

Ans

## 1. Introduction

Day of Judgement refers to Akhirat or the day when Almighty Allah will judge all human deeds. It is one of the articles of faith in Islam which has multiple implications on human life individually and on society collectively. It develops sense of accountability, patience, sincerity in deeds and enable sense of ~~us~~ right and wrong in Muslims.

## 2. Explaining Concept of Judgment Day of Judgement

Believing on the day of judgement is one of the core faith of Muslims in Islam. It refers to the belief on the day when all the Muslims will be resurrected and held accountable for their deeds. 'Allah brings living out of the dead and dead out of living'.

Surah. Al-Imran.

did in this world!

## a. Jurisprudential Evidence of Akhirat

Qur'an Pak is the primary source of Islamic Sharia law. It says that life hereafter is the true life.

وَمَا تَطْرَهُ الْقِيَامَةُ الْآخِرَةُ إِلَّا  
لَوْ قَلْبٌ وَإِنْ كَانَتْ

الْآخِرَةُ لَهِيَ الْكَفَالَةُ

(Surah-Ankabut)

"And the hereafter is better for you than the first life" (Surah-Ad-Dhuhr).

## b. Realism of The Day of Judgement and its Implications on Individual Life:

The belief in the life after death is an essential pillar element of Islam. It affirms the existence of divine power and accountability of individual after death.

Following are some of the impacts of Akhirat on individual life.

### a. Develops Sense of Accountability

The believers will be held

accountable on the day of judgement. In this way individuals develop the sense of accountability by doing good things they fear the wrong things.

For those who believe and do righteous deeds are guarding and building homes in the response of their good deeds  
(Surah-Abajds)

## b. Develops Patience

The idea of ultimate justice on the day of judgement enhance the trait of patience in individual.

## c. Brings Sincerity in Deeds

The day of judgement increase the sense of right and wrong. It result in improving sincerity in measurement and not taking harm.

## d. Mental Satisfaction

The belief that every believer would confront the Almighty Allah on the day of judgement and will be

rewarded according to their actions give mental peace to individual.

### f. Enhance Hummerity

The believe in Akhret enhance positive behaviour of individual towards his fellow hummer.

## 4. Implications of Akhret on Society.

### a. Justice and Fairplay

The belief on the life hereafter causes provision of justice in the society. Due to the belief in divine justice social members take inspiration to maintain justice in society.

### b. Deterrence from Wrongdoing

The idea of punishment and reward in life hereafter brings restraint from wrong deeds. It boost moral obligation of all towards all

### c. Ethical Decision-Making

The fear of negative consequences in the Akhret serve as a consideration

ethical decision making process in the society.

#### d. Social Harmony.

Akhirs belief contribute to the formation of a community based on shared values. This phenomenon lead to more prosperous society.

#### 5. Critical Analysis

Aqeeda-e Akhira awakens the spirit of justice and accountability among believers. It impacts society as a whole by regulating the conduct of individuals. The believers try to maintain justice and social harmony as an obligation for which everyone will be rewarded on the day of judgement.

#### 6. Conclusion.

To encapsulate it would be fair to say that the belief in Akhira is one of the core in Islam. It emulates sense of good and bad by holding individuals accountable for their actions in this life.

## I. Introduction:

Zakat and Charity are two of the crucial economic systems in Islam. It refers to the process of giving financial amount to the poor segments of society. Zakat is an obligatory phenomenon on those people who can afford. Similarly Charity refers to giving of any assistance to needy and poor people. Its implications on human life are numerous ranging from distribution of wealth, poverty eradication to bringing men closer to God.

## 2. Decoding Zakat and Charity in Islam

Zakat and Charity in Islam aimed at bringing prosperous society free of vicious cycle of poverty and crimes. The Quran has specified eight kinds of people who are eligible for taking Zakat. It helps poor and eliminate begging.

## d. Quranic Evidence of Zakat and Charity

"And establish prayer and give zakat and whatever good you put forward for yourselves - you will find it with Allah" (2:110, Quran)

"Take charity from their wealth" AlQuran.  
Nearly 80 times the holy Quran emphasized on Zakat.

## b. Hadith on Distribution of Zakat and Charity

According to the holy prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H), "The best charity is that which is practiced by a wealthy person" (Sahih-Bukhari)

## c. War on Denial of Paying Zakat

During the period of Hazrat Abu Bakkar (R.A), the first battle was fought called Ridda wars, upon the denial of paying zakat by enemy tribes. Islam introduced Jizya a kind of zakat or tax on Non-Muslims.

## 3. Social Implication of Zakat

### a. Elimination of Poverty

One of the major impacts of zakat is elimination of poverty. It has been narrated that during the period of Hazrat Umar (R.A), the second Khalifa no poor was left to take zakat.

### d. No concentration of wealth

Distribution of zakat discourages concentration of wealth in few hands. Hence, it is notable



### c. Reduces Inequalities (Income)

Zakat also reduces income inequalities. In the system of paying money to poor and needy segment of society, the dependent on others and income independent is surface. Hence, charity and Zakat to lessen wider income inequalities <sup>society.</sup>

## 4. Moral and Spiritual Implication:

### a. Creates Bond between God and Men

Among other benefits of paying zakat and giving charity, creation of bond is important spiritual impact of zakat. Not only it purify wealth but also bring men closer to God.

### b. Mental Satisfaction

Mental calm is also one of the impacts of zakat and charity. When a man give in the name of Allah a little amount he feels mentally satisfied.

## c. Mitigate: Love for wealth

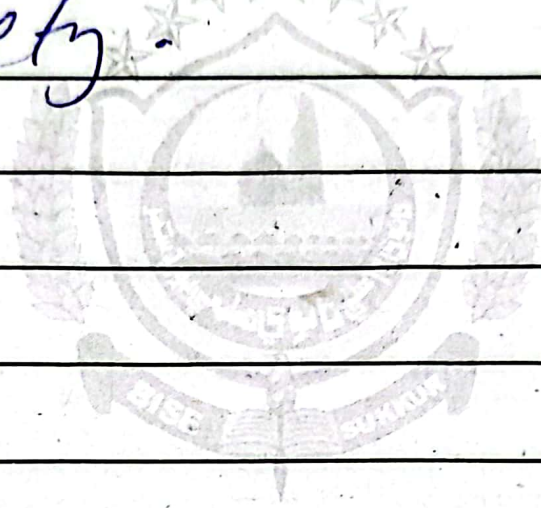
Zakat and charity often mitigate one's love for wealth. This as a result makes human nature less greedy.

The passion of giving zakat for the sake of divine power gratitudinally and love for wealth engenders.

## 5. Conclusion:

To encapsulate it would be fair to say that Zakat and Charity were introduced by Islam to create equitable society. The system of giving money and other financial help is one of the ideal systems of economy in Islam. Hence, its implications are multiple ranging

From purification of wealth  
to satisfaction of soul.  
Lastly, it also create moral  
sense of taking care of  
poor and needy segments  
of society.



## 1. Introduction

An Islamic political system is an ideal framework which puts great emphasis on equal treatment of all citizens.

It ensures prosperity of state by formulating inclusive governance structure and encouraging social cohesion through the provision of justice and peaceful settlement through comprehensive diplomacy. Moreover, Islamic political system discourages regular military and offensive foreign policy. Hence, it ensures prosperity of state.

## 2. How the Political System in Islam Guarantees Prosperity?

Islamic political system guarantees prosperous state in following

ways:

### 3.1 It encourages Peaceful Resolution of dispute.

This can be seen from

#### Treaty of Hudaibya

which peacefully resolved disputes whose chances were higher.

The prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H.) despite harsh conditions

signed the pact to

avoid war between Makkah and people of Madinah. This

shows that political representation in Islam is characterized by peaceful resolution mechanism.

### 3.2 It Emphasized on welfare of Society

According to Dr.

Wassiu-Allah Abbas,

"The key feature of Islam is the practice of social welfare." Islam defends

rights of every segments

of society which show that

it guarantees prosperity of state.

### 3.3 It Promotes Consensus-Oriented Government

Mutual consultation is the command of the holy prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H).

Even after his demise, **Majlis-Shura** was established by Khulafa-e-Rashideen.

Moreover, during the Battle of Trench the prophet (P.B.U.H) sought consensus of Hazrat Salman Bin Farisi which deterred enemy peacefully.

### 3.4 It taught Devolution of Power

During the prophet's (S.A.W.W) era, different companions were made in charge of various areas in Arabian peninsula.

For example, **Walis** were charged as **Chief Secretary** of all provinces in Arabia. Similarly **Amirals** for collection of

revenue etc. Today, an ideal democracy is one with more power devolution which shows Islam guarantees prope

### 3.5 It Encourages People-Participation in Decision-Making

An Islamic political system encourages people participation in decision making process.

This can be ascertained from charge of Hazrat Hamza (R.A) who was charged as a personal secretary of the holy prophet (P.B.U.H).

### 3.6 It Guarantees Justice and Equality

Islam guarantees justice and equality by providing teachings of accountability. The Quran says,

"Whatever you do openly or secretly, Allah will make you accountable"

It further says "Do justice in your deeds".

START FROM HERE

This shows that equal treatment is ensured by Islam which reduces chance of social chaos.

3.7 **It discourage regular Military**  
Islam discourages regular military. All the Ghazwas were defensive wars fought in the premises of Mecca without trained military.

#### 4. **Implications of Islamic Political System**

- a) Enhanced democracy through social cohesion
- b) Prevalence of Rule of law and Equality
- c) Economically sound states due to Zakat

**Conclusion:** To sum it up it is pertinent to state that Islamic political system



paves the way for prosperous  
states. Its provisions are  
enormous from developing  
inclusive political system to  
equitable society. Therefore,  
it guarantees prosperity of  
society and state.

# Sharia - Sources Note:

## 1. Introduction

Sharia is an Islamic set of laws that forms part of Islamic tradition. It governs all the political, social, economic spheres of human life. There are six major sources of sharia in Islam categorized as primary and secondary source of sharia law. including the divine book, hadith, ijmas, ijtehad and qiyas.

## 2. Concept of Sharia Law in Islam

Sharia law refers to the divine ordained path in Islam prescribed to its followers. It is a set of Islamic jurisprudence that governs human life. The Quran is divine book revealed on the last prophet, Muhammad (S.A.W.W) by Allah Almighty.

correct for the purposes.

## II Primary Source of Sharia

### 1) Holy Quran

The Quran is a holy book comprise of 30 chapters is the prime source of Islamic Sharia. It is a manifest

revelation known as Matlooh of Nahee-e-Jali. The Muslims derive law from the Holy Quran in affairs from all sphere of life. Quran is the complete code of life contain many messages (divine) ranging from; criminal laws i.e Adultery, Stealing, Rebellion, Reveng, Murder to the economic i.e Zaqat distribution, trade justice, interest rates, to social problems i.e Divorce, marriage, Mudharas, wine, false accusation etc.

### a) Constitutional law in Quran

#### • Revenue law

- Usher Law

- Khiraj Law

- Leadership and many more are illustrated in the holy Quran.

### II Hadith (Sunnah) Secondary sources

Hadith is the secondary source of Islamic Shari'ah. It refers to the sayings of the holy prophet, action of the holy prophet and practices of the holy prophet Muhammad (P.A.W.W).

Sahih-Sateem are the 6 books which are considered to be the most authentic books of Hadith including: Sahi Bukhari, Sahi Muslim, Tirmizi, Sunnam Nisai, Sunnam Ibn Hissai Majs, Sunnam Dawood, also known as Mutafaqeen Aleh.

### 3) Ijma (consensus)

is the third source of law. After Quran and Hadith, Muslims can practice Ijms, which refers to the opinion/Agreement of jurists on the issue/question that has arisen after the prophet P.B.U.H. and does not have any clue in the Quran.

#### a) Jurisprudential (argumentative) value of Ijma

Allah says in Quran "Oh who you believe, obey Allah and obey His messengers and obey those in charged with Authority among you. Also, the prophet said. From my Ummah \* Jurist will not agree on the wrong decision. Ijma is based on the Quran and Hadith.

## Examples of Ijmas:

In Islam women are allowed to talk touchly or to walk fast during war which is not explained in Quran but drew from the common law of veil.

### b) Validity of Ijma

- 1) Competent authority of Jurist by the government of state
- 2) Jurists should be Muslims
- 3) After Hadith
- 4) Consensus of all is mandatory (not majority)

### c) Conditions in which Ijma is Applied

- ⇒ Matter should be Religious
- ⇒ Rational Issues (logical)
- ⇒ Mandatorily implemented
- ⇒ Should not be against Common Sense.

### d) Types of Ijma

- 1) Ijma-e-Ummah (Jurist)
- 2) Ijma-e-Ahl-e-Madina (Citizens)
- 3) Ijma-e-Ahl-e-Bait (Prophet Family)
- 4) Ijma-e-Qoli (expressed openly)
- 5) Ijma-e-Sayoot (some remain silent)
- 6) Ijma-e-Taqree'i (performed by actions)

#### 4) Ijtihad (Decision)

It is the fourth source of Islamic law or Shari'a.

Ijtihad refers to the decision making of an issue whose solution is not presented in the Quran and nor the matter is ever discussed by the Holy prophet. In Ijtihad Mutajahid is in the authority to make decision on modern problem by extracting ~~cases from~~ the Quran and the Hadiths. He can use his reasoning.

#### a) Qualifications of Mutajahid

- 1) Good Command over Arabic Language
- 2) Must be a Muslim
- 3) Sound minded / Adult
- 4) Sound knowledge and Comprehension of the Quran and the Hadiths
- 5) Decision-making skills should be pious
- 6) prominent reputation

## b) Jurisprudential Value of Ijtihad

The Quran Says in Surah Al-Nisa

ObeY Allah, His Messengers and those in Charge of Authority among you.

## s) Qiyas (Analogue)

is the fifth and last most important source of Islamic Sharia. Qiyas refers to the process of drawing analogue in case the primary or Nasoo sources are silent.

It is a process of associating one problem with another with jurisprudence.

## a) Elements of Qiyas

There are 4 elements of Qiyas

- 1) ~~There~~ Asal (Original case)
- 2) Hukm-Asal (Decision on original case)
- 3) Farah (Fresh / New case)
- 4) Ilat (Common ground between Asal and Farah)

Example of Qiyas: The Quran carried command prohibit wine, but if different forms of wine i.e. Heroine is become common in Sharia state and addictive is brought and in front of court, He asks that



where it is written? Then a jurist will connect (heruime) Faraq with Asal (wine) which is prohibited and will draw analogue of similar effects of intoxicating.

That is known as Qiyas.

⇒ Suicide-Bombers is declared Haram in Islam by Qiyas through associating it with the verse ~~can~~ state "One who kills one kills whole Mankind."

## b) Types of Qiyas

1) Qiyas-e-Jali (clear)  
That is very clear

2) Qiyas-e-Khafi (Unclear)  
That is not clear (deep-dig)

3) Qiyas-e-Qale (Superior)  
Very clear

4) Qiyas-e-Adna (inferior)  
Less clear less-similarity with Asal

5) Qiyas-e-Musavi (Equal)  
Equal evidences

## g) Conclusion

Islamic Shariah is <sup>set of</sup> practices followed by Muslims. Its sources are authentic under the security of Divinity. Shari' Law is bunch of principles which are applicable to all Muslims

START FROM HERE

## Note: 2 Importance of Education in Islam

### 1) Importance:

Those who have knowledge and those who do not have are equal"

(Surah. Zuhur)

This verse from the holy Quran clearly demonstrates that Islam has given robust weightage to the acquisition of knowledge and education.

### 2) Hadis' Focus on Knowledge

"I've been sent as an educator and Allah has educated me in a beautiful manner"

This indicates that Islam encourages education, therefore Allah send prophets to educate people on the earth.

### 3) Areas on which Islam stressed in term of Education:

- Building of Character  
Education is at the center of Islam it stressed on the positive character building.
- Seeking Beneficial knowledge.  
The holy prophet (P.B.U.H) was the prophet of education. He once said.

"The one who who go to seek knowledge is He who is on the way to paradise".

Moreover, he encourages seeking of meaningful knowledge.

## • Teachings from Enemy

During the battle of Badar the holy prophet (S.A.W) announced to the prisoners of war that whosoever teach to Muslims reading and writing will be set free. This shows how important education is in Islam.

## • Islam Encourage going Abroad for Education purposes.

According to one of the hadiths, the holy prophet said acquire knowledge and get educated even if you need to leave your country.

## Conclusion

Islam is the only deen which encourages to think and wonder in order to develop sense. Hence, education holds central place in Islam.