

Islamic Studies

Q.No.1 Describe basic beliefs of Islam in general and doctrine of Akhrot in Particular.

Introduction:

Islam, as a religion, is not limited to a set of rituals but a complete code of life that covers diverse set of worldview and guides daily life, social justice and moral compass of society. Among all of these beliefs, belief of Akhrot holds the key as it connects the worldly actions with eternal and everlasting consequences. Through these beliefs, Islam reaffirms social justice and keeps moral compass straight to create a just, responsible and compassionate society.

A. Basic Beliefs in Islam

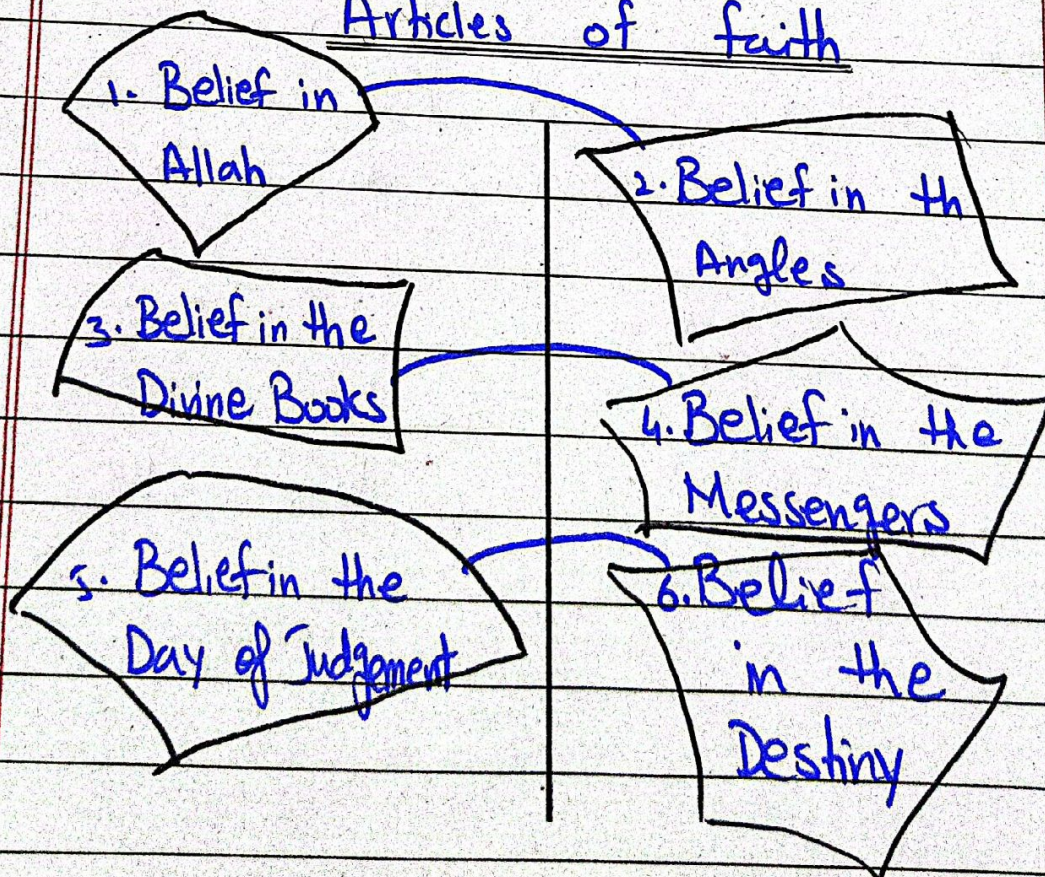
There are six Pillars of faith in Islam as mentioned in Imam-e-Mufasssal:

أعني بالله وملائكته وكتبه ورسله واليوم الآخر والقدر خيره وشره من الله تعالى والبعث بعد الموت.

(2:133 and 4:136 and 54:49)

I believe in Allah (oneness), His angels, His books, His Prophets, the Akhirat, in the Taqdeer that all good and bad is from Allah the most High and I believe in the resurrection after death.

Articles of faith



i) Tauheed (Oneness of Allah)

Belief in the absolute Oneness of Allah and sovereignty of Allah is the foundation of Islam.

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ الْوَاحِدُ

Say, He is Allah, the One.

[Quran 112:1]

ii) Risalat (Prophethood)

The belief on Prophethood and all the previous Prophets is Part of Islam. Believing on finality of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is Part of Islam.

مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ

Muhammad (PBUH) is messenger of Allah.

[Quran 48:29]

iii) Belief in Divine Books:

Beliefs in all the divine books including Bible, Torah and Quran is Part of muslim beliefs.

This book is the guidance for the righteous [Quran 2:2]

iv) Belief in Angels

Angels are made of light and execute Allah's commands and record human deeds.

v) Belief in Qadr:

Believing that everything happens with the wish of Allah and nothing can happen otherwise is part of beliefs of Muslims.

Believe in destiny, its good and its evil. (Sahih Muslim)

B. DAY OF JUDGEMENT (AKHIRAT)

Belief

in the day of judgement is one of the main concepts in Islam where it is believed that there will be a life hereafter after the mortal life and justice will be served in the life to come. The man will be questioned of his deeds and will be made to answer of every good and evil he did in life.

من آمن بالله واليوم الآخر وعمل
طالحا فلهم اجرهم عند ربهم ولا خوف
عليهم ولا هم يحزنون .

All those who believe in Allah and
the last day and do good deeds
will have their rewards with their
Lord. There will be no fear for them
nor will they grieve.

[Quran 2:62]

I. MEANING OF THE BELIEF

The meaning
behind the day of judgement
is that the life we
spent is only temporary
and eventually we have to
return to Allah and give
answers of all of our
deeds we performed on
while being alive. Nothing
is eternal and everything will
return to the creator.

كل نفس ذائقة الموت

Every soul must taste death

[Quran 29:57]

II Reform of Individual through Akhirah's Belief:

a. Moral Accountability:

The sense of accountability that the man will be questioned after life and nothing will go unanswered help a man to regulate his inner self and set up a self accountability mechanism. Thus, humans refrain from crime and bad deeds even without watchful eyes.

b. Inner Discipline:

Having belief in Akhirat help humans have strong discipline and sense of responsibility. It makes them more aware of their actions and their behaviour.

c. Bravery:

The believe in Akhirat makes a Person brave, bold and be able to take a stand where it matters without caring about their

lives as they know their life is only temporary and eternal blessings are waiting for them.

عجاں دی دی ہوئی اس کی حق
حق تو یہ ہے حق ادا نہ ہوا
مرزا غالب

d. Psychological Balance :

Belief in Qadr and Akhirat reduce anxiety and inner turmoil and increase contentment. It helps humans find peace and meaning of life and spend the time they have here meaningfully.

e. Patience

The world can be unfair and everything might not go as planned but belief in Akhirat and eternal life makes human Patient. It lowers his worries as he believes in Allah's judgement on the day of Judgement.

III Reforms of Society through Akhirat Belief

I Peace in the Society:

The society becomes Peaceful as people have feeling of accountability and believe in Allah's justice on day of Judgement.

II Spirit of Generosity:

People are less materialistic and less attached to the worldly wealth. Thus, they are generous towards the poor and help everyone because they know that the good deeds they will do in this world will help them in Akhirat.

III Social Justice & Equality:

The society becomes more just, inclusive and equal as everyone knows that they are equal in front of their creator, Allah, and they have to answer on Akhirat for any discrimination, disrespect or biasness towards any member of society.

CONCLUSION

The basic beliefs in Islam, especially Tauheed and Akhvat, forms a Powerful moral system that keep reminding humans of eternal accountability and justice. Islam reforms the individual's thoughts, making him moral, disciplined and self accountable which helps him leading a better life overall.

Q. No. 3

Dignity of Humanity specially Women in ISLAM.

INTRODUCTION

Human dignity is the foundation Principal of Islam, granted by Allah to every human irrespective of age, gender, race and colour. In Pre-Islamic history, where women were marginalized and treated as Property, Islam emerged as revolutionary force granting respect and rights and ensuring their moral, legal and Islamic rights. Islam doesn't only affirms

dignity of women but also institutionalised mechanisms to safeguard it on individual, family and societal levels.

A. Recognition Of Human Dignity:

Every human has the right to enjoy respect and honour and Islam gives everyone dignity and safeguards it with its legal system.

Indeed, we have honoured the children of Adam.

[Quran 17:70]

B. Rights for Every Human:

Islam ensure the right of life, Property, beliefs and to start a family for every human being.

"Your lives and Properties are forbidden to one another till you meet your Lord on the day of Resurrection."

[Prophet Muhammad PBUH on the Hajj atul Wida]

C. Equality of Humans

Islam recognizes the absolute equality of humans irrespective of any distinction on basis of cast, creed, colour and race.

Oh mankind! Indeed we have created you from a male and female--

[Quran 49:13]

D WOMEN Dignity In Islam :

In Islam, woman has the honoured position. Islam recognizes the basic human, social, economic and Political rights of women.

i) Quran Ordered to Respect Women :

And they (women) have the rights similar to those (men) over them in a just manner..."

[Quran 2:228]

So it not only a man who can demand a respect but women deserve equal amount of

respect as men have

ii) Protection of Women Life and Honour:

Islam abolished the burial of daughters and restored women right to life

Don't dislike daughters, no doubt they are (for Parents) more caring and loving.

(Itadees)

iii) Women Economic Rights:

Islam safeguards women economic rights by giving women right in inheritance as wife, mother and daughter. It gave women right to their own money and a right to demand provisions from husband for her needs. Women have a right to do job or join a trade of their choice.

There is a share for man and a share for woman from what is left by Parents...

(Quran 4:7)

iv. Women's respect in Family:

Islam devotes woman's respect and honour as family members.

Paradise lies under the feet of mothers. (Musnad Ahmad-Hadees)

Islam banned the burial of daughters and raising daughters was incentivised in Hadees.

The best among you are those best to your wives. (Tirmidi-Hadees)

Being Patient with wives was instructed and it was told that wives also have similar rights over husbands.

E MEASURES TO SAFEGUARD WOMEN'S DIGNITY:

1) Institutionalization of Marriage with Duties:

Marriage has been institutionalized with rights and duties where

women holds equal rights as men.

Live with them in kindness [Quran 4:19]

ii) Justice & Protection from Abuse:

Islam

strictly condemns oppression and mistreatment of women and give rights in form of Talag and Khula to women.

Fear Allah in matter of women for you have taken them as a trust from Allah.

(Sahih Muslim)

iii) Education & Intellectual Development:

Seeking knowledge

is obligatory for both genders. Daughters of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) specially Hazrat Fatima (RA) and among wives Hazrat Hafsa (RA) and Hazrat Aisha (RA) were well versed with knowledge of Fiqh and well-educated.

Seeking knowledge is obligatory upon every muslim.

(Ibn e Maja - Hadees)

CONCLUSION:

Islam recognizes human dignity as a divine right long before Magna Carta or UN convention for human

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rights. It gives women a place of honour, protection, freedom and responsibility unprecedented in the even in the early 19th century. Islam reformed both individual conduct and social structure to preserve women's dignity and create a practical, just and balanced society for women.

Q.No.6 Social Responsibilities of State in Islam:

INTRODUCTION

In Islam, state is not a mere power structure but has responsibilities for the moral, social and economic welfare of its citizen. The Islamic concept of state integrates law, ethics and morality to establish justice, reduce inequality and keep the human dignity intact. Islam, as a religion, offers many solutions to the modern civilization including poverty, injustice, moral decay and social fragmentation.

A - Social Responsibilities of State in Islam:

1) Establishing Justice

Justice is the foremost responsibility of a state and without justice a

civilization is forced to decline.
Islam stresses upon establishing justice.

ان الله يامر بالعدل والاحسان

Indeed Allah commands justice and excellence. [Quran 16: 90]

2) Protection of Life, Property & Honour:

It is states responsibility to protect and be custodian of its citizen's freedom, rights, property and honour.

Whoever kills a soul... it is as if he has killed all mankind [Quran 5:32]

3) Provision of basic needs

It is the responsibility of Islamic state to provide basic needs and ensure the provision of food, shelter, livelihood and basic provisions for its citizen.

The ruler is guardian and responsible for his subjects.

[Sahih Bukhari-Hadith]

4). Poverty Alleviation through Zakat System :

It is responsibility of Islamic state to take care of its weak and poor people and work on opportunities creation for them and spend more on them from Zakat.

Zakat is only for the poor and needy
[Quran 9:60]

5). Moral and Social Order

The state should promote virtue and Islamic state must take steps to curb social evils.

You are the best community ever raised for humanity - you encourages good, forbid evil -

[Quran 3:110]

B. Social System of Islam & Modern Civilization Problems

1) Family system vs Social Disintegration

Islam Promotes the family system and discourages the social disintegration through a systematic family system based on rights, duties and human values.

2) Economic Justice Vs Wealth Inequality:

Islam balance wealth circulation through different mechanisms like Zakat, Fitrana, Sadqa and other charities where money is circulated from the rich to poor and islam discourage hoarding of wealth.

3) Moral value vs Ethical Decline:

Islam Promotes collective responsibility and through concept of Akhlat ensure moral values and discourages ethical decline in society.

Whoever does an atom weight of good will see it [Quran]

4. Social Solidarity vs Individualism

Islam Promotes the concept of unity among nation and concept of ummah.

"The believers are like one body..."
(Hadees)

5. Accountability vs Lawlessness

Belief in Akhira and Concept of life hereafter Promotes absolute justice and accountability which fight the lawlessness.

CONCLUSION

The Islamic concept of state is welfare oriented, justice driven and morally accountable where its citizen have social, economic and moral rights and their life, property and honour are safe. The Islamic social Principles remain relevant and are practical in addressing modern state problems and social challenges,