

Name : Ayasha Nawaz

Subject : Ashrafiyat

## (Section. II)

Q.no. 2

Elucidate the doctrine ..... life ..

### Tauheed:

- Tauheed means belief that Allah is one. The word Tauheed is derived from 'Ahad' mean "only one" "matchless".
- Allah is one in his being and his attributes.
- Allah says in Quran "Say, O prophet, He is Allah - one and indivisible; Allah - the sustainer needed by all. He has never had offspring nor was He born and there is none comparable to Him."

(Surah. Al- Ikhlas)

## Literal meaning of Tauheed:

"Worship and following of Allah Almighty and believing that his power, blessings and ascriptions only belong to him."

(Dr. Hamidullah)

"Tauheed refers to a belief of Muslims that the universe is created by God and end of time will happen by the will of God. God's will is the ultimate will."

## Importance of Tauheed:

1- It is the first belief of Islam, no one can enter Islam unless he has belief that Allah is the only Lord.

2- Every aspect of life emerges from Tauheed so tauheed is the instigator of life in human beings.

3- It is gateway to and from Islam.

## Kind / Aspects of Tauheed:

### 1. Oneness of worship:

Allah is the creator of mankind and Islam is the religion of Allah almighty and mankind learning from other creatures must abide by their creator. Birds, fishes and other animals worship Allah <sup>only</sup> in their language, sign and symbols. As he is the creator and provider to all the living beings.

### 2. Oneness of Lordship:

This is universal rule that all of us are created by Allah and he is the only Lord of mankind. He is the boss and all his servants must submit their will to the will of the Lord.

"All praise is for Allah  
Lord of all lords"

(Surah - AL-Fatiha)

### 3. Oneness in divisibility:

Tauheed also requires

a Muslim to believe that he is neither created by and nor will he produce any offspring.

لَا يُولَدُ وَلَا يَمُوتُ وَلَا يَكُنُ لَهُ قَبْرًا

(3: الأجلون)

"Neither he is created, nor will he produce offspring."

Christianity believes that Jesus is the son of God due to his miraculous powers as Prophet and because he was created without any human father. So Christians call God the father of Jesus. While Allah says in Quran:

"Have not I created Adam

and Hawa without parents,

I created Jesus the same

way; it is not difficult for

Allah to do it again."

(Surah Maryam: 11)

# Impact of Tauheed on Human life:

## i. Individual life:

### • Love for Allah:

Tauheed brings love for Allah in the heart of the believer as Allah's believer would follow His orders and being kind and compassionate with his fellow beings.

"May Allah enlighten your hearts with his Noor."

(Muslim)

Prophet Muhammed (SAW) wished for his companions, who were true believers that Allah's love will bring prosperity to their life and its all because of submission to Allah's will.

### • Patience:

Believing in Allah brings hope, tolerance and patience in human life. Before Islam Arab rulers were

brutal with their slaves. Muslims before entering into Islam were in despair and Islam gave them a ray of hope. Allah announced his rewards for the one's who will be patient. Allah says in Quran,

ان الله مع الصابرين

(Al-Baqarah)

"No doubt Allah is with the one who is patient."

• Broad vision:

Islam orders his believers to be patient and kind towards Muslims and to overall humanity. Look for a bigger goals and dream big for this world and hereafter. Earlier the Bedouens of Arab were superstitious and conservative, specially in matters related to sanctity of women. Islam brought revolution and saved humanity from crisis.

## • Bravery:

Earlier the people of Arab were full of fear as they lost hope in their idols who could not save them from brutal rulers and they were looking for saviour.

## • Rebattle to false expectations:

Allah orders man to be balanced in his expectations and worldly desires and orders him to rebattle false expectations following footsteps of holy Prophet and his forefathers Ibrahim and Ismael.

"Have you seen the one who takes as his god his own desire" (Al-Furqan)

## Impact on social life:

### • Unity:

Tauheed united the Muslims as Muslim Ummah and brought hope, happiness to the Arabs living in dark and despair era.

The unification of scattered states of

Muslims was very much required for a prosperous future of Muslim ummah. OIC (Organization of Islamic Council) is the best example.

## 2. Kindness to mankind:

Islam teaches kindness to other fellow beings and to all mankind. It urges being virtuous and forgiving just as their lord, Prophet Muhammad (SAW) said,

"Killing one person is equal to killing whole mankind."

## 3. Righteous and well organized society:

Islam and its main belief

Tauheed encourages the man to be righteous and pious, and establishing a well-organized society that works for the cause of Tawbeegh.



Salat - - - - - social, moral, spiritual.

## Namaz / Salat :-

"Salat is a mandatory prayer offered five times a day by the believer" It means submitting will and body to Allah's will while praying in a particular manner.

(Allama Gqbal)

Thirteen things are mandatory for (namaz) Salat

- 1- Purity of body
- 2- Purity of dress
- 3- Pure place of namaz
- 4- Suitable time for namaz
- 5- Qibla direction
6. Covering Sati
7. Qiyam (standing in erect position)
8. Niyat
9. Takbeer - e - Tehreema - first takbeer
- 10 - Tilawat of Holy Quran.
- 11 - Rukoo

12. Sajood (bowing before Allah)

13 - Qa'ida

Wajeebat of Salaat:

Wajeebat include:

• Talsa:

Talsa is the pause between two raka'as that teaches the slow pace and time taking while performing any action.

Preparation before Salaat:

Wuzu (Ablution):

Wuzu is the act performed prior to salaah. It is obligatory and can be performed with ghusal or ghusal only is enough.

→ In case of water shortage naimaz can be offered with tayammum.

Philosophy of namaz.

To train believer to follow the orders of Allah in life outside namaz and to teach him punctuality, discipline, maintaining

hygiene.

"And establish prayer and give zakaah, bow with those who bow in worship and obedience."

(Al. baqarah)

## Social Impacts of Salaat:

### • Righteous society

Namaz happens five times a day and it teach believer that he should be righteous in his life outside namaz as he has to return to Allah one day just like he returns to namaz.

### • Increased meet up and engagemat:

Namaz is rewarded even more when offered behind the Imam in mosque with jammah. It increases the social meetups, collaboration and "cooperation" among the immediate neighbors while meeting five

times a day.

## Social responsibility:

Namaz teaches the social responsibility by keeping the person held responsible for standing in front of lord five times a day, and they do perform it in "awal" time.

## Spiritual impact of Namaz:

### • Psychological stability

Salaat brings psychological stability to human. Salaat and wuzu help to clean the dirt and dust on face and body indicating to wipe out mind and body from evil thoughts.

### • Peace of mind

Salaat brings peace of mind when the believer raises hands in front of Allah after prayer he feels a sense of relief that Allah is all ears to him now.

### • Closeness to God

It brings closeness to God by calling believer who is busy:

with his worldly occupations; via

Azzan: **يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا**

"Come to Salaat, come to prosperity"

### • Cleanliness

Salaat can only be offered with clean face, hands, feet, clothes, prayer mat, place and clean mind only; as Allah loves cleanliness.

### • Taharat (Purification)

"Cleanliness is all of faith" (Muslim)

Taharat is cleaning of body specially the openings; complimented with ghusal.

### • Greater reward in hereafter

Allah wants human to perform salaat as priority to escape fire of hell and the one who follows will be rewarded with heaven.

### • Patience and perseverance

Namaz teaches the importance of incidents in life and dealing them with patience to keep pace and do not lose interest.

## • Fear of Allah:

Namaz is the only subject that came in Quran 99... times. The first question that the angels Munkil Nakeer will ask in grave will be about namaz: 'Have you completed your task of namaz?'

## Moral Impacts:

Apart from social and spiritual impacts the moral impacts of namaz cannot be ignored.

## • Intention making:

The "neeyat" or intention making teach goal setting, planning and acting with full concentration towards achieving it.

## • Humbleness

The bowing down before Allah five times a day teaches humbleness and reduces arrogance and attitude until it disappears from the personality.

## • Value of time

Salaat is offered on time which teaches value for money. It teaches time management, discipline and punctuality.

## • Value of Physical fitness

A physically fit person can offer salaat five times a day. Man takes this strength casually unless he gets sick and faces difficulty praying.

## • Fixing priorities

Salaat teaches fixing priorities just like a Muslim fixes namaz as its first priority. He must make a priority list for worldly matters too.

## • Character building

Namaz has 13 major actions to be performed. It teaches that various small characteristics build up a strong character.

## • Guards against Satan and self:

Salaat guards against the evil thoughts, the inner self of

man and from harming others and himself as when he is with us. Satan stays away from believers.

Conclusion:

As Quran says,

"Salaat keeps away from sins and evils of Satan."

(Al-Ankaboot: 30)

It shows the significance of salaah in life, how it makes the life of a worshiper easy to live and how it adds value to his Amaal.

### Q.no.6

Discuss the status of women in Islam. Elucidate.

Introduction:

Woman is recognized by Islam as a full and equal partner of man in the procreation of humankind. He is the father; she is the mother and both are essential for life.



As Quran says

And for women are rights  
over man similar to those  
of men over women."

(Al-Baqarah: 226)

Quran endorses the partnership  
of men and women, not the  
relation of master and servant or  
subordinate.

Another verse of Quran says

Enter into Paradise, you and  
your wives with delight

(Al-Zukhruf: 70)

### Status of Women before Islam:

Women were treated  
like subordinates, a thing of  
beauty with no wish and will,  
no role in decision making.

- No legal status of women
- Selling daughters as commodities.
- Forced marriages.

- No ownership of child
- No property ownership
- No power to end marriage
- No inheritance of property right
- Daughters were buried alive in Arab.
- Wives were burnt alive with dead husbands in Indian states
- No reproductive rights
- Polygamy was common in Arabs

### Status of Women in Islam:

- A complete personhood granted:

(or) For the first time in history women were treated as a complete person independent of male support. They were called companions, partners, better-halves, home makers by Allah and their status was raised by Islam. Prophet (SAW) use to call his wives, "the queen of her house".

● Decision making rights:

Quran says,

"O you who believe! You are forbidden to inherit women against their will."

(AL-Nisa: 19)

● Created from single soul, as men:

Allah reiterated and reminded the mankind that the forefather of both man and woman is Adam (A.S) so how one offspring is better and the other one is worse

Allah created you from a single person, his mate and the pair (like seeds),

he created countless man and women

(AL-Nisa: 1)

## Rights of Women in Islam:

### Rights while performing social role:

#### As a child:

Islam ordered fathers to be gentle with daughters and be soft-spoken in front of them. Prophet Muhammad used to stand up when Fatimah used to come and he used to spread his shawl for Fatimah to sit.

Prophet Muhammad said,

"One who raises three daughters well would be like this (he clasped his two fingers together) in heaven."

(Sahih Bukhari)

Apart from that right to education was granted by Islam to girls. Arabs used to keep women illiterate earlier.

## Rights in Islam as wife:

- Right to select her spouse on her own volition.
- Right to fix and demand Mahr from spouse.
- Called garment to their men.

They (your wives) are your garment and you are a garment

for them.

(Al-Baqarah: 187)

- Strict rules for husbands on the subject of Married life

- Law of "Qiwama" implemented for the first time that altered the concept of marriage for the whole mankind.

الرجال قوام على النساء

Men are the protectors and maintainers of women. (Al-Nisa: 34)

- Right to divorce (Khula).

## Role as Mother and rights in Islam

### • Respect

Islam gives respect to women as a mother who bears the child in her uterus for nine months faces complications and give birth to a living being. Allah appreciates this effort in Quran many times

Quran says,

"Fear of Allah in respect of Muslims; particularly women."

(Al-Imran: 20)

• Right of mother over children as compared to father is paramount:

A person asked Prophet Muhammad, 'O Messenger of Allah, who is the person who has the greatest right on me with regards to kindness and attention? He replied "Your mother", Then? He replied "Your mother", Then who? he replied

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"your mother" then who? He replied "Your father."

• God attributes his loves as love of a mother.

Allah has given mothers the true love quality and he attributes his love as love of a mother in quran; just with higher intensity.

"O my man, don't be hopeless, your loves you seventy times more than your mother."

(Al-Aaida: 9)

## Economic rights

Islam gave so many economic rights to women

- Independent ownership of child
- Female employment
- Inheritance from father, husband and son.
- Ownership of property and business.

## Political rights

- Speaking for their rights in Jumma prayer.
- Equality with men in decision making.
- Shahadah of two women is acceptable for believing.
- Social welfare by women is encouraged.
- Hospitality and medical care by women in wars is appreciated by Holy prophet.

## Conclusion:

Islam has given so many rights to women but countries like Pakistan are striving to find a common ground between Islamic and democratic states. Some decisions are yet to be taken with the help of iJma' and ijtihad like Satti and Wannu practice.



Q. no. 5

Q. no. 5 ----- Caliphate  
Governance under Pious Caliphate:

Introduction:

The Rashidun Caliphate (Rightly guided Caliph) established after the demise of Prophet Muhammad. The basic administrative structure was laid down during the time of holy prophet (P.B.U.H)

The four Caliphs

- 1 - Abu-Bakar
- 2 - Usman-e-Ghani
- 3 - Umer-e-Farooq
- 4 - Ali bin Talip

"O Muslims, straighten me with your hands when I go wrong."  
(Umar).

## Elections of Caliphs

- Abu Bakr was requested by Umer and Abu Ubaida to assume the caliphate

→ Majority of Arabs showed acceptance of Abu-Bakr as Caliph

- Abu-Bakr nominated Umar.

- Umar chose six great companions after him, four withdrew their names and among Ali and Uthman, Uthman was elected.

- After the martyrdom of Uthman people of Madina asked him (Ali) to take charge.

## Good Governance activities

performed by Caliphates of Arabia:

### 1. Composition of Shura:

Comprised of chief companions among muhajireens and ansars and performed both

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executive and legislative functions.  
Advised on dispatch of army,  
choice of commanders, fixing salaries  
of state officers and establishing  
new offices, planning.

## 2. Establishment of Riyasat-e-Madina.

Umar divided Arab into various provinces and managed them with proper administration. Umar managed the finances of every household, fixed scholarships for widows and orphans.

## 3. Just distribution of Mal-e-ghaneemat:

Caliph used divide Mal-e-ghaneemat equally among soldiers to keep their morale high and use to save some for smooth maintenance of state and war and defence management.

#### 4. Judicial Administration.

Umar established a special judicial administration for prevalence of a just society. He kept a complete check on judges to repair the system of bribery.

#### 5. Police and Prison Department.

Umar and Uthman both developed Police department to patrol in streets and accommodate detainees of war in prison.

#### 6. Financial Administration.

Umar established Bait-ul-Maal to maintain finances of the state and maintained monthly scholarship for soldiers, their families, widows, orphans and for social welfare.

#### 7. Military Organization.

All four Caliphates worked for the betterment Arab states and

for the purpose of Dawah they had to maintain a strong army. Ali managed to develop 100,000 troops.

### Conclusion:

The welfare state formed by both the Caliphate Abu-Bakar and Umer set a strong framework for future prosperity of Islam and Uthman and Ali progressed it to a greater extent and set a role model for Islamic state governance.

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