

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

Qiyas:

Always begin with introduction

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: implying prohibition of wine-drugs due to shared intoxication.

Difference b/w Ilat and HIKMAT:

Ilat:

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

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

Hikmat: **Discuss the difference under one heading**
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 & IAT:

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.

Kids build paragraph and not bullets

Condition for IAT:

- ① The i'lah must be clearly identifiable & directly relevant to ruling in original case.
- ② i'lah must be establish by direct textual evidence from Quran and Sunnah
- ③ it must be supported by textual evidence

Is it an outline???

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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 achieve -
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 complement Quran as it required prophetic explanation. Prophet implement divine law is practical example of implying Sunnah. It is include legislative, spiritual and moral guidance.

Example:

Quranic verses command to offer salah. But Sunnah shows how to offer - like, directions, time etc.

Preservance of Sunnah:

Sunnah is practices, memorized and transmitted through Companions of prophet saw. Scholars develop science of hadith to verify its authenticity.

- (i) include chain of narration (Asbab) and the context (matn).
- (ii) provide context to Quraan aiding accurate interpretation.

Example: Sunnah imply cutting off hand for 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.

Tili: It refer to action of prophet SAW

Taqirri: 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 narrations and may be used with caution in legal rulings. It is crucial in matter that is not explicitly covered in Quran.

Content is fine but elaborate it in the form of argument