

Obligations (أحكام) in Quran

❑ Obligations of Ibadat

(Prayers, Zakat, Fasting, Pilgrimage...)

❑ Obligations of family law

(Nikah, Talaq, Rights of Parents, Rights of spouse, Rights of children, etc)

❑ Obligations of criminal laws

(Hudud, Ta'zeer, modern laws...)

❑ Ordering good and abstaining bad

Obligations of Ibadat

Ibadah word comes from the word “abd” which means submission. Before starting our discussion, let me begin with a question that Why we have to do ibadat. Obviously, we do as Allah has ordered us to do so as Allah says in Quran:

وَمَا خَلَقْتُ الْجِنَّ وَالْإِنْسَ إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُونِ (سورة الذاريات، 56)

“That we did not create humans and jinns but for the purpose of worship.”

There are many reasons that encircles upon two things:

1. We do ibadah in order to praise Allah, as he is the sole Lord of the universe who deserve it.
2. Secondly, our own individual and social benefit lies in it.

SALAH

Definition: linguistically it means “dua”, and literally means a formal way of ibadah having ruku and sujud in it.

Prayer is one of the most ranked ibadah in the site of Allah swt after tawheed. This is the only ibadah that implies no condition on it like zakah only applicable if having certain amount of money, fasting if having good health etc.

Importance and status of Salah:

1. It is the second pillar of Islam.
2. It is being asked from every Muslim, if performed fully and accepted by Allah all other good deeds then be accepted, otherwise would be rejected.

3. Allah swt took the responsibility of care of a person if a person cares about salah.
4. The difference between a Muslim and a non-Muslim is of salah. (Muslim)
5. Salah washes away the sins of a person, as Prophet Pbuh said: “whoever takes a bath five times a day there will be no impurity remains on his body, likewise if a person performs salah five times a day there will be no sins left on his account”. (Bukhari)
6. Quran records the conversation of those who did not care about their salah, as: “Those who went to paradise will ask the evil spirits or guilty people, which thing drag you into the hell? They will reply that we wouldn’t perform salah and wouldn’t feed the poors...” (Al-Mudassir, 40-44)
7. Prophet Pbuh said: whoever leaves salah will found punishment in a form that an angle will be appointed at him and he will crushes his head again with a big stone. (Sahih Bukhari)
8. Abdulah bin Mas’ood (r.a) said that I asked Prophet of Allah that which action is most dare to Allah swt? He replied: performing salah on its appropriate time... (Sahih Bukhari)

Types of Salah

Fard prayer (i.e. Fajar, Zohar/Jumah, Assar, Maghreb, Isha)

Nafal prayer

1. Salat-ul-Ishraq: (i.e. performed after the sun rise)
2. Salat-ul-Awabeen: (i.e. performed at the time between the noon and the sun rise and also after between Maghreb and Isha prayer)
3. Salat-ul-Tahajjud: (i.e. performed between Isha and Fajar prayer)
4. Salat-ul-Kahuf: (i.e. performed in the time of war)
5. Salat-ul-Istisqah: (i.e. performed for the need of rain)
6. Salat-ul-Khasoof: (i.e. performed at the time of solar eclipse)
7. Salat-ul-tauba: (i.e. performed for the forgiveness of sins)
8. Salat-ul-wuzu: (i.e. performed after one do a wuzu)
9. Salat-ul-Eid: (i.e. performed twice in a year on the event of ‘Eid)
10. Salat-ul-Janaza: (i.e. performed on the death of a person)
11. Salat-ul-Istikhara: (i.e. performed if some person in need of Allah’s opinion)

Conditions of Salah: Islam, Mentality, Puberty, Entrance of time, Purity, covering the body, Qibla direction, cleanliness of the place of the salah.

Obligations of Salah: Intention, first takbeer, Sura fatiha, Ruku, Sajdah, last sitting (تشهد), performing everything in its correct order, having patience while performing every single action of salah.

Al-Zakah الزكاة

Definition: Linguistically it means, “To increase” and literally means “a form of an annual tax mandatory on every wealthy Muslim to give it to Muslim needy people.” It cannot be given to non-Muslims.

Status of Zakah: It’s obligatory or farz in Islam and is given after a year according to the Islamic calendar.

Its status mentioned in Quran in Sura Baqarah v.43, “and perform salah and pay zakah and do bow down with those who bow down”

And prophet (pbuh) sent Mu’az (r.a) to Yemen, He advised him to give dawa’ of to worship Allah alone, and when they come on that tell them that Allah has imposed on them the duty of performing salah and paying zakah...” (Muslim).

Those who don’t give zakat: it is mentioned in Quran that: “And those who hoard up gold and silver and spend them not in the way of Allah, announce unto them a painful torment. On the day when that will be heated in the fire of Hell and with it will be branded their foreheads, their flanks, and their backs by saying this is the treasure which you hoarded.” (Al-Tauba, 34-35)

And Prophet pbuh said: "By Allah in Whose Hands my life is; whoever had camels or cows or sheep and did not pay their Zakat, those animals will be brought on the Day of Resurrection far bigger and fatter than before and they will tread him under their hooves, and will butt him with their horns, and (those animals will come in circle): When the last does its turn, the first will start again, and this punishment will go on till Allah has finished the judgments amongst the people.“(Bukhari)

Conditions of Zakat to be obligatory: Islam, Puberty, sanity, owner of property, the amount should reach to the scale mentioned for zakat, one year should have been passed, person should be without a debt, and things should be under the prescribed products on which zakat obligates.

Types of Zakah:

1. Zakat on wealth
2. Zakat on body i.e. Zakat al-Fitr which we pay before 'Eid al-Fitr.

Types of Wealth on which Zakat implies:

1. **Livestock** i.e. Camels, cows, goats, etc.
2. **Gold & Silver** i.e. jewelry or cash etc.
3. **Trading goods** i.e. goods for buying and selling.
4. **Agriculture** i.e. harvesting of crops and fruits.

5. **Buried treasures** i.e. all things which are extruded from earth.

Calculations of Zakat on Gold and Silver: The standard of giving this type of zakat is to give **40th part** of the total amount after a year.

1. Zakat of gold in the time of Prophet (pbuh) was measured in dinar coins. So if a person had 20 dinars preserved for a year he had to give 0.5/half dinar in the zakat which is the 40th part of 20 dinar.

2. Zakat on silver was measured in dirham coins. So the zakat on silver started when a person was having 200 dirhams in his possession and after a year he had to give 5 dirhams in zakat which the 40th part of 200 dirham.

Zakat of Gold and silver in modern calculations:

1. Gold calculation: 20 Dinar of that time is equal to the weight of 87.48g / 7.5 tola.
 2. Silver calculation: 200 dirham of that time is equal to the weight of 612.36g / 52.5 tola.
- If a person have both gold and silver and both of it are less than the scale of 52.5 tola of silver then he or she will not be eligible for zakat.
 - If a person having only money in rupees preserved for a year and that is equal to the price of 52.5 tola of silver, then he will be eligible for zakat.
 - And no zakat on pearls and precious stones like diamond etc.

Trading goods i.e. goods for buying and selling.

1. Owner of his trading goods.
2. At the time of buying the intention was of selling.
3. Year must have been passed.
4. That should be at least equal to the scale of silver i.e. 52.5 tola.

Agriculture: if the total production were more than 612 kg, then it would be eligible for Zakat without waiting for a year to pass.

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا أَنْفِقُوا مِنْ طَيِّبَاتِ مَا كَسَبْتُمْ وَمِمَّا أَخْرَجْنَا لَكُمْ مِنَ الْأَرْضِ [البقرة: 267]

O you who have believed, spend from the good things which you have earned and from that which We have produced for you from the earth.

وَأْتُوا حَقَّهُ يَوْمَ حَصَادِهِ [الأنعام: 141]

“And give its due [zakah] on the day of its harvest.”

It will be given on two scales:

1. If the crops are being watered with the natural recourses like rain or river, then the percentage of zakat will be give of 10% of the total production.
2. If the crops are being watered un-naturally as from tube wells or other, then the percentage of zakat will be given of 5% of the total production.

Buried treasures i.e. a treasure which is extruded from earth with the condition that it is belonged to a very long time before. And it consists of three types:

1. **Solid thing** that can be melted down on fire like gold, silver, iron etc. On that we pay 5th part of zakat.
2. **Solid thing that cannot be melted down like precious stones, coal, gypsum, salt, etc. No zakat would be given on that.**
3. Liquid like petrol, there would be no zakat unless a person who founds it start selling it.

If someone found out the buried treasure then without any delay of one year condition, 5th part of the total treasure or 20% would be given in zakat.

In a land if a person buys it and found in it, then it's his property.

Receipt of Zakat: These receipts of zakat are mention in the Quran in Sura Tauba, v.60:

1. Poor (الفقراء)
2. The needy (المسكين)
3. Collectors of Zakat (العاملين)
4. Those whose heart are to be won (المؤلفة القلوب)
5. The slaves (الرقاب)
6. Debtors (الغارمين)
7. Who is in the way of Allah (في سبيل الله)
8. Wayfarer (ابن السبيل)

To whom we cannot give zakat:

1. Your parents
2. Your children
3. Prophet's (pbuh) family
4. Non-Muslim
5. Rich person

Fasting

Definition: Its linguistic meaning is “to abstain yourself”, and literally means “to stop eating and drinking from dawn to dusk”.

Status of Fasting: It is fard or obligatory in Islam and the fourth pillar of it. As mention in sura Al-Baqara, v.183:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا كُتِبَ عَلَيْكُمُ الصِّيَامُ كَمَا كُتِبَ عَلَى الَّذِينَ مِن قَبْلِكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَتَّقُونَ

“O Believers, fasting is decreed for you as it was decreed for those before you”.

Prophet (pbuh) said: Islam is made upon five pillars, i.e. declaration of oneness of Allah and to perform salah, pay zakat, have fasting and perform hajj.” (Bukhari)

Importance of Fasting: Prophet (pbuh) said: “Whoever have fasting in the month of Ramazan, Allah will forgive his all past sins” (Bukhari)

He (pbuh) also said: “five prayers and Friday till next Friday and Ramazan till next Ramazan becomes expiation of all the sins happened between that.” (Muslim)

Conditions of fasting to be obligatory: Islam, Puberty, Sanity, Good health, a person should be host.

Types of Fasting:

1. **Fard:** Fasting in the month of Ramzan, fasting as kaffara (كفارة), fasting of vows been taken (نذر / منت)
2. **Nafl:** 6 days fasting in the month of shawwal, ‘Arafa (the 9th day of zil-hajjah), ‘Ashoora, the 9th and 10th day of Muharram, 13th, 14th and 15th of every month, fasting on Monday and Thursday of every week, If a person does not have anything to eat then he can make an intention of fast even at day time before noon.

Conditions in which fasting is not allowed:

1. **Illness and age factor:** In case of illness, a person will wait for his recovery after that he will make qaza for only those number of days which he had left and for old age factor if he cannot recover from it then he or she will give for every day fast, 2.25 kg of food to the poor.
2. **Journey:** This is up to a person, if the journey is tough then he can leave fast, if the journey is luxury then again it’s up to him, if leaves then there will be no burden of sin upon him.

- 3. Women issues:** like monthly issue, pregnancy, feeding child, etc., she will only make qaza but not kaffara (i.e. have fasting in 1:1 ratio e.g if she leaves 10 day fasting then she will make 10 days of fasting as qaza...)

Makroohat of fasting:

1. Mouth wash in wuzu in a way it reach to a throat.
2. Swallowing mucus.
3. Food tasting without any reason, like if a person is a chef and run a restaurant or a wife if her husband is a nuisance.
4. Saum-e-wisal (صوم وصال)

Those things who break the fasting:

1. Eating and drinking intentionally: but if eat or drink unintentionally, then it will be some kind of blessing of Allah swt as it will not break the fast.
 2. Sexual intercourse.
 3. Vomit intentionally: if vomit came naturally as in case of nausea, it will not affect the fasting.
- Only in these three conditions, a person has to make kaffara i.e. on every day fast that a person would break intentionally; there should be 60 days of continuous fasting or he has to free a slave.

Mega Lecture