

1a. SHARIAH AND ITS SOURCES:

Shariah is translated as Islamic laws and is a comprehensive framework of Islamic principles and sources. It encompasses different aspects of life like moral, social, economic and legal dimensions. The primary sources of Shariah are:

QURAN:

The primary and most authoritative source of Shariah in which all the foremost and important aspect of life are described and is the literal word of Allah revealed to Prophet Muhammad (SAW) over a period of 23 years in total.

SUNNAH:

Sunnah refers to the actions, sayings, approvals, disapprovals of Prophet (SAW), Hadiths which are collection of the sayings by Prophet (SAW) are supplementary source to Quran, providing guidance on how to implement the Islamic teachings.

IJMAH:

Ijma refers to consensus of Islamic scholars on particular issue. It is considered valuable source specially when there is no clear guidance taken from Quran and Sunnah. The basic consensus is from the early muslims community scholars.

QIVAS:

The reasoning by analogy and legal rulings

For situations that are not clearly addressed in the Quran or Sunnah, relying in finding similarities between a known issue and a new situation.

ISTIHAAD:

It involves individual scholars that are qualified to derived rules based on Islamic principles of Quran and sunnah. Its dynamic process to adapt to the changes.

6. RATIONALES OF ACCOUNTABILITY IN ISLAM.

Islam places significant emphasis on accountability both in this world and Hereafter. The rationales behind accountability in Islam are deeply rooted in its principles.

• Divine Justice:

Islam asserts that God is ultimate source of justice. The concept of Accountability ensures that every individual is answerable for their actions, promoting the idea that justice will prevail, and every single deed would be taken accountable whether its good or bad as mentioned in 'Surah Zalzalah' in Quran and various places in Quran.

• Test of Faith:

Life in this world is a test. Accountability serves as a guideline and way to get through challenges and encourage individual in faith and commitment to the principles of Islam.

• Equality and Justice:

Regardless of status, wealth, or influence, every individual is accountable for their actions, promotes fairness

and equality in eyes of the law and distribution of divine justice.

Reward for Righteous Action.

The belief in accountability provides an incentive for individual to engage in righteous action, the promise of rewards motivates individual to contribute positively to society, show compassion, and uphold moral values.

So, The rationales behind accountability in Islam are deeply rooted in principles of justice, and ethical conduct, with the belief that every one will be answerable and accountable for their deeds on the day Hereafter and in the life as well.

Q NO. 4 ANSWER:

The political system in Islam, rooted in divine guidance and principles, is believed to be a framework that ensures the prosperity of both state and society. The system is designed to uphold justice, ethical governance, and social welfare.

• Divine guidance and Justice;

The Quran in Surah Nisa, emphasizes on the importance of justice in governance, which says, in a summary "To judge with justice between people irrespective of relation". Prophet (SAW) implemented these principles, as evident in Hadith "Be just, for injustice is darkness on Day of Judgement".

• Economic Prosperity through ethical governance;

Quranic principles on economic justice can be found in Surah Al-Baqarah about "consumption of interest

and the consequence of it on day of judgement and also interest is as 'declaring a war against God'.

Social welfare and equity:

The Quranic teachings on charity and spending good on people, encouraging Zakath also reinforces principles of social equity and welfare.

Rule of law and protection of rights:

Also highlighted in Surah Nisa that "to stand persistent and firm in justice and witness for Allah even its against your own blood".

Conclusion:

The political system of Islam, anchored in divine principles as outlined in Quran and Sunnah, is perceived to guarantee the prosperity of state and society, by emphasizing justice, ethical economic practices, social welfare and protection of individuals rights, seeking to create harmonious and prosperous community in line with teachings of Islam.

Q.No. 1 ANSWER:

[YAWM AL QIYAMAH]:

The day of judgement holds a significant position in the beliefs of Islam, signifying the day where all individuals will be resurrected and held accountable for their deeds before the one true God 'Allah'.

The concept is deeply rooted in Quran and Sunnah, like in Surah Zalzalah, it paints a vivid picture of cosmic events associated with that day.

emphasizing its certainty, Prophet (SAW) also told about the events in different Hadiths, providing additional details of that day.

Accountability and Divine Justice;

on day of judgement individuals will be held accountable for every deed, no matter how small, as Surah Zalzalah highlights the meticulous nature of accountability. This accountability that a person knows and believes ensures the divine justice on the day of judgement.

Impacts on Human Life

The Islamic conception of Day of judgement stands a profound lens, shaping moral and ethical landscape of individual and communal existence.

The belief in Day of judgement acts as a moral compass, guiding towards the trajectory of righteousness. Exemplified in Surah Zalzalah, which underscores the accountability of even minute of human actions, individual are compelled to navigate their lives in alignment with ethical framework. This sense of moral responsibility urges believers to carefully consider ethical implications of their actions.

Secondly the framework of judgement day profound sense of responsibility among believers. As a hadith, narrated in Sahih Bukhari, the prophet (SAW) imparts guidance on preparing for inevitable day of judgement, it includes ritualistic acts, comprehensive commitment and compassion. The belief in accountability underscores the responsibility individual bear not only towards themselves but also towards their fellow beings and the society.

Furthermore, the concept of Accountability on Day of Judgment acts as deterrent against unethical behaviour. The fear of consequence in afterlife makes individual to refrain from unethical actions, or harmful actions, contributing in establishment of just and good society.

In essence, the impact of belief in Day of Judgment is linked to concept of Tazwiah as emphasized in Quran. The awareness not only shapes individual actions but societal norms as well. Communities with accountability consciousness are gone towards equitable social arrangements, charity and pursuit of justice.
