



# Islam and Moral Education

## Class Five



## CHAPTER 2

### IBADAT

### Topic 1 (Ibadat)

**Ibadat:** Ibadat means allegiance, slavery, devotion, obedience to Allah and to abide by the orders of Allah. Obedience to Allah's order positive or negative is Ibadat.

**Ilah:** 'Ilah' means one who is worshipped. Allah is our 'Ilah'.

**Abd:** 'Abd' means obedient servant. We are servants of Allah.

**Lord:** Allah is our Lord. He has created us as the best of all creations. He is the owner of our life and death.

### Creations of Allah:

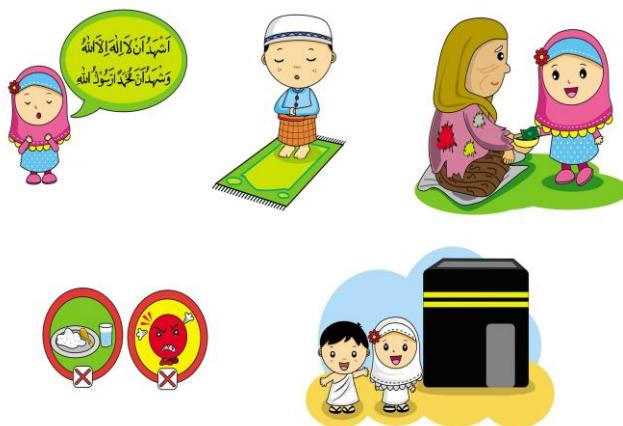
Human beings	Vegetables	Rivers
Earth	Trees	Mountains
Sky	Fruits	Hills
Sun-Moon	Canals	Animals

### Reasons for creating us:

- Only to worship him
- Allah says, 'I have created Jinn and Human beings only to worship me.' (Sura Zariat, Ayat 56)

### Basic Ibadats:

- Salat
- Saum
- Hajj
- Zakat
- Sadaqa
- Jihad for Allah



**Ways of performing Basic Ibadats:** We shall perform above basic Ibadats as our Prophet(S) did and instructed us to do.

### **Ways of worshipping Allah all the time:**

- Before taking halal foods if we say 'Bismillah' and after taking the food say 'Alhamdulillah', the entire time of eating will be treated as Ibadat.
- If we say 'Bimillah' before reading books, the entire time of reading will be treated as Ibadat.
- When we go out saying 'Bismillah', Allah will protect us from any possible danger.
- Helping a blind man crossing the street is an Ibadat.
- Removing harmful and dusty materials from the streets or roads is also an Ibadat.
- Doing business with honesty and dignity, doing duties properly in any profession is Ibadat.
- Before going to sleep if we take the name of Allah, the entire time of sleeping will be treated as Ibadat.

Thus we may devote our whole time to Ibadat.

### **Significance of Ibadat:**

- Allah becomes pleased with Ibadat.
- Through Ibadat life in this world becomes peaceful.
- Ibadat will bring most peaceful and desired place in Jannat.
- Allah becomes displeased with those who do not perform Ibadat and give them indescribable punishment in Jahannam in the later world.

### **Our responsibilities in performing Ibadat:**

- We shall be sincere to perform Ibadat.
- We shall have obedience to Allah's order positive or negative.
- We shall not limit our Ibadat to Salat or Saum only.
- We shall motivate others to do good deeds.
- We shall remain alert and try all the time so that our entire lifetime is treated as Ibadat.

## Topic – 2(Purity and Cleanliness)

**Purity:** Purity is an essential aspect of Islam. It is achieved by keeping our body, dress, place and environment neat and clean. Purity brings peace in mind and it inspires one to do good deeds.

**Workshop of Satan:** Evil mind is the Workshop of Satan.

### Necessity of being Pure:

- Purity is the Part of Iman. (Muslim, Tirmizi)
- Purity brings peace in mind.
- It inspires one to do good deeds.
- Salat cannot be performed without being pure.
- Quran cannot be touched with impure hands.

**Taharat:** Taharat means cleanliness and neatness of environment. Environment is cleaned by removing garbage and waste materials. Our environment should be kept pure because Salat cannot be performed in an impure place.

### Ways of being pure:

- Body becomes pure by wudu, ablution, bathing.
- If there is unavailability of water then by doing Ta'yam-mum.
- Washing the cloths and dresses with pure water.
- By keeping our environment neat and clean.
- Removing waste materials from our surrounding area.

**Ta'yam-mum:** Ta'yam-mum is a ritual of being pure when there is unavailability of water. Pure soil or soil materials are used to do Ta'yam-mum.



## Topic – 3, 4, 5(Salat, Schedule of Salat and Rules and Regulations of Salat)

**Salat:** Salat means to bend down, to be commonly polite and to pray, seeking forgiveness, saying durud. Salat is commonly known as ‘Namaz’.

**Salat in Islamic Terminology:** In Islamic Terminology, performing prayers with Ahkam and Arkan is called Salat.

**Rukans(pillars):** Islam is established on 5 Rukans.

- Iman
- Salat
- Saum
- Hajj
- Zakat

**Significance of Salat:** Salat is the most important Ibadat. Its position is next to Iman.

- Salat is the pillar of Islam. (Baihaqi)
- Salat is the key to heaven.(Tirmizi)
- By establishing Salat, one can establish the building of Religion.

- If anyone abandons Salat, s/he destroys the building named 'Deen'(Religion)
- In the Quran, order has been given to establish Salat several times.
- Saying five times of Salat brings our mind to the close contact with Allah.
- Salat motivates the obedient person to abide by the orders of Allah.
- Human beings become purified through Salat.

### **Salat in congregation (Zamat) and its benefits:**

- If any person performs Salat in congregation, the Gracious Allah will give him five different rewards.
- Salat in congregation brings better sowab.
- Muslims get opportunity to meet others and get information of each other five times a day.
- Unity, bondage and brotherhood is through this.
- One can help other in joy and sorrow.

### **Five rewards of Salat in Congregation:**

- Deficiency of his livelihood is removed.
- Sufferings in the grave will be excused.
- Amal Nama will be given to the right hand.
- He will cross the Pulsirat Bridge in the speed of lightning.
- Jannat will be given without any accountability.

## **NAMAZ (SALAT)**



## Schedule of Salat:

Allah has ordered to perform Salat on schedule time. Salat is not accepted if it is not performed timely. Allah says,

*“Surely, establishing Salat (saying prayers) in appropriate time is compulsory for all believers.” –(Sura An-Nisa, Ayat: 103)*

Salat	Description of Schedule
<b>Fajr</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- From dawn until just before sunrise.</li> <li>- Starts at the beginning of Subhe-Sadik (early morning).</li> <li>- Ends on the moment of sunrise.</li> <li>- ‘Subhe-Sadik’ means a long wide white line in the western sky seen at the last part of night.</li> </ul>
<b>Zuhr</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Begins when the sun bends on the western sky.</li> <li>- Remains till the shadow of any stick becomes double.</li> <li>- Sayae-Asli (original shadow): the small shadow of any object just at the noon.</li> </ul>
<b>Asr</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Starts at the end of Zuhr timing.</li> <li>- Should be completed before the colour of the sun becomes yellow.</li> </ul>
<b>Maghrib</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Starts after sunset.</li> <li>- Ends when the red glow of the western sky disappears.</li> </ul>
<b>Isha</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Starts when the Maghrib prayer ends.</li> <li>- Ends till Subhe-Sadik (early morning).</li> <li>- But better to complete before midnight.</li> </ul>

### NOTE:

- i. There is no separate time schedule for Jumma prayer, Zuhr timing is followed for Jumma prayer.
- ii. Witr prayer is to be performed after Isha prayer.

### Prohibited Time for Salat:

The Prophet (S) has forbidden performance of salat on three times.

- Just at the time of sunrise.
- Just at midday.
- During sunset, when the sun starts setting down.

### Total Rakats of Salat:

Name of Salat	Sunnat-e Muaqqada (Before Faraz)	Faraz	Sunnat-e Muaqqada (After Faraz)	Wazib
Fajr	2	2	-	-
Zuhr	4	4	2	-
Asr	-	4	-	-
Maghrib	-	3	2	-
Isha	-	4	2	3 (Salat-ul-Witr)



## Rules and Regulations for Salat:

Salat is a big Ibadat. There are rules and regulations for performing Salat in proper way. Prophet (S) said,

“You would perform Salat as you have seen me doing it.”

The rules and regulations for Salat are as follows:

- We shall wear pure and clean cloths.
- We shall stand up facing the Qibla in a neat and clean place.
- We shall understand that we are standing in front of Allah and He is looking at me and know about my heart.
- Then, we shall say the Niyat of Salat silently.
- After saying the Niyat, we shall say “Allahu Akbar”. This is called Takbir-e-Tahrima.
- At the time of reciting Takbir-e-Tahrima, boys shall raise hand upto the ear and gils will raise hands upto the shoulder.
- Then boys shall bind their hands on the navel, saying “Allahu Akbar” and girls will bind their hands on the chest.



## The Rules for Binding Hands:

- Boys shall put the palm of the left hand on the navel.
- Shall hold the wrist of the left hand with little and thumb fingers of the right hand placing the palm on the left hand.
- Others fingers shall spread on the wrist of the left hand.

- The girls will bind their hands on the chest by placing right hand on the left hand.
- After binding hands, we shall recite ‘Sana’:

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ  
وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَجَلَّ ثَنَاتُكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ ۝

SUBHĀNAKAL-LĀHUMMA WA BIḤAMDĪKA  
WA TABĀRAKAS-MUKA WA TA'ĀLĀ JADDUKA  
WA JALLA THANĀ'UKA WA LĀ ILĀHA GHAYRUK.

*“Glory be to you, O Lord, and all Praises are due unto you,  
and blessed is your name and high is your majesty  
and your praises Are elevated and none is  
worthy of worship but you.”*

- Then we shall recite sura Fateha after saying Auzubillah and Bismillah.
- Then we shall recite any other sura or part of any other sura after saying Bismillah.
- On the completion of the sura, we shall go to Ruku after saying “Allahu Akbar”
- In the Ruku, we shall say “Subhana Rabbial Azeem” three times.

### The Rules of Ruku:

- Being straight normally,

#### Boys

- Shall bow down head.
- Shall place two hands on knees so that the head, back side, waist remain in one line.
- Shall keep elbows in a gap from rib.

#### Girls

- Heel of the left foot will join together with the heel of the right foot.

- Shall place the fingers jointly on the two knees bowing down the head.
- Shall keep the elbows with the ribs.
- We shall bend our head as far as the hands reach up to the knees.
- After completion of the Ruku, we shall stand straight raising the head uttering “Samiallahu-Liman-Hamidah”.
- At the standing position we shall say “Rabbana Lakal Hamd”.
- Then we shall go to sijdah saying “Allahu Akbar”.

## Topic-6 (Ahkams and Arkans of Salat)

There are some compulsory Faraz actions/activities for Salat. These are divided into two sections:

1. Ahkam
2. Arkan

**Ahkam:** The compulsory actions/activities which are required to be done before starting the Salat are known as Ahkams of Salat.

### Seven Ahkams of Salat:

1. Purity of the body.
2. Purity of the cloths.
3. Cleanliness of the place where Salat is offered.
4. Cover Satar.
5. To Face the Qibla.
6. Waqt. Or fixed time for Salat.
7. Niyat or intention to offer Salat.

**Arkan:** The compulsory actions/activities which are required to be done in the midst of Salat are known as Arkans of Salat.

### Seven Arkans of Salat:

1. Beginning of Sala saying Takbir-e-Tahrima (Allahu Akbar).
2. Saying prayers in standing position (both male and female). But if there is any medical reason, one can offer Salat in sitting or lying position.
3. Qirat or recitation from the Holy Quran (sura or part of sura).
4. To go to Ruku.
5. To bend down for Sijdah.
6. To sit on the last sitting position in which Salat is completed by reading Tashahud, durud, Dua-Masura.
7. Paying Salam to conclude the Salat.

## Topic-7 (Wajib of Salat)

**Wajib:** Wajib means bounden duties. The place of wajib is immediate after the faraz. Salat will not be performed properly if any one wajib is dropped out willfully by somebody.

### The Wajibs of Salat:

- Recitation of Surah Fatiha.
- Recitation of another Surah or a part of the Holly Quran along with Surah Fatiha.
- To maintain consecutiveness when Faraz and Wajib of Salat are performed.
- Standing being straight after Ruku.
- Sitting straight between two Sijdahs
- Reciting Tashhahud after second Rakat within Salat three or four Rakat.
- Reciting Tashhahud at the last sitting of Salat.
- In first two Rakat of Maghrib and Isha Salat and Salat of Fazr, Jummah and two Eids Imam is to recite Quran loudly, and in other Salat silently.
- To recite Dua Kunut in Witr Salat.
- To say additional six Takbirs in Salat of two Eids.
- To stay in Ruku and Sijdah position at least for one Tasbih.
- To offer a Sijdah in addition to normal Sijdah when Sijdah becomes compulsory for any Ayats of Holly Quran.

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- To conclude Salat by offering Salam, saying As-Salamu Alaikum Wa Rahmatullah.
- If any Wajib is dropped out forgetfully, to go to Sahu Sijda.

**Sahu Sijdah:** Sahu means mistake. If any Wajib is dropped out forgetfully in Salat then a Sijdah is offered for correcting that mistake. This Sijdah is called 'Sahu Sijdah'.

### **Rules for offering Sijdah-Sahu:**

- Reciting Tashah-hud at the last Rakat of Salat
- Offering only one Salam saying Allahu Akbar.
- Two Sijdah.
- To sit on the last sitting position in which Salat is completed by reading Tashahud, durud, Dua-Masura.
- Paying Salam to the right and left side to conclude the Salat.

## Topic-8 (The Etiquettes of the Mosque)



### Masjid:

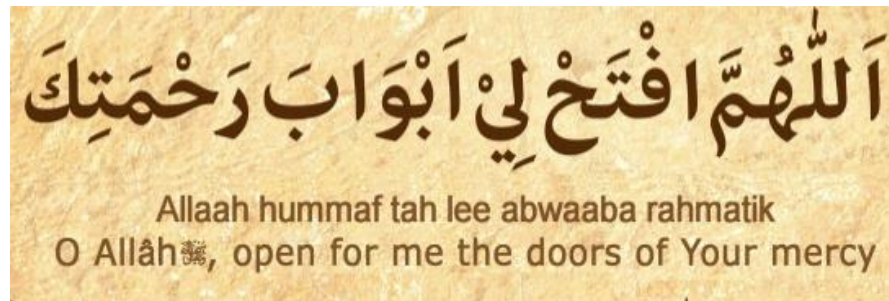
- Masjid refers to the **place for Sijdah**.
- Muslims perform their **Salat in congregation** five times a day in the Masjid.
- Only Allah's Ibadat and related religious activities are done in the masjid.  
So Masjid is called **Baitullah**.
- This is the **most favourite place of Allah** on earth.
- The number mosque in Bangladesh is **more than 2 lacs**.
- Dhaka is called the **city of mosque**.

### Three Dignified Mosques in World:

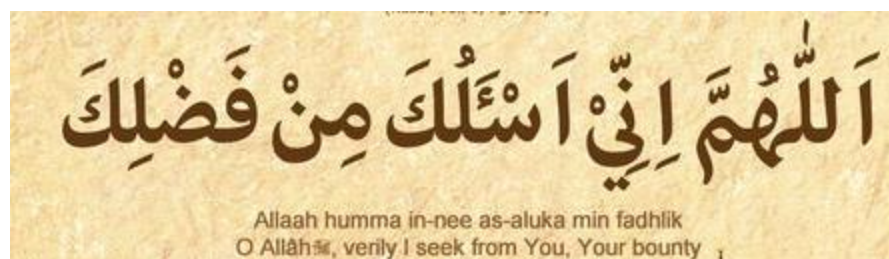
- Masjid-e-Haram (the Ka'aba) at Makka.
- Masjid-e-Nababi at Madina.
- Masjid-e-Aqsa at Jerusalem.

## The Etiquettes of the Mosque:

- Entering the mosque neat and clean.
- Entering the mosque with pure mind and humbleness.
- Saying this prayer while entering into the mosque



- To sit in a vacant place inside the masjid starting from a front row without any disturbance to others.
- Not uttering any unnecessary words inside the mosque.
- Not go to the front crossing other people.
- Not to make any noise, speaking in a low voice.
- Not to make any movement in front of a Musalli performing Salat.
- Saying this prayer while coming out of the mosque



- Not breaking discipline using mobile phone inside the mosque.
- Saying Salat with devotion and sincerity.
- Listening recitation of Holy Quran and religious sermons, dialogues etc.

## Topic-9 (As-Sawm)



### Sawm:

- Arabic word
- Means self-control, to abstain from eating and drinking and some other activities from dawn to dusk.
- Sawm is called 'Roza' in Persian Language.

### Importance of Sawm:

- One of the five Rukons of Islam. Position is third, next to Iman and Salat.
- Compulsory (Faraz) Ibadat on all Muslims- rich or poor. Allah says, "O' believers, Sawm is made compulsory upon you (Sura Baqara, ayat: 183)"
- If anyone denies it, he/she will be 'Kafir'.
- One who does not perform Sawm without cause is 'Sinner'.

### Significance of Sawm:

- Deep belief and faith are expressed towards Allah and His Prophet(S).
- Allah gives rewards to the performers of Sawm.
- If anyone gives iftar to a performer of Sawm, he/she will get equal reward.
- Physical and mental tranquility are gained.
- Sympathy and compassion to others are gained.
- It brings a lot of honour and virtue.
- Performers of Sawm get high to Allah.
- Abstaining from unjust and indecent activities.



### **Basic aim of Sawm:**

- To attain Taqwa. Allah says, “Through Sawm you will earn Taqwa” (Sura Baqara, ayat:183)
- Taqwa means to fear Allah, abstain from all sinful acts.
- Gives us training and culture to desist from committing sins, greed and lust through month long practice.
- The best means of self-control and self-purification.

### **Sawm is the Shield of Self Defense and Self Purification:**

- In performing Sawm one has to refrain from greed and lust, wicked practice, false play, quarrel, vulgar talks and sinful acts.
- Personal character is developed, raised to higher level which helps to build up a nice society.
- Creates sympathy and compassion to others.
- Rich people can perceive the hardship and pains of the poor.
- Rich people extend their help to poor people.
- Increases a lot of patience through fasting.
- In return of this patience Jannat has announced in the Hadith Sharif.

### **Three parts of Sawm:**

- First part: (Rahmat) Mercy
- Second Part: (Magfirat) Forgiveness
- Third part: (Najat) Freedom from the punishment of Jahannam.

### **Our Duties and Responsibilities during Ramadan:**

- Shall perform Sawm properly.
- Shall perform Tarawih regularly.
- Shall not do anything for which Sawm becomes invalid.
- Shall not speak ill of others.
- Shall not involve in any sinful acts.

## The Niyat of Sawm:



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

DUA FOR SUHUR - (SEHRI) - WHEN BEGINNING THE FAST

وَبِصَوْمِ غَدٍ نَّوَيْتُ مِنْ شَهْرِ رَمَضَانَ

Wa bissawmi ghadann nawaitu min shahri ramadan

I intend to keep the fast for tomorrow in the month of Ramadan

DUA FOR IFTAR WHEN BREAKING THE FAST

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي لَكَ صُمْتُ وَبِكَ آمَنْتُ [وَعَلَيْكَ تَوَكَّلْتُ] وَعَلَى رِزْقِكَ أَفْطَرْتُ

Allah humma inni laka samtu wa bika amantu wa alaika tawakkaltu wa 'ala rizkika aftarto

O Allah! I fasted for You and I believe in You [and I put my trust in You] and I break my fast with Your sustenance.

["wa `alayka tawakkaltu" is quoted in some books of knowledge - but not all, hence it is in brackets]

## The Salat of Tarawih:

- Performed after Isha Prayer in the month of Ramadan.
- Twenty Rakats.
- This Salat is Sunnat.
- The Prophet (S) said, “All of the sins of the past of a person who performs Salat of Tarawih in the month of Ramadan are forgiven.”

## Topic- 10(Zakat)

### Zakat:

- The meaning of 'Zakat' is cleanliness, purity and growing.
- Paying a definite portion of wealth as per principles laid down for it, to some specific fields, as Allah asked for it, is called "Zakat".

### Importance and significance of Zakat:

- Allah Ta'ala has mentioned about Zakat in Quran several times, "Establish Salat and pay Zakat (Sura Muzzammil, ayat: 20)"
- By paying Zakat the mind becomes purified.
- Swab increases by paying Zakat.
- Allah Ta'ala gives rewards in this world and life here after.
- Wealth becomes purified and increased.
- Cordial relationship develops between rich and poor.
- The gap between rich and poor is decreased.
- Peace and harmony is established in the society.

### Nisab of Zakat:

- Nisab means fixed amount.
- Zakat is compulsory for someone who possesses definite amount of wealth for complete year after his necessary expenditure.
- This is Faraz.
- If someone owns the following quantity of wealth, he has to pay Zakat:
  1. Gold, Silver, Cash, Ornaments  
Gold= 7.5 Tolas (87.25 Gram)  
Silver= 52.5 Tolas (612.25 Gram)  
or any other wealth worth its equal value.
  2. Cows, Buffaloes
  3. Agricultural produce
  4. Merchandise goods
  5. Properties, owned by self
- The amount of Zakat to be paid is  $\frac{1}{40}$  of the total value after paying all necessary expenditure of the year, 2.5 taka per 100 taka.

## Masarif or Heads of Accounts for Zakat:

Only eight type of persons are eligible to receive Zakat. They are-

1. The poor ones
2. Destitute
3. The employees employed for collection of Zakat
4. A person who can be attracted to embrace Islam
5. Slaves struggling to be liberated
6. Indebted
7. Person dedicated for the cause of Allah
8. Helpless people living abroad or travellers in financial crisis.

## Topic- 11(Hajj)



### Hajj:

- Hajj means to desire or to wish; desire to visit a holy place, Kaba.
- In order to achieve closeness to Allah and His satisfaction, performing some ritual on fixed date and time at fixed place with uniform with some other rules is called Hajj.
- Hajj activities start on 8<sup>th</sup> of Zilhajj and ends on 12<sup>th</sup> Zilhajj.
- Fixed place- Kaba Sharif (Including Safa-Marwa) and adjoining areas of Arafat, Meena, Muzdalifa etc.
- Fixed activities- Ihram, Tawaf, Shai, Oquf and Qurbani.

## Importance of Hajj:

- Hajj is compulsory on the part of all healthy, adult, intelligent and capable Muslim male and female once in a life time.
- Compulsory for those who have got the physical ability to go to Mecca and capable to bear the cost of the journey after meeting their family expenses till their return.
- Performing Hajj more than once is optional for which there are lots of sawab.

## Significance of Hajj:

- Through Hajj, feeling of presence in the court of Allah is reflected.
- Love of Allah, faith on Him and great teachings of sacrifice are placed in every activity of Hajj.
- Motivate to build a quarrel free world community, universal brotherhood, equity and creating international understanding is unbounded.
- It is the greatest assembly of Muslim community.
- One can get acquaintance with memories of Prophet (S), honourable Sahabees and earlier Prophets (A).

## Main duties of Hajj:

- Wear in Ihram (White cloth).
- Staying at the field of Arafat.
- Moving around Kaba ( Tawaf).
- Running between the hills Safa-Marwa.
- Performing Qurbani, at Meena.
- Staying overnight at Muzdalifa.

## Faraz of Hajj:

1. The first Faraz is to wear Ihram (White cloths).
  - No color dress or perfume is allowed.
  - Hair would not be cut.
  - No ornaments are to be used.
  - Keeping away of all types' enjoyments.

- Keeping away of all types of quarrel and devil deeds.
  - The dua –“Labbaek, Allahhumma Labbaek, La Sharika Laka Labbaek. Innal Hamda, Oan nimata Laka Wal Mulk, La Sharika Lak”- is to be recited.
2. Wakuf-e-Arafha: The second Faraz of Hajj is Wakuf or staying in the field of Arafat on 9<sup>th</sup> Zilhajj.
  3. Tawaf-e-ziarat: the third Faraz of Hajj is Ziarat.
    - One has to perform the Tawaf from 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> Zilhajj.
    - Qurbani is executed during these days.
    - Tawaf can be performed in any one day out of these three days. But first day is better.

## Topic- 12 (Qurbani)



### Qurbani:

- The meaning of the word Qurbani is nearness, sacrifice and dedication.
- For achieving satisfaction of Allah, sacrificing a halal animal from 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> Zilhajj is called Qurbani.
- Halal domestic animal like camels, cows, buffaloes, goats and sheep are eligible for Qurbani.

## Important Issues of Qurbani:

1. Humanity exist in man, enmity is also seen in man. The ultimate aim of Qurbani is to raise the standard of humanity, eliminating or killing enmity through Qurbani.
2. Muslim male and female having wealth or goods up to the quantity of Nisab-Qurbani is Wajib for him. It is not Wajib for under age but will bring Sawab for them.
3. Time Schedule of Qurbani : 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Zilhajj. Qurbani is to be done after attending the Salat of Eid-ul-Adha.
4. Healthy disease free animals are to be slaughtered for Qurbani.
5. Each one can scarifies one goat, one sheep but seven persons together can share a cow, camel and buffalo for Qurbani.
6. The minimum age of goat, sheep should be at least one year. As regards cows and buffalo should be at least two years. For the camel at least five years.
7. The meat of Qurbani is to be devided into three equal portions-
  - For the poor.
  - For the relatives.
  - For personal consumption.
8. Meat of the animals slaughter in Qurbani cannot be adjusted in exchange of remuneration of the workers engaged for slaughtering the animals.
9. The blood and waste product of Qurbani animal is tobe put deep inside of soil.

## Brief History of Qurbani:

Hazrat Ibrahim (A) dreamt one night that most Gracious Allah was instructing him to sacrifice his dear son Ismail (A). Hazrat Ibrahim (A) informed this to his son. He accepted the desire of Allah. When Hazrat Ibrahim (A) was prepared to sacrifice his son, Allah said, “Oh Ibrahim! You have truly obeyed the devein command received in dream. Certainly it was clear test! You have passed out at that successfully” (Surah Assaffat, Ayaat: 105-107). Allah Ta’ala granted the Qurbani and saved Ismail (A). Miraculously Allah made the arrangements for sacrificing an

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animal (Dumba). From that time Qurbani is offered by all Muslim in the world. Qurbani is regarded as a holy religious festival.

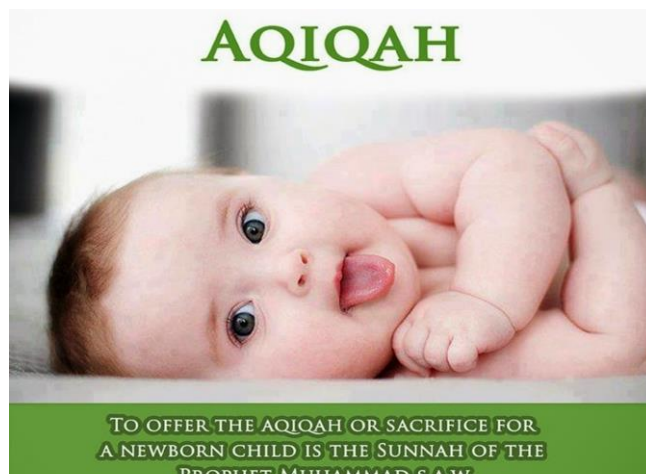
### Teaching of Qurbani:

- To encourage Muslims to work in the way of Allah.
- To dedicate our wealth, goods and to sacrifice life for the cause of Allah.
- Allah evaluates Taqwah of man by Qurbani offered by him.
- Humanity is awakened, killing enmity in Qurbani.
- Through Qurbani lust and greed, enmity, proudness ect removed.
- Qurbani's meat is to be distributed among there portions which improves fellow feeling and spirit of cooperation among all.

## Topic- 13 (Aqiqa)

### Aqiqa:

- Meaning of 'Aqiqa' is to break, to cut.
- Slaughtering an animal like that o Qurbani, in the name of Allah, on the 7<sup>th</sup> day of child's birth desiring safety and welfare of the child is called Aqiqa.
- Aqiqa is performed for the satisfaction of Allah.
- Aqiqa is Sunnat.
- We should not neglect Aqiqa.





### **Four works to be done by Muslim Parents:**

Muslim parents have to perform the following four duties on the 7<sup>th</sup> day of the birth of the child:

- To select a good Islamic name for the child.
- Shaving the hair of the child's head.
- To distribute silver or gold equivalent weight of the shaved hair.
- To perform Aqiqah by slaughtering an animal.

### **Rules of Aqiqah:**

- For male-child = 2 each of a goat, sheep, dumba  
1 each of a cow, camel, buffalo (portion)
- For female-child = 2 each of a goat, sheep, dumba  
1 each of a cow, camel, buffalo (portion)
- Aqiqah with 1 animal is allowed to those who cannot afford two.
- Qurbani's animal can also be shared in Aqiqah.
- Meat of Aqiqah can be distributed as per the system of Qurbani.
- Skin of slaughtered animals should be distributed among poor.

## Topic- 14 (Practical Duas)

The dua which we say before starting our daily life is called practical dua.

Some important 'Duas' are noted below:

- 01 بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ  
(Bismillah-hir-Rahmanir Rahim)  
**Meaning:** In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful.  
This 'Dua' is to be recited before starting of any good deed.
- 02 اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ  
Al Hamdu Lillah  
**Meaning:** All praises be to Allah  
This dua is to be recited after taking meals to offer thanks and gratitude to Allah
- 03 Mutual greetings (Salam) on meeting one another  
اَلْسَّلَامُ عَلَیْكُمْ  
(As -Salamu A'laikum)  
**Meaning:** Peace be upon you.
- 04 In reply to Salam, we shall say:  
وَ عَلَیْكُمْ السَّلَامُ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللّٰهِ  
(Wa Alaikumus Salam Wa Rahmatullah)  
**Meaning :** Peace and mercy of Allah be upon you.
- 05 We shall say after sneezing:  
اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ  
(Al Hamdu Lillah)  
**Meaning :** All the praises for Allah

- 06 The listener nearby will reply  
 يَرْحَمُكَ اللهُ  
 (Yarhamu Kallah)  
**Meaning:** May Allah keep you in peace
- 07 We shall say this 'dua' before sleeping:  
 اَللّٰهُمَّ بِاِسْمِكَ اَمُوْتُ وَ اَحْيَا  
 (Allahumma Bi Ismika Amutu Wa Ah iyaa)  
**Meaning:** 'O' Allah ! we sleep taking your name and wake also taking your name.
8. We shall say this dua after waking up from sleep:  
 اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِيْ اَخْيَا نَا بَعْدَ مَا اَصَاتَنَا وَ اِلَيْهِ النُّشُوْرُ  
 (Al Hamdu Lillahil Lazee Ahyana Ba'ada Ma Amatana Wa Ilaihin Nushur)  
**Meaning:** All the praise for Allah, who has awakened us after the sleep, we shall return to him again.
- 09 We shall say this dua when we see any grave.  
 السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ يَا اَهْلَ الْقُبُوْرِ  
 (As Salamu Alaikum Yaa Ahlal Kubure )  
**Meaning:** 'O' dwellers of the grave ! Be peace upon you.
- 10 We shall say this Dua (Prayer) when entering into the mosque:  
 اَللّٰهُمَّ افْتَحْ لِيْ اَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ  
 (Allahum maftahlee Abwaba Rahmatika)  
**Meaning:** 'O' Allah ! Open for me the doors of your mercy.

- 11 Dua for coming out of the mosque:  
 اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّيْ اَسْئَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ  
 (Allahuma Innee asahuka min fad lika)  
**Meaning:** 'O' Allah ! I seek your mercy.

## Topic- 15 (Cleanliness)



Cleanliness is a part of Iman. Allah loves those who always keep themselves clean and pure. The followings are importance of cleanliness of different body parts:

**Cleanliness of Body:** If anyone keeps his/her body dirty, offensive smell comes out of his/her body. No one loves such persons. They suffer from various diseases.

**Cleanliness of Mouth:** We eat our food with the mouth and also speak with it. If the mouth is unclean, offensive odor comes out of it. People hate the person. Prophet(S) also advised not to go to mosque with bad smell in mouth.

**Cleanliness of Teeth:** We take food chewing with teeth. Food particles gather in between two teeth in the mouth. Prophet (S) advised us to have Meswak to clean the teeth before every salat.

**Cleanliness of Hands:** Our hands become dirty and filthy as we work with hands. At times nails of our hands become longer, lot of dirt remain inside. When we take food with hands, lots of unclean materials enter into our mouth which causes various diseases.

**Cleanliness of Feet:** When we walk in the road, our feet get lot of filths and dirt. On completion of our work, we must wash our feet with water.

**Cleanliness of Environment:** Environment is cleaned by removing garbage and waste materials. Our environment should be kept pure because Salat cannot be performed in an impure place.

## Topic- 16 (Sincerity in Performing Religious Orders)



It is essential that all should be very sincere in performing all religious advice and orders.

### Ibadat:

- Ibadat means obedience to Allah.

- If there is no sincerity in performing and praying the basic Ibadat such as Salat, Sawm, Hajj, Zakat are not accepted as valid.
- Sincerity is a precondition for all Ibadat.

### **Salat:**

- The proof of ultimate and absolute slavery is presented to Allah through Salat.
- It proves the test of humbleness and submissiveness.
- Salat is Miraj for believers.
- Salat clears all sins, as well as improves quality of character.
- Salat without devotion and sincerity is performed only to show others which will not bring any benefit.

### **Zakat:**

- Allah Ta'ala has mentioned about Zakat in Quran several times, "Establish Salat and pay Zakat (Sura Muzzammil, ayat: 20)"
- By paying Zakat the mind becomes purified.
- Swab increases by paying Zakat.
- Allah Ta'ala gives rewards in this world and life here after.
- Wealth becomes purified and increased.
- Cordial relationship develops between rich and poor.
- The gap between rich and poor is decreased.
- Peace and harmony is established in the society.
- Zakat will not be accepted, if it is paid only to show generosity to others.

### **Sawm:**

- The basic aim of Sawm is to attain Taqwa.
- In performing Sawm one has to refrain from greed and lust, wicked practice, false play, quarrel, vulgar talks and sinful acts.
- Sympathy and compassion to others are gained.
- It brings a lot of honour and virtue.
- Allah gives rewards to the performers of Sawm.

- On other hand, only abstaining from eating and drinking without giving up falsehood, hypocrisy, wrong doing, evil thinking, such Sawm is not acceptable to Allah.

## Hajj:

- Through Hajj, feeling of presence in the court of Allah is reflected.
- Love of Allah, faith on Him and great teachings of sacrifice are placed in every activity of Hajj.
- Motivate to build a quarrel free world community, universal brotherhood, equity and creating international understanding is unbounded.
- It is the greatest assembly of Muslim community.
- One can get acquaintance with memories of Prophet (S), honourable Sahabees and earlier Prophets (A).
- If there is no sincerity and devotion in performing Hajj, no benefit from it will be available.



## Topic- 17 (To be Respectful to all Religions and all Followers)

Islam is the complete way of life. It is the guidance for all mankind from Allah the creator of universe. Roll of Islam to establish humanity, world peace, brotherhood and mutual understanding is boundless. Islam is liberal, patient and respectful to followers of all religions of the world. The following discussion will state the Importance of being liberal patient and respectful to all other Religion

- Islam believes that all men are originally the sons and daughters of one father Adam (A) and one mother Hawa (A). Allah says-  
**“Oh Mankind, I have created you from one male and one female and distributed you among multiple sects and community, so that you may know each other”**  
**(Surah Huzurat, Ayat: 13)**
- Islam believes in the unity of mankind, does not like differences.

Allah Ta'ala says, **كَانَ النَّاسُ أُمَّةً وَاحِدَةً**  
 (Ka'an-an-Nasu Ummatan Wa hedatan)

**Meaning:** Mankind was included in one ummat. (Sura Baqara, 213)

- Great Prophet (S) was sent not only Arab people and Muslim community, but also for the entire mankind. Allah Ta'ala says, **“I have sent you for the entire mankind”** (Surah Saba, Ayat: 28).
- One of the basic aims of Islam is harmony among all people. Allah Ta'ala says-

**لَا نُفَرِّقُ بَيْنَ أَحَدٍ مِّنْ رُّسُلِهِ**

(La Nufarraeku Baina Ahadim-Min Rusulihi)

**Meaning:** I do not differentiate among Prophets (Sm) (sura Baqara-285)



- In Islam factors for establishing mutual understanding and cordial relationships are very much visible and influential.
- After immigration Prophet (S) executed the world famous treaty “**Madina Sanad**” with all the tribes living at Madina and surrounding areas. This treaty establishes human rights of all nations and religions, rights of all citizens irrespective of different languages and color.
- Prophet (S) gave priority in establishing good relation and peace treaty above fighting a war. He used to send gifts to different emperor and kings and establish good relation with opposites.

