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I- INTRODUCTION:

Prayer has become obligatory after 10th Nabwi (S.A.W). The first question which will be asked after the death will be of the Namaz, said by Prophet (S.A.W). So, it is very necessary to perform by the believers. The literal meaning of the prayer is to bow down and the contextual meaning is to offer the compulsory prayers five times a day. It has many types: Farz, Wajib, Sunnah, Nafal and other non-compulsory prayers such as Namaz-e-Hajat, Namaz-e-Tauba etc. Prayer has many impacts such as spiritual, moral and collective impacts. The spiritual impacts are prayer gives hopes and satisfaction and it purifies the soul of the human beings. The moral impacts are gives sense of responsibility for others and prevents the person from al-Fahasha and al-Munkar. The impacts on the society are that it creates equality among people, makes sense of brotherhood and increases political awareness.

II - PHILOSOPHY OF PRAYER

II-A MEANING OF PRAYER

IIa) Literal Meaning of Prayer

The literal meaning of prayer, *Ṣala*, is to bow down or to stretch. The ritual involving body exercise and stretching

II Aiii) Contextual Meaning of Prayer

The contextual meaning of Prayer in Islam is the ritualized, compulsory and obligatory prayer which Muslims offer five times a day in the remembrance of Allah (SWT)

II- B IMPORTANCE OF PRAYER:

II-B(i) Importance of Prayer in Quran

There is a significant importance of prayer in Islam that is mentioned in Quran. Allah (SWT) says:

**Establish prayers, pay alms-taxes
and bow down with those who
bow**

(Al-Quran)

In another chapter of Quran, Allah says:

**"And seek help through
patience and Namaz"**

(Al-Quran)

II-B(ii) Importance of Prayer in Hadees

Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W) has given much importance to Prayer. Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W)

says:

**"Prayer is the Miraj for
the Believers"**

Ans:

"Prayer is the key to Paradise"

(MUSLIM)

III - Types of Salah, Prayer

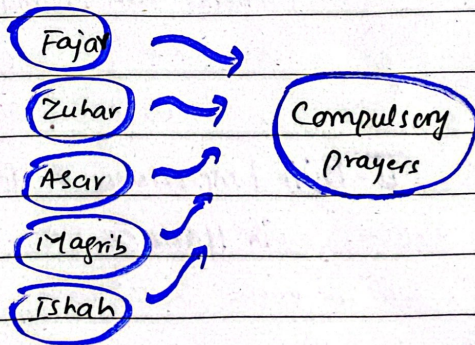
There are different types of Prayer:

III - A Farz Prayers: Compulsory

Farz prayers are obligatory to every Muslim.

In case of withdrawal, that will be sinful to the

Muslim. There are five obligatory prayers:



III-13 Sunnah Prayers

These prayers are those which were performed by Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W). There is no sin if Muslims do not perform it. However, if Muslims offer these prayers, they will be rewarded.

Two Types of Sunnah Prayers

Moakaddah : Offered by Prophet (S.A.W) regularly, but no farz

Qhair-Moakaddah :

Offered by Prophet (S.A.W) not regularly

III. C

Wajib Prayers

These are the prayers if the Muslims perform it; they will have Saawab, they will be rewarded for that. However, these are not compulsory.

Example ::

Namaz-e-Tahajjud

III-D Other Prayers in Islam

III-D(i) Farz-e-Kafaya:

Namaz-e-Tinaza

III-D(ii) Namaz-e-Tauba

Namaz for forgiveness

III-D(iii) Namaz-e-Hajat

Namaz for seeking help

III-D(iv) Namaz-e-Istikhara

Namaz for guidance

III-D(v) Namaz-e-Khasoof and

Kasoof

Namaz in Solar and lunar eclipse

III-D(vi) Namaz-e-chaat and Namaz-e-

Istihak

Between sunrise till noon

IV IMPORTANCE OF PRAYERS:

IMPACT: SPIRITUAL, MORAL

AND SOCIAL

IV - A Spiritual Impacts of Prayers :

IV-A(i) Prayer gives hope and satisfaction :

Prayers give hope and satisfaction to Muslims. It gives the Muslims comfort that Allah is with them and Allah will listen to their miseries and their ~~griev~~ grievances.

IV-A(ii) Keep spirit away from evil deeds : Purification of soul

Muslims who offer prayers keep themselves from the evil deeds. They are scared of the fact that they will face Allah every five times a day which keep them away from the wrong deeds. So, their spirits are purified.

IV-B Moral Impact of Prayer

IV-B(i) Responsibility towards other human beings

Prayers inculcates morality among the Muslims.

They are more responsible towards other human beings.
They are well cognizent of their rights which are bestowed upon them by Allah. So, Namaz inculcates a sense of responsibility towards others.

IV-Bii Prayer prevents from Al-Fahashaa and Al-Munkir

Prayer makes the Muslims more accountable to Allah as they meet Allah five times a day. So, they are more accountable to Allah and refrain from bad deeds and sins.

IV-C Social Impact of Prayer

IV-Cii Prayer inculcates sense of Equality and Brotherhood

When all the Muslims either rich or poor comes to mosque for the congregational prayers, they feel equality among each other. In Namaz, there is no one superior or inferior to one another. By offering the prayers in the same row, the sense of equality and brotherhood generates.

IV - C (ii) Prayers gives political awareness and consciousness

By Namaz or prayers offering in the mosque, the muslims are well aware about the political matters of their own country and of the whole world. Khutbah in the mosques enhances the political awareness and the political interests of the masses. So, prayer gives political awakening and make them realize of their rights and duties

V - Conclusion:

Prayer has many spiritual, moral, and collective impacts. It gives muslims the hope and satisfaction, keep them away from evil deeds, ^{makes} ~~gives~~ them responsible towards others, inculcates sense of equality and brotherhood among each other and raises political awareness of the muslims. There are different types of prayers such as Fard, Sunnah, Wajib and other non-compulsory prayers. Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W) has said about Namaz:

Prayer is like a river in which a man bathes five times a day so that none of his uncleanness remains"

Q:6

POLITICAL SYSTEM OF ISLAM AND ITS FEATURES

I. INTRODUCTION

Political system of Islam is neither a pure democracy nor a theocratic state. It is based on a welfare state. The real authority of the state lies within Allah himself and the man is the vicegerent of Allah. The features of the Islamic political system are the supremacy of Quran and Sunnah, concept of state, consultation is present in the Islamic political system. Moreover, there is also an accountability for the head of the government and he may also be followed if he is working on Islamic provisions.

II. POLITICAL SYSTEM OF ISLAM:

Islamic Political system is different from the other political system. According to Abu Ala Maududi, the Quran and Sunnah have laid down the principles of the government and the state. An Islamic state is an ideological state. The basis of Islamic ideology is the Ideology of Islam. This basis is responsible for the nationality among muslim. The basis of Islamic system is Sovereignty of Allah and the Khilafat.

II- A Sovereignty Belongs to Allah

The real authority lies with the Allah Almighty. There can be no laws which are repugnant to Shari'ah. In Quran Allah says:

"The Command is for none but Allah

(Al-Quran)

II- B Khilafat : Man in the Vicegerent of Allah

The real authority lies in the Allah Almighty. However, Khilafat is the concept in Islam where has given the political and religious authority. He can make laws with the consultation which are under the guidance of Quran and Sunnah. He cannot make any laws which are against Shari'ah

III- Salient features of Islamic Political System

Quran and sunnah are the utmost authority.

In Quran Allah says:

“And obey Allah and the Messenger
so that you may find mercy”

(Al-Quran)

II-B- Power for the righteous

There is the only power for the righteous

No one is superior to any other except in piety.

Hasrat Muhammad (S.A.W) had mentioned in his

last sermon of khutbah tul Hajjatul wida.

III-C Concept of state is present.

There is a concept of state in the

Islamic political system. Madina was an example

of the Islamic state

III-D Concept of Welfare in Islamic political System

There is a concept of welfare state in

the Islamic political system. Hasrat Umar (R.A)

went to go gasht ^{at night} in order to see the condition of

the people of his state. Moreover, he gave stipends to poor

III - E Concept of Democracy and

Consultation in Islam:

There is no dictatorship in Islamic political system. Islamic state is not a theocratic state. Allah says in Quran:

"And consult them in affairs..."

(Al-Quran)

III - F Obedience to the Head of the

State

In Islam, there is an obedience to the head of the state. Hazrat Abu Bakr said:

"If I am right, obey me and
if I am wrong, correct me"

III - G Accountability of Government

In Islamic political system, there is an accountability of the government. A woman once came to Hazrat Umar (R.A) and asked him to say that "Umar (R.A) is wrong and the woman

is right.

IV- CONCLUSION

Islamic political system is based on Sovereignty of Allah and the concept of Khilafat. There are many salient features of Islamic political system such as sovereignty belongs to Allah, the concept of consultation, accountability of the government, the Quran and Sunnah is the source of the Islamic government and there is a path for righteousness. Islamic political state system is not a fully democratic state nor a theocratic state. In fact, it is based on the welfare state.

Q:6

(ii) Islamic System of Justice:

I- Introduction

Justice is the main pillars of Islam. Islam has given much significance to the judiciary. Everyone is bound to act justly in the teachings of Islam. There are certain salient features of Islamic judicial system such as everyone is bound to do justice, equality of law for everyone, supremacy of judiciary, independence of

judiciary and it is the central pillar of Islamic civilisation. Moreover, there is no immunity for the ~~king~~ head of state in the decisions of judiciary. The judge appointed must be sane, intelligent and have strong moral character.

II - SALIENT FEATURES OF ISLAMIC JUDICIAL SYSTEM

II - A Justice is the duty of every believer

Justice is the duty of every believer. In Quran Allah says:

Act justly, that is nearer to God-fearing

(Al-Maidah)

II - B Equality of Law for everybody

In Islamic judicial system, there is no superiority of anyone. Once a woman having a rich background came to prophet (S.A.W) after stolen something. Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W) ordered to cut her hands. Some one said that that woman should

be forgiven as she belongs to a prestigious class. To him, (Prophet C.S.A.W) replied

"If my own daughter Fatima (R.A) had stolen anything, she would also be punished similarly".

II-C Supremacy of Judiciary:

Once a man stole something of Hazrat Ali (R.A), Hazrat Ali (R.A) appointed Qadi Shurayh to make the investigation and he accepted his decision. He was the caliph at that time but he did not interfere in the judgement of the Judge. So, there is a supremacy of judiciary in Islam.

II-D Non-interference of Executive and ^{Legislative} Judiciary in Judiciary.

There is a complete independence of Judiciary in Islam. In Quran Allah says:

"And not let hatred of others
dissuade you from justice.
Be just ..."

(Al-Quran)

Day: _____

Date: _____

II - E Judiciary as the central
pillar of Islamic civilization:

Hazrat Amir al-Umra said

"There is no political leadership
without men ... no civilization
can prosper without justice"

II - F Judge is not allowed to engage
in commerce and unacceptable
social behavior

In Islam there is a handsome amount
of salary designated for judge so that he may not
be able to engage in other activities that may
lead to get him unfair advantages. So, Imam
shafi; a great jurist said: It is disliked for
the judge to engage in buying and selling.

II - G No immunity for the Head of
the state

Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) said

"If I am wrong correct me and don't
follow my commands if I deviate from

Day

the commandments of Allah and His prophet (S.A.W)

III Appointment conditions for the Judges:

He must be sane

He should be male

He must be free,
not slave

He should be Muslim

Capable of Independent
Juristic Opinion.

Strong Moral
character

IV - Conclusion:

The Islamic Judicial system is the most authentic system as it does not give biasness to any one class or race. It has many salient features such as justice in the duty of all the believers, equality of law, supremacy and the independence of judiciary. Moreover, judiciary

is the central pillar of the civilization, and the judge is not allowed to do trade and commerce. Moreover, the appointment of judges must be based on the Islam, sanity, knowledge of jurisprudence, and upright character.

Q:1

INTRODUCTION:

Islam has given much guidance to the mankind through its teachings. There is no other religion that has given much importance on ^{how to live the} ~~the~~ way of the ~~people~~ life. Islam is a complete code of life. It has its own economic, political and social system.

Moreover, it is also distinguished and distinct from the other religion because it ~~has~~ is a universal religion, no changes occur in it since its arrival, has a Holy Book that is guarded by Allah, it has appreciate to explore the scientific truth. And Islam is also a religion of peace. These are ~~are~~ the features that are not present mainly in other religions.

II. ISLAM IS A COMPLETE CODE OF LIFE:

Islam is the deen which is different from all other religions. It is the only deen that is given by Allah and still it is in the original shape. It is the only religion accepted by Allah:

"If anyone follows Deen other than Islam that would not be accepted"

(Al-Suran)

Islam does not only talk about the relationship between the man and the God only but also gives importance to the rights and duties of the other human beings. So, Islam is the religion that has given significance to human rights that are not much given in other religions.

Moreover, Islam has its own concept of political system. The basis of Islamic political system is the sovereignty of Allah and the principle of khilafat which is based on consultation. So Islam has its own political system.

Furthermore, Islam has its own economic system that is a golden mean between the communism and the capitalism. It focuses on the welfare state, distribution of wealth, zakat system and circulation of wealth. Modern state was the welfare state in which there was a system of Islamic economic system and the welfare system for the poor.

Islam has also its own judicial system that focuses on justice. No one is superior in the matter of judiciary. Even the head of the state is accountable to the people. There is no superiority of any person except in taqwa. So, Islam has given a judicial system as well for the guidance of the people.

Islam also talks about the morality, the rules and norms of the society. It has ^{given the principles} ~~talked~~ about the society that how should people live and communicate with each other. It has touched almost all the aspects of society based on moral and ethical principles.

So, Islam is a complete code of life.

III DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF ISLAM :

III-A Islam is a Universal Religion

Islam is a universal religion unlike other religions. It is not for a particular tribe, group or a nation or a specific time. It is for all the humanity and for all the time.

"Say, O mankind! I am a
Messenger to you all..."

(Al-Quran)

III-B There has been no changes in Islam unlike other Religions

In other religions, frequent changes are done by the people. However, in Islam the teachings have been preserved and it is a guidance for all the people and for all the time.

II-C Holy Book to be guarded by Allah

The Guidance of Islam is the Quran
which has been preserved by Allah himself.

Allah says in Quran

"We have sent down this
Book and verily, We shall
safeguard it

(Al-Quran)

III-D Islam is a complete Religion and a complete code of life

Other religions deal with only the rituals,
practices and the casual norms. However, Islam is a
complete code of life. It has its own economic,
political, judicial and social system.

III-E Rights to women and slaves have given first through Islam

The other religions have not given the
rights to the women and the slaves. Islam has
given many rights to the women in economic, political, and

social affairs. Prophet (s. a. w) said

"Paradise is under the feet
of the mother (women)"

Moreover, Islam has also abolished the concept of
slavery.

III - F Islam has invited to explore
the truth and investigate the
scientific knowledge

Other religion do not like science and
research. However, the Islam has asked the people
to seek knowledge. In Quran Allah says:

"And there are clear signs for the
people who see and explore"

(Al-Quran)

Moreover, Big Bang theory, a scientific
discovery was made in 1900 which was already
revealed before 1400 years through Islam.

III - G Islam is a Religion of Peace

Islam is a religion of peace. The people of other religion do not protect the right of the minorities such as in India, there is a significant persecutions done on the muslims. However, in Islam, the peace is the utmost requirement.

" A muslim is he from whose tongue and hands others are safe"
(Hadith)

IV. CONCLUSION:

Islam is a complete code of life and it has its own economic, political, and social system. It is different from other religions. The distinguishing features are Islam is a universal religion, no changes since its arrival, Holy book ~~quaid~~ is protected by Allah, rights of the women and slaves are protected. and the acknowledge for the investigations of science and technology. So, Islam has many distinguishing features ~~than~~ that make it a most acceptable religion.

Q:

4

I- INTRODUCTION:

No other religion has given ~~rights~~ to minorities as Islam has given. It has given the right of property, life and freedom to perform their religious duties and worship. On the other hand, the other religious people have persecuted the muslims and have not given them the right of property, life, and freedom to offer their worship.

II- RIGHTS OF MINORITIES IN OTHER RELIGIONS:

II-A There is no sanctity of life and property in other religions ~~too~~ countries.

The people of different religions do not give sanctity to the life and the property of the minorities.

Example:

a - The muslims are persecuted in the Indian-occupied Kashmir by the Hindus. It shows that they have not given the preachings to safeguard the life of the minorities.

b - In Palestine, the Muslims are persecuted by the Jews. The Palestinians are deprived of their houses, lands and basic needs.

II-B No Freedom of Worship and Religion in other Religions

There is less freedom or one can say that no freedom to go to the worship places and acquire religious practices and rituals for the minorities

Example:

a - In France, there has been made a ban on the parda, a ritual of muslim women, which is the deprivation of their freedom

b- Moreover, the muslims in the Indian territories are not allowed to go to their mosque and have worship over there.

III RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF NON-MUSLIMS IN ISLAM

III a Right to life and property

Islam has given the right of life and property to the non-muslims and minorities.

Harat Umei (R-A) had granted the charter of protection of life and protection to the christians after the conquest of palestine by the Arabs.

III - b Freedom of Religion and Worship

The freedom of right and worship of non-muslims is preserved in the Islamic state.

In Quran Allah says:

"We knew best what they say and you are not the one to compel them

(Al-Burhan)

III - C Exemption from Military Services

The non-muslims are exempted from the military services in the Islamic state because in Islamic state, it is the ~~right~~^{duty} of the muslims to protect and defend the state. However, if the non-muslim wants to join the military, he would have the same privileges and rights as that of the Muslims.

III - D Payment of Jizya :

There is a payment of Jizya necessary for the non-muslims to give in order to protect their lives and property. Moreover, they are also exempted from Zakat and Jihad so they are bound to give jizya. However, the jizya is not necessary to give by all classes of the non-muslims. The poor and the needy are exempted from it.

III - E Protection of the Non-Muslims place of worship :

Islamic state has the responsibility to protect the worship places of the non-muslims.

Allah has ordained to protect the churches of the christians and synagogues of the Jews and the temple of the pagans in the Islamic state even before the protection of mosques.

(Al-Quran: chap al-Haj)

IV. CONCLUSION

Islam has given more rights to minorities than any other religion of the world. It has given the right to the life and the property of the non-muslims, freedom of worship and religion, exemption from the military services. Moreover, Islam has given the duty to the non-muslims to pay Jizya in return for their protection. Last, Islam has also ordained to protect the churches, temple and synagogues of the non-muslims.

In Quran Allah says:

"And there is no compulsion in the religion"