

QNO1

Describe the basic beliefs of Islam in general and the doctrine of Akhvat in Particular.

1. Introduction

Islam is the religion of divine commands and obligations. A true believer is set to obey and fulfill commands of his lords and his divine guidance. In the stage of Islamic boundary, there are core beliefs for a believer to obey in Islamic boundary, which are starting from Tauheed (believe in One Creator, Sustainer and mighty lord of all existence), believe in prophets (sent by Allah for the guidance of humane) believe on holy scripture (Four Divine Books) e.g. Quran, believe on Angels.

2. Basic Beliefs of Islam

There are multiple core beliefs of Islam, a true believer should have authentic assent

and believe.

a) Belief in One God (Tauheed)

“قل هو الله احد”

“Say, He is Allah, the One.”

112: 1 - Surah Al-Ikhlās

Tauheed in Islam is the fundamental and started belief. A muslim should obey to enter the sphere of Islam. Tauheed shapes Muslim unity among themselves, restricts immoral activities and finds self-accountable before Allah (The God) on the day of Judgment.

b) Belief in Prophets (Rusul)

Allah sent every nation a divine messenger for guidance and restriction of any forbidden. As mentioned in Hadith (The saying of Prophet Muhammad S.A.W), “My example and the example of previous prophets is like a building and I am the last brick.”

c) Belief in Angels (Malaika)

آمنت بالله و ملائكته

Iman-e-Mufasssal

Allah Creates angels for receiving and messaging of Allah's message to his prophets, not merely conveying messages of Allah, but every Angel is set to be on his duty by Allah.

d) Belief in Akhrat (Day of Judgment)

آمنت بالله واليوم الآخر

Imaan-e-Muffasssal

"I believe in Allah.... and day of resurrection".

Belief in Day of Judgement creates moral fear in the eyes of a true believer, which restricts him for any evil action. Belief in Day of resurrection creates ethical conduct, humanitarianism and unity without discrimination in the

Soul of Muslims.

e) Belief in Decree of Allah (Qadar)

وَعَلَى اللَّهِ فَلْيَتَوَكَّلِ
الْمُؤْمِنُونَ

Let the believer,

"Put their trust on Allah

Al-Imran 3:122

Belief in Decree of Allah is known as putting their trust on Allah that he is All knowing in wisdom and action and every thing is moving on Allah's command and divine guidance.

f) Belief in Holy Books (kutub)

Belief in Holy Books of Allah upholds same preferences as belief in Holy Prophets and Angels. Holy Books are Divine scripture proclaimed by Allah for "what is right and what is wrong" practices.

3. Doctrine of Akhirah

Doctrine of Akhirah (The day of Resurrection) is a core belief in Islamic boundary. Doctrine of Akhirah is not merely a claimed belief but it has huge impact on Muslims life and standards. This belief creates harmony, social justice, humanity, morality and ethics in human civilization as Muslim know he will be accountable for his actions.

a) Impact of (Doctrine of Akhirah) on Human Life (Believers)

i) A Muslim is Accountable before Allah for his deeds

A true believer believes in life hereafter, which leads him to restrict misbehaviour in mortal life. According to Holy Prophet S.A.W "Every one of you is shepherd, and every one of you will be held accountable for his flock". Flock here represented deeds of a believer in mundane life.

ii) The belief Creates Equality and Social Harmony

A Muslim is always aware of his teachings by Islam. That Islam forbids any discrimination of human race, gender, and status. "No Arab is Superior to Non-Arab, Nor white over black" This statement is stated words of Holy Prophet (S.A.W) in last Sermon of his Journey.

iii) Accountable for his Religious Command (Basic Pillars of Islam)

A Muslim is strongly Commanded in the Holy Book Quran for following strictly Allah's Command and avoids what forbidden by Allah and obey what is due on a Muslim (Namaz, Roka, Zakat, Haji) because these following are compulsory obligations for a Muslim.

iv) Ethical Code of Conduct in Civilization

Islam commands for humanitarianism and strongly opposes discrimination, However Islamic

teachings strongly promotes Justice, fair treatment, equal representation in human conduct of life.

v) Welfare State System and Riba-free approach

Allah explicitly revised the command for charity in the holy Quran around "150" times. Islam promotes a state welfare society free from upper-imperial interest, and emphasises Zakat for economic equality in Civilization.

4. Conclusion

Belief on the fundamental principles of Islam and belief on the day of Judgment remarks equal destiny for a believer to belief "the foundation of Islam is 'Tauheed' and everything else rises from it." Stated by Imam Ibn-e-Taymiyah. Following beliefs and especially ^{belief in} day of Judgment upholds strong significance on human code of conduct, moral and spiritual life and equal civilization pattern.

Explain the concept of Salat (Prayer).
How it impacts the social, moral
and spiritual life of an individual.

Answer = 0

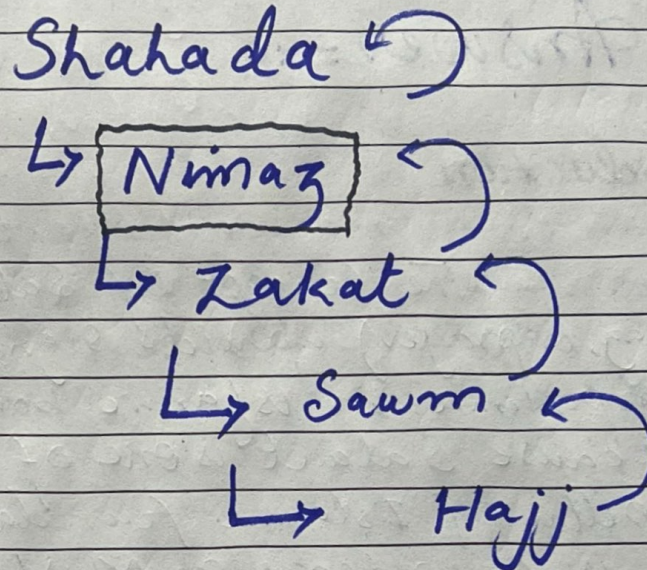
1. Introduction

The concept of Salaat (Namaaz, or prayer) upholds significant importance in Islamic homeland, because Salaat is one of "2nd" pillar of Islamic foundation. Salaat is compulsory on Muslims without exception. Salaat creates fear (Divine), develop Justice, and promotes moral discipline in the soul of a true believer. Salaat connects a believer to his Creator and Salaat creates inner peace, patience, and brotherhood.

2. Fundamental Pillars of Islam and Salaat

There are Core "Five" Pillars of Islam to enter in the foundation of Islamic religion. In which these are Tauheed (Believing in One God, Namaaz (Salaat), Roza

(Sawm Fasting for Consciousness of Allah)
Zakat (Charity) and Hajj (Pilgrimage to Holy Places).



3. Salah: The Second Pillar of Islam

اقبلوا الصلاة و آتوا
الزكاة

Al-Baqarah: 43

"And Perform As-Salaat and give Zakat"

Salat is explicitly mentioned in Quran multiple times. It is divine compulsory worship without exception.

Components and Practices of Salah

Salah majorly divides into several categories. In which:

i) Fard (Compulsory):

There are "5 times" a day, worship of Salah is mandatory.

	Namaz	Rakaats (standings)
1)	Fajr	2
2)	Zuhr	4
3)	Asr	4
4)	Magrib	3
5)	I'sha	4

17 (In total)

ii) Sunnah (Not-compulsory)

Following practices of Salah is done by Holy Prophet (PBUH) more than fixed compulsory. Believers believe in strong actions honored

by Prophet (P.b. u.h) during his life.

iii) Wajib Prayers:-



Eid Prayers

↳ Witr Wajib

↳ Tawaf Prayers

4. Hadeeth: As Evident on Salah

"Pray as you have seen me praying" — Sahih Al-Bulchar

"Islam is built upon five pillars in which praying Salah." — Sahih Al-Bulchar.

5. Impact of Salah on Social Life of an Individual

1) Promotion of Equality and Brotherhood

Islam dishonors the

human discrimination and promotes equality and brotherhood among humans and muslims.

ii) Fair Justice and Social Integration

"The Most beloved and closest one on the day of Judgement is Just Ruler" — Tami-al Tirmadi

Salah ~~interactually~~ establish social integration and lessons for fair justice. Standing together with all type of race, class and status promotes social equality in Islam.

iii) Reduction in Crime and Immoral stunt

Salah develops a divine fear and patience in the heart of a believer. A believer fears accountable before Allah restricts him for any misbehave and immoral conduct. However, a believer believes that Allah is all knowing and watching all thing happens.

6. Impacts on Moral and Spiritual life of an Individual

1.) Development of Taqwa (God-Consciousness)

Taqwa in Islam refers to avoid forbidden sin by not only practices but with watching, hearing, speaking and practicing. Taqwa stands in high importance of Islamic landscape where a Muslim is shaped into a true believer by not only physical but with moral integration and spiritual efficiency.

2.) Creates Patience, Peace, Accountability and moral conduct

Salah is known as connection of a believer to his God. This practice creates moral integration, social peace and spiritual empowerment in life of an individual. Salah reduces the Un-even and immoral behavior of a Muslim through spiritual peace and inner patience.

Salah: Islamic Teaching and Modern world crisis:

Modern World	Islam
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Discrimination	→ Equality
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Class Differentiating	→ Same Representation
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Immoral Practices	→ Strongly Forbids
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Biasness	→ Transparency
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Un-fair Justice	→ Justice with divine Accountability.
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7. Conclusions

Salah is the Second Pillar of Islam following Shahadah (Kwam believe in One God), Salah Creates patience, stability, peace Accountability and moral conduct by avoiding immoral, evil-style, discrimination, injustice and dishonoring because Islam promotes collective guidance for divine practice and human civilization

"Islam is not merely a religion of divine worship but complete civilization"

Abul Hasan Ali Nadwi