

Introduction

واقبوا الصلاة وآتوا الزكاة

Keep up prayer and pay the poor-tax
(Al-Baqrah 2:43)

Zakat is 3rd pillar of Islam, become obligatory in 2AH. Zakat is of immense importance in the eyes of Allah and in Islam as it is always mentioned in Quran in conjunction with the term Salat. Zakat purifies your soul and wealth, eliminate poverty, removes greed, and circulate wealth in the society, creates sense of generosity. Beside all that, it has many other moral, social and spiritual impacts on human life and society.

2) Literal Meaning of Zakat

An arabic word zakat means purification, growth and giving better part of thing.

3) Purpose of Zakat

Muslim is concerned that his wealth is purified by zakat as this will increase his wealth in this world and increase his reward in the hereafter.

4) Importance of Zakat in Quran and Hadith

a) In Quran

Holy Quran asks Muslims to establish prayer and collect regular charity

الَّذِينَ إِذَا أَقَامُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَآتَوُا الزَّكَاةَ
أَمْرًا بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَنَهَى عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ وَآتَى عَاقِبَةَ
الْأُمُورِ

Those who, should we establish them in land, will keep up prayer and pay the poor-rate (Surah 22:41)

Furthermore, for evasion of Zakat being. Holy Quran stated that

وويل للعشْرِكِينَ - الَّذِينَ لَا يُؤْتُونَ الزَّكَاةَ وَهُمْ
بِالْآخِزَةِ يَفْتَرُونَ

And woe to those who join gods with Gods, those who practice not regular charity, and who even deny the hereafter. (Fusih 41: 6-7)

b) In Hadith

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) said

"Allah has made Zakat obligatory on you for this very reason that the remaining wealth of you may become pure for you."

Furthermore, Holy Prophet said

"He who possess gold or silver but does not fulfil the obligations that are attached to the possession (does not pay Zakat), plates of fire will be prepared for him on the day of Judgement."

5) Nisab of Zakat

Nisab is minimum scale of zakat ^{certific.} on possession ~~of~~ described below.

Types of Possession	Nisab of Zakat
Money	2.5 %
Silver	52.5 tolas
Gold	7.5 tolas (85 Ouz)
Camel	5 camel
Goat	40 goats
Cow	30 cows
Merchandise	Equal to price of 52.5 tola of silver
Land Produce	10% on rainy land, 5% on irrigated lands.

6) Masarif of Zakat

- 1) Fugara Those living without means of livelihood.
- 2) Masakin Those who cannot meet their basic needs.
- 3) Amilina Alaiba Zakat collectors and personnel of zakat collection.
- 4) Muallafat al Qulub Those who are recently converted as muslims.
- 5) Fir Riqab Slaves of muslims who have or intend to free from their master.

- 6) Al Gharimin Those who have incurred overwhelming debts while attempting to satisfy their basic needs.
- 7) Fi Sabilillah Those who are fighting for a religious cause or for jihad in the way of Allah by means of ^{peace}.
- 8) Ibn al Sabil Travellers who are travelling with a worthy goal but cannot reach their destination.

7) Impacts of Zakat on Human life and Society

7.1) Spiritual Impacts.

a) Zakat removes Greed

Zakat removes greed from the hearts of the believers. It creates Takwa (fear of Allah) in ones heart.

b) Self Purification

The greatest temptation for my people is wealth. If a muslim can save himself from lust of wealth he will be able to protect himself from many other vices.

⇒ 7.2) Moral Impacts

a) Zakat creates sense of generosity

It creates sense of generosity among the believers they know that the wealth given in path of Allah is not wasted.

b) Zakat purifies hearts and property
Zakat not only purifies the property
but also the hearts.

c) Humanitarian Spirit

Zakat is an effective weapon against
selfish greed.

7.3 Social Impacts

a) Circulation of wealth

Holy Quran says

"And it should not be that wealth
is accumulated in few rich hands

b) Defence of Religion

Another important important purpose
and benefit of Zakat is to protect
religion.

Go forth light and heavy and
strive hard in Allah's way with
your property and your persons

(Al-Baqrah 2:195)

Conclusion Zakat is 3rd pillar of Islam,
it reduce social inequality and circulate
wealth in the society

QNO: 6 STATUS OF WOMEN IN ISLAM

1) Introduction:

Islam Paradise lies beneath the feet of your mother (Hadith)

Islam has granted unprecedented spiritual, social, political, economic and cultural status to woman.

It has not only acknowledged complete personhood of women but also safeguarded her rights keeping in view her vulnerabilities. Islam has assigned position of dignity and honour to woman.

مَلَأَكُم مِّن نَّفْسٍ وَاحِدَةٍ رَّبِّهِمْ فَجَعَلَ مِنْهَا زَوْجَهَا

"He created you from a single being; then of the same kind made its mate

(Az-Zumar 39:6)

Besides Islam, ~~In past~~ Other religions like Hinduism, Christianity equally ^{ill-treated} ~~ignored~~ women like pre-Islamic era, when ^{girl infant} ~~women~~ were being buried alive. They were labelled as

2) Status of Woman in Other Religions.

1) Hinduism: Women were subjugated, Satte Passi

2) Christianity: Women as witchcraft elevation.

3) Buddhism: Wanted to see woman as religious

But she is no more woman by attire. She completely lost her feminine identity. She looks like man (Mandi Respect of Gender is snatched).

4) Roman Civilization

In Roman civilization women were bound to be in the home. male use to tell them what to do. They did household all the time.

2) Status / Rights of Women in Islam

a) Acknowledgement of complete Personhood of Women in Islam.

Islam ^{treats} ~~treats~~ that woman as human being. and she has a soul similar to that of man.

→ She is a respectable being and no one is allowed to find fault in her or backbite her.

→ Unlike Biblical/Christian belief woman according to the Qur'an is not blamed for Adam's first mistake. Both were jointly wrong in their disobedience to God both repented and both were forgiven. (Quran 2:36-37

7:20-24)

b) Special Relaxation to women in Religious Obligations.

In terms of religious obligations such as daily prayer, Fasting, Post-due and Pilgrimage woman is no different from man. In some cases indeed woman has certain advantages over man. For Example

→ Exempted from daily prayer and fasting during menstruation ~~eg~~ period and 40 days after child birth

→ Exempted from fasting during pregnancy.

a) As a child and an adolescent

وَإِذَا الْمَوْءُودَةُ سُئِلَتْ بِأَيِّ ذَنْبٍ قُتِلَتْ

And when the female infant buried alive - is questioned for what crime she was killed

(Al-Takwin 81: 8-9)

Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said

Whosoever has a daughter and he does not bury her alive, does not insult her, and does not favor his son over her: God will enter him in to paradise (Ibn Arabi)

b) As a wife / Adult

He created mates for you from yourselves that you may find rest, peace of mind in them and He ordained between you love and mercy (Ar-Rum 30: 2-1)

a) Right to select spouse on her own volition
According to Islamic law, women cannot be forced to marry anyone without their consent.

"A Girl came to Holy Prophet (ﷺ) and she reported that her father had forced her to marry without her consent. Messenger of God gave her choices either accept the marriage or invalidating it."

b) Right to Mahr.

Besides all other provisions for her protection at the time of marriage. Mahr is a marriage gift from husband to his wife and its ownership does not transfer to her husband or father.

e) Rules for married life

And they (women) have rights similar to those (of men) over them and men are a degree above them. (Al-Baqarah 2:228)

d) Right to Divorce

Before Islam, neither the law of the land nor the common law gave her the right to leave her husband. Islam gave her this right to end for an unsuccessful marriage is recognized.

iii) As a Mother

And we have enjoined upon man (to be just) to his parents. His mother bears him in weakness upon weakness. (Luqman 31:14)

4) Economic Aspects:

Islam occupies a unique position in that it recognized an independent economic status of women and gave her right to own, use and enjoy it in her own right without intermediary trustee or mediator.

a) Right of Independent Ownership

According to Islamic law, woman's right to her money, real estate or other properties is fully acknowledged. This right undergoes or no change whether she is single or married. She retains her full right to buy, sell, mortgage or lease any or all her properties.

b) Female Employment

Islam regards her role in society as a mother and as wife the most sacred and essential one. Neither maids nor baby sitters can possibly take mother's place to bring up child.

c) Female Inheritance

It restored right of inheritance, her share is completely hers and no one can make any claim.

s) Political Aspects:

Women equality with men is political rights.

a) Right to debate or take part in discussions

During the caliphate of Umar Ibn al Khattab, a woman argued with him in a mosque, proved her point and caused him to

declare in presence of people "A woman is right and Umar is wrong."

b) Right to claim political leadership

According to Al Tabari, a woman can claim political leadership.

c) Right to vote

According to Islamic law women also have right to vote.

d) Right to hold public offices

According to Islamic law, women also have right to hold public offices.

Conclusion: ^{Alin Al} Islam have revolutionized status of women and give them highest rank as a mother, heaven is under her feet. Even though in certain situations, women have relaxation to ~~have~~ skip religious obligations. Islam gave importance to women in all aspects such as social, cultural and political aspects.

QNO: 04 Economic System In Islam

1) **Introduction** God is the creator and owner of everything. It is birthright of every individual to make efforts to get his share of Divine providence. All individual enjoys this right equally and no one can be deprived of this by law or otherwise or can be precedence over others. All enjoy equal opportunities in the field of economics as how they earn their living. There is no distinction between people on the basis of their color, creed or race which can create special rights giving anyone a monopoly of any particular means of production, consumption, exchange or distribution.

2) **Fundamentals of Islamic Economic Systems:**

i) **Golden Mean:**

This system allows neither unrestricted freedom to damage the interest of the community and the individuals nor does it recommend totalitarianism, regimentation so as to destroy the personality (ego) of the individual, which is central figure and source of strength of its system.

ii) **Individual and Social Nature**

In this system no rights are lost and no liberty curtailed; no part of wealth is taken away unlawfully by force. Consequently, the pests of greed and

rivalry, selfishness and self-interest disappear or are channeled in healthy directions.

3) Obligation of lawful Earnings:

The Holy Quran refers to the wealth a man earns by hard and honest efforts as blessings of God favors of God, clean things, wealth of God etc. It also recommends him to work hard in this world for the betterment of his life in the hereafter.

Net to obligatory prayer is the obligation of earning an honest living"

4) Human to exploit Natural Resources for Betterment 'in this world' and Success in hereafter.

A Muslim is urged and required to make every effort diligently and honestly to exploit the physical resources of the world for his use and for the use of other members of community.

Quran says:

Wealth as trial for people: To see who uses it properly to improve his eternal life in the hereafter and who spends it on the lustful desires of his worldly self and enters the wrath of God.

5) Duties of employer and Employee

Islam also imposes moral duties upon both the employee and employer. Employee is commanded

by God to do his work efficiently and honestly.
According to Abdullah bin Umar Holy Prophet
said
"Give the labourer his wages before his
sweat dries (Ibn Mijah)

3) Characteristics of Islamic Economic System

i) Individual Liberty

The individual enjoys complete liberty to do anything or adopt any profession. Islam allows a person to create as much wealth as he can by his knowledge, skill and labour through means that are not un-social and immoral. It is a Quranic injunction that economic life must be so organized that too much wealth does not remain locked up in private treasures.

ii) Right to property

Islam has recognised individual's right to own property, but subjects it to such limitations as to render it absolutely harmless to the common good of society. The concept of limited right to own property establishes a real balance between the two conflicting views of individual and public ownership, the individual enjoys his right of ownership, while the community reserves the right to forfeit or limit this right.

of ownership while the community reserves the right to forfeit or limits this right in cases of abuse or misuse.

iii) Equitable Differences

Islam permits differences in wealth within reasonable limits but does not allow these differences to grow so wide that some people spend their life in luxury while the great majority of people are left to lead a life of misery and hunger. The difference in wealth and rank must not exceed natural and reasonable limits because if it does, it will be the beginning of the end of society.

iv) Social Security

The Islamic society is also responsible for providing the necessities of life to the poor and the destitute in the community. If there are not sufficient funds in the treasury, the state can levy taxes on the wealthy to meet the requirements of those in need. For if one individual is left hungry or naked or shelterless on any day, the whole community will be answerable to God on the Day of Judgement.

QNO: 3

JURICE

Ans

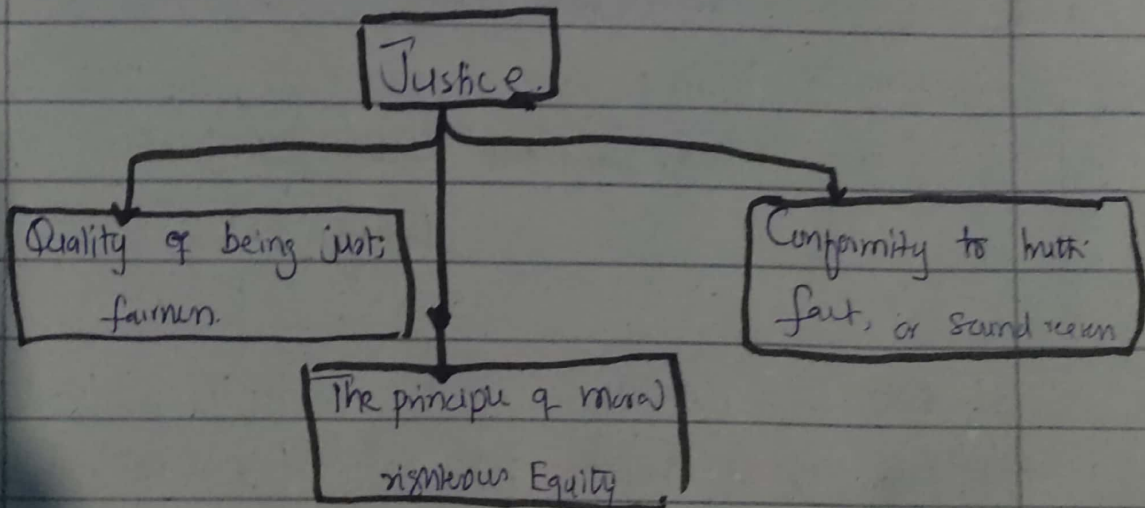
Introduction

'Oh my sons, If I have forbidden injustice for myself and forbade it also for you. Do avoid being unjust to one another'
(Saheeh Muslim)

In Islam, justice is moral virtue and attribute of human personality, as it is in the Western tradition. In Islam, Justice has certain important place to have equality among creatures.

What is Justice?

According to the dictionary of American heritage Justice is defined as following way



Justice System in Islam

The justice system is a system for deciding between people in litigation with aim of settling dispute as per the Divine laws injunctions that are taken from the Quran and Sunnah.

And remember David and Solomon, when they gave judgement concerning the field when people's sheep had browsed therein at night and we are witness to their judgement. And we made Solomon to understand the case.

(Quran 21: 78-78)

God also says.

-- And if you judge (O Muhammad) judge between them with justice. Verily, God loves those who act justly (Quran 5:42)

It's proven in Quran that duties are obligatory comes from the Quran

" O you believe! Stand out Firmly for justice (Quran 4:135)

Conclusion In a nutshell, Justice is obligatory and duty to all muslims that it's responsibility of muslim to do justice and support justice.