

Q Define Tauheed. What is its impact on individual life and the society?

INTRODUCTION:

Tauheed means belief in and worship of one God only. God is one and there is no God except Allah. In the Holy Quran Allah says: "your God is one God: there is no God save Him, the beneficent, the Merciful." The belief in "La ilaha illallah" has an effects on the life of individuals like sense of modesty, broadening of mind and inspires bravery in man. Further, "Oneness of God" who belief affected psychologically and never becomes despondent. This belief also impacted the society by justice and equality. Furthermore, Tauheed also implies the equity and unity of all people.

Defination of Tauheed:

Tauheed means there is no God except Allah. It means that belief in and worship of only one God. Allah says in Quran; Surah Al-Imran; "Allah. There is no God save him, the alive, the eternal." This verse of Surah Al-Imran shows the oneness of God.

KINDS OF TAUHEED

(i) **Tauheed ar-Rububiyyah:** It means belief in oneness of the lordship of Allah. It means to believe that Allah is the only God of the whole Universe and of all the creatures. He is the King, Owner, the Master, the planner and the giver of security.

(ii) **Tauheed al-Uluhiyyah:** It means belief in oneness of the worship of Allah. He is the only one capable of or eligible for worship. Prayers, sacrifice, given charity, fasting and pilgrimage should be for him or in his name only.

(iii) **Tauheed al-asma wa as-sifat:** It means belief in oneness of the names and the attributes of Allah. None of the created beings should be named after Allah's name and none of the created beings should be bestowed with attributes of the creator.

EFFECTS ON INDIVIDUAL LIFE.

(i) Broadening of Mind:

A believer of Tauheed can never be narrow in outlook. He believes in a God, who is the creator of the heavens and the earth. After this belief he does not regard anything in the world as a stranger to himself.

(ii) Sense Of Modesty and Humbleness

This belief also generates in man a sense of modesty and humbleness. Believer never becomes proud, haughty or arrogant because he knows that whatever he possesses has been given to him by God, and that God can take away just as he can give.

(iii) Believer Never Becomes Despondent:

He has a firm faith in God who is master of all the treasures of the earth and the heavens, whose grace and bounty

have no limits and whose powers are infinite. This faith impacts to his heart extraordinary consolation, fills it with satisfaction and keeps it filled with hope.

(iv) Inspires Bravery in man:

There are two things which makes a man cowardly:

- (i) Fear of death and love of safety and
- (ii) The idea that there is someone else beside God who can take away life and that man can ward off death. Belief in Oneness of God purges the mind of both these ideas.

(v) Psychological Consequence of Tauheed:

When people feel that they are connected to God, whom they believe has unlimited power and is infinitely merciful, this helps them to relax and makes them more optimistic. Believers of Tauheed believe that God cares for people and will help the individual to have patience and understanding.

EFFECTS On Society:

(i) Perfect justice in Society:

The social life is based on justice and perfect justice is not possible without the concept of one God and unity of mankind.

(ii) Equity and Unity among people:

people of different social strata were not created by separate deities with varying levels of power, since this would violate Tauheed by putting barriers between them.

(iii) Equality of Human:

Tauheed states that the same Allah created everyone, so all people have same fundamental essence. The Holy Prophet (SAW) said; "Your Lord is one. You are from Adam and Adam was created from dust. No one has superior to another, except for his/her piety and righteousness."

(iv)

Maintain peace in the Society:

All other religions in the world preach peace, but we witnessed violence, destruction of civilization and values of human society. It is because of that nations are not united on one base, they have their own different religion, God, and that is the most focal point which serve as the basic block of violence and destruction. So, Tauheed is the only solution for the whole humanity to maintain peace.

(v)

Society works a welfare:

An Islamic society - who believe in La illaha illallah - works for the welfare of all human beings. It tries to develop a global system of equality and equity. It eliminate distinction among people on the basis of color, language and nationality. It provides equal chance of progress and development to every single member of human family.

CONCLUSION:

Believe in "La illaha"

"Allah" is known as Tawheed. It means there is no God except Allah. Tawheed can be divided into three kinds. One is about lordship of Allah. Second one is all about worship of Allah and last one is all about attributes of Allah. This belief affects individual life ~~aware~~; Broadening of mind, sense of modesty, and bravery in Man. This belief also impacted the social life by maintain peace, provide equality and perfect justice.

Q Define Ijma (consensus) and explain its different kinds. Highlight its importance in the light of Quran and Sunnah.

OUTLINE

- ① Introduction
- ② Types of Ijma
 - ① Ijma-e-Qawli
 - ② Ijma-e-Amali
 - ③ Ijma-e-Sukooti
- ③ Examples of Ijma and Categories
- ④ Importance of Ijma in the light of Quran.
- ⑤ Importance of Ijma in the light of Sunnah.
- ⑥ Conclusion.

Introduction:

Ijma literally means agreeing upon or uniting in opinion. It is third source of Islamic law. It is defined as the consensus of opinion of the companions of the Holy prophet (SAW) or of the Muslim jurists of modern age on a quest law. The Holy prophet peace be upon him said; "Allah will not cause my Ummah to agree on error." In this hadith Muslims learn that by the grace and mercy of Allah, the Muslim Ummah will not

agree upon erroneous things that are displeasing to Allah, hence proving that decision of Ijma are always according to Islamic teachings and should be followed.

Types Of Ijma

(1) Ijma-e-Sowli:

It is when Muslim jurists verbally specify and discuss an issue and then unanimously agree on an issue by way of speech. In this type of Ijma, jurists make comments either in favor or against the issue and then verbally announce a final statement about the issue.

(2) Ijma-e-Amali:

It is when Muslim jurists unanimously agree on an issue by way of action. When Muslim jurists unanimously regard any particular act as permissible, then it is called Ijma-e-Amali. An action which is established by Ijma-e-Amali is only regarded as permissible and not obligatory.

(3) Ijma-e-Sukooti:

It is when some Muslim jurists unanimously agree on an issue by way of action or speech and their ruling becomes well-known during their time but other Muslim jurists of the same era or subsequent era neither acknowledge it nor make an objection and maintain silence on the issue. The Muslim jurists who remain silent have not had the opportunity to reflect and research that particular issue, therefore they don't make any comments.

Levels Of Ijma:

(1) Highest level of Ijma:

It is the Ijma of sahaba who unanimously agreed on an issue by way of speech (Ijma-e-Sawli) or action (Ijma-e-Amali). This form of Ijma is regarded as absolute Ijma and is considered as absolute proof in shariah.

(2) Second level of Ijma:

It is the Ijma of Sahaba who maintained silence on an

issue and neither acknowledge it nor made an objection (Ijma-e-sukooti).

(3) Third level of Ijma:

It is the Ijma reached by jurists of the second generation of Muslims, the generation after the Sahaba (Tabieen).

Some Examples Of Ijma:

- (i) The 20 rakats of Taraweeh was a result of Ijma of Sahaba during the Khilaf of Hazrat Umar.
- (ii) The Sahaba had Ijma that there should be two Azaans of Friday prayers.
- (iii) There is an Ijma among the Muslim Ummah that female leadership is not permissible.

Importance Of Ijma:

(1) In the light of Holy Quran:

The legitimacy

and importance of Ijma is highlighted by the Quran. The Holy Quran says, "And whoever opposes the messengers after guidance has become clear to him and he follows a path other than the path of the believers, we shall keep him on the path he has chosen and drive him into Hell and what an evil destination it is."

This verse shows that those who oppose the agreed upon decisions of Ijma are deviants and disobedient. They are committing a grave sin by ~~that~~ opposing the decisions of Ijma and their destination in Akhirah is Hell.

(2) In the Light Of Hadith.

The Holy Prophet (SAW) said; "If anything comes to you for decision, decide according to the book of Allah. If anything comes to you that is not in the Book of Allah (Al-Quran), then look into the Sunnah. If anything comes to you that is not in the Sunnah, then look to what the people unanimously agreed upon." In this Hadith, Muslims learn that there will be issues to which no clear solution will be available in the Holy Quran and Sunnah, therefore the

Muslim Ummah will need to find solutions to those issues using Quran and Sunnah as their basis. If such an issue arises, then whatever people unanimously agree upon will be considered as final verdict and should be followed.

Conclusion

Ijma solved the issues by collective decisions of Muslim Ummah on the bases of Quran and Sunnah. When anything is not clear in the Holy Quran and Sunnah. The Holy prophet peace be upon him also said that my Ummah will not agree on error because Allah ~~guaranteed~~ ~~for the Holy~~ Allah will not cause Ummah to agree on error.

In a nutshell, Ijma is the source that resolves the issues of Ummah that are not clearly present in Holy Quran and Sunnah.

Q Define the meaning of prayers and its different categories. Also describe the spiritual, moral and social impact of prayer.

OUTLINE

- ① Introduction.
- ② What is the meaning of prayer?
- ③ Categories of prayer
 - 1- Farz prayer
 - 2- Wajib prayer
 - 3- Sunnah prayer
 - 4- Nafl prayer
- ④ Spiritual Impact
 - (i) Satisfaction of soul
 - (ii) Peace of Mind and Heart
- ⑤ Moral Impact
 - (i) Character Building
 - (ii) Humility and Humbleness
- ⑥ Social Impact
 - (i) Concept of Equality
 - (ii) Mosques as community center.
- ⑦ Conclusion.

Introduction:

Prayer is a communication with Allah to seek his guidance, mercy and forgiveness. Prayer is one of the most important forms of worship in Islam that is observed five times a day at prescribed times. It has four categories; Farz, Wajib, Sunnah and Nafl prayers. It has multiple impacts on human and society: ~~unlike that~~ Spiritual Impacts that are: Satisfaction of soul, peace of mind and heart, Moral Impacts are Character building, sense of obligation and Humility and humbleness, and Social Impacts are Concept of equality, collective wisdom of social issues and Mosques work as community center.

Meaning of Prayer:

Dictionary Meaning:

The act or practice to Allah or God. ~~or~~ A devout petition to God or an object of worship.

Contextual Meaning:

Humbly ask or beg for something or communication between

person and Allah.

In the view of Islam

Muslim submit to the will of Allah and they do not associate any partners with Allah and we only ask Allah for help. It is the only thing that distinguish between Muslims and non-Muslims, according to Hadith.

Categories Of Prayers:

(1) Farz Prayer:

It is compulsory prayer and performed at any cost what so ever in any condition except when one loses consciousness or is menstruating. Farz prayer is classified into two groups; Farz-al-Ayn and Farz-Al-Kafaya.

Farz Prayer

Farz-al-Ayn: Actions that are obligatory Muslims individually and he will be rewarded for performing and punished for failing to perform

Farz-Al-Kafaya: Actions that are obligatory for Muslim community at large. for example, funeral prayer

(2) Wajib Prayer:

The status of wajib is very close to that of Farz, non-performance of which renders one a sinner. Wajib prayer is the 3 rakat witr prayer that is performed after Isha prayer. Eid prayer is also wajib prayer, according to the Hanafi school of thoughts.

(3) Sunnah Prayer:

It is an optional prayer that is performed by Muslims. It is classified into two groups:

Sunnah Prayer

Sunnah Muakkadah: It were performed on a regular basis by Holy prophet (SAW), which if abandoned causes a person to be sinner.

Sunnah Ghair Muakkadah: It were performed on a semi-regular basis by Holy Prophet (SAW), which if abandoned doesn't cause a person to be sinner.

(4) **Nafl Prayer:** It is voluntary prayer that is performed by Muslims. There is no restrictions on this prayer. For example, Tahajjud prayer, Taraweeh prayer, etc. are Nafl prayer.

Impacts Of Prayer

(1) Spiritual ~~Prayer~~ Impact

(i) Satisfaction of Soul:

Prayer is a regular contact with Allah and without prayer a person is unable to feel guilty and seek repentance. Prayer engages a believer in constant remembrance of Allah and makes him spiritually conscious by cultivating fear and shame of disobeying him as well as the desire to repent & turn to righteousness by asking for his forgiveness and guidance. The Holy Prophet (SAW) said, "Imagine that there is a river at your doorstep and you bath five times a day in it, will it leave any dirt on your body?" The companions reply "No". The Holy Prophet (SAW) said, "In this way when a believer prays five times a day, it washes all the sins such that not a single one is left."

(ii) Peace Of Mind and Heart:

It is through prayer that one really finds peace of mind and heart. The Holy

Quran says, "Verily in the remembrance of Allah do hearts find peace."

(2) Moral Impacts.

(i) Character Building

It is understood that there is a person who performs prayer to get rid of all bad habits. Once a companion told Holy prophet (saw) that there is a person who prays at night and robs people by day, to which Holy Prophet (saw) said, "His prayer will soon turn him away from robbery."

(ii) Humility and Humbleness.

A person attains moral elevation as it inculcates the quality of love, brotherhood, equality, justice, honesty, truthfulness and trustworthiness. Prayers nurtures the mindset of a believer in such a way that it attracts all good qualities and repel all bad qualities. The Holy Quran says, "Indeed prayer prohibits immorality and indecency."

(3) Social Impacts:

① Concept of Equality:

Prayer eliminates the class differences and makes the rich and poor, black and white, master and servant stand shoulder to shoulder in lines without any discrimination. Prayer reminds Muslims that all of them are equal in the sight of Allah.

② Mosques as Community Center

The mosque has continuously played an active role in the guidance of Muslim community, teaching both the young and older generations as well as producing a venue for Muslims to meet one another on occasions.

Conclusion

Prayer is the communication between person and Allah that impacted on every performer in terms of spiritual, moral and social. In a nutshell, Prayer serves as a reminder of why we are here and helps to direct a person's thoughts.

away from sins and towards the remembrance of Allah. It is physical, mental and spiritual act of worship.

§ Define Ijtihad and also highlights its contemporary importance in the light of Islamic Fiqh.

OUTLINE

- ① Introduction
- ② Definition of Ijtihad
- ③ Importance of Ijtihad
 - ① Unite the Muslim Ummah
 - ② Need of Muslim minorities in non-Muslim States
 - ③ Opportunity to take advantage of modern civilization
 - ④ Resolving Religious crises.
 - ⑤ Present the philosophy of Islam.
- ④ Conclusion:

Introduction:

In Islamic terminology, Ijtihad means a process in which one exerts one's efforts to full capacity in order to derive new rulings from the shariah through interpretation and find solutions to problems that are precisely covered by the Holy Quran and Sunnah. Islam is a complete code of life but life is dynamic process and forces of life

keep changing with the passage of time. When human life undergoes changes, new laws need to be framed which will address the newly emerging problems of life. The institution of Ijtihad adopts a rational and analytical approach, based on Qur'an and Sunnah to find new laws that will address the new realities of life to make sure that Islamic teachings are not violated. The contemporary importance of Ijtihad are unite the Muslim Ummah, need of Muslim minorities in non-Muslim states and opportunities to take advantage of modern civilization. Moreover, present the philosophy of Islam and resolving the religious crisis are the importance of Ijtihad.

Definition Of Ijtihad:

Ijtihad is derived from "jihad" which means employment of effort in performing a certain activity. It is the individual effort to find solutions of an emerging problem according to fiqh. It is the fourth most important source of Islamic Shariah and it is living source of Shariah. The

use of Ijtihad is also validated by Ahadith of Holy prophet (SAW). The Holy Prophet (SAW) said, "If a jurist exerts effort and arrives at the correct ruling, he will be rewarded twice. If he arrives at an incorrect ruling, he will be awarded once."

Importance Of Ijtihad

(1) Unite the Muslim Ummah:

The process of Ijtihad unites the Muslim Ummah by allowing Mujtahids to make various interpretations of the Holy Quran and Sunnah and apply them to different situations.

(2) Need Of Muslim Minorities in non-Muslim states:

Ijtihad is needed to guide almost one-third of the Muslim Ummah that lives as minorities in non-Muslim countries. Muslims find it difficult to practice their religion in non-Muslim countries and hesitate from actively participating in the life and culture of these countries. They need guidance on how

to live and to be good citizens of their countries without compromising Islamic values and standards.

(3) Opportunity to take advantage of modern civilization.

The process of Ijtihad gives Muslims the opportunity to take advantage of modern civilization by enabling them to adapt to continuously changing societal conditions and new advances in science and technology. It is highly instrumental in scientific progress, economic progress, political progress and social progress. as it allows Muslims to embrace modernity and saves them from adopting a more conservative stance in an attempt to preserve traditional values.

(4) Resolve Religious Issues:

Old interpretation of Quran and Sunnah no longer provide suitable answers to the difficult questions facing Muslim world today. Due to absence of any ruling, Muslims falls into Bidaat and unknowingly end up committing

acts against the teaching of Islam so, the process of Ijtihad is needed in resolving religious crisis.

(5) Present the philosophy of Islam:

The process of Ijtihad presents Islam's philosophy in the vast realms of society, politics and economy etc. It also shows that Islam is not stagnant religion of fixed instructions that are only limited to dogmas and rituals.

Conclusion:

Ijtihad is the efforts of individual to find the new rulings from Quran and Sunnah. Ijtihad is the interpretation to find the solution of issues that are precisely covered in Quran and Sunnah. In a nutshell, Islam continues to provide solutions to the problems faced by humanity and has not become obsolete through Ijtihad.