

Islamiyat.

Q. 3 Explain the system of Zakat and Sadekat (charity) in the light of Islamic teachings. Describe its impacts on social moral and spiritual life of human.

Introduction:-

Zakat constitutes the second Pillar of Islamic faith. Allah Pak has laid great emphasis on the Zakat. Zakat obligation is mentioned in Holy Quran along with Salat. Zakat has many advantages whether they are moral, social or spiritual.

Meaning of Zakat:-

The word zakat is an Arabic term which means to purify. According to William Chittick: Just as ablution purifies body, Salat purifies soul Zakat purifies the wealth.

Importance of Zakat in light of Holy Quran:

A great emphasis has been laid on Zakat in Holy Quran. Allah Pak says:-

O you who believe! be steadfast in the performance of Salat, pay poor-rate, bow down your head with those who bow-down.

Al-Quran.

In another Verse Allah Pak says while admonishing those who are lazy in the performance of Zakat:

Woe to those who do not perform Salat and pay not Zakat and who even deny the hereafter.

Al-Quran.

Importance of Zakat in Hadith

Holy Prophet (PBUH) while addressing the people on the importance of Zakat said

When a person doesn't perform zakat and dies he has died God forbid as a Jew, and as a Christian.

On another occasion He (PBUH) said,

Bad tidings are for those who hoard money and spend not in the way of Allah, on the day of judgement the hoarded gold and silver will be heated and applied to the bodies of zakat deniers, and it would be said to them it was all that they brought for themselves.

Nisab of Zakat:

When a person has the following possession for one year, Zakat becomes incumbent upon him. According to Hanafites if the individual amount of gold do not come up to fixed Zakat amount but the collection of Zakat and silver comes up to the value of nisab of Zakat then, it becomes obligatory upon him.

Source of Possession Amount/Value of/Nisab of Zakat.

- 1) Income 2.5% of Income.
- 2) Gold 7.5 tolas -
- 3) Silver 52.5 tolas.
- 4) Cow 30 cows.
- 5) Goats 40 goats

Camel

5 camels.

Agricultural lands.

equal to the amount
of gold and silver
 $\frac{1}{10}$ on artificially irrigated
lands, & $\frac{1}{5}$ on naturally
irrigated lands.

Masarif of Zakat

In Surah Al-Tauba eight
masarifs of zakat have been told
to whom zakat can be paid. The
Holy Quran says:

Poor - sale is for poor, needy,
those in charge of poor, the wayfarers,
for ransom of captives, for the
inclination of people to Islam, those in
debt and in the way of Allah.

Al-Quran.

Sadakat

Sadakat is not an obligation of Allah, though it can be given on voluntary basis. People used to take out Sadakah of their wealth on monthly and yearly basis.

People show great interest in the delineance of Sadakah specially during the month of Ramadhan.

Sadakah can be paid to poor for the fulfilment of their basic needs.

Impacts of Zakat and Sadakat:

1) It removes greed

Zakat removes the greed of wealth from the heart of a believer. He become indifferent to the accumulation of wealth. He develops a sense of spending his wealth in the ways of Allah to seek his pleasure.

2) It removes urge for unchecked materialism.

It removes the urge of unchecked materialism from the society.

Holy Prophet (P.B.O.H) said حب الدنيا راس الخباياث (Love of dunya is root of all evils).

3) It purifies wealth-

Zakat purifies the wealth of Muslims. They become at peace after taking out Zakat of their wealth. Rest of their wealth become pure & pleasing to God.

Social Impacts

1) Material assistance of impoverished

Zakat provides material assistance to the poverty-stricken, who then can fulfil their basic necessities of life.

Conclusion:

To conclude, it is deduced that zakat plays a pivotal role in the financial uplifting of muslims community as a whole.

Q. NO. 6

Discuss human rights in Islam in the light of Hajjatul-wada. Explain the principles mentioned in the last sermon regarding the dignity and rights of women.

Introduction:-

The Hajjatul-wada is considered the foremost charter of human rights. In Hajjatul-wada Holy Prophet laid the principles of the rights of women, orphans, children and men. By adhering those principles muslims can lead a prosperous life.

Hajj-a-tul-wada

Last sermon of Holy Prophet (PBUH):-

Holy Prophet (PBUH) laid the principles of human rights in his last sermons which are given below:

1) Sanctity of life:

Holy Prophet (PBUH) said while emphasising the sanctity of life:

Your life and your property are as sacred as this day (9th zilhejja) and this this month (zilhajj).

2) Abolition of Riba:

He (PBUH) abolished ribs and said I make a beginning to end ribs by paying that Ibn Abbas had to take.

3) Culmination of blood money:

The custom of blood money was ended once and for all.

He ~~for~~ absolve Hudhuyt of blood money for his killing the woman of Banu Saad kibe.

4) Rights of wife. He (PBUH) said you have taken your wife on the security of Allah Pak so, clothe them and feed them and be good to her.

5) Right of child

The child belongs to wedlock and its violator must be stoned to death, said Holy Prophet (PBUH).

6) Burden of sinner is on his own shoulders.

The burden of sinner lies on his own head, no father will be accountable for the sins of his son, and no son will be held to account for the conduct of his father.

Rights of women:

1) Acknowledgement of complete

Personhood: Eleven centuries before the publication of 'A vindication of the rights of women' Islam acknowledged the complete personhood of women.

2) Right of child female:

Holy Prophet (PBUH) said that Allah Pak says:

When a female child is burnt alive is questioned for what crime she was killed.

3) Right of adult

He (PBUH) said, when a man has two daughters and he takes care of them till they reach adulthood he and I will come to Jannah like two fingers.

4) Right of mother:

There is a famous Hadith: 'Paradise lies in the feet of a mother'. This speaks volume for the importance of mother in Islam.

5) Right to choose her spouse:

Once a woman came to Holy Prophet complaining that her parents are imposing husband against her will. He (PBDH) gave her choice to accept or invalidate the proposal.

6) Right to end marriage:

Islam gave women the right to end marriage by stating khula if the couple cannot go together.

7) Economic Right.

Islam has granted women the right to own property, run business and to have a share in the inheritance.

8) Political Right.

Women is given the right to hold public office and to contest for ~~the~~ elections.

Conclusion:

In summation, Islam is a complete code of life which touches every aspect of human life as seen by the last sermon of Holy Prophet (PBUH).

Q. No. 4.

The Islamic political system guarantees the prosperity of state and society.

Discuss.

Introduction:-

Aptly, has it been said that Islam is a complete code of life, which provides guidance in every walk of life.

Politically, it laid principle for running the Administration of Islamic polity.

Political system of Islam

Political system of Islam is an exemplary system for the rest of the world. It contains all the principles of an efficient and effective political system.

Fundamental Principles of Islam

Following are the fundamental principles of the Islamic political system:

1) Mimbber

Mimbber or pulpit is the symbol of his authority, which Holy Prophet (PBUH) used to deliver sermons and for the resolution of important issues.

2) Mosque

Mosques are the religious & political offices. Here all the orders regarding administration were delivered. Foreign envoys used to meet Prophet (PBUH) here and envoys were delivered to foreign land from here.

3) Shura Shura is the cornerstone of Islamic Administration. It guides on all the important matters to leader. Allah Pak asks Holy Prophet regarding Shura in there:

And take counsel with them.

Al-Quran.

4) Appointment of efficient people

These people having political and administrative insight were chosen by Holy Prophet (PBUH) for disbursement of their duties.

5) Effective Administrators.

once Holy Prophet (PBUH)

said to one of his companions who was not efficient in administration

○ Abu Dhar you are weak in administration. It is a great responsibility and becomes a source of humiliation for those who are not efficient in administration.

Financial Sources of Islam

Financial expenses of the Islamic state are used to be fulfilled by the following sources:

- 1) Zakat
- 2) Khasej
- 3) Jizya
- 4) Al-fay
- 5) Ghanimah
- 6) Sadakat

Administration of Provinces.

1) Division of Provinces

For efficient administration Islamic State of Arabia was divided into 11 provinces. Few of them are: Al-Jazira, Makkah, Medina, Kufa, Basra, Egypt.

2) Wali

A wali or governor is appointed in the provinces who performs the same as did the Holy Prophet or Caliph in the capital city.

2) Amil

Amil or tax collectors are employed into the respective provinces for the collection of taxes. The ~~main~~ men of utmost integrity are chosen for this prestigious job.

3) Appointment of Judges

Due care was taken for the appointment of judges. A handsome pay is paid to them to order to protect from falling into lust of wealth and from doing injustice.

4) Prison Department

Prison department was established during the reign of Akbar (RA) for the criminals.

5) Pension System

Pension system was introduced for the old and infirm and they were exempted from military services.

Military Administration.

Military administration is one of the efficient administrations of the world. Military is divided into different groups each representing respective tribes. Troops were well equipped with military equipment. Moreover, strict discipline was maintained and breach of discipline was ~~not~~ met with ~~for~~ stringent punishments.

Conclusion:

To conclude, Islamic political system is one of the best political systems of the world. A lesson must be taken from it for the smooth functioning of state by the global countries.

Q. No. 8.

write note on:

Shariah and its different sources

Shariah:- Shariah is defined as the principles on which the Islamic state is to be run.

Sources of Shariah.

Primary sources

Al-Quran

Holy Quran is the primary source of Shariah which gives direction in the administration of the state through revealed knowledge.

Al-Hadith

Al-Hadith is the actions of Holy Prophet (PBUH) in the running of the state. He (PBUH) guided the ummah in formation of shura, mosque, principles, and concluding peace treaties, believing and sending envoys to foreign land for maintenance of foreign relations.

Secondary Sources

the ^{system} occasions in which

Al-Quran and Sunnah are silent can be sought from Ijma & Ijtihad.

Ijma

Ijma is the consensus of the muslim leaders on any issue.

Implicit Ijma

When consensus takes place
Some people show validation
by keeping silent.

Explicit Ijma

People show
their compliance with the
consensus on any issue by
actively participating in
Ijma.

Ijtihad

Ijtihad is another
source of Islamic law.
The person who does ijtihad
is called mujtahid and
those who follow him
are \neq Maajalid. This is the
personal reasoning of a
jurist on any matter.

Importance of Education In Islam

Islam has laid great emphasis on the acquisition of knowledge / education. Allah Pak says in Holy Quran

Are those who know and those who do not know equal. NO. Certainly they are not equal.

Holy Prophet (PBUH) said

Verily I have been sent as an educator.

On one occasion Holy Prophet (PBUH) said,

The ink of scholars is more sacred than the blood of martyrs.

In the battle of Badr when Muslims brought 70 infidels as captives, a pre-condition was set for those who could not pay ransom for their release. This pre-condition is to teach to children for captives after that they would be released.

Again, Holy Prophet (PBUH) said,

Seek knowledge even if you have to go China.

Holy Prophet said acquiring education is incumbent upon all Muslims whether male or female. He further said even slaves should be educated then released.

This tells that education has been greatly emphasised in Islam.