

ISLAMIAT TEST 1

Q1 Describe Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) as a Prophet of Peace, tolerance and mercy for contemporary transitional world.

Introduction

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was a man of peace, tolerance and mercy and have given the lesson of peace and tolerance to the world. He (SAW) have only preached to be good and not do evil to anyone. His whole life is a role model for humanity especially in the modern era, or we should say in the internet era, where people are indulged in wrongdoings. Prophet (PBUH) teaching is still relevant in this era and is a forbearer for wrongdoers.

Prophet (PBUH) sent as a mercy

Prophet (SAW) was an epitome of peace and only preached that human

should live like a servant of God
and do not do evil things.

Quranic Evidence:

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ إِلَّا رَحْمَةً لِّلْعَالَمِينَ
- Al-Quran

"We have sent you as a mercy to the
worlds".

Exemplary mercy at the Taif:

On the occasion of Taif, when
Prophet (SAW) visited Taif to give the
message of God to them, they threw
stones at Prophet (SAW), which injured
Prophet (SAW) severely that blood oozed
out from his body. Angel Gabriel
asked him to crush them between
two mountains, but Prophet (SAW)
said No and remained patient,
which shows how he forgave the
people who tried to kill him.

Prophet (SAW) has taught the teachings and have shown how to be merciful through His actions and character that are still relevant in contemporary transitional world.

Tolerance of Prophet (PBUH)

The lesson of tolerance can be sought through the life of Prophet immensely, His (SAW) whole life is based on patience and tolerance.

Example 1

On one occasion, some jews came to Prophet (SAW) and said **Sam-a-Alaikum** (death upon you) to this Prophet (SAW) responded: **Walaikum-Asalam**. Hazrat Ayesha (PBUH) understood their motive and cursed them to which Prophet (SAW) responded do not curse them "I am not sent to curse".

Example 2

There was a woman who used to throw garbage at Prophet (SAW), but he never said anything to old lady, Prophet (SAW) even visited and took after her when she got sick, later she accepted Islam by inspiring through Prophet (SAW) tolerance and mercy. Prophet (SAW) commanded believers to not do evil at many occasions.

Hadith:

"Do not do evil to those, who do evil to you, but deal with them fairness and kindness"

(Sahih Bukhari)

Prophet (SAW) has showed highest degree of tolerance in his life and preached only patience and tolerance to his followers. People accepted Islam by inspiring character of Prophet (SAW) and His teachings. Someone asked Hazrat Aisha (RBUH), "What are the morals of Prophet (SAW),

She said, "His morals is Quran".

Quranic Evidence:

انك لعلى خلق عظيم

(Al-Quran)

"Verily Prophet Muhammad (SAW) is an exalted standard of character".

Prophet's life is a peacemaker

Prophet (SAW) is a torchbearer and was sent to make peace in all worlds. His whole life is an epitome of Peace and justice.

Quranic Evidence:

"Indeed, Allah commands you to render trusts to Whom they are due and when you judge between people to judge with justice."

- (Quran, Surah An-Nisa 4:58).

Quranic Evidence 2:

"If two parties among the believers, fall into fighting, then make peace between them. And if one of them wrongs the other, then fight the one that wrongs until it returns to the command of Allah."

- Surah At-Tambah (9:119)

Conclusion

By concluding above answer, we can say that it proved in light of hadith and Quranic evidence Prophet (PBUH) is an epitome of peace, mercy and tolerance which comes through equality, by respecting others and do not do evil and wrong to others. Those, who believe in Prophet (PBUH) will follow his teachings in every era, for Islam is the only religion of peace and justice as Allah says in Quran "We have sent down to you this Book of truth, so you might do justice between men"

Q2 Define the meaning of prayer and its different categories. Also describe the spiritual, moral and social impact of prayers.

Introduction

Prayer (Namaz) is the second pillar of Islam. Prayer connects the man with his creator. It is a divine religion which contains vast aspect and impact human life universally. It helps in spiritual binding with God physical cleanliness, discipline and self-control. It makes human pious and enhance morals and ethics to live in a society.

Meaning of Prayer and its categories

Salah (salāt) is an Arabic word meaning 'bowing, homage', 'worship'. The other Persian term is namaz use by speakers of the Indo-Iranian languages.

Quranic Evidence:

"Establish regular salabs at the declining of the sun to the paling of the sun, on the darkness of the night and the Salat of Fajr, verily the recitation of the Quran at; the salat of Fajr is borne witness (by the angels).

(Al-Israa 17:78)

Different Categories of Salah

1 Fardh Prayers

Compulsory and obligatory

Fard Prayers

Fard-al-ayn

↳ Actions considered obligatory on individuals

(Individual will be held accountable.

Fard-al-kifayah

↳ Actions considered obligatory on Muslim community.

(If no one carries it out, all incur a collective punishment)

The negligence in offering these prayers may invoke God's displeasure

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Particulars of Five Prayers

1	Fajr	Dawn to sunrise, offered before sunrise	4
2	Zuhr	After five noon	12
3	Asr	Afternoon	8
4	Magh- rib	After sunset until dusk	7
5	Isha	Dusk until dawn	17

II

Juma / Friday Prayers daily

Salat-at-Jumu'ah is a congregational prayer on Friday, which replaces the Zuhr prayer. It is compulsory upon men to perform it.

III

Janazah Prayers (Fardh Kifayah)

Attending Janazah (Funeral prayers) is a Fardh Kifayah.

2

Wajib Prayers

Hanafi considers following as Wajib whereas other Schools consider them as Sunnah Mukkeda.

i Salat-al-Witr

Witr is performed after the Salah al-isha'a. Some Muslims consider witr wajib while others consider it optional, according to different schools of jurisprudence.

ii Salat al-Eid

Eid Salah is performed on the morning of Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Adha. It consists of two raka'at with additional takbi'at. Eid Salah is offered between sunrise and true noon.

3 Sunnah Prayers

Two types

Sunnah Mu'akkadah

Sunnah Ghair Mu'akkadah

Salat-al-Tarawih

Tarawih is performed during the fasting month of Ramadan. This prayer can be performed alone, in a group, at home, or in a mosque.

4 Nafil Prayers

These are voluntary prayers. There are many specific conditions or situations when one may wish to offer nafil prayers. They cannot be offered at sunrise, true noon or sunset.

Impacts of Prayer on Human Life

Spiritual Impacts

1 Psychological Stability

Worshipper reaching out to his Lord is achieved without any mediation which gives peace of mind and psychological stability to a man. Hazrat Ali (PBUH) relates that "I heard the Messenger of God say: 'Get up Bilal, call people to prayer and make us feel relaxed'".

2 Taharat (Purification)

Taharat entails physical cleanliness and spiritual purification.

ان الله يحب التوابين ويحب
المتطهرين
(Al-Baqarah 2:222)

"Surely Allah loves those who turn much to Him, and He loves those who purify themselves."

3 Greater Reward for congregational prayers in Hereafter

This becomes clear when we bear in mind that the fundamental principle of congregational prayer is that its reward is many times greater than the prayer performed in isolation.

4 Check against evil and indecency

Prayer inculcates the fear of God which is necessary.

ان الملاة تنهى عن الفحشاء والمنكر
- Al-Quran

"Salah prevents man from evil and lewdness".

able life by shaping him spiritually
morally and making him stand
in society with good ethics - As
mentioned in Quran:

ان الصلاة كانت على المؤمنين
كتابا موقوتا

"Surely prayer is a timed ordinance
for the believers" -
(Al-Quran)

X == X

The End