

DATE: / / Q:- 11) Introduction:-

Deen and religion are two different terms. Deen has a wider scope, and provides eternal principles while claiming universality whereas religion has a limited scope and is primarily concerned with providing spiritual beliefs and rituals, and is often concerned ^{more} with individual's faith and worship. ~~Religion~~ Deen plays an important role in human life, as it provides the humanity a reason behind their existence and define their relationship with the creator and God's other creatures. Deen also provides social cohesion, cultural harmony and peace and tranquility to human beings.

2) Difference between Deen and Religion:2.1) Understanding the concept of religion

(i) Literal meaning:
It is a Latin word which means "binding together."

(ii) Meaning of Religion in Islam
The word Religion only comes once in Quran which means to go, pass by or walk.

(iii) Definition of Religion:

"It is a bond between a religious devotee and his God".

2.2) Understanding the concept of deen:

(i) Literal meaning:

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The literal meaning of Deen is absolute submission of one self to any higher authority.

(ii) Definition of Deen: Absolute submission of man to absolute Sovereign - Allah. It is a complete code of life with an applicable social, political and religious system. It is a collection of institutions, social order, practices and belief.

(iii) "Islam" is Deen not religion.

Islam contains a complete code of life and is a Deen and not religion.

2.3) Conceptualizing the difference b/w Deen and religion.

DEENRELIGION

1) 1) Definition:	A complete way of life encompassing belief, worship, ethics, law and governance	A system of spiritual beliefs and rituals often focused on personal faith and worship
2) Scope:	Deen is holistic, covering all aspects of life.	Primarily concerned with personal spirituality and rituals
3) Source:	Derived from divine guidance.	May be on divine text or human philosophy.
4) TEMPORAL versus Eternal	Provide eternal principles that govern both this world and Hereafter	Focuses more on afterlife, with less focus on worldly affairs
5) Implementator	Generally requires a societal structure for its full implementation.	can be practiced individually
6) Relationship with Secularism	Reject Secularism	can co-exist with it
7) Example	Islam	Buddhism, Zoroastrianism

3) Importance of Deen in human life:

3.1) Deen provides humanity a reason behind their existence.

It is only the Deen that provides humanity the answers of different type of questions related to the concept of "existentialism". That is why is He here? What is the purpose of life? Who is His creator?; and other related question. As argued by Syed Abul-aba Maududi (RA) in his book. Islamic way of life that it is only the religion that can solve such complex questions of life.

3.2) Deen provides the relationship of human with its creator. It is only the Deen that provides humans

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their relationships with God.
do Allah says

فَمَا خَلَقْتُ الْجِنَّ وَالْإِنْسَ

إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُونِي

"He (Allah) doesn't created
Humans and Jinns, except
for the purpose of Ibadat"

Source: Al-Quran.

3.3) It provides the foundation
of better familial and
societal relationship

It is not the
science or Philosophy
but Deen that provides
foundational principles on
how to deal within
the society and how
to better make a
stable societal relationships

3.4) Deen asks for social
justice in a society.

Deen asks for ^{maintaining} ~~maintain~~ a socio-economic equilibrium in the society. It emphasizes for social fairness and social justice in the society.

3.5) DEEN ASKS FOR GIVING CHARITY: REDUCES HUMAN'S LUST OF WEALTH.

Allah in the Quran says to give charity to those who deserves

وَأَقِمُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَآتُوا الزَّكَاةَ

"And establish prayer and give Zakat"

Al-Quran

3.6) DEEN PROVIDES SOCIAL COHESION AND CULTURAL HARMONY.

By asking for ^{maintaining} better social

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and familial relationship,
and imposing signs
and duties on each
and every individual
deen provides social
cohesion to the society.
As Islamic scholar
Maulana Wahiddud din Khan
in his book Islam
and Peace said that
Islam as a deen has
provided some rituals and
worships acts like Hajj,
obligatory and congregational
prayers that provides cultural
harmony in the society.

3.7 DEEN BRINGS PEACE AND TRANQUILITY IN THE HUMAN LIFE

Quran Allah in the
says

إِذَا يَذَّكَّرُ لِلَّهِ تُخْفَى الْقُلُوبُ

"Indeed, it is the remembrance
of Allah that heart finds
tranquility".

(Source: Al-Quran)

3.8) DEEN PROVIDES SHIELD AGAINST EVIL.

Deen inculcates consciousness in human beings. The fear of the creator and accountability (in the hereafter) results in human's abandonment of evils.

3.9) DEEN BRINGS RULE OF LAW AND JUSTICE IN THE HUMAN SOCIETY.

Allah in the Quran says

ان الله يامر بالعدل

"Indeed Allah commands to do Justice"

Source: Al-Quran

3.10) It provides perfect role models for humans to follow:

Deen provides perfect

role models in the forms of Prophets to humans. Deen asks its followers to imitate the life of Prophets.

4) CONCLUSION:

In a nutshell, religion is confined within its limited boundaries whereas Deen is wider in its scope. Islam, being a Deen provides all the basic principles that are needed for humanity in all the spheres of life. Deen plays an important role in human's individual and family life. Deen also provides social cohesion, cultural harmony and maintains a rule of law and justice in the human society.

Q:-2

1) Introduction:-

Prayer is the important pillar of Islam. It is a compulsory act of worship for all adults muslims. It has different forms like obligatory (Farz) prayers, supererogatory (Nafil) Prayer, Sunnah prayers and others. It has many positive impacts on human's spirituality, like it helps them in abstaining from ~~sins~~ ^{sins}, inculcating a sense of humbleness and bring itself closer to Allah. Similarly, it has moral and social impacts too like it encourages unity and brotherhood, and develop Taqwa (God-consciousness) in the human life.

2) Understanding the meaning of "Prayer"

(i) Literal meaning:

Prayer in Arabic is called as (صلاة) Salaat, which literally means "supplication".

(ii) Prayer in Islam:

In Islam prayer is the second-most important pillar on which the whole infrastructure of Islam is built upon. It is a compulsory act of worship which is made compulsory on all Muslims to offer five times each day.

(iii) IMPORTANT COMPONENTS OF PRAYER.

Prayer has further 13 important components. Seven are needed to be completed before the prayer like having ablution (wuzu), clean clothes, clean body and others. While ~~seven~~ other ~~six~~

Other components are to be maintained during the prayer such as the recitation of the Holy Quran, performing Rukuh and Sajood (an important acts of movement during the prayers).

3) Different Categories of prayer

Following are the different categories of prayers

3.1) Obligatory prayers:

Obligatory prayers are those prayers that are mandatory for Muslims to establish every day. In mosques, they are performed in the form of congregation and in the following of Imam (leader)

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The ^{names of} five mandatory prayers are

- (i) Fajr (ii) Zuhr (iii) Asr
(iv) Maghrib (v) Asha.

3.2) Supererogatory prayers (Nafli)

These are not the mandatory prayers but for increasing spirituality one can offer these prayers on any time of the day. Such as Tahajjud prayers.

3.3) SUNNAH PRAYERS.

Similarly, with nearly the same format of prayer, there is Sunnah prayers which though are not mandatory but are highly recommended. These are normally adjacent with the mandatory prayer for example, the mandatory prayer of Fajar's 2 Rakaat is preceded by 2 Rakaat Sunnah.

3.4) Prayers of large congregation and on special events.

These are the prayers that are offered on the special events like Eid prayers

3.5) FUNERAL PRAYER.

This prayer is offered on the death of fellow muslims

3.6) Prayer at the moment of solar and lunar eclipse.

These prayers are offered when the solar or lunar eclipse occurred.

4) IMPORTANCE OF PRAYER IN THE LIGHT OF QURAN & SUNNAH

Following are the translation of different verses from which we can get to know about the importance of prayer.

a) "Establish prayer for my remembrance"

Al-Quran: Surah Tahq

b) Indeed successful are those who humble themselves in their prayer

Al-Quran Surah Mumenon

c) Indeed, prayer has been decreed upon the believers, a decree of

of specified times

Al-Quran: Surah
Nisa.

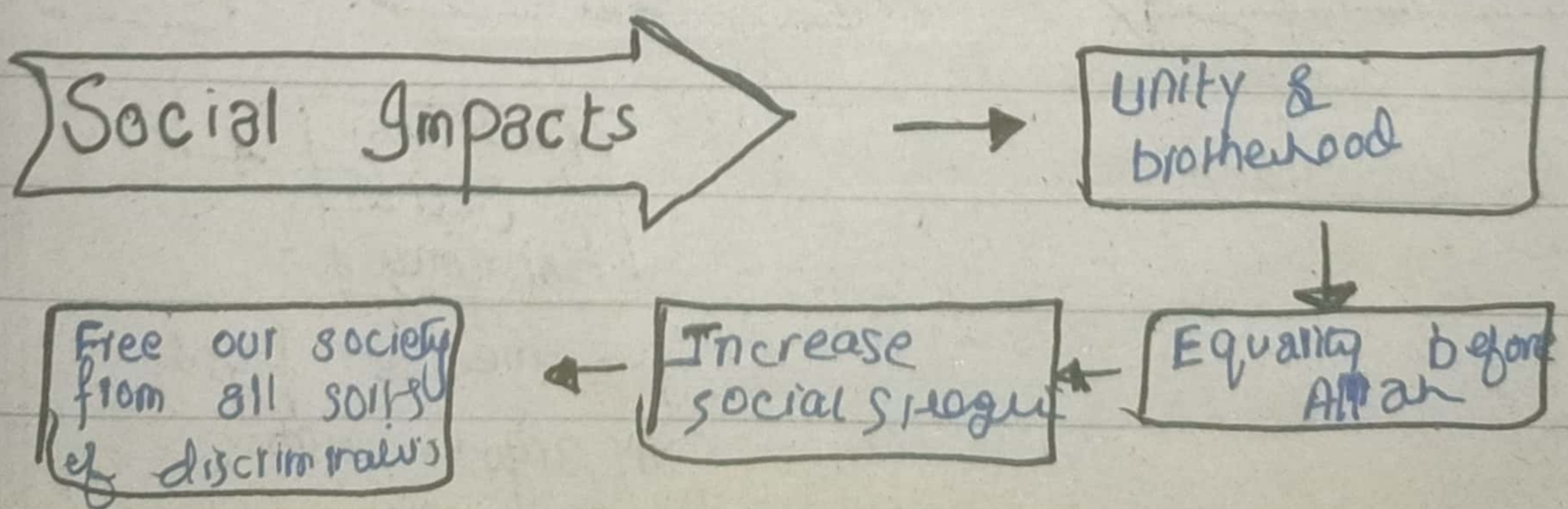
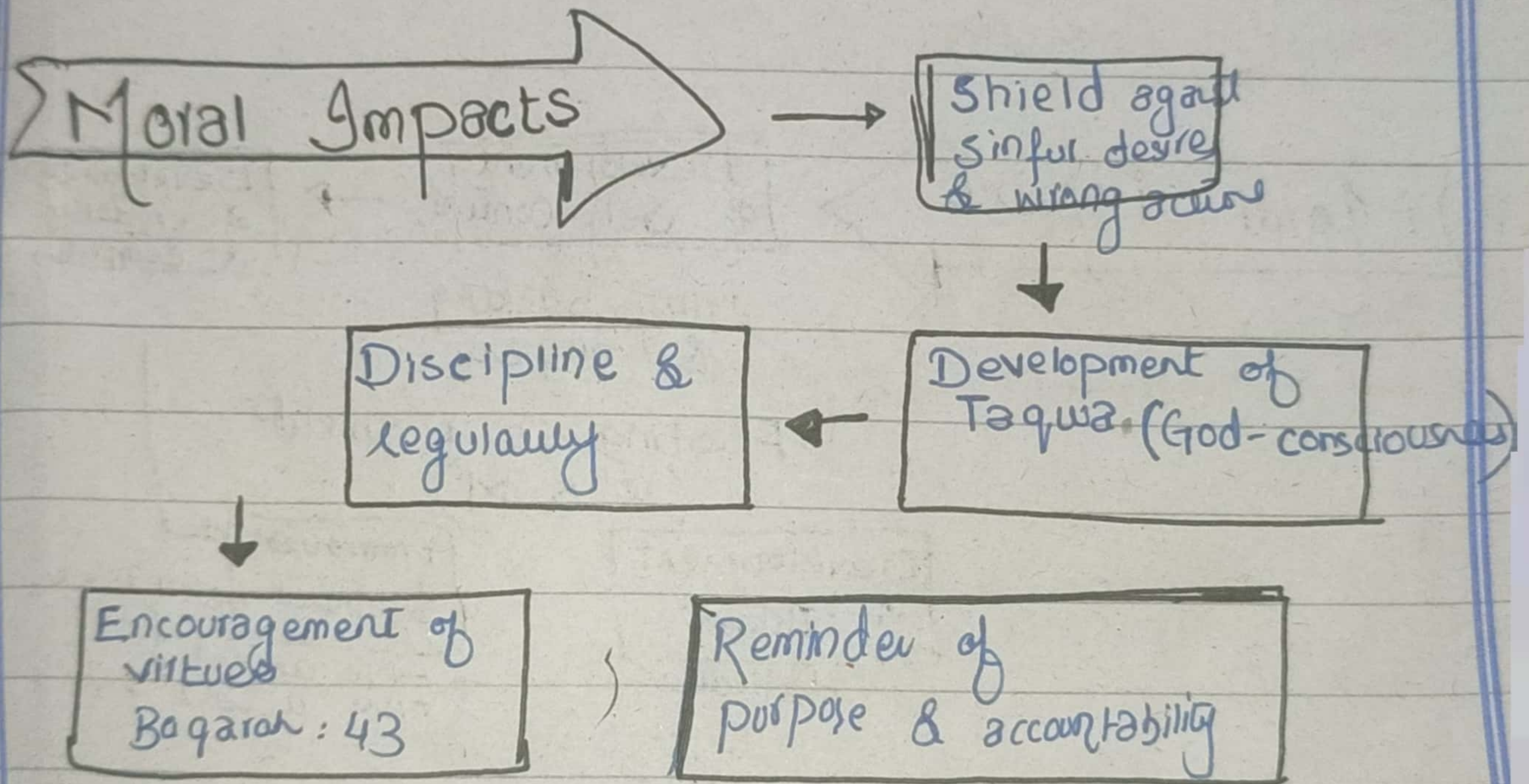
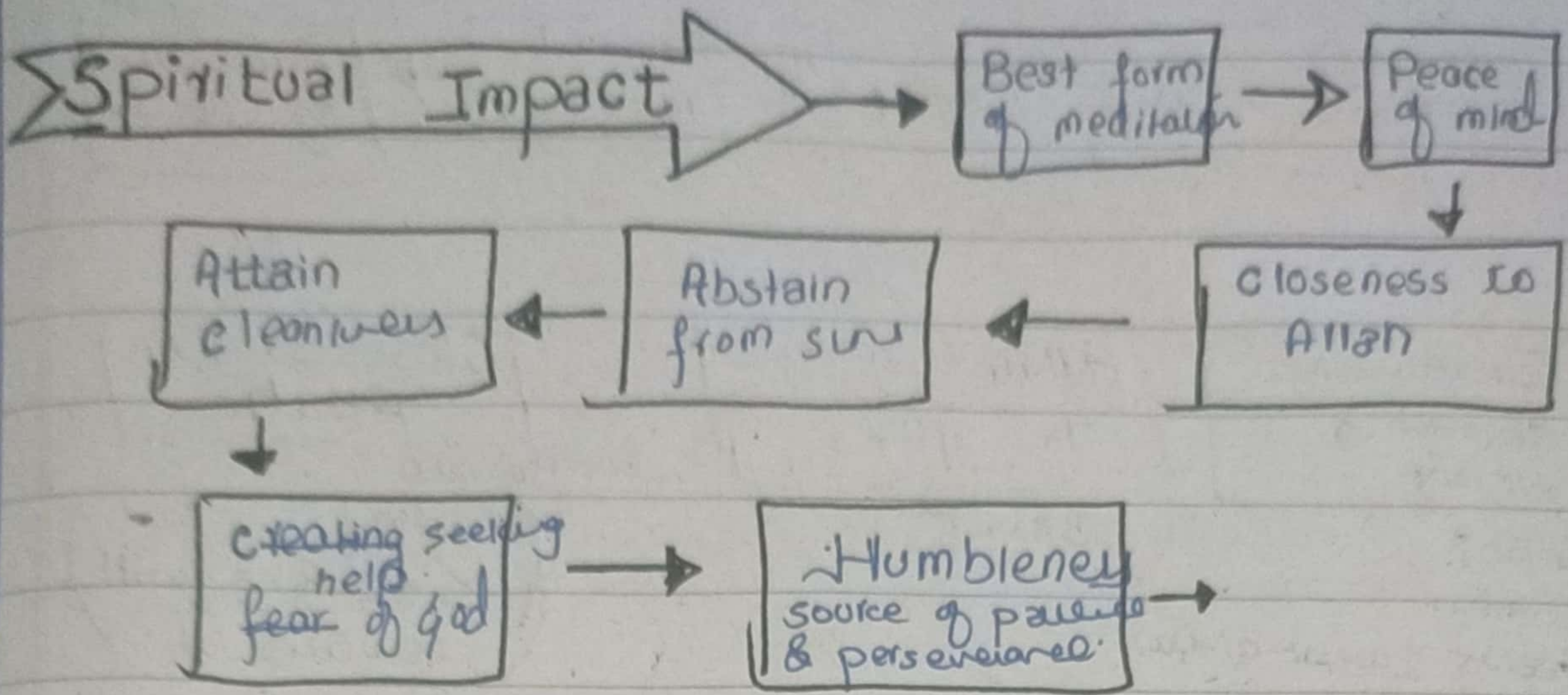
d) Prayer distinguishes
between believer from
the non-believer.

Hadith Sharif

e) The reward of congregational
prayer is 27 times
more than the one
that is performed individually

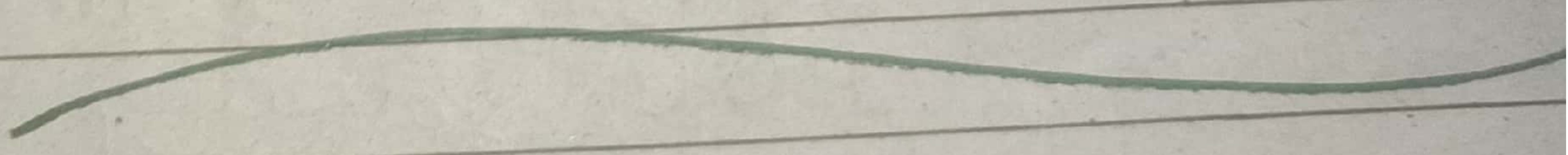
Hadith Sharif

5) IMPACTS OF PRAYER ON HUMAN BEINGS:



6) CONCLUSION:

Conclusively from all of the above discussion it is established that prayer has many positive impacts on human's social, moral, and spiritual life. Different forms of prayer provide not only cohesion among its followers but also helps in attaining piety (Taqwa) and bringing piety unity among the followers.



Q4:

1) Introductions

Islam rejects the process of independent reasoning or intellectual effort by qualified Islamic scholars from the foundational sources of Islamic law (Quran and sunnah). It is important for complex contemporary issues while preserving the Islamic teachings. Additionally it also helps in promoting the intellectual growth by encouraging critical thinking and fostering a culture of learning & progress.

2) Understanding the concept of Ijtihad.

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2.1) Literal meaning:-

"Jtehad" is derived from the Arabic root j-h-d "جهد" meaning "to strive" or "to exert effort".

2.2) Defining Jtehad:-

In Islamic jurisprudence (Fiqh), Jtehad represents a dynamic tool for ensuring that Islamic law remains relevant and applicable in changing circumstances.

3) Types of Jtehad

3.1) Jtehad Mutlaq (Absolute or independent Jtehad).

It is conducted by a qualified scholar.

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For example Imam Abu Hanifa

3.2) Ijtihad-e-Muqayyad

It is restricted and dependent on the existing school of thought

3.3) Ijtihad IJamai:

conducted collectively by a group of scholars from various schools of thought

3.4) Ijtihad Qiyasi

It is derive from new cases by comparing them with similar situations addressed in

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the Quran & sunnah

4) PRINCIPLES OF

IJTEHAD

4.1) Mujtahid must have extensive knowledge of Islamic jurisprudence.

4.2) Mujtahid must possess strong moral character and intellectual integrity.

4.3) There should be avoidance of personal bias.

4.4) Ijtihad should be undertaken only when a

new of unresolved issue arise.

4.6) It must not
contradict established
consensus (Ijma) or fundamental
Islamic principles

5) IMPORTANCE OF IJTEHAD.

5.1) It ensures adaptability
of Islamic law.

5.2) It provides solutions
to contemporary issues.

5.3) It results in the
promotion of intellectual
growth of Muslim
community

5.4) It help in
safeguarding the authenticity
and integrity of Islamic
teaching

6) Conclusion

Thus Ijtihad
which is an important
source for Shari'ah
has much importance
for the muslim community.

However, its principles
must be adhered as
described in the
Qur'an and Sunnah