

Q: Explain the difference b/w Illat and Hikmat in Context of Qiyas? write down conditions for Asal and Illat?

Qiyas:

Qiyas means applying ^{known} ruling from Quran and Sunnah to a new issue by analogy. It is used when there is no direct text exist in Quran and Sunnah to address the issue.

e.g: Implied prohibition of wine shops due to shared intoxication.

Difference b/w Illat and HIKMAT:

Illat?

The characteristic of original case that serve as a bridge to new case making analogy valid.

e.g: If prohibition of alcohol is original case (Asl) base on its intoxication, and a new substance is found intoxicating cause (illat) is attribute of intoxication.

Hikmat :

The underlying reason or wisdom that the legislator intended by framing a particular law.

e.g: Hikmat behind prohibition of alcohol is public health.

Condition for Asal & Illat:

Asl (Original Case) Condition:

- ① Original Case must have a well established ruling found in Quran & Sunnah.
- ② The ruling of Asal must not be abrogated.
- ③ The ruling in original case must be derived directly from Quran and Sunnah.

Condition for Illat:

- ① The illah must be clearly identifiable & directly relevant to ruling in original case.
- ② illah must be established by direct textual evidence from Quran and Sunnah.
- ③ It must be supported by textual evidence.

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Q: Discuss Importance of Sunnah as a Source of Islamic law? also discuss Sunnah and Hadith.

Islamic law:

Islamic law mean path to unite -
it imply divine principle to fulfill
spiritual and moral fulfillment.
it present comprehensive framework
of life encompassing legal,
ethical and spiritual element.

Islamic law is base on
divine principle and unchangeable -
it is reflection of will of God.

Sunnah: It is second primary of Islamic law. It refers to action of prophet SAW with aligning to Quran. Sunnah means saying action and silent approval of prophet SAW.

Importance:

Sunnah is important as it provides context with Quranic verses. Holy prophet SAW complements Quran as it required prophetic explanation. Prophet implements divine law as a practical example of implementing Sunnah. It includes legislative, spiritual and moral guidance.

Example:

Quranic verses command to offer Salah. But Sunnah shows how to offer - like, direction, time etc.

Preservation of Sunnah:

Sunnah is practices, memorized and transmitted through companions of prophet SAW. Scholars develop science of Hadith to verify its authenticity.

It include chain of narrators (Asnad) and the Context (Mataun).

It provide Context to Quran aiding accurate interpretation.

Example: Sunnah imply ouelling of hand to theft.

Difference between Sunnah and Hadith:

Sunnah: Sunnah refer to: Saying, action and silent approval of prophet SAW. Sunnah refer to way of life of prophet SAW.

Hadith: Hadith refer to specific documented report of prophet SAW saying.

Types of Sunnah

Qawali: It refer to saying of prophet SAW.

Fili: It refer to action of prophet SAW.

Taqiriri: It refer to silent approval of prophet SAW.

Sunnah Mutawatir

It is narrated by many
and unquestionable in its
authenticity. It is binding
law like method of prayer.

Sunnah Ad Ahad:

It has few narrators
and may be used with
caution in legal ruling.
It is crucial in matters that is
not explicitly covered in Islam.