

QUESTION NO: 01

## Importance Of Deen in Human Life and Difference between Deen and Religion

Introduction:-

Deen has immense importance in human life at both individual and collective levels. As Deen talks about each and every aspect of life, at individual level it satisfies the soul, give purpose to life, prevent suicide and depression, explain ethics and morality and provides hope to the individual. At collective level it explains basic systems involved in life, equality, rights and duties and gives dual concept of Accountability. However there is huge difference between Religion and Deen. Deen talks about every aspect while Religion is just a way of life.

Allah in the Quran says-

إِنَّمَا إِلَهُ الْبَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ وَاللَّهُ يَوْمَئِذٍ عَالِمُ الْغُيُوبِ

Indeed, Islam is only  
religion near to Allah.

~ Al-Quran.

## Literal meaning of Deen

The word Deen is derived from Arabic word it means to attain supremacy or dominion status.

## Contextual meaning of Deen

The contextual meaning of deen to spend life according to commandments of Allah mentioned in Quran. Deen covers all aspects of life that means it is complete code of life. It is obvious that the Deen will be completed if it will attain supremacy.



## Islamic Perspective Of DEEN

To admit Sovereignty of Allah and to follow commandments and rules of Allah. Allah in Quran says,

So whoever does an atom's weight of good will see it and whoever does an atom's weight of evil will see it. ~ (49:7-8)

## Deen According to Scholars

Dr Israr Ahmed

According to Dr Israr Deen is combination of 6 things.

- 1- Faith
- 2- Worship
- 3- Social system
- 4- Social functions
- 5- Judicial system
- 6- Political and financial system

# Importance of Deen

Deen has immense importance in life of Human. It is

## Importance of DEEN IN INDIVIDUAL'S LIFE

Deen purifies the soul

Deen Provides hope

Deen Prevents Suicide

Gives purpose to life

Explain Ethics and Morality

## DEEN Purifies the SOUL :

As the foundation of Deen lays on belief on Allah and to follow his commandment. Allah



in Suran says,

Unquestionably, by the  
Remembrance of Allah  
the hearts are  
assured. ~ (13:28)

## DEEN PROVIDES HOPE:

As Deen covers all aspects  
of life including mental peace  
and hope. Allah in Suran  
says,

In إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا  
Indeed with hardship  
comes ease. (94:6)

## DEEN PREVENTS SUICIDE AND DEPRESSION:

Allah in Surah "Zaha" says

"Your lord has not forsaken  
you, nor has he detested  
you (93:3)

This provide mental peace and

avoid depression and suicide.

## DEEN GIVES PURPOSE OF LIFE:

Sultan baho, a famous punjabi poet was once asked, that how to ~~attain~~ become rich?

He replied

"The purpose of life" to narrate 5 times *يا ذا الجلال والإكرام*

## Deen Explains Ethics and Morality:

Education only provides and talks about ethics and moralities while Deen let a muslim to act upon these ethics and moralities.

Importance of Deen In Collective Life

- focuses Equality
- Explain social systems
- Describes Rights and Duties
- Dual Concept of Accountability



## DEEN Focuses Equality:

Deen focuses equality and there by ensuring peace in the Society. Mohammed (ﷺ) in his last sermon said;

"There is no superiority of Black on white and white on Black, nor Arabi on Ajmi and Ajmi on Arabi."

## Deen defines Systems

Islam is complete code of life it explains all system required to make a prosperous Society.

- Judicial System
- Financial system
- Social System
- Political system
- Economical system

## DEEN DESCRIBES RIGHTS AND DUTIES

Deen explains rights and duties of every individual in a society.

All above points shows importance of Deen in Human life.

## Religion

### Literal Meaning

The word Religion is derived from "Religare or Religio" Latin words which means to follow or to subjugate.

### Contextual meaning of Religion

The contextual meaning of Religion is way of life and to find one's own roots.

### Religion according to Islam

According to Islam, Religion is subjugation of supernatural powers. Allah in Quran



Says,

The person who will find another religion other than Islam, his religion will not be accepted and he will be harm in here after. ~ Al Quran.

## Religion according to Scholars

### EDWARD TYLOR

According to Edward Tylor who is an anthropologist,

"Religion is to belief in Spiritualism"

### Emile Durkheim

Emil Durkheim a sociologist

Says,

"To practice certain faiths related to God" is called Religion.

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DR Israr Ahmed say religion  
is combination of three things

- Faiths
- Worships
- Social functions.

## DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DEEN AND RELIGION:

DEEN	RELIGION
1. Talks about individual and collective life.	Talks about only individual's life
2. Allah has made Deen-e-Islam. Divine	Man made
3. relation between man and God, and between man and man.	It Discusses relation between man and God.
4. Talks about personal and social life	Deals with personal life only.

## CONCLUSION:

The importance of Deen in human life is so much as it deals with both individual and social aspects of life. However there is huge difference between Deen and Religion.



QUESTION NO: 02

## PRAYER: Categories and Impacts

### Introduction:-

Islam is complete code of life it is based on five essential pillars. Prayer is one of the main pillars of Islam it is basically a worship in which an individual pray. It has different categories. Which includes Obligatory prayers, Wajib or necessary prayers and Sunnah, nafl, mustahabb, Bada Prayers. Prayers has so many impacts on human life. The impacts are divided into spiritual, moral and social impacts. Allah in Quran says

حافظوا الصلوة الى الصلوة والصلوة

اوسطى وقوموا للذائقين

"Guard strictly the five obligatory prayers especially the middle one (Asr) and stand before Allah with obedience." (2:238)

# Categories Of Namaz

## Literal meaning of Namaz:

Namaz means - prayer or worship.  
It refers to worship of Allah  
It is also called salah.

## Contextual meaning of Namaz

The contextual meaning of Namaz is to ask humbly or beg from Allah. It is a sort of communication between Allah and a man.

## Explanation:-

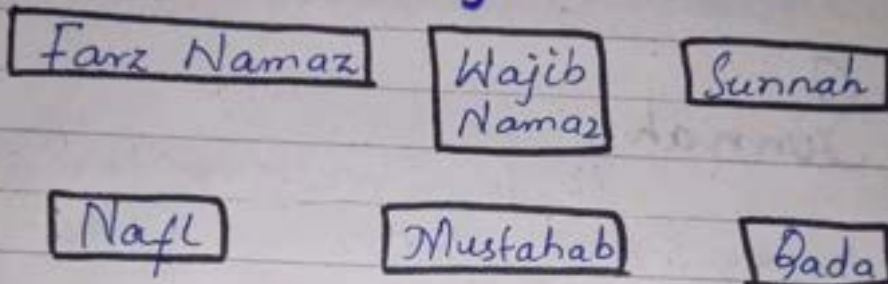
Prayer is one of obligatory worship. It was made obligatory on 10<sup>th</sup> nabvi.

Allah says in ~~Qur'an~~  
Meaning: Mohamad (ﷺ) said,  
"The thing that creates difference  
momin and kafir is Namaz".



Allah in Quran, says:  
"Prayer prohibits immorality  
of character and wrong  
doing."

## Catagories of Namaz



### Faz NAMAZ:-

Faz namaz is mandatory prayer and it is strictly prohibit to miss them. There are five daily prayers.

- Fajar
- Zohar
- Asr
- Maghrib
- Isha

Jamaz - jummah replaces Namaz  
Zohar for males in congregation.

## Wajib Namaz

Wajib namaz is close to Namaz-e-farz and it should must not be skipped.

~~Namaz~~ - Mikat prayer  
- Namaz-e-Eid

## Sunnah

It is recommended namaz and further divided into 2 categories.

Sunnah Muakkadah

Sunnah Ghair Muakkadah

## Nafil

It is voluntary performed Namaz.

Namaz-e-Tahajjud

Namaz-e-Chasht

Salat-ul-Ishraq

## Mustahab

prayers of specific occasions

• Salat-ul-Toba

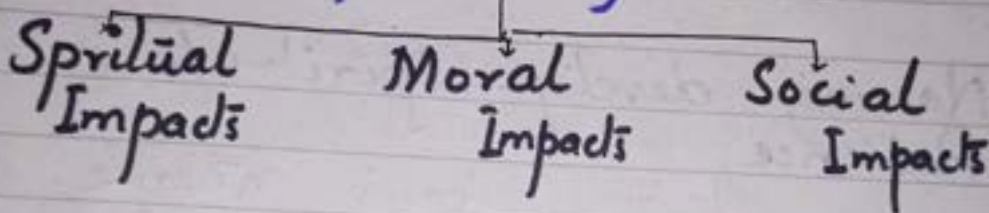
• Salataul-Istikhara.



# Qada Namaz

It is offered as compensation for missed obligatory ones.

## Impacts of Namaz



## SPIRITUAL IMPACTS

- Purification of soul
- Peace of mind and heart
- Spirit of Patience.

## Namaz purifies the soul

Allah in Holy Quran says:

ان الله لا يتقبل من العباد الصلاة والتميز

Prayer prohibits immorality of character and wrong doing." ~ (2.9:45)

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Namaz gives Peace of mind and heart

Allah in Quran says.

Indeed, by the remembrance of Allah, the hearts find peace."

Namaz develops Spirit of Patience

Namaz creates patience in an individual. Allah says

"Seek help through Patience and Salah"

~ (2:153)

Moral Impacts of Namaz:-

- Character building
- humility and humbleness
- Punctuality of time

Namaz creates strong Character:-



As Namaz prohibits immorality, it creates strong character of a man.

Namaz creates humility and humbleness:

Namaz creates fear of Allah by which individual attains humility and humbleness.

Namaz makes a person Punctual

Allah says in Quran,

"Indeed, It is necessary to pray namaz on time". 24:103

## Social Impacts of Namaz:

- Concept of equality
- represents Unity of Muslims
- creates spirit of Mutual help
- foster Discipline
- Mosques as community center

## Namaz creates sense of Equality

Namaz creates equality, as it is performed with no discrimination.

ایک ہی صف میں کھڑے ہو گئے اور سب برابر  
ہے کوئی بڑھریا نہ کوئی بڑھریا نہ کوئی ذرات

## Namaz represents Unity of Muslim:-

Praying salah in mosques represents unity of Muslims, as thousands gather at mosques and perform salat.

## Conclusion

Namaz is a basic pillar of Islam. It has certain categories, Fard, wajib, mustahab, Sunnah, Qada and Nfit. It has huge impacts on individuals. Its impacts include social, moral and spiritual impacts.



Question no: 04

## Ijtihad: Concept, and Importance and Principles in Islam

### Introduction:

Ijtihad is a fundamental concept in Islam. It is basically efforts of an individual to find solutions of emerging problems according to fiqh. It has given a due importance in Islam as it provides flexibility in changing scenarios, in light of Quran whose solution is not mentioned. Its principles includes alignment with Quran and sunnah, Competency of Mujtahid, Application of Qiyas, Consideration of Maqasid-al-Shariah, ijtihad and avoidance of bias. Allah in surah ~~tobah~~ Ankaboot mentions

"And those who strive for us  
-we will surely guide them  
to our ways"

~~Surah tobah~~

29:69

## Literal meaning of Ijtihad

Ijtihad means independent Reasoning it is arised from word Jehad which means to strive or efforts for.

## Contextual meaning of Ijtihad

Contextual meaning of Ijtihad is it is efforts of individual to find solutions of emerging problem according to fiqh.

## Mujtahid

The one who do ijtihad is called Mujtahid, he has deep knowledge of Quran and Hadith, mastery on arabic language, familiarity of principle of Islamic jurisprudence and understanding of social needs and contemporary issues.

## Importance Of Ijtihad



- allows to adapt changing circumstances
- Promotion of justice and welfare
- flexibility in law making
- Preservation of Islamic values

## Adaptation to changing Circumstances

Ijtihad allows Islamic law to remain relevant by addressing new issues and challenges that arise over time. It is seen through history that, Hazrat Umar Farooq impose Zakate on Horses, while Hazrat Ali uplifted Zakat on Horses. This shows that with changing circumstances the ijtihad allows to make decisions based on Islamic law.

## Promotion of justice and welfare:

Ijtihad helps in formulation of policies and laws cater to

welfare of society. Mohammad <sup>(Pak)</sup>  
Once while appointing Governor  
of Yemen asked

How will you take decision?

Hazrat A'az bin Jabal replied

"With the help of Quran and  
Sunnah". Prophet liked the  
reply and made him Governor.

## Preservation of Islamic Values

"Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)  
announced Jihad against people  
who did not pay Zakat". This  
shows that Ijtihad preserves  
Islamic value as Zakat is core  
pillar of Islam.

## Principle of Ijtihad

- Adherence to Quran & Sunnah
- Competence of Mujtahid
- Use of Qiyas
- Consideration of Masalih-e-  
Al-shariah



- Emphasis on public welfare
- Avoidance of Personal Bias
- Flexibility to address contemporary issues.

## Ijtihad must be based On Quran and Sunnah

The Basic principle of Ijtihad is to adhere to Islamic sources that is Quran and Sunnah.

## Competence Of Mujtahid

The scholar conducting ijtihad must have sound knowledge regarding Islam, Quran, Sunnah and Islamic Jurisprudence.

## Use of Qiyas

Qiyas is analogical reasoning. When direct evidence is absent scholars apply Qiyas by drawing analogies between new cases and existing rulings in the Quran.

## Consideration of Maqaid- -al-shariah

The ruling must aligns with broader goals of shariah which include protection of religion, life, intellect, lineage and property.

## Emphasis on Public Welfare (Maslahah)

The ruling should be perform promote the well being and interest of community, safeguarding societal harmony and moral integrity.

## Conclusion

Ijtihad is independent reasoning also done by Mujtahid. It has huge importance in Islam. Its principles includes, adherence to Quran and sunnah, social welfare, ijma, use of Riya' and mujtahid competency.



## — Question 6 —

### Shariah: Sources

#### Introduction:

Islam is complete code of life it covers every aspect of life. Shariah is basically order or commandments of Allah Almighty. It has primary and secondary sources. The primary sources includes Quran and sunnah while secondary sources includes Ijma, Qiyas and Ijtihad. Shariah has huge importance as it is divine guide for justice, truth and freedom in faith. Allah in Quran says.

Allah has revealed different laws (shariah) for various communities with Islamic shariah being a criterion of truth.

~ (5: 48)

## Literal meaning of shariah

The word shariah is an arabic word which means way or path.

## Contextual meaning of shariah

"Sum of all commandments of Allah revealed upon Mohammad (ﷺ), is contextual meaning of shariah."

### DEFINITION

Shariah is basically all the orders and commandments of Allah almighty revealed on Mohammad (ﷺ).

## Purpose Of shariah

According to scholar "professor Khurshid Ahmed"

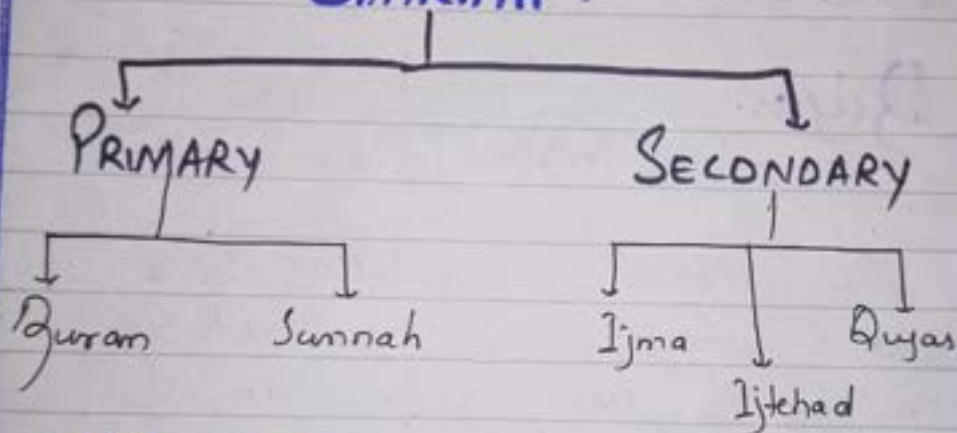
"The purpose of shariah is to distinguish between Halal and Haram."



According to Dr Hamidullah

"The purpose of Shariah is to maximum welfare of Mankind"

## SOURCE OF SHARIAH.



### The Quran

The primary and most authoritative source of Shariah containing the direct revelations of Allah is Quran.

### The Sunnah

The actions, sayings and approvals of Mohammad <sup>(Pb) (swt)</sup> which serve as guide

to implement the teachings of Quran.

## Ijma

(Consensus of scholars)

The agreement of Islamic scholars on a particular issue, which helps in deriving ruling when no direct text from the Quran and Sunnah is available.

## Qiyas

(Analogical Reasoning)

The process of drawing analogies from Quran and Sunnah to apply to new situations is called Qiyas.

## Conclusion

Shariah means way or path, It refers to Commandments of Allah revealed to prophet Mohammad (ﷺ). It has primary and secondary sources Quran, Sunnah, Ijma, Qiyas and Ijtihad.