

Part II

Question 2

Explain the Islamic concept of Day of Judgement. Narrate its impacts on human life - Give relevant verses and hadiths.

INTRODUCTION:

The Day of Judgement, referred to as *Yawm-al-Akhir* (Day of Resurrection) is a fundamental tenet of Islamic faith. It signifies the end of the physical world and the beginning of the afterlife, where individuals will be held accountable for their actions in this life. The impacts on human life are profound as belief in the Day of Judgement influences behaviour and morality. Muslims strive to lead righteous lives, guided by the fear of being held accountable for their actions. This concept fosters a sense of responsibility, ethical conduct, and a commitment to justice in interpersonal relationships and societal matters.

"So whoever does an atom's weight of good will see it, and whoever does an atom's weight of evil will see it". (Al-Quran) (99:7-8)

Islamic Concept of Day of Judgement

The Arabic word 'Al-Akhirah' is an Islamic term referring to the life after death (hereafter). It is derived from the root word Al-Akhir which means the last, ultimate, the end or close.

Concept in Quran

In the Quran, the Day of judgement is when the earthly or temporal world (dunya) ends, the deceased are raised from their graves, and God conducts judgement, consigning them for eternity to either the delights of Jannah (paradise) or the flames of Hell.

Significance in Islam

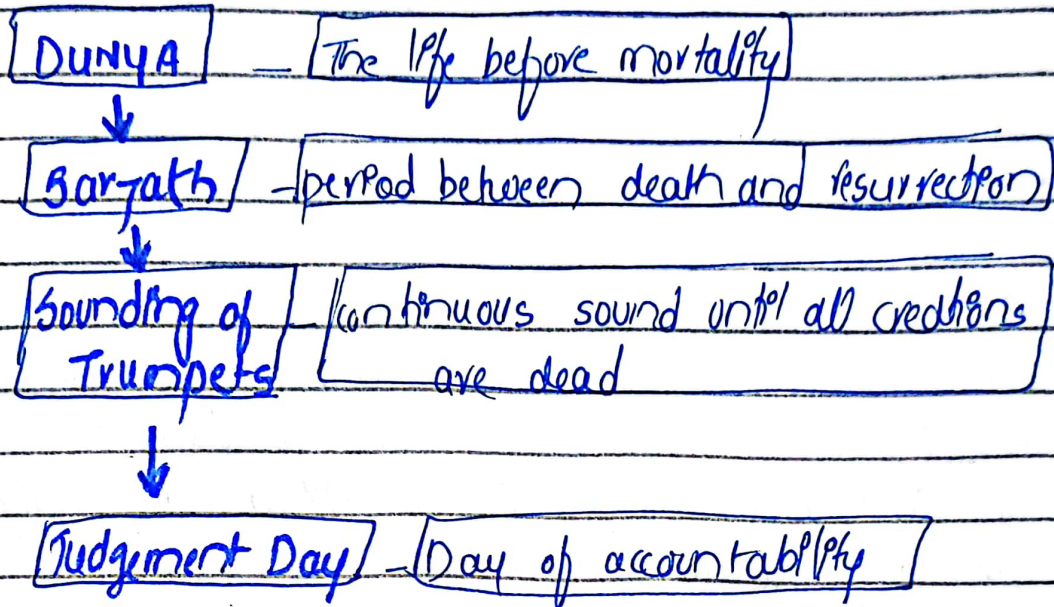
The term Iman bil Akhirah (belief in the life after death) is mentioned along with six core beliefs of Islam.

- 1- Tawhid
- 2- Belief in Angels
- 3- Belief in four divine books
- 4- Belief in the Messengers
- 5- Belief in Predestination
- 6- Belief in Al-Akhirah

And this worldly life is not but diversion and amusement. And indeed, the home of the hereafter - that is the (eternal) life, if only they knew (Surah Antabut)

Important events:

(On that Day the Inevitable Event will have come to Pass' (Surah Al-Hayy)



Impacts on human life:

a) Moral Guidance:

Belief in the Day of judgement serves as a moral compass, guiding individuals to distinguish between right and wrong. It motivates Muslims to lead a virtuous life, knowing that they will be held accountable for their actions in the afterlife.

b) Ethical conduct:

The fear of judgement encourages ethical behaviour in personal and professional spheres. Muslims are motivated to act justly, treat others with

kindness and compassion and avoid dishonesty or harm.

3- Responsibility towards others

The concept instills a sense of responsibility towards others - Acts of charity, kindness and social justice are seen as investment for the hereafter, reinforcing a communal spirit and a commitment to helping those in need.

4- Protection from sins

The belief in accountability in Akhirah acts as a deterrent to sinful behaviour. The understanding that every action, no matter how small, will be scrutinized on the day of judgement encourages individuals to resist temptations and avoid wrongdoing.

5- Patience in Adversity

The belief in ultimate divine justice provides solace and patience during challenging times - Muslims facing adversity find strength in the belief that any injustice or hardships endured in this world will be rectified on the Day of judgement.

6- Focus on spiritual Development

The belief in Akhirah motivates Muslims to focus on spiritual growth and self-improvement.

Acts of worship, prayer, and seeking forgiveness becomes integral components of their daily lives -

Conclusion:

To conclude, Alkhira is one of the fundamental principle of Islam that holds significance importance in the lives of muslims. It profoundly influences muslims behaviour, fostering a life guided by moral and ethical principles, responsibility towards other and a focus on spiritual growth and communal well being.

Question 3) ^{or}

Explain the system of Zakat and Sadaqah (Charity) in the light of Islamic teachings. Describe its impact on social, moral and spiritual life of human.

Introduction:

Zakat and Sadaqah (charity) are integral components of Islamic teachings, promoting social justice and compassion. Zakat, a mandatory act aimed at wealth distribution among less fortunate, and Sadaqah, a voluntary act of charity, can take various forms and is encouraged beyond the obligatory Zakat.

Socially, both foster economic equity, alleviating poverty and empowering the needy. Morally, the act of giving teaches humility, gratitude and empathy, encouraging believers to acknowledge blessings and share them with less fortunate. Spiritually, both Zakat and charity are considered acts of worship. By purifying one's wealth and demonstrating selflessness, individuals deepen their connection with God.

“Take, O Muhammad, from their wealth a charity by which you purify them and cause them increase....” (At-Tawbah)

Zakat in the light of Islam:

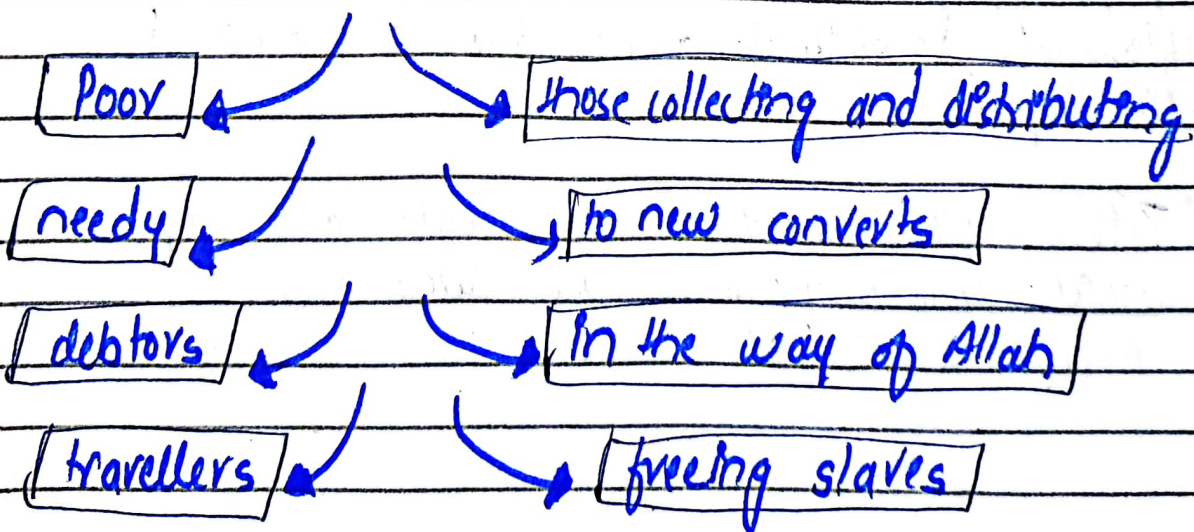
a) Obligatory:

It is one of the five pillars of Islam, making it mandatory for every muslim who meets specific criteria i.e. possessing wealth above a certain threshold to contribute a fixed percentage i.e. 2.5% annually.

b) Designated recipients

"Alms is only for the poor and the needy, for those employed to administer it, for those whose hearts are attracted to the faith, for freeing slaves, for those in debt, for Allah's cause and for travellers." (Taubah)

Hence, there are eight categories of people eligible to receive zakat including



c) specific categories

Zakat applies to specific types of wealth including gold, cash, silver, livestock and agricultural produce.

Sadaqah in the light of Islam:

a) **Voluntary:** Sadaqah is an act of generosity that goes beyond the mandatory requirements of Zakat. It can be given anytime, in any amount, and to anyone in need.

b) Universal recipients:

Unlike Zakat, Sadaqah has no specific recipients. It can be given to individuals, families, communities, or worthy causes.

c) **Flexible:** It can take various forms, including financial donations, acts of kindness, and even a smile or a good word.

Moral Impacts:

Morally the act of giving, both Zakat and Sadaqah teaches humility, gratitude, and empathy. It encourages believers to acknowledge their blessings and share them with those less fortunate, promoting a sense of social responsibility. Act of charity cultivate humility, empathy and gratitude.

"But the one who gives of his wealth, seeking to purify himself and not giving for anyone who has done him a favor..."

(Al-Layl)

b) Spiritual Impacts:

Spiritually, both zakat and Sadaqah are considered acts of worship. By purifying one's wealth and demonstrating selflessness, individuals deepen their connection with God. It is seen as a means of spiritual purification and a reminder of the transient nature of worldly possessions.

"Those who spend their wealth in the way of Allah and do not follow their charity with their reminders of generosity or injure the feelings of recipient..."

(Al-Baqrah)

c) Social Impacts:

Socially, both of these acts foster economic equity, alleviating poverty and empowering the needy.

It acts as a safety net, reinforcing community bonds by addressing collective welfare.

Sadaqah complements this by allowing individuals to give beyond their obligatory duties, fostering a culture of generosity.

"The example of those who spend their wealth in the way of Allah is like that of grain of corn which grows seven spikes..."

(Al-Baqrah)

Conclusion:

Hence, to conclude this both Zakat and Sadaqah holds great significance in Islam. Zakat and Sadaqah form a comprehensive system of charity in Islam. They address both mandatory and voluntary giving, ensuring a continuous flow of support for those in need. This system fosters a society based on justice, compassion, and spiritual growth, benefiting individuals and communities alike.

Question 4

The political system of Islam guarantees the prosperity of state and society. Discuss.

Introduction:

The political system of Islam is based on the principles of Shari'ah law as outlined in Quran and Hadith, aiming to establish justice, equality and social welfare. It was founded by Prophet Muhammad (Pbuh) and flourished by his four right-handed caliphs i.e. Abu Bakr, Umar, Usman and Ali. Islamic political system neither resembles western democracy nor communist form of government but it has its own ideal system. Islam through divine revelation has proposed before Muslims the right method of running a government.

Pre-requisite of Islamic Political system:

Tawheed

Risalat

Khilafat

Tawheed refers to oneness and sovereignty belongs to Allah. Whole system will run according to his commandments.

The medium through which we receive the laws of Allah. The viceregent carry out orders of God revealed through prophets.

Representation of Allah on earth is done by a viceregent called Khalifa.

The framework of Islamic political system:

The framework of Islamic political system includes following things

Electon of Amir - nomination and confirmation by people



Shura (consultation) - consultation and mutual decision making



Judiciary - independent without any influence



Legislation - based on shariah law.

Prosperity of state and society:

The political system of Islam guarantees prosperity of state and society through following principles

a) Justice and Equality:

Islam emphasizes the concept of justice, ensuring fair treatment of all individuals regardless of their social status. Islamic law, known as shariah, aims to create a just society by providing

equitable solutions to the legal matters.

2- Rule of Law

Islamic governance promotes the rule of law, where leaders are accountable and subject to the same legal principles as citizens. This ensures a stable and predictable legal framework, fostering trust in the government.

3- Social Welfare:

Islam encourages the state to take responsibility for the welfare of its citizens. Zakat, a mandatory charity, is one of the examples of wealth distribution to assist the less fortunate, contributing to a more compassionate and supportive society.

4- Consultative decision making (Shura):

Islam advocates for consultation and consensus in decision-making processes. Leaders are encouraged to seek advice from knowledgeable individuals, fostering a sense of collective responsibility and wisdom in governance.

5- Tolerance and Pluralism

Islam encourages tolerance and coexistence among diverse communities. The protection of religious minorities and the acknowledgement of different perspectives contribute to social harmony.

6- Individual Rights and freedoms

While adhering to moral and ethical guidelines Islam recognizes and protects rights and freedoms. This includes freedom of expression, religion and protection from arbitrary punishments.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the political system of Islam, rooted in principles of justice, equality and social welfare, aim to foster prosperity by ensuring accountable leadership, individual rights, economic justice and harmonious society.