

PART II

Q NO. 2 ANSWER

DOCTRINE OF LIFE HEREAFTER IN ISLAM: IMPACTS ON INDIVIDUAL LIFE AND SOCIETY

The doctrine of life hereafter also known as Akhirah, is a fundamental belief in Islam. It revolves around the concept that human beings will be held accountable for their actions in this world, rewarded or punished accordingly in Hereafter. This explores and explains the meaning of life hereafter or is not a Muslim, its irrespective of the religion you belong but one's justice would be surely reached or served.

DOCTRINE:

The doctrine of life hereafter is deeply rooted in Islamic teachings as outlined in Quran and Hadith. Islamic belief is that life in this world is temporary and a test for human being to prove their obedience and devotion to Allah. Muslims believe in existence of an eternal life after death, where the deeds performed in this world will be judged and rewarded or punishment will be meted out based on one's action by the one and only God 'Allah'.

IMPACTS ON INDIVIDUAL LIFE:

a. Sense of Accountability: The belief in hereafter instills a profound sense of accountability in Muslims knowing that every action would be accountable for in the after life, so it motivates individual to live righteous life and adhere to moral principles.

it encourages them to be honest, just, compassionate in their dealings with others.

b. Moral and Ethical conduct: The doctrine of life hereafter serves as a moral compass, guiding Muslims to make ethical choices. It discourages them from engaging in dishonesty, corruption, or any wrongful behaviour, knowing that these actions will have consequences in Hereafter.

c. Endurance in Difficult Times: Belief in the Hereafter provides comfort and strength during hardships and trials. Muslim finds solace in the understanding that their patience and perseverance in difficult times will be rewarded in the eternal life to come.

d. Encouragement to seek Knowledge and Piety: The pursuit of knowledge and piety is highly valued in Islam. The belief in the hereafter motivates individuals to seek knowledge and righteousness and strive for spiritual growth, leading to personal development and self-improvement.

By looking into it in the light of Quran & Hadith we relate how doctrine of life influences individual behaviour and choices, promoting righteousness, accountability and ethical conduct in daily life.

From Quran: Surah Al-Zalzalah, Allah describes and states that whoever do any good or bad equal to almost atom's weight will be accountable. From this maqsood of Surah understanding accountability motivates individual to lead virtuous life.

From Hadith: "Whoever believes in Allah and the Last Day, let him speak good or silent". It highlights the importance of mindful speech, and refrain from gossips, slander,

IMPACTS ON SOCIETY

a. Social Justice and Equality: The doctrine of life emphasizes the importance of social justice and treating all individuals with fairness and equality. This belief discourages exploitation, oppression and discrimination, fostering a just and harmonious society.

b. Promotion of Charitable Acts: The concept of Accountability in Islam encourages Muslims to engage in acts of charity and philanthropy, leading to establishment of welfare programs, support for the less fortunate or poor, and community development initiatives.

c. Respect for Human Dignity: It highlights the intrinsic value of every human life, promoting respect for human dignity, fostering a compassionate and empathetic society where individual care for one another.

d. Ethical Business Practices: Discouraging unethical dealings and business practices, corruption, and fraud. It encourages a fair and transparent business environment, contributing to economic stability and growth.

• Reference from Islamic History: Hazrat Umar (RA) reign had significant expansion of its territories. His commitment to justice and accountability in Herat played a crucial role in reshaping the society. He would personally inspect markets ensuring fair trade and addressing grievance of common people promptly, resulting in society being in total equity.

• Reference from Quran: Surah Al-Nisa (4:135), verse implies and emphasizes on duty of Muslim to uphold justice, even if it goes against his personal will or interests regardless of relation as well. The Quranic principles has profound implications for promoting social harmony and equality within communities.

Conclusion

The doctrine of life hereafter pivoting belief in Islam, shaping the lives of individual and influencing society's values and ethics, it instill a profound sense of accountability promoting moral conduct, and righteousness in individual life. Moreover, it emphasizes on social justice, compassion, and ethical behavior contributes to the development of just and harmonious society. Understanding the impact of the Hereafter doctrine underscores its significance in guiding Muslims towards leading virtuous lives and fostering a cohesive and responsible community.

Q. NO: 8 ANSWER:

b. IJMA

Ijma, in Islamic Jurisprudence, refers to the consensus of Muslim scholars on a specific legal or theological issue. It is considered one of the authoritative sources of Islamic law, alongside the Quran and Hadith. When a unanimous agreement is reached among qualified scholars from the early generation of Islam (companions of Prophet) it carries significant weight in shaping Islamic rulings and doctrines. (SAW & following generation)

The concept of Ijma is derived from Quran & Sunnah, where the Prophet (SAW) is reported to have said that

"My ummah will never agree upon an error". This implies that if Muslims agree unanimously on a matter related to Islamic law or belief, it is deemed to be in accordance with divine guidance.

Subheadings missing

Ijma serves as a safeguard against individual interpretations that may lead to erroneous understanding of Islam, ensuring preservation of the faith's integrity and consistency throughout generations. Islamic legal scholars extensively refer to Ijma when deducing legal opinions on contemporary issues that might not have direct references in the Quran or Hadith.

a. CHARTER OF MADINA:

The charter of Madina, also known as the constitution of Madina, is a historic Islamic document that holds significant importance in Islamic history. It was formulated by the Prophet (SAW) after his migration from Mecca to Madina. The charter served as a social contract that established the principle of governance, religious tolerance, and peaceful coexistence among the various communities in Madina.

The charter of Madina was a groundbreaking agreement as it recognized the rights of both the Muslims and Non-Muslims living in Madina. It established a unified community, referred to as Ummah, including Muslims, Jews and other groups. It laid the foundation for a pluralistic society, where each community was entitled to practice its religion freely and seek justice within its

own legal framework.

This historical document exemplifies the Prophet (SAW) visionary leadership and his commitment to building a just and inclusive society. The charter of Madinah remains a symbol of religious tolerance and mutual respect in Islam, emphasizing the importance of peaceful coexistence and social harmony between diverse religious and cultural communities.