



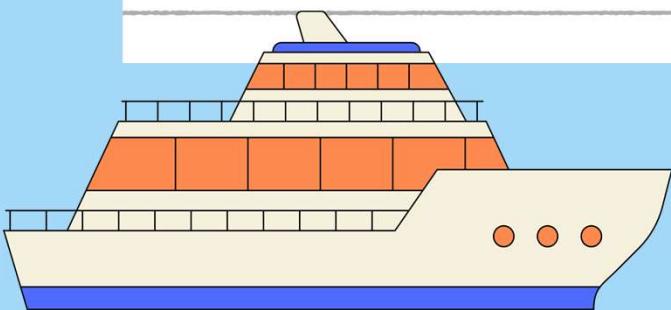
Basic Islamic Worships

(Concepts & Impacts)

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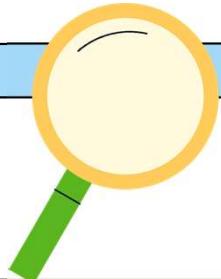
Basic Islamic Worships (Ibadaat)



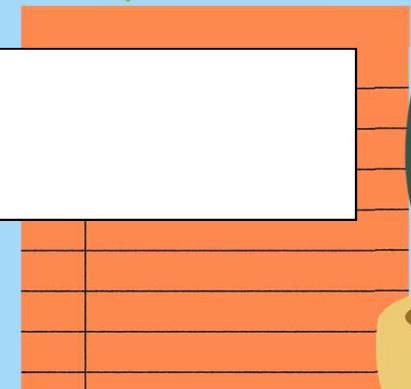
Three Major Types

Obligatory (Fard)

Voluntary (Nafal)

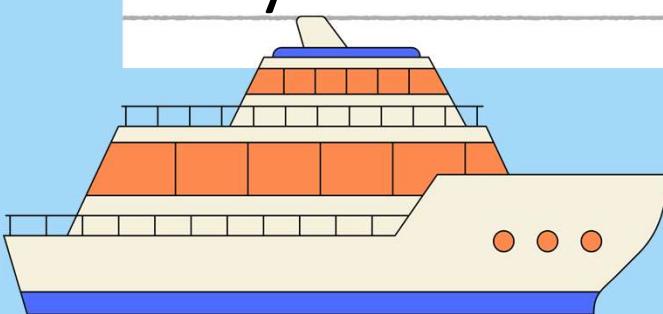


Social Worships



Ibadah (Worship)

Ibadah is an Arabic word derived from ábd (ب د ع) (a slave) and it means submission. *Allah is your master and you are His slave and whatever a slave does in obedience to and for the pleasure of his Master is ibadah*'. The Islamic concept of Ibadah is very wide. If you free your speech from falsehood and abuse etc, speak the truth and talk goodly things, and do all this only because Allah has so ordained, called Ibadah.



Ibadah (Worship)

In short, all your activities are Ibadah if they are in accordance with the law of God and your ultimate objective is to seek the pleasure of God. Thus whenever you do good or avoid evil for fear of God, in whatever sphere of life and field of activity you are, even your economic activities, the activities you undertake to earn your living and to feed your dependents are Ibadah if you remain honest and truthful in them and observe the law of God.

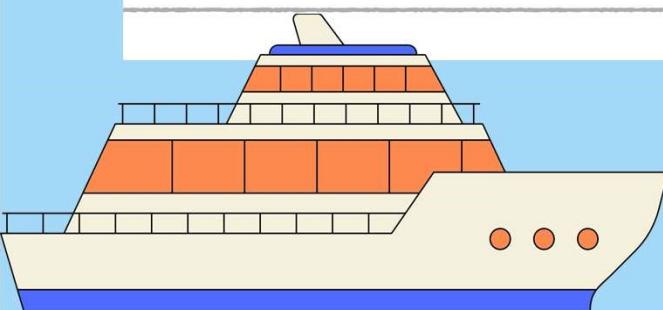


Basic Islamic Worships

Obligatory
(Fard)

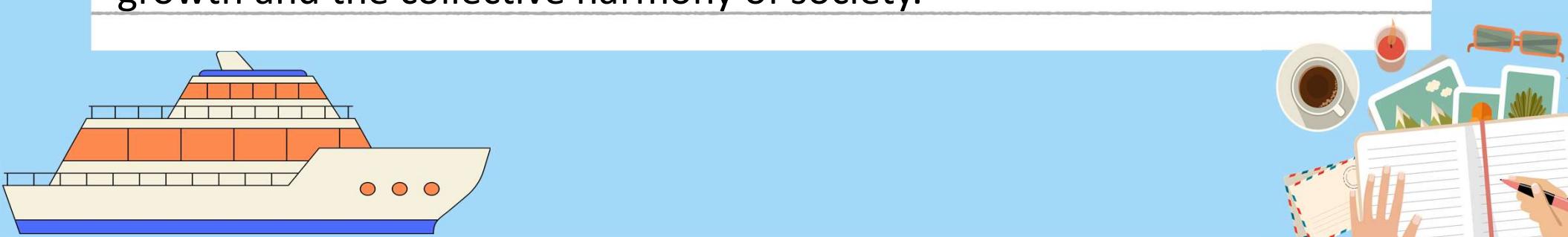
Voluntary
(Nafal)

Social
Worships



Obligatory

Obligatory worships in Islam are the core acts of devotion that every accountable Muslim is required to perform, such as the five pillars (faith, prayer, charity, fasting, and pilgrimage). They are not optional but binding duties, serving as a practical expression of belief and obedience to Allah. Their general purpose is to nurture a constant connection with God, discipline the self, purify one's soul and wealth, promote compassion and social responsibility, and unite the Muslim community under shared practices of faith. In essence, they shape both the individual's spiritual growth and the collective harmony of society.





(1st) Obligatory Worships



Salah (Daily Prayers)



Zakat (Almsgiving)



Sawm (Fasting in Ramadan)



Hajj (Pilgrimage to Macca)

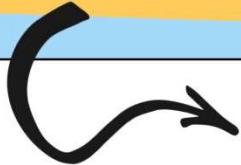
Five Pillars of Islam

"بني الإسلام على خمس: شهادة أن لا إله إلا الله وأن محمدا رسول الله، وإقام الصلاة، وإيتاء الزكاة، والحج، وصوم رمضان".
(صحيف البخاري، الرقم: 8)

Islam is founded upon five pillars:

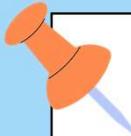
Bearing witness that there is no god but Allah and that Muhammad PBUH is His Messenger, Establishing regular prayer, Giving zakat (obligatory charity), Performing the pilgrimage (Hajj), Fasting during the month of Ramadan.

Shahada (Faith)



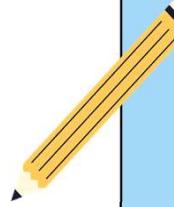
لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ.

أَشْهُدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَأَشْهُدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّداً عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ.



The Declaration of faith starting that there is no God but Allah and Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) in his messenger.

I bear witness that there is no god but Allah, alone, with no partner, and I bear witness that Muhammad is His servant and messenger.



Shahada (Faith)

1. Shahada (Faith – Testimony of Faith)

•**Meaning:** Belief that there is no god but Allah, and Muhammad ﷺ is His Messenger.

•**Qur'an Reference:**

"So know that there is no deity except Allah..." (47:19)

•**Hadith Reference:**

"Islam is built upon five: testimony that there is no god but Allah and that Muhammad is His Messenger..." (Bukhari & Muslim)

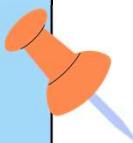
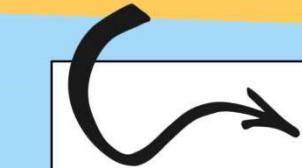
•**Impact:**

•**Individual:** Strengthens faith, gives life purpose, and builds trust in Allah.

•**Society:** Creates unity among Muslims by linking them under one belief.

•**Spiritual:** Foundation for all worship; without it, deeds are meaningless.

Salah (Prayers)



Performing the five daily prayers and Voluntary as well to maintain a connection with Allah and seek His guidance and forgiveness.



Salah (Prayers)

2. Salah (Prayers)

• **Meaning:** Performing five daily prayers at specific times.

• **Qur'an Reference:**

“Indeed, prayer has been decreed upon the believers a decree of specified times.”

(4:103)

• **Hadith Reference:**

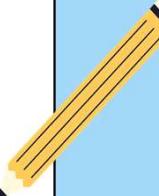
“The covenant that distinguishes between us and them is prayer; whoever neglects it has disbelieved.” (Tirmidhi)

• **Impact:**

• **Individual:** Builds discipline, patience, and mindfulness of Allah.

• **Society:** Equality – all Muslims stand together regardless of wealth, race, or status.

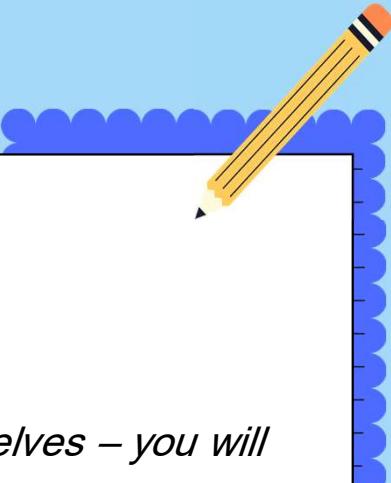
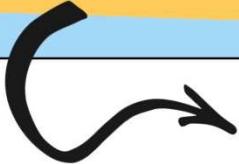
• **Spiritual:** Cleanses sins (like washing five times a day), strengthens relationship with Allah.



Zakat (Almsgiving)

Giving a portion of one's wealth to those in need, typically 2.5% of savings, as a means of purifying wealth and supporting the community.

Zakat (Almsgiving)



4. Zakat (Obligatory Charity)

• **Meaning:** Giving 2.5% of wealth to those in need.

• **Qur'an Reference:**

“...And establish prayer and give zakat, and whatever good you put forward for yourselves – you will find it with Allah.” (2:110)

• **Hadith Reference:**

“Protect your wealth by paying Zakat, heal your sick by giving charity, and prepare for calamities with supplication.” (Tabarani)

• **Impact:**

- **Individual:** Purifies wealth, removes greed, and instills generosity.

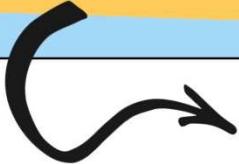
- **Society:** Reduces poverty, balances economic inequality, strengthens community bonds.

- **Spiritual:** Acts as purification (*tazkiyah*) for wealth and soul.

Sawm (Fasting)

Observing fasting during the month of Ramadan as a form of worship and self-discipline.

Sawm (Fasting)



3. Sawm (Fasting in Ramadan)

• **Meaning:** Abstaining from food, drink, and desires from dawn to sunset during Ramadan.

• **Qur'an Reference:**

"O you who have believed, fasting is prescribed for you as it was prescribed for those before you that you may attain taqwa (God-consciousness)." (2:183)

• **Hadith Reference:**

"Whoever fasts Ramadan out of faith and seeking reward, his past sins will be forgiven." (Bukhari & Muslim)

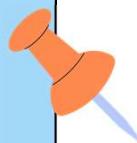
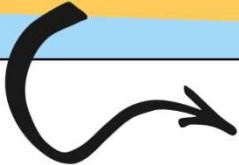
• **Impact:**

• **Individual:** Improves self-control, patience, gratitude, and health.

• **Society:** Promotes empathy for the poor and hungry, encourages charity.

• **Spiritual:** Increases taqwa, strengthens closeness to Allah, and teaches sacrifice

Haj (Pilgrimage)



The pilgrimage to the holy city of Mecca, which every Muslim must undertake at least once in their lifetime if they are physically and financially able.

Haj (Pilgrimage)

5. Hajj (Pilgrimage)

• **Meaning:** Pilgrimage to Makkah, once in a lifetime if financially and physically able.

• **Qur'an Reference:**

“...And [due] to Allah from the people is a pilgrimage to the House – for whoever is able to find thereto a way.” (3:97)

• **Hadith Reference:**

“Whoever performs Hajj and does not commit obscenity or wrongdoing, he returns like the day his mother gave birth to him.” (Bukhari & Muslim)

• **Impact:**

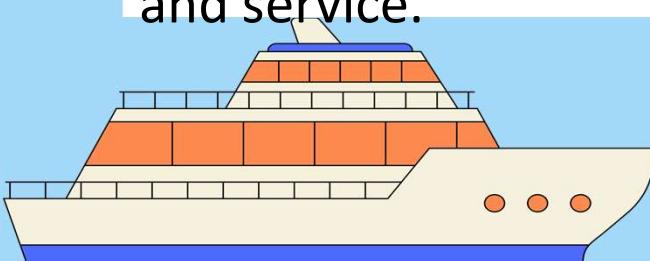
• **Individual:** Spiritual rebirth, forgiveness of sins, humility.

• **Society:** Promotes unity of Muslims worldwide regardless of race, wealth, or nationality.

• **Spiritual:** Deep sense of submission to Allah, reminder of the Day of Judgment.

Voluntary

Voluntary worships in Islam are acts of devotion performed beyond the obligatory duties, such as extra prayers (nafl, sunnah), additional fasting outside Ramadan, giving charity beyond zakāh, remembering Allah through dhikr, reading Qur'an, or acts of kindness. Unlike obligatory worship, they are not required but highly encouraged and carry great reward. Their general purpose is to draw a Muslim closer to Allah, increase love and mindfulness of Him, gain extra reward, make up for shortcomings in obligatory acts, and cultivate good character. They also strengthen one's relationship with God and enhance community bonds through generosity and service.





(2nd) Voluntary Worships



Dhikr, Dua

Recitation of the Holy Qurán

Jihad (Striving in the Way of Allah)



Nafl Prayers, Fasting, I'tikaf

Sadaqah (Chairity)



(2nd)

Voluntary Worships

1.Dhikr, Dua

Dhikr (remembrance of Allah) and Dua (supplication) are acts of worship that involve constant mindfulness and personal communication with Allah. They bring spiritual peace, strengthen faith, and provide comfort during hardships.

Impact on Human Life: Regular Dhikr reduces stress and increases gratitude, while Dua fosters hope and resilience, improving mental health. Together, they build a stronger connection with the divine, enhancing personal fulfillment and community harmony.

References from Quran and Sunnah: The Quran states: "Those who believe and whose hearts find peace in the remembrance of Allah" (Surah Ar-Ra'd 13:28). The Prophet (PBUH) said: "The best of people is the one who lives long and does good deeds, and the best of actions is Dua" (Tirmidhi 3540).

Recitation of the Holy Quran

Reciting the Quran involves reading and reflecting on its verses, seeking guidance and blessings. It is a source of spiritual nourishment and wisdom.

Impact on Human Life: Regular recitation improves focus, moral conduct, and emotional stability. It inspires positive actions and strengthens family and societal bonds through shared values.

References from Quran and Sunnah: The Quran says: "This is the Book about which there is no doubt, a guidance for those conscious of Allah" (Surah Al-Baqarah 2:2). The Prophet (PBUH) said: "The best among you are those who learn the Quran and teach it" (Sahih Bukhari 5027).

2.Jihad (Striving in the Way of Allah)

Jihad encompasses striving physically, intellectually, or spiritually to uphold faith and justice. It can include personal struggles against sin or collective efforts for a righteous cause.

Impact on Human Life: Jihad fosters courage, discipline, and self-improvement, leading to a purposeful life. On a societal level, it promotes justice and defense of the oppressed, strengthening community resilience.

References from Quran and Sunnah: The Quran states: "Strive for Allah with the striving due to Him" (Surah Al-Hajj 22:78). The Prophet (PBUH) said: "The best Jihad is to speak a word of truth to an unjust ruler" (Sunan Abi Dawud 4344).

(2nd) Voluntary Worships

3. Nafl Prayers, Fasting, I'tikaf

Nafl (voluntary) prayers, fasting beyond Ramadan, and I'tikaf (seclusion for worship) are additional acts of devotion to draw closer to Allah.

Impact on Human Life: These practices enhance spiritual growth, self-control, and gratitude. Fasting improves physical health, while I'tikaf offers mental clarity, benefiting individuals and fostering a pious society.

References from Quran and Sunnah: The Quran mentions: "And seek help through patience and prayer" (Surah Al-Baqarah 2:45). The Prophet (PBUH) said: "The first thing to be weighed on the Day of Judgment will be the voluntary prayers" (Sunan Ibn Majah 426).

4. Sadaqah (Charity)

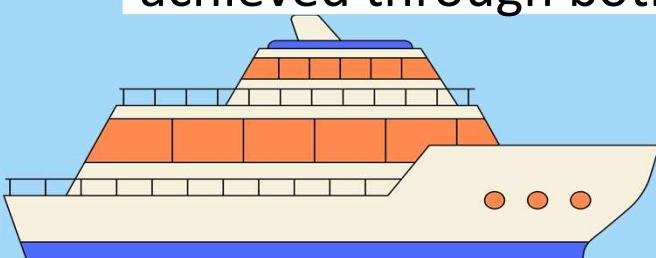
Sadaqah is voluntary charity given to help others, distinct from obligatory Zakat, and can include acts of kindness or a smile.

Impact on Human Life: Sadaqah purifies wealth, boosts happiness, and reduces inequality. It strengthens social ties and promotes a culture of giving, enhancing community welfare.

References from Quran and Sunnah: The Quran states: "Those who spend their wealth by night and day, secretly and publicly, will have their reward with their Lord" (Surah Al-Baqarah 2:274). The Prophet (PBUH) said: "Every act of goodness is Sadaqah" (Sahih Bukhari 6024).

Social

Social worships in Islam are those acts of devotion carried out through good conduct and service toward others, reflecting faith in daily life beyond ritual acts. They include honoring and obeying parents and elders, being just, truthful, and honest in dealings, serving humanity and helping those in need, maintaining good manners and character, and even small deeds like removing harm from people's path. The general purpose of these social worships is to build a just, compassionate, and harmonious society, where worship is not limited to prayer and fasting but extends to kindness, fairness, and care for others—showing that pleasing Allah is achieved through both devotion to Him and service to His creation.



Social Worships (3rd)



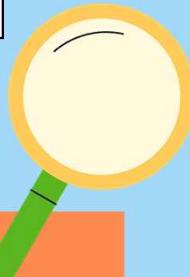
Honoring Elders (Parents etc)

Being Just and Honest

Serving Humanity

Good Manners

Removing Harm from the Path





(3rd) Social Worships

1. Honoring Elders (Parents etc)

Honoring elders, especially parents, involves respect, care, and obedience within Islamic guidelines. It reflects gratitude for their upbringing and sacrifices.

Impact on Human Life: This practice strengthens family bonds, promotes intergenerational respect, and fosters emotional security. Societies benefit from stable families and reduced elder neglect, enhancing community cohesion.

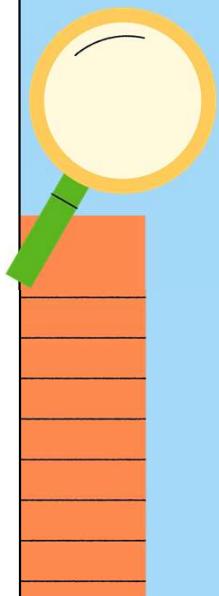
References from Quran and Sunnah: The Quran states: "And your Lord has decreed that you not worship except Him, and to parents, good treatment" (Surah Al-Isra 17:23). The Prophet (PBUH) said: "Paradise lies at the feet of your mother" (Sunan An-Nasa'i 3104).

2. Being Just and Honest

Being just and honest means upholding fairness and truth in all dealings, avoiding bias or deceit.

Impact on Human Life: This builds trust, reduces conflicts, and ensures equitable societies. Individually, it brings peace of mind and integrity, enhancing personal and professional credibility.

References from Quran and Sunnah: The Quran says: "O you who have believed, be persistently standing firm in justice, witnesses for Allah" (Surah An-Nisa 4:135). The Prophet (PBUH) said: "The best of you are those who have the most excellent morals" (Sahih Bukhari 3559), linking justice to character.



Social Worships

(3rd)

3. Serving Humanity

Serving humanity involves acts of kindness, support, and charity toward all people, reflecting compassion and brotherhood.

Impact on Human Life: It improves mental well-being, strengthens community ties, and reduces social disparities. Globally, it fosters peace and cooperation among diverse groups.

References from Quran and Sunnah: The Quran states: "And do good; indeed, Allah loves the doers of good" (Surah Al-Baqarah 2:195). The Prophet (PBUH) said: "The best of people are those who benefit others" (Tabarani, Mu'jam Al-Kabeer 10621).

4. Good Manners

Good manners encompass politeness, humility, and respect in speech and behavior toward all.

Impact on Human Life: This enhances relationships, reduces misunderstandings, and creates a positive social environment. It boosts personal reputation and emotional harmony.

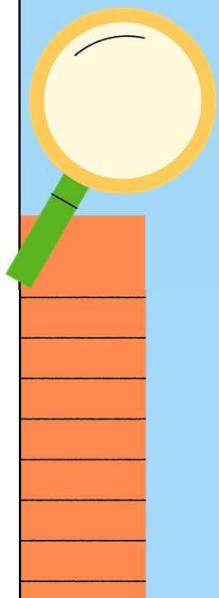
References from Quran and Sunnah: The Quran mentions: "And speak to people good [words]" (Surah Al-Baqarah 2:83). The Prophet (PBUH) said: "The best among you are those with the best manners" (Sahih Bukhari 3559).

5. Removing Harm from the Path

Removing harm from the path involves clearing obstacles or dangers, symbolizing proactive care for others' safety and well-being.

Impact on Human Life: This fosters a safe, considerate society and cultivates empathy. Individually, it brings satisfaction and spiritual reward through small, meaningful acts.

References from Quran and Sunnah: The Quran encourages good deeds: "Whoever saves a life, it is as if he has saved mankind entirely" (Surah Al-Ma'idah 5:32). The Prophet (PBUH) said: "Removing harm from the road is charity" (Sahih Bukhari 698).





Thank you!

Any Question?