

Date: 11th July, 2024

Part - II

Q. NO. 5

Explain the Role, Rights and status of women in Islam.

Introduction:

Islam granted the unprecedented rights to the women which were denied to them by Occident sons of Adam. It grants her social, political and economic rights. Moreover, women are given freedom to play vibrant role inside and outside the household.

Status and Rights of women:

Following points testify that Islam has granted the unparalleled rights and status to the women.

1. Acknowledgement of Complete Personhood:

Eleven centuries before the publication of the 'A Vindication of the Rights of women' by Mary Wollstonecraft

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Islam granted the complete personhood to women. It granted the daughter of Eve the rights which were denied to them by the occidental sons of Adam. Allah Pak:

Your Lord has created ~~from~~ you from a blood clot, He then created its mate, from them the twin has spread across the world.

Al-Quran.

2. Right of infants:-

Islam has abolished the gruesome practice of child infanticide. Allah Pak says,

When girl is burnt alive is questioned for what crime she was killed.

Al-Quran.

Holy Prophet (PBUH) said,

When a person is blessed with a daughter, and he does not burn her alive, takes her care till she reaches adulthood, God will enter him in the Paradise.

Al-Hadith.

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2. Right of adolescents and Adults:

Keeping in view, the vulnerabilities of women in the life, Holy Prophet (PBUH) said,

When a person has two daughters, and he gives them the best life till the adulthood (maturity), He and I will come on the Day of Judgement like that (pointing towards his two fingers).

3. Right of Mother:

Allah Pak has laid great emphasis on the rights of mother. He says in Holy Quran:

Be good to your Parents, your mother bears you travails after travails.
Al-Quran.

Once Holy Prophet (PBUH) was asked by a companion:

Who is worthy of my good company, He (PBUH) said your mother, the companion asked, then else? He (PBUH) said your mother, he again asked, then who else? Holy Prophet (PBUH) said your father.

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4. Right to choose spouse:

Islam has granted women the autonomy to select her spouse on her own volition. It is narrated by Ibn Abbas that once a woman came to Prophet (PBUH) and complained about her father that he is imposing upon her a husband against her will.

Holy Prophet (PBUH) gave her the choice to accept or reject the proposal. She later said that though I accept the proposal but I want other women know that their parents cannot impose upon them their husbands.

5. Rights of wife:

During the last sermon of Holy Prophet (PBUH), He said,

Be good to your wives, you have taken them on the guarantee of your lord. If they are infidel then rebuke them slightly, however if they are obedient to you then feed and clothe them. And be kind to them.

Al-Hadith.

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6. Right to Mahr:

Mahr is a marriage gift given to bride by her groom. It is the sole property of the wife, neither husband nor her father nor ^{her} brother can claim any right over it.

7. Right to Khula:

Before Islam, women had to adopt crooked pathway to free herself from the shackles of her husband. However, Islam has granted her right to seek separation in peaceful manner if marriage does not work.

8. Right to inheritance:

Islam also granted women right to inheritance which was denied to her during the days of ignorance. Holy Quran says:

And in the property of the deceased there is right acclaimed for the daughter and the son.

Al-Quran.

9. Right to Run Business:

Women have total freedom to run business. During the Prophet's (PBUH) times women were seen doing business such as Bibi Khadija. There is no harm in benefiting from the exceptional qualities of women.

10. Right to Political office:

Islam has granted the women the right to political office. She has right to elect or get elected. A number of women were and are seen running governments successfully. Such as Benazir Bhutto, Khalida Zia and Sheikh Hasina Wajid.

Role of women:

In Islam women are allowed to play roles in all facets of life from household chores, ~~upbringing~~ upbringing of kids to running the businesses and running of the governments across the world.

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Conclusion:

In conclusion it is seen that Islam granted the exemplary rights to the women which were not given to women before Islam. Such rights played a crucial role in uplifting the plight of women.

Q. NO. 3

The main purpose of Islamic polity is to ensure a welfare state and a just society. Elucidate.

Introduction:

Islam is a complete code of life. It provides guidance regarding all aspects of human life. It provides golden rules and principles for the working of Islamic Polity.

Islamic Concept of the

State:

Islam envisions the state as the welfare state. It encourages the ruler to work hard for the welfare of the society and the creation of a just society.

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Salient features of Islamic Polity:

1. Election of the Caliph:

Political system of Islam is democratic one in which caliph is elected by popular vote. After the demise of Holy Prophet (PBUH), Muhajirs and Ansars elected Hazrat Abu Bakr, Hazrat Umar was nominated by Hazrat Abu Bakr. Hazrat Usman was chosen from the five member committee. Hazrat Ali was elected by the rebel leaders.

2. Shura: Corner stone of Islamic Polity:

Shura or community consultation is the corner stone of Islamic administration. Although Holy Prophet (PBUH) was the direct receiver of the revelation, he (PBUH) was order to consult community. Allah Pak says:

And take counsel in matters of public importance.

Al-Quran.

Nature of Shura is adhoc. Prominent leaders of the tribes & clans are the members of the Shura.

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3. Financial Administration:

The revenue for Islamic State was generated from the following sources.

- 1- Zakat
- 2- Sadagah
- 3- Usher
- 4- Al-fay
- 5- Al-Ganimah
- 6- Kharaj
- 7- Poll tax.

4. Provincial Administration:

For the sake of efficient administration, Islamic polity is divided into a number of provinces. These are headed by governors. These provinces are given below.

- 1 - Makkah Egypt
Medina etc.
Iraq
Jazira
Persia
Mesopotamia

5. Duties of Caliph

Caliph performs following duties in the capital of Islamic polity. He leads the prayer in mosque, commander of Army, Judge of Justice system. He dispatches army to foreign lands and receives and sends the envoys to foreign lands etc.

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6. Duties of Governor in Province:

Governor performs the same duties as Caliph performs in the capital. He leads the prayers, distributes the revenue collected and sends extra revenue to the capital after distribution etc.

7. Establishment of Police

Hazrat Umar the real founder of the police force. He established the department of night watchman who ensure the security of the city when the subjects are enjoying sleep.

8. Introduction of Pension:

Pension system for the old age people from the British-raj was introduced by the Hazrat Umar (RA) for the welfare of the aged people.

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9. Formation of Guest house:

A number of guest house for foreign dignitaries was established almost in all the cities of the Islamic State.

10. Canals formation:

Canals were ~~also~~ erected for the purpose of irrigation & for meeting the water needs of the citizenry of Islamic state.

11. Strict Accountability of Ruler

In Islamic there is dual system of accountability. The ruler/^{ruler} are accountable for their acts before the public as well as before the Almighty Allah. This concept instills a sense of consciousness towards duty. The ruler perform his duties with utmost integrity.

12. Qualification and duties of Qazi

Men of integrity, honesty, high social status and high calibre were chosen as the Qazis of Islamic State. High or handsome salary was given to them so that they do not show temptation towards bribery during the course of the dispensation of the justice.

13. Military Administration:

Military was divided into infantry and cavalry. Moreover, five units were formed of military. These are left wing, right wing, front guard, rear guard and centre wing.

Conclusion:

To sum up, the Islamic State is an ideal state and a welfare state. Many developed countries of the contemporary times have adopted the model of Islamic polity.

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Q. NO-8

Write short note on:

Ijma

Ijma is the third source of Islamic law after Quran and Sunnah.

Meaning:

According to Egyptian Professor Abdul Rahim Ijma is

Agreement of jurists over an issue arising after the demise of Holy Prophet (PBUH).

Importance of Ijma in

Light of Holy Quran:

The importance of Ijma in Holy Quran can be highlighted from the following verse:

When there comes to them the news of fear, they spread it apart, had they referred it to Holy Quran,

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Holy Prophet (PBUH), and those having authority over them, ~~by~~ through knowledge would have known the fact. Had it not been the blessing of Allah upon you would have followed the Satan save a few.

Importance of Ijma in Light of Hadith:

Holy Prophet (PBUH) said,

My Ummat will never settle/agree on a wrong decision.

OR.

Allah's Blessings are with the agreed consensus.

Types of Ijma

1. Explicit Ijma:

Explicit Ijma is that consensus which is agreed upon by an expressed will.

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2. Tacit Ijma:

In tacit ijma people give their silent approval over a decision taken.

3. Acquiesced Ijma:

When a participant is present when the ijma takes place is called acquiesced ijma.

4. Transmitted Ijma:

When an ijma is transmitted through people from generation to generation it is called transmitted ijma.

Issues requiring ijma:

- 1- Organ transplantation.
- 2- Test tube babies
- 3- Zakat on modern sources of income
- 4- Moon sighting by modern technology.
- 5- Forensic test in legal cases etc.

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Concept of veil in Islam:

Islam is a religion of modesty. It abhors the obscenity. Obscenity adulterates the youth and it destroys the social system of Islam. While speaking on the need of veil Allah Pak says:

And tell your women to take their ride, which covers their body, while coming out of their homes.
Ar- Quran.

There is a stark difference between taking Niqab or face covering and using hijab / covering of body.

Hijab is necessary in Islam while there is no concept of doing niqab as it obscures one's identity. Niqab is also not observed during the performance of Hajj.

Hence many concepts regarding rights are uncodified in Islam.

Q. No. 7.

Religious and political extremism is an outcome of marginalization of Muslims in the world. Critically Evaluate.

Religious and political extremism is an outcome of marginalization of the Muslims in the world. Muslims are pushed backwards in the race of technology. Moreover, by a deliberate scheme they are kept aloof from the education. This lack of education makes them fall an easy prey to the extremist elements.

In the last few to months frequent cases of religious extremism are being witnessed in Pakistan.

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For example in Early February, a woman wearing a shirt with Arabic Calligraphy was threatened to be killed because the bigot took calligraphy for the Quranic verses.

Similarly, last month a man in Swat was lynched over the allegation of Blasphemy.

Similarly on political front, a sharp rise in extremism is observed. Few politicians in Muslim world are unable to reconcile on conciliatory terms which render them to drifting. This disunity benefits the enemies who are united over the unjust and cruel war in Gaza. While Muslim world is silent and doing nothing to bring the war to a halt.

Hence universal steps to be taken to take Muslim world out of marginalization.