SYNONYMS OF *DA'EE* AND ITS VARIOUS ASPECTS IN THE LIGHT OF THE HOLY QUR'AN

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ABSTRACT

Allahﷻ sent Du'at [Pl. of Da'ee i.e., Preachers] amongst all the nations in every epoch and in all lands, for the true guidance of man and persuasion to him to the right path. This is obvious from the verses of the Holy Qur'an:

لِكُلِّ قَوْمٍ هَادٍ ... وَلِكُلِّ أُمَّةٍ رَسُولٌ ... ثُمَّ أَرْسَلْنَا رُسُلَنَا تَتْرَا ... وَإِن مِّنْ أُمَّةٍ إِلَّا خَلَا فِيهَا نَذِيرٌ

These Du'at were sent in form of Ambya عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَام [Pl. of Nabi i.e., Prophets] and Rusul عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَام [Pl. of Rasool i.e., Messengers] and also as non-Prophet Reformers.

These Ambya عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَام and Rusul عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَام left no stone unturned to bring man out from the darkness of ignorance to the light of Truth. After completion of Prophethood and Messengership at Prophet Muh}ammadﷺ this responsibility transmitted to Ummah of Muh}ammad ﷺ.[1]

Da'ee plays an active role in establishment of peace and tranquility in human societies. But, for executing this task, Da'ee adopts various modes of Da'wah [modes of preaching] and due to the fact he is recognized and known with different names which could be regarded as the synonyms and substitutes of Da'ee.

This article aims to cast light on and elaborate the various aspects the pivot figure of the Holy Qurán 'Ad-Da'ee', such as: its lexicon definitions; meanings in Islamic terminology and its synonyms and substitutes in the light of the Holy Qur'an—the most comprehensive book of Da'wah and the last version of Shari'ah.

AD-DA'EE
Ad-Da'ee, derived from the word Ad-Da'wah, is an inviter or a caller to the Religion.

Dictionary Meaning of Da'ee
Dictionary meaning of Da'ee is 'caller, summoner'[5], 'convener'[6], 'inviter'. Du'at[7] is the plural of Da'ee and Da'iyah[8] is employed for exaggeration.

Definition of Da'ee
Da'ee is a person who calls towards a [particular] religion or [specific] thought(s).[9]

Meaning of Da'ee in Islamic Terminology
According to Islamic standpoint Da'ee is a person who calls or invites to the Religion of Islam.[10]

Significance of Da'ee in the Holy Qur'an

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ إِنَّا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ شَاهِدًا وَمُبَشِّرًا وَنَذِيرًا ۝ وَدَاعِيًا إِلَى اللَّهِ بِإِذْنِهِ وَسِرَاجًا مُّنِيرًا

O Prophet (Muhammad)! Verily, We have sent you as witness, and a bearer of glad tidings, and a warner. And as one who invites to Allah by His Leave, and as a lamp spreading light. (Al- Ah}zab 33:45-46)

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5. Find-out relationship between participant decision making and job satisfaction. In this study the enhancement of employee working condition. When an employee participates in decision making, employee feel he/she is important and his/her opinion is important for organization which increase the prestige of employee and also job satisfaction. Employee participant decision making (PDM) influencing more positive outcomes, such as improved productivity, commitment and job satisfaction.

METHODOLOGY

The type of present study was survey research conducted to test different hypotheses formulated by the researcher. Sample of 180 employee was drawn from a universe of 3311 total employees who are working in 180 branches of Habib Bank Limited in Karachi. A serial list of all officers developed and through using systematic sampling formula (N/n) the sample was drawn, when N for total universe and n for the sample size (3311/180 = 18.34). Through formula every 18th officers was respondent of the research. In this study researcher used matrix questionnaire having three option (strongly agree, agree and disagree) to rate the statement asked in questionnaire. Researcher used Goodness of fit test for analysis according to the nature of acquired data.

JOB SATISFACTION

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	
High Commitment Environment	13	147	20	180
Corresponding Co-Worker Support	06	157	17	180
Organizational Communication	16	149	15	180
Task Control	13	137	30	180
Participant Decision Making	17	130	33	180
Total	65	720	115	900
Pereentage	65/900x100= 07.22%	720/900x100= 80.00%	115/900x100= 12.77%	99.99%

CONCLUSION

In the present study researcher has tried to find-out the relation between job satisfaction and organizational factors like High Commitment Environment, Corresponding Co-workers Support, Organizational Communication, Task control and Participant Decision Making, for testing the job satisfaction among officers of Habib Bank Limited Karachi. The researcher has found that reference to the above table 07.22% of the respondents have been found in strongly agree category, 80% of the respondents have been found in agree category and 12.77% of the respondents have been found in disagree category. Researcher tested five hypotheses respectively and found relationship between job satisfaction and organizational factors which is good for employees and public for availing the better services from the bank which leads to employees and bank client satisfaction. Bank is providing facilities in Pakistani society especially for retired people, businessman, welfare trust and students. Bank employee satisfaction shows the high inclination towards their job, this is in favour of economical growth of society/country.

and change oriented leadership behaviours. Kofi Fred & Asiedu (2002), examine the impact of privatization on wages and job satisfaction in selected urban based enterprises in Ghana. The fear and anxiety of workers in state owned enterprises and recent developments in the corporate world have necessitated the need to examine wages and job satisfaction of workers in various enterprises closely. Scott-Ladd & Brenda D. (2001), emphasize on the role and relationship of employee participation in decision making within the enterprises bargaining context. Research data were gathered from public, private and local government sectors to from two separate studies to test a model of participation decision making developed from the literature. Jagdip (2000), reported research that indicated that task control on the part the employee had even more of a shielding effect from stress on frontline employees than even boss support. Employees that are empowered are more likely to have greater job satisfaction and be more productivity. In situations were employees have greater amounts of task control, the employee is likely to have greater amounts of job satisfaction. Jinnett & Alexander (1999), indicates that group satisfaction could have more of an impact on individual job satisfaction that individual job tasks performed. Spector (1997), define job satisfaction as the extent to which people like (satisfaction) or dislike (dissatisfaction) their job. This definition suggests job satisfaction is general or global affective reaction that individuals hold about their job. Grieshaber & Parker (1995), conducted research between nursing homes, indicated that one key component of job satisfaction was communication. Communication was positively correlated to job satisfaction. Accurate communication about the nature of the job was inversely related to turn over. Gillian, Wilson (1991), present his theory on job characteristics, job characteristics are behaviour. Locke (1983), emphasize on job satisfaction refers to the positive feelings or state people obtain from considering their job experience.

Objectives of the study
The aim of the study was to find out the relationship between organizational factors and job satisfaction, how organizational factors affet the job satisfaction of Habib Bank Limited employee. The specific objectives of the study were to find out:
1. Find-out relationship between high commitment environment and job satisfaction. High commitment defined as one that provides intrinsically rewarding job has supportive supervisors and high performance work practice. Organizational high commitment environment is the predictor of job satisfaction of employee.
2. Find-out relationship between Corresponding Co-worker support and job satisfaction. The corresponding co-worker support meant in this study that many different situational factors (role conflict, autonomy, physical and mental workload) and demographic variables influence job satisfaction. Co-worker support in organization is influence the job satisfaction of employee.
3. Find-out relationship between organizational communication and job satisfaction. In this study organizational communication meant the more communication between employee reduce the anxiety of work. Employees feels easy in free communication environment and do their job with best of efforts, communication is the key component in organization and also positive symbole of employee job satisfaction in organization.
4. Find-out relationship between task control and job satisfaction. Task control is a responsibility for employee when someone get some task he/she feels proud and employee that are empowered are more likely to have greater job satisfaction and be more beneficial to work productivity. In satisfactions were employees have great amounts of task control, the employee is likely to have greater amounts of job satisfaction.