the statement. [DjB '19]

Ans. Zakat can be offered to those who have become Muslims recently. This practice of giving Zakat is done only to solve their problems and keep their faith firm on Islam. In Islamic terminology, these Muslims are called 'Muallafatul qulub'. In the early period of Islam, the people of this kind were offered Zakat. Preference will be given to those who are poor.

Question 20. Why has Zakat to be paid on women's ornaments made of gold and silver?

Explain. [SB '18; DjB '18]

Ans. Women's ornaments made of gold and silver are not considered as the basic needs. So, Zakat has to be paid on the ornaments worth Nisab. Metals including copper, kasha, brass etc. other than gold and silver, if used as consumer goods, are not subject to Zakat. But Zakat is payable if it is used for business purpose following the condition that these objects should remain in possession for one year and its value should meet the quantity of Nisab.

Question 21. What is Hajj in Islamic terminology?

[RB '17; JB '17; CB '17; CtgB '17]

Ans. "Hajj is an Arabic word meaning 'to determine', 'to wish'. In Islamic terminology, Hajj means to perform some formalities in the holy Ka'ba and certain other places in appropriate ways on some particular days in order to earn the nearness and satisfaction of Allah, the Omnipotent.

Question 22. Describe the sacrificial animal.

Answer: Healthy and sound domestic animals like goat, lamb, sheep, cow, buffalo, camel etc. are to be sacrificed to perform the ceremony. One to seven persons can share in the sacrifice of one cow or buffalo or a camel. The age of a goat for sacrifice is required to be at least one year. The cow and buffalo have to be of two years of age at least. The age of the camel should be at least five years. The required age of the lamb and sheep are the same as the goat. But it is lawful for sacrifice if the young sheep of more than six months of age are so healthy and big in size that they can hardly be identified from the sheep of one year old. If the young goats are healthy and of big size, but not of one year old, they are not allowed for sacrifice.

Question 23. How did Mecca become a township?

Ans. Commanded by Allah, Hazrat Ibrahim (As.) left his infant son Ismail and his wife Hazera in the barren valley of Mecca. In fact, by the infinite power of Allah, the soil there was blown and a fountain of clear water came out. After this incident, a trade caravan started living there with the permission of Bibi Hazera. In this way, Mecca transformed to a township.

Question 24. Write ways to correct the flaws in performing Hajj.

Ans. During performing Hajj, the pilgrims may commit some mistakes or leave out some rules unwillingly. Of these errors, some are serious and again some are of general category. While performing the Wajib of Hajj, if the sequence is not maintained, it becomes a Wajib to perform 'Dam' which indicates to sacrifice a goat or lamb or sheep. Usually, while putting on Ihram if anyone does any forbidden act in the area of holy Ka'ba, he/she has to perform 'Dam' or Qurbani (sacrifice) in requital. Again, in some cases, it becomes mandatory to give 'Sadka' (gift to the poor).

Question 25. What does 'freedom-seeking slave' mean?

Ans. A slave who has made an agreement with his master to be freed on payment of a certain amount is called a freedom-seeking slave. One of the eight masarifs of Zakat is 'payment of ransom' for freedom-seeking slaves. Zakat can be spent for their release. At present, Zakat is not provided in this field as Islam does not permit the slavery system.

Question 26. What are the Wajib activities of Hajj?

Ans. There are seven Wajib activities of Hajj. These are :

1. To stay in Muzdalifa on the way back from Arafat.
2. To run in the middle of 'Safa' and 'Marwa' hills (Saee).
3. To throw stones at Satan (Zamratul Aqaba).
4. To accomplish Departure Tawaf (Tawaf-e-Bida) during the departure of the pilgrims coming from outside Mecca. It is also called 'Tawaful Bida' (Bidaee Tawaf).
5. To have a head-shave or hair-cut.
6. To perform Qurbani (the sacrifice).
7. To perform 'Dam'.

Question 27. Why is it essential to perform Qurbani?

Ans. The practice of Qurbani prevailing now-a-days is being performed since the time of Hazrat Ibrahim (A). It is one of the best ways for self-sacrifice and the attainment of Allah's nearness. It is an excellent Ibadat.

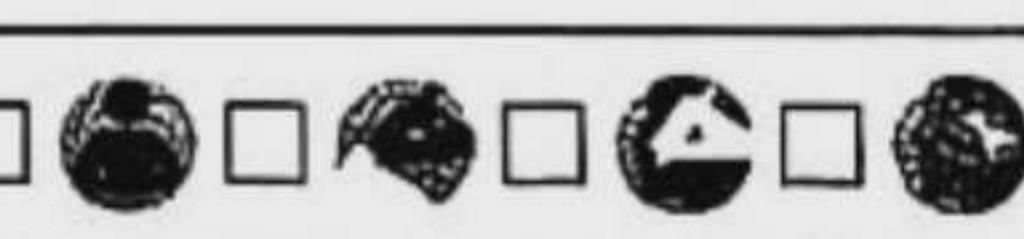
Prophet (Sm) has said about Qurbani is that "Nothing is dearer to Allah than the sacrifice on the day of Qurbani." (Tirmizi)



Solutions to Textual Activities



Along with textual reference



Zakat

► Textbook Page 27

Task 01 Learners, divided in groups, will discuss the benefits of Zakat. ► Textbook Page 29

Solution : Students can be divided into groups to discuss the benefits of giving Zakat, which is extremely important from both economic and social perspectives in Islam. This discussion will help students develop a sense of charity, empathy, social justice, and humanitarian values. Below are some key aspects:

1. Economic Benefits of Giving Zakat

a. Poverty Alleviation

- Zakat is distributed among the poor and helps fulfill their basic needs.
- It contributes to reducing poverty in society and establishing a balanced economic system.

b. Redistribution of Wealth

- Zakat ensures the redistribution of wealth between the rich and the poor, helping to reduce social inequality.
- It encourages the wealthy to be more responsible with their wealth in society.

c. Increased Economic Circulation

- Through Zakat, money circulates within society, enhancing economic flow.
- The poor spend the Zakat they receive in the market, keeping the local economy active.

2. Social Benefits of Giving Zakat

a. Social Justice

- Zakat is an important means of establishing social justice. It reduces wealth inequality and promotes equality and fairness in society.
- It strengthens relationships between the rich and the poor and fosters social unity.

b. Increased Humanitarian Compassion

- Zakat nurtures compassion and empathy within individuals, which is crucial for maintaining social harmony and peace.
- It encourages people to be kind and responsible towards one another.

c. Reduction in Crime

- Poverty and inequality are among the main causes of crime. The proper distribution of Zakat helps reduce crime rates.
- When the poor can meet their basic needs, they can lead safer and more peaceful lives.

3. Spiritual Benefits of Giving Zakat

a. Attaining Allah's Pleasure

- Giving Zakat is a way to attain Allah's pleasure. It is an important act of worship for Muslims, leading to spiritual purification.
- Allah says, "Whatever you spend in charity, it will bring you greater rewards." (Surah Al-Baqara: 261)



b. Earning Rewards and Forgiveness of Sins

- By giving Zakat, a Muslim can have their sins forgiven and earn rewards from Allah.
- It plays a supportive role in one's spiritual development.

c. Reduction of Pride and Arrogance

- Zakat is a form of sacrifice that helps reduce pride and arrogance in individuals.
- It teaches people humility and generosity.

4. Possible Discussion Questions

- How does giving Zakat establish justice in society?
- What effective measures can be taken to further reduce social inequality through Zakat?
- What are the spiritual benefits of giving Zakat?

5. Conclusion

- Zakat is not just a form of charity; it is a comprehensive economic and social system that brings benefits to both individuals and society.
- It plays a vital role in fostering humanitarian values, societal development, and spiritual growth.

Through this discussion, students will gain a deeper understanding of the benefits of giving Zakat and be encouraged to develop a sense of responsibility towards society and humanitarian values.

► Conditions for Zakat being Farz ► Textbook Page 31**Task 02** Divided in groups, learners will discuss the Nisab of Zakat. ► Textbook Page 31

Solution : Nisab of Zakat is an important aspect from the economic perspective of Islam, ensuring fair distribution of wealth between the rich and the poor. Students can be divided into groups to discuss the Nisab of Zakat, helping them understand the conditions for giving Zakat and its social and economic significance.

1. Definition and Importance of Nisab

- Nisab is the specific minimum amount of wealth that must be held for one year before Zakat becomes obligatory.
- Zakat is a fundamental act of worship in Islam, but it is only required for those who own wealth equal to or above the Nisab threshold.
- The Nisab is determined by Allah's command and Islamic law to ensure the wealthy fulfill their duty of giving, distributing resources to the needy.

2. Amount of Nisab**a. Nisab for Gold and Silver**

- Gold Nisab: 7.5 tolas of gold
- Silver Nisab: 52.5 tolas of silver
- Generally, a person must possess wealth at or above this amount for a full year before Zakat is due.

b. Nisab for Money and Other Assets

- The Nisab for cash or other assets is determined based on the current market value of gold or silver.
- Zakat also applies to business assets, agricultural produce, and other wealth, all of which must be evaluated according to the value of gold or silver.
- A specific amount of money (equivalent to 52.5 tolas of silver in today's value) qualifies for Zakat.

3. Nisab Threshold and One-Year Rule**a. Holding Wealth for One Year**

- If a person's wealth remains at or above the Nisab threshold for one lunar year, Zakat must be paid.
- At the end of the year, if the wealth meets or exceeds Nisab, 2.5% of it must be given as Zakat.

b. Zakat Is Not Obligatory If Wealth Decreases

- If a person sells or reduces their wealth below Nisab within the year, Zakat is not required.

4. Calculation Rules for Nisab**a. Land or Agricultural Produce**

- Zakat on crops or farmland is set between 5% and 10%, depending on whether natural or artificial irrigation is used.
- Agricultural wealth must also meet Nisab before Zakat becomes obligatory.

b. Business Assets

- Business assets are also subject to Nisab, where the total value of goods and assets is calculated.
- 2.5% of the total value of business inventory at the end of the year must be given as Zakat.

5. Possible Discussion Questions

- How are gold, silver, and money related to determining the Nisab of Zakat?
- What is the rate of Zakat when wealth meets the Nisab threshold after one year?
- How is the Nisab calculated for agricultural produce and business assets?
- If someone's wealth is below the Nisab threshold, is Zakat still necessary?

6. Conclusion

- The Nisab of Zakat is a crucial condition that ensures fair distribution of wealth and promotes charity in society.
- It not only helps the poor but also establishes justice and equality.
- By understanding Nisab and fulfilling Zakat obligations, Muslims can attain Allah's pleasure and play a responsible role in humanity.

Through this discussion, students will develop a deeper understanding of Zakat's Nisab and its importance in maintaining economic balance and justice in society.

► Masarif of Zakat

► Textbook Page 33

Task 03 Divided in groups, learners will write about the Zakat in brief on posters and present them in the class.

► Textbook Page 33

Solution : Instructions :

Necessary materials for the poster include poster paper, marker pens/sign pens, flannel board, board pins, etc. Students should first collect these materials. Then, using marker pens/sign pens, they should write "Categories of Zakat Recipients" in large letters on the poster paper. Finally, they should pin it to the flannel board and present it in the classroom.

Masarifs of Zakat

1. **The Poor (destitute)** – A person who owns some wealth but not enough to meet their basic needs.
2. **The Needy (beggar)** – A person who is completely destitute.
3. **Zakat Administrators** – Those appointed by the state to collect and distribute Zakat.
4. **New Muslims** – Those whose hearts are to be won over.
5. **Slaves Seeking Freedom** – Individuals striving to free themselves from bondage.
6. **Debtors** – Those burdened with debt and unable to repay it.
7. **In the way of Allah (Fi Sabilillah)** – Spending in the cause of Allah.
8. **Helpless Travelers from overseas** – Wealthy individuals who are stranded in a foreign land and in distress.

► Importance and significance of Zakat

► Textbook Page 33

Task 04 Divided in groups, learners will discuss the economic importance of Zakat.

► Textbook Page 34

Solution : Zakat is a fundamental pillar of Islam, playing a crucial role in ensuring economic balance and social justice in society. Students can be divided into groups to discuss the economic significance of Zakat. Various aspects can be considered during this discussion:

1. Definition and Principles of Zakat

- Zakat means purification of wealth.
- It applies to a specific portion of wealth and is distributed among the poor, needy, and marginalized people in society.
- The Qur'an (Surah At-Tauba 9:60) outlines the categories of Zakat recipients.

2. Economic Importance of Zakat

a. Redistribution of Wealth

- Zakat transfers wealth from the rich to the poor, reducing economic inequality.

- It ensures a fair distribution of wealth between different social classes.

b. Poverty Alleviation.

- Zakat helps fulfill the basic needs of the poor, such as food, clothing, shelter, and healthcare.
- It enables the poor to become self-sufficient over time.

c. Increased Economic Circulation

- Zakat mobilizes idle wealth, keeping the economy active.
- The poor use Zakat funds for daily needs, boosting local markets and economic activity.

d. Social Stability

- Reducing economic disparity promotes peace and stability in society.
- It helps lower crime rates, as financial hardship is a key cause of crime.

e. Human Resource Development

- If Zakat funds are used for education and skill development, the poor gain valuable skills.
- In the long run, this strengthens the economy by creating a skilled workforce.

3. Possible Discussion Questions

- How does Zakat effectively help in poverty alleviation?
- Besides economic benefits, what are the social impacts of Zakat?
- How can the Zakat system be made more effective in modern society?

4. Conclusion

- Zakat is not just an act of worship; it is an effective economic system.
- It is essential for poverty eradication, wealth balance, and overall economic stability.

Through this discussion, students will gain a deeper understanding of Zakat's significance and learn how it can be effectively implemented in real life.

Task 05 Divided in groups, learners will discuss the social impact of Zakat. ► Textbook Page 35

Solution : The social significance of Zakat is a crucial topic that helps students develop an understanding of justice, humanity, and social welfare. Students can be divided into groups to discuss the social importance of Zakat. Various aspects of this discussion are outlined below:

1. Definition and Relevance of Zakat

- Zakat is a pillar of Islam that ensures the balance of wealth between the rich and the poor.
- It fosters humanity, responsibility and compassion in society.

2. Social Importance of Zakat

a. Poverty Alleviation

- Zakat helps meet the basic needs of the poor.
- It improves the living standards of disadvantaged communities and helps break the cycle of poverty.

b. Social Equality and Justice

- Zakat reduces economic disparities and promotes social equality.
- It instills a sense of moral responsibility in the wealthy and dignity among the poor.

c. Reduction of Crime

- Poverty and inequality are major causes of crime. Zakat distribution in society helps lower crime rates.
- When basic needs are met, people can live safer and more peaceful lives.

d. Brotherhood and Compassion

- Giving Zakat strengthens the bond between the rich and the poor.
- It is a symbol of unity and solidarity within the Muslim Ummah.

e. Education and Human Resource Development

- Zakat funds can be used to provide education for underprivileged children.
- It helps create a skilled workforce, contributing to the overall development of society.

3. Possible Discussion Questions

- How does Zakat help in poverty alleviation?
- How important is Zakat in ensuring social peace and stability?
- What measures can be taken to improve Zakat management in modern society?

4. Conclusion

- Zakat is not just an act of worship; it is an effective economic system.
- It is essential for poverty eradication, wealth balance, and overall economic stability.
- Through this discussion, students will gain a deeper understanding of Zakat's importance and learn how it can be effectively implemented in real life.

► Hajj

► Textbook Page 35

Task 06 Divided in groups, learners will discuss the historical background of Hajj. ► Textbook Page 38
Solution : The historical background of Hajj is an important topic for students. It highlights the history of the Muslim Ummah, unity, and devotion to Allah. Students can be divided into groups to discuss the following aspects:

1. Origin and Background of Hajj

- The history of Hajj is centered around Prophet Ibrahim (As.) and his family.
- By Allah's command, Prophet Ibrahim (As.) left his son Ismail (As.) and wife Hajar (As.) in the desert.

- The running between Safa and Marwa symbolizes Hajar's (As.) sacrifice and patience, which is now a part of Hajj.

2. The History of the Ka'ba's Construction

- The first construction of the Ka'ba is attributed to Prophet Adam (As.).
- Later, Prophet Ibrahim (As.) and Ismail (As.) rebuilt it.
- The Ka'ba is the first house dedicated to the worship of Allah and serves As. the Ka'ba and a symbol of unity for the Muslim Ummah.

3. The Events of Mina and Jamarat

- Prophet Ibrahim (As.) prepared to sacrifice his son Ismail (As.) As. per Allah's command.
- Satan tried to mislead him, but he threw stones at Satan.
- In remembrance of this, the stoning of Jamarat (throwing stones at Satan) is part of Hajj.

4. Revival of Hajj in the Islamic Era

- Prophet Muhammad (Sm.) restored the true essence of Hajj.
- In his Farewell Sermon, he emphasized Muslim unity, equality, and obedience to Allah.

5. Discussion Questions

- What lesson does Hajar's (As.) sacrifice teach us in life?
- What is the significance of stoning Satan during Hajj?
- How relevant is the Farewell Sermon in today's society?

This discussion will help students understand the historical significance of Hajj, instilling in them patience, sacrifice, and trust in Allah.

Task 07 Learners will discuss the Fazilat and significance of Hajj in groups. ► Textbook Page 39
Solution : Hajj – A Pillar of Islam. Hajj is one of the five pillars of Islam, and it is obligatory once in a lifetime for every financially and physically capable Muslim. Students can discuss the virtues and significance of Hajj by exploring the following key points :

1. Definition and Purpose of Hajj

- Hajj is an Arabic word meaning "to intend".
- The main purpose of Hajj is to seek Allah's pleasure, purify the soul, and promote Muslim unity.

2. Virtues of Hajj

- Forgiveness of sins: The Prophet (Sm.) said, "Whoever performs Hajj sincerely will return As. pure As. the day he was born."
- Increase in piety (Taqwa): Hajj strengthens an individual's connection with Allah.
- Equality and Brotherhood: During Hajj, Muslims from all backgrounds stand together in submission to Allah.

3. Significance of Hajj :

- Spiritual Aspect: It purifies the soul and deepens the bond with Allah.
- Social Aspect: Hajj represents brotherhood, unity, and equality among Muslims.
- Historical Aspect: It commemorates the sacrifices of Prophet Ibrahim (As.) and Hajar (As.).

4. Discussion Questions :

- Why is Hajj considered an essential pillar of Islam?
- What is the significance of the rituals performed during Hajj?
- How does Hajj benefit individuals and society? This discussion will help students gain a deeper understanding of Hajj, its virtues, and its impact on personal and social life.

► The Farz of Hajj

► Textbook Page 39

Task 08 The learners will write down the farz, wajib or the sunnat of Hajj on a poster and present it in the class. ► Textbook Page 40

Solution : Instructions : Dear students, gather the necessary materials for making a poster, such As. poster paper, marker pen/sign pen, flannel board, board pins, etc. Then, write the obligatory (Farz), mandatory (Wajib), or Sunnat acts of Hajj in large letters on the poster paper using a marker pen/sign pen. Finally, pin the poster onto the flannel board and present it in the classroom.

Farj Acts of Hajj

1. Entering the state of Ihram
2. Standing in the plain of Arafat on the 9th of Zilhajj
3. Performing Tawaf al-Ziyarah (Tawaf of Visit)

Wajib Acts of Hajj

1. Staying at Muzdalifa
2. Throwing pebbles (Rami al-Jamarat)
3. Performing Sayee (walking between Safa and Marwa)
4. Sacrificing an animal (Qurbani)
5. Shaving or trimming the head
6. Performing Tawaf-e-Bida (Farewell Tawaf)

Sunnat Acts of Hajj :

1. Performing Tawaf-e-Qudum (Arrival Tawaf)
2. Starting Tawaf from the Black Stone (Hajare Aswad)
3. Delivering Khutbah (sermon) in Mecca on the 7th of Zilhajj, in Arafat after midday on the 9th, and in Mina on the 11th

4. Departing from Mecca to Mina on the 8th of Zilhajj, staying there from Zuhr until Fajr of the 9th, and performing five daily prayers in Mina.
5. Departing from Mina to Arafat after sunrise on the 9th of Zilhajj.
6. Performing Ghusl (ritual bath) in Arafat, if possible.
7. Performing Ghusl before entering Ihram.
8. Spending the night in Muzdalifa, performing Fajr prayer, and leaving for Mina before sunrise.
9. Staying overnight in Mina on the 11th and 12th of Zilhajj for Rami (pebble throwing).
10. Throwing pebbles on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of Zilhajj in the correct order.

► Rules of Performing Hajj

► Textbook Page 40

Task 09 The learners will write down the successive rules of performing Hajj in brief on a poster and present it in the class. ► Textbook Page 43
Solution :

Step-by-Step Process of Performing Hajj

1. Entering the state of Ihram.
2. Performing Tawaf-e-Qudum (Arrival Tawaf).
3. Performing Sayee (walking between Safa and Marwa).
4. Khutbah (sermon) by the Imam on the 7th of Zilhajj.
5. Traveling to Mina on the 8th of Zilhajj.
6. Staying in Arafat on the 9th of Zilhajj.
7. Khutbah delivered in the plain of Arafat.
8. Performing Zuhr and Asr prayers together after the Khutbah.
9. Departing for Muzdalifa after sunset.
10. Upon reaching Muzdalifa, performing Maghrib and Isha prayers together.
11. On the 10th of Zilhajj, traveling to Mina after sunrise and performing Rami (stoning the devil).
12. Offering Qurbani (sacrificial slaughter) in Mina.
13. Shaving the head or trimming the hair to exit Ihram.
14. On the 11th or 12th of Zilhajj, traveling to Mecca for Tawaf al-Ziyarah.
15. Returning to Mina and performing Rami (stoning) again.
16. For non-residents, performing Tawaf-e-Bida (Farewell Tawaf) before leaving Mecca.

Thus, the acts of Hajj are completed in this sequence.

Task 10 'The social teachings of Hajj play an important role in establishing world-fraternity.' Divided in groups, learners will arrange a debate on this and the teacher will take the role of the judge. ► Textbook Page 44

Solution : The students of class 8 organized a debate competition in their classroom. The debate topic was. "The Social Teachings of Hajj Play an Important Role in Establishing World Fraternity."



- **Government team (Silver Team)** : Saiful and Team Leader Sajjad
- **Opposing team (Platinum Team)** : Mamun and Team Leader Redwan
- **Moderator & Judge** : Class teacher Zakir Hossain

First Speaker from the Silver Team (Government):
Saiful : "The topic of today's debate is 'The Social Teachings of Hajj Play an Important Role in Establishing Global Brotherhood.' I completely agree with this statement. Hajj is the grand Assembly of the global Muslim community. People from all over the world gather in Mecca for the pleasure of Allah, regardless of their language and ethnicity. They all wear the same white clothing and pray behind the same Imam, creating a profound sense of unity and brotherhood."

First Speaker from the Platinum Team (Opposing):
Mamun : "I do not fully agree with the idea that Hajj alone is responsible for global brotherhood. Other Islamic rituals also play significant roles in fostering unity. For example, Eid is the biggest festival for Muslims, where people embrace and strengthen their bonds of friendship and brotherhood."

Rebuttal by Silver Team Leader (Sajjad):

Sajjad : "Our opposing team is undermining the importance of Hajj in building global brotherhood, which is incorrect. In my opinion, Hajj plays the most crucial role in uniting the Muslim Ummah. During Hajj, people from all over the world come together, interact, and share their thoughts, strengthening their sense of equality and unity."

Rebuttal by Platinum Team Leader (Redwan):

Redwan : "I disagree with the notion that Hajj alone fosters global brotherhood. True global brotherhood means unity among all nations and all people, not just Muslims. To achieve this, we must promote interfaith dialogues, create harmony among different religious communities, and foster relationships among people of all faiths, not just Muslims."

[Finally, the judge and class teacher Zakir Hossain thanked everyone and officially ended the debate competition.]

[N.B.: Dear students, you can use this debate model As. a reference to organize your own classroom debate.]

► Qurbani

► Textbook Page 44

Task 11

The learners will discuss the background and principles of Qurbani in groups.

► Textbook Page 46

Solution : Qurbani is an important act of worship in Islam and one of its fundamental practices. Students can divide into groups to discuss the background and rules of Qurbani. Below are some key points for discussion:

1. Background of Qurbani

a. The Sacrifice of Prophet Ibrahim (As.)

- The tradition of Qurbani originates from the story of Prophet Ibrahim (As.) and his son, Prophet Ismail (As.).
- In obedience to Allah's command, Prophet Ibrahim (As.) was ready to sacrifice his son Ismail (As.). However, after testing their faith, Allah replaced Ismail (As.) with a ram for the sacrifice.
- This event teaches the Muslim Ummah about devotion, obedience, and complete trust in Allah.

b. Significance of Qurbani

- Qurbani symbolizes seeking Allah's pleasure, spiritual purification, and social compassion.
- It is a significant act of worship that fosters self-sacrifice, generosity, and empathy among Muslims.

2. Rules of Qurbani

a. Purpose of Qurbani

- Qurbani is not just about sacrificing an animal; it represents submission to Allah, sacrifice, and patience.
- It provides food for the needy and ensures the fair distribution of wealth in society.

b. Selection of the Animal

- The sacrificial animal must be a healthy bull, buffalo, camel, goat, or sheep.
- The required age for sacrifice:
 - Camel: 5 years
 - Bull/Buffalo: 2 years
 - Goat/Sheep: 1 year
- The animal must be physically fit and free from defects such as blindness, severe injuries, or illness.

c. Time and Place of Qurbani

- Qurbani can be performed after the Eidul Azha prayer and continues for three days—10th, 11th, and 12th of Zilhajj.
- It can be performed in cities or villages, preferably in designated places approved by Islamic guidelines.

d. Distribution of Qurbani Meat

- The meat should be divided into three parts:
 1. One-third for the poor and needy.
 2. One-third for relatives and friends.
 3. One-third for the person performing the sacrifice and their family.
- This distribution fosters compassion and brotherhood among Muslims.

3. Possible Discussion Questions

- Qurbani is not just about sacrificing an animal; what is its deeper meaning?
- Why are the conditions and rules for Qurbani important?
- How does Qurbani contribute to wealth distribution and social balance?

4. Conclusion

Qurbani is an essential Islamic practice that symbolizes personal sacrifice, obedience, and social responsibility.

- It is not just a religious ritual but a means to promote peace, empathy, and social welfare.
- Through this discussion, students can gain a deeper understanding of the history, significance, rules, and social impact of Qurbani.

Aqiqa

► Textbook Page 46

Task 12 The learners will discuss the rules of performing Aqiqa in groups. ► Textbook Page 48

Solution : Aqiqa is an important Islamic act of worship performed after the birth of a newborn. Students can divide into groups to discuss the rules and significance of Aqiqa. Below are some key aspects regarding its regulations and meaning:

1. Definition and Significance of Aqiqa

- Aqiqa is the act of sacrificing an animal to express gratitude to Allah and pray for the newborn.
- It is a Sunnat practice that seeks blessings, peace, and prosperity for the child.
- Aqiqa is also a social responsibility, helping to distribute wealth among the poor and promote compassion and justice in society.

2. Rules of Aqiqa**a. Timing of Aqiqa**

- Aqiqa should ideally be performed on the seventh day after birth.

- However, it can be done within 15 days, but following the Sunnat of performing it on the seventh day is preferred.

b. Selection of the Animal for Aqiqa

- The animal must be healthy and suitable for sacrifice.
- Typically, two sheep or goats are sacrificed for a male child, and one sheep or goat for a female child.
- The minimum age of the sacrificial animal should be at least one year old.

c. Difference Between Aqiqa and Qurbani

- Qurbani is performed during Eidul Azha to seek Allah's pleasure, while Aqiqa is done to pray for and express gratitude for a newborn.
- Both involve animal sacrifice, but Aqiqa is specifically for the child's well-being, whereas Qurbani is an act of devotion and justice.

d. Distribution of Meat

- The meat of Aqiqa should be divided into three parts:
 1. One-third for the poor and needy.
 2. One-third for relatives and friends.
 3. One-third for the family.

- However, the parents of the child should not eat from the Aqiqa meat.

e. Aqiqa and Naming of the Child

- Aqiqa is closely connected with naming the child.
- It is recommended to perform Aqiqa soon after naming the child, as it brings blessings and protection.
- Through Aqiqa, the newborn is honored with a proper identity.

3. Possible Discussion Questions

- Why is Aqiqa important for a newborn?
- What are the differences between Qurbani and Aqiqa?
- Why is the number of animals for Aqiqa fixed (one or two)?
- How can Aqiqa benefit society?

4. Conclusion

- Aqiqa is not just a religious ritual; it is a means of bringing joy, peace, and blessings to the family and society.
- It encourages social and religious responsibility.
- It promotes compassion and generosity by supporting the poor.
- By discussing Aqiqa, students can better understand its rules, significance, and role in the Islamic community.



► The Lessons of Qurbani ► Textbook Page 48

Task 15 'The teachings of Qurbani will help people to be dedicated and benevolent.' Divided in groups, the learners will arrange a debate programme on this. And the teacher will take the role of the moderator. ► Textbook Page 48

Solution : In the period "Islam and Moral Education" of class 8, the topic of the debate today is "The teachings of Qurbani help people to be dedicated and benevolent."

The proposition team is "Sonali," and the opposition team is "Rupali."

- The Sonali team consists of Siam and team leader Taher.
- The Rupali team consists of Naima and team leader Mahbub.

The class teacher, Jahid Hasan, is acting as both the moderator and judge of the debate.

[Proposition team's first speaker presents arguments]

Siam : "Qurbani is a Wajib (obligatory) act of worship. One of its most important lessons is that it helps people develop self-sacrifice and altruism.

A person who embraces these qualities contributes positively to society."

[Opposition team's first speaker rebuts and presents their argument]

Naima: "The first speaker of the Sonali team has exaggerated the role of Qurbani in making people self-sacrificing and altruistic.

I disagree with their statement.

While Qurbani does encourage these values, other acts of worship also play a significant role. For example, Zakat is an act of worship that reduces

economic disparity in society and also fosters self-sacrifice and altruism.

[Proposition Team's Leader Rebuts and Presents Their Argument]

Taher : "The first speaker of the Rupali team has argued that other acts of worship also contribute to self-sacrifice and altruism alongside Qurbani.

I agree that other acts of worship have a role, but Qurbani plays the most significant role in developing these qualities.

This is because the essence of Qurbani is sacrifice. By embracing the lessons of Qurbani, people become more compassionate, selfless, and willing to help others."

[Opposition team's leader rebuts and presents their argument]

Mahbub : "Today's debate topic is: "The teachings of Qurbani help people become self-sacrificing and altruistic."

I believe that while Qurbani is important, other acts of worship play an equally important role in fostering self-sacrifice and altruism.

For example, Sawm (fasting) is an act of worship that not only helps people refrain from sin but also develops compassion, altruism, and self-sacrifice.

Additionally, charity and donations also play a vital role in making people more selfless and caring. Therefore, it is clear that other acts of worship are just as important as Qurbani in developing these qualities."

[At the end of the debate, the moderator and judge, Jahid Hasan, thanked everyone and formally concluded the debate session.]

[Note: Dear students, this is a model debate. You can use this format to organize a debate session in your classroom.]



Super Suggestions



Super Suggestions with 100% preparatory questions selected by the Master Trainer Panel

Dear learners, important multiple choice, short, creative, knowledge & comprehension-based questions of this chapter selected by Master Trainer Panel for Half-Yearly and Annual Exams are presented below. Learn the answers to the mentioned questions well to ensure 100% preparation.

Question Pattern	7*	5*
● MCQs with Answers	Learn each MCQs in this chapter thoroughly.	
● Short Q/A	1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 18, 20, 21, 23, 26, 27, 29, 32, 34, 37, 39, 40, 45	3, 5, 7, 9, 12, 16, 17, 19, 25, 31, 36, 41
● Creative Q/A	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11	6, 9, 12
● Knowledge-based Q/A	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 36	4, 9, 10, 11, 15, 17, 21, 22, 24, 29, 31, 34
● Comprehension-based Q/A	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 16, 22, 24	6, 8, 10, 13, 17, 19, 27

Exclusive Tips ► Master the solutions to all the activities in this chapter along with exercise and other Q/A to develop the creative thinking and assess your talent.



Assessment & Evaluation



A question bank presented in the form
of a class test to assess the preparation

Class Test

Time : 3 hours

Islamic Studies

Class : Eight

Full marks : 100

Multiple Choice Questions (Each question carries 1 mark)

$1 \times 30 = 30$

[N.B. : Answer all the questions. Each question carries one mark. Block fully, with a ball-point pen, the circle of the letter that stands for the correct/best answer in the "Answer Sheet" for Multiple Choice Question Type Examination.]

1. What is it called to live life by accepting servitude and obedience to Allah, following His commands, and avoiding His prohibitions?
 A. Iman B. Aqidah C. Ibadat D. Islam
2. How many fundamental aspects of Islam are there?
 A. Two B. Three C. Five D. Seven
3. 'There is rights of the poor and the deprived in wealth and assets of the rich'— Which sura contains this verse?
 A. Sura al-Maedah B. Sura al-Mariyat
 C. Sura al-Bakara D. Sura al-Hajj
4. Which one of the following is not the meaning of Zakat?
 A. The increase B. Cleanliness
 C. Satisfaction D. Holiness
5. "Swear upon Allah, I must fight against those who differentiate between prayer and Zakat"— Who said this?
 A. Abu Bakr (R.) B. The Prophet (Sm.)
 C. Hazrat Usman (R.) D. Imam Abu Hanifa
6. Which of the following was Farz to the Ummat of every Prophet?
 A. Hajj B. Zakat C. Salat D. Jihad
7. Who said, "And establish the practice of prayer and pay Zakat."
 A. Prophet (Sm.) B. Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.)
 C. Hazrat Ali (R.) D. Almighty Allah
8. The word 'Zakat' means—
 i. the increase
 ii. the holiness
 iii. the decrease
 Which one of the following is correct?
 A. i B. ii C. iii D. i & ii
9. How many conditions are there for Zakat being Farz?
 A. 4 B. 5 C. 6 D. 7
10. Which causes the overall economic development of the society?
 A. Loan B. Zakat C. Ushar D. Tax
- Read the passage and answer the questions no. 11 and 12 :
 Mr. Mezan produces rice in irrigation season buying water from deep-tubewell. He gains hundred maunds of rice. He has payed Ushar as a Zakat of this crop.
11. What type of Ibadat is performed by Mr. Mezan?
 A. Farz B. Wajib C. Sunnat D. Nafl
12. How much paddy will Mr. Mezan give as Ushar?
 A. Five maunds B. Ten maunds
 C. Fifteen maunds D. Twenty maunds
13. Who were given Zakat in the beginning period of Islam?
 A. Miskin B. Converted muslim
 C. Musafir D. Debted person
14. How many Masarif of zakat are there?
 A. Five B. Seven C. Eight D. Ten

15. Fee Sabeelillah means—
 i. jihad
 ii. war for the cause of Allah
 iii. fight
 Which one of the following is correct?
 A. i B. ii C. iii D. i & ii
16. In respect of importance zakat is next to—
 A. Hajj B. Sawm C. Salat D. None
17. Who said, "Zakat is the bridge of Islam"?
 A. Almighty Allah B. Prophet (Sm.)
 C. Hazrat Ali (R.) D. Hazrat Nooh (A.)
18. Zakat should be paid of properly according to—
 A. guidelines of Allah B. guidelines of caliphs
 C. guidelines of prophets D. guidelines of the govt
19. What is the meaning of the word 'Hajj'?
 A. to be purified B. to determine
 C. to supplicate D. to be enlightened
20. Who disliked worshipping statues from his very boyhood?
 A. Hazrat Ibrahim (A.) B. Hazrat Ismail (A.)
 C. Prophet (Sm.) D. Hazrat Adam (A.)
21. What is the only gift of 'Hajj-e-Mabrur'?
 A. The heaven B. The garden
 C. The Jahannam D. Food of Jannah
22. How many Farz of 'Hajj' are there?
 A. Three B. Four C. Five D. Six
23. Mr. Nafiz sacrificed a cow within 10–12 of Zilhajj and give away one-third of the meat. What did he abide by?
 A. Aqiqah B. Dam C. Qurbani D. Mannat
24. Which one is the Farz of Hajj?
 A. To shave the head B. Farewell Tawaf
 C. To throw the stones D. To put on Ihram
25. What kind of rule is 'Sayee'?
 A. Farz B. Wajib C. Sunnat D. Mustahab
26. Which is the first activity of Hajj?
 A. Sayec B. Ihram C. Tawaf D. None
27. To whose call the Holy Ka'ba turned into the sacred land of the believers in Tauhid?
 A. Hazrat Adam (A.) B. Hazrat Ibrahim (A.)
 C. Hazrat Ismail (A.) D. Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.)
28. To perform Aqiqah is—
 A. Farz B. Nafl C. Sunnat D. Wajib
- Read the following passage and answer the question numbers 29 and 30 :
 Hajj is obligatory to those people who have the physical ability to visit Makkah and are able to bear the Hajj expenses upto their return, after meeting the basic family expenses. A companion is required in the case of a female pilgrim.
29. What is the meaning of Hajj?
 A. The determination B. To take oath
 C. To travel D. To beg pardon
30. Who rebuilt the holy Kaba?
 A. Ibrahim (A.)
 B. Ibrahim (A.) with his son Ismail (A.)
 C. Hazrat Adam (A.)
 D. Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.)

✓ Answer Sheet ▶ Multiple Choice Questions

1	C	2	C	3	D	4	C	5	A	6	B	7	D	8	D	9	D	10	B	11	A	12	A	13	B	14	C	15	D
16	C	17	B	18	A	19	D	20	C	21	A	22	A	23	B	24	D	25	B	26	B	27	B	28	C	29	A	30	B

Short-Answer Question (Each question carries 2 marks)**Answer any 10 of the following questions :**

1. What is meant by 'Ibadat'?
2. Explain why 'Zakat' means growth.
3. What is the ruling in Islam regarding those who deny Zakat?
4. Write the fifth condition for Zakat to be obligatory.
5. What is the rule on Zakat for harvested crops?
6. How many masarifs are there, and what are they?
7. What is meant by Fakir (the poor)?
8. Why should we give Zakat?

9. What supplication did Ibrahim (As.) make after rebuilding the Ka'ba?
10. Mention some Sunnat acts of Hajj.
11. When should one enter into the state of Ihram?
12. What is Sayce? Write briefly.
13. What is 'Dam'? Write briefly.
14. On which days can Qurbani be performed?
15. How is Aqiqah performed?

 $2 \times 10 = 20$ **Creative Question (Each question carries 10 marks)****Answer any 5 of the following questions :**

1. Mr. Amirul slaughtered two goats on the 7th day of his son Suhan's birth and entertained many people. On the other hand, Mr Khairul slaughtered a cow on 10th of a special month and distributed its meat among people. Mr Imam said that there is a teacher of sacrifice in the activity of Mr. Khairul.
 - a. What portion of hair is cut for the women who perform Hajj? 1
 - b. "As Tahrima is for salat, Ihram is for Hajj" – Explain it. 2
 - c. Explain which thing has been reflected in the activity of Mr. Amirul. 3
 - d. Identify which Ibadat has been performed in the activity of Mr. Khairul and analyze the comment of Mr. Imam. 4
2. Mrs. Rahima creates an opportunity of employment for a helpless person in every year by a specific amount of money taken after the calculation of her ornament's market value. On the other hand, her colleague, Mrs. Khadiza, performed an Ibadat in the last year which was combined by body and money and the reward of that Ibadat is only Jannah.
 - a. What is Ibadat? 1
 - b. "The poor and the deprived of course, have the right over their wealth" – explain. 2
 - c. Which Ibadat is performed by Mrs. Rahima? Explain it. 3
 - d. Identifying the Ibadat of Mrs. Khadiza, analyze its fazilats. 4
3. Sabiha's father sacrificed a cow in the specific date of Zilhaj month for getting Allah's satisfaction. then he distributed some portions of that cow's meat to the poor and distressed. On the other hand, being mother of a son, Nadia sacrificed two goats and distributed the meat among her neighbours and relatives.
 - a. What is 'Nisab'? 1
 - b. What is meant by 'Tawaf-e-qudum'? Explain. 2
 - c. Which Ibadat is performed by Nadia? Explain. 3
 - d. Identifying the Ibadat performed by Sabiha's father, prove that this ibadat is a bright example of self-sacrifice. 4
4. Mr. Elias Miah distributes a certain amount of his wealth among the poor and needy people in the locality every year in the month of Ramadan. He does so after calculating his wealth. He buys rickshaws, vans and raw materials of business for them. Rahim Uddin on the other side, for being the owner of a vast property goes to certain place of Makkah to complete physical and economic Ibadat. But he could not stay even for a moment in the field of Arafat on 9th Jilhajj.
 - a. What is called Tawafe-Kudum? 1
 - b. Why is Zakat to be given to the helpless foreign travellers? Explain. 2
 - c. Which Ibadat of Shariyat has been performed through the activities of Mr. Elias Miah? Explain. 3
 - d. Has the Ibadat performed by Mr. Rahim Uddin been completed properly? Explain in the light of your textbook. 4

5. Suman is a rich man. He entertained people on the seventh days of his child birth. On the other hand, his friend Rumman believes. "If distributes wealth according to Allah's instruction by calculating, wealth will reduce, I will not give away my hard earned wealth to the poor."
 - a. What is called Hajj? 1
 - b. Write two advantages of Qurbani. 2
 - c. Which act has been done by Suman? Explain from Islamic point of view. 3
 - d. Evaluate the harm of Rumman's belief in the light of Quran and hadith. 4
6. Mr. Mizan is an industrialist. He distributes a fixed amount of many among the poor after calculating his wealth at the end of the year. His elder brother Mr. Salman is a social workers. He stays in the city of Makka in the month of Zilhajj with the intention of performing an Ibadat.
 - a. What is Shafa'at? 1
 - b. "Of course, Allah is the Judge of all accounts" – Explain the verse. 2
 - c. Which Ibadat has been performed by Mr. Mizan? Explain. 3
 - d. Analyze the role of the performing Ibadat done by Mr. Aslam in establishing universal brotherhood. 4
7. Mr Rakib is a rich man. He distributes a fixed amount of money, Sari and Lungi among the poor peoples after calculating his wealth in the end of the years. His elder brother, Hasib has gone out a country for performing a physical and financial Ibadat. At that place he builds a good relations with some people of other countries. After returning to the country he contacts with them over telephone.
 - a. What is Ihram? 1
 - b. "One can be sinless by performing Hajj." – Explain. 2
 - c. Which Ibadat performed by the activities of Mr Rakib? Explain. 3
 - d. Analyse the significance after identifying the Ibadat performed by Hasib. 4
8. To purify the wealth, Mr. 'J' distributed Tk. 70,000 of his own to the poor and distressed persons at the end of the year. He expressed gratefulness to Allah after distributing it. His friend Mr. 'O' performed fixed program at some sacred places of the country of the great Prophet (Sm) in the last month of Hizri calendar.
 - a. People to receive Zakat were hardly found in the era of whom? 1
 - b. What are the Wajib activities of Hajj? 2
 - c. Which Ibadat was performed by Mr. 'J'? Explain its importance. 3
 - d. Analyze the significance of the Ibadat performed by Mr. 'O'. 4

Answering Reference ► Short-Answer Questions

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| 1 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 01 | 5 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 12 | 9 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 24 | 13 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 35 |
| 2 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 03 | 6 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 14 | 10 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 28 | 14 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 38 |
| 3 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 05 | 7 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 17 | 11 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 30 | 15 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 43 |
| 4 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 07 | 8 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 20 | 12 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 33 | |

Answering Reference ► Creative Questions

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| 1 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 02 | 3 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 04 | 5 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 08 | 7 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 11 |
| 2 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 03 | 4 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 06 | 6 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 09 | 8 ► See this Chapter, Ques. 13 |