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Ayesha Ali

Q. NO. 4

Introduction: The system of Sadaqat and Zakat in Islam

Islam is a complete code of life. Unlike other religions, Islam gives a complete social, economic and political system. Zakat helps the Muslim in purifying their materials or money. It is obligatory for every Muslim to pay Zakat. The Quran has stressed multiple times on giving Zakat and sadaqat. It has its social, moral and spiritual effects in the surroundings where it is paid. Hoarding of money is prohibited in Islam, therefore, Islam has a complete system of paying Zakat and Sadaqat. As for the Quran Allah says:

"واقموا الصلاة والتواذكروا"

"And establish prayer  
and pay alms (Zakat)."

— Al-Quran

## 2). The system of Zakat and Sadkat in Islam:

### (i). The Masarif of Zakat:

There are eight masarif of Zakat to whom it should be given. It includes the poor, masakeen, Amileen, tax collectors, travellers etc.

### ii). The purpose of Zakat:

The purpose of zakat is the circulation of money from the rich to the poor.

### iii). The scale of zakat:

Zakat is obligatory on 7.5 tola gold and 52.5 tola silver.

### iv). The system of sadqat in Islam:

Sadqat are given to the poor, but sadqat are not obligatory to be paid by every Muslim.

## 3) The social, moral, and spiritual effects of Sadqat and Zakat:

### (i). The social effects of Sadqat and Zakat:

(a). The circulation of wealth in society:

By paying sadqat and zakat, the circulation

of wealth occurs in the society  
The money is not hoarded  
in the hands of the rich.

(b). The needs of the poor are met:

The paying of Sadaqat and zakat helps in fulfilling the needs of the poor. Thus, it saves society from crimes like theft and maintains a balance in the society.

(ii). The moral impacts of zakat and sadkat:

(a) It maintains the moral standards of the society:

When the needs of the poor are met, they do not feel a sense of deprivation and creates moral standards

(2)

of helping the poor for the rich.

(b) Zakat morally bounds the rich to help the poor:

The obligation of paying zakat morally bounds the rich to help the poor of the society.

(iii). The spiritual effects of paying Zakat and Sadqat:

(a). Increases the fear of Allah:

The paying of zakat and sadqat increased the fear of Allah among the Muslims. They feel that not paying zakat will lead to sin and punishment of Allah.

(b) Creates nearness of the Muslims with Allah:

The paying of Sadqat and Zakat creates a sense of nearness of the Muslims with Allah.

It helps the poor in building strong connection with Allah as their needs are fulfilled without asking for money to anyone.

**"And do not hoard money."**

**— Al-Quran**

**4). Critical Analysis:**

The literal meaning of zakat is 'to purify'. In Islam, the money is purified by giving a due amount to the poor.

So that they can fulfill their needs. Paying zakat and sadaqat positively impacts society.

### 5). Conclusion:

The paying of Sadaqat and Zakat play a pivotal role in maintaining peace and harmony in the society. It not only helps in meeting the needs of the poor, but creates a sense of responsibility on the rich to take care of the poor people of the society.

**"And those who hoard money give them the news of painful torment"**

— Al-Quran  
(Surah Baqarah)

Q. NO 5.

## Introduction: The concept of Ijtihad and its principles in Islam

Ijtihad in Islam, holds significant importance. The contemporary world is facing challenges like extremism, Islamophobia and sectarianism. Ijtihad leads the Muslims to find answers of the issues which are not addressed through Quran and Sunnah.

In modern times, the Muslims have stopped doing ijtihad on the matters of utmost importance.

Therefore, it is necessary for the Muslims to do Ijtihad in order to counter the contemporary issues of the world face by the Muslim Ummah.



(3)

"And hold the rope of Allah and be not divided therein."

————— Al-Quran  
(Surah Al-Maidah)

2). The concept of Ijtihad and its principles:

(i). The concept of Ijtihad:

*The literal*  
meaning of Ijtihad is to 'strive with utmost power'. In literal terms of its definition, "Ijtihad is ~~to~~ strive with utmost power and wisdom in case of finding an answer to a legal proposition of Islam."

(ii) The principles of Ijtihad:

(a) Ijtihad can be carried out by a Mujtahid:

Any ordinary man cannot carry out Ijtihad. A man having prudence and a degree of Islamic Shariah can carry out Ijtihad.

(b) Ijtihad is carried out by the a Mujtahid having the following qualifications.

- Prudence
- Wisdom
- Knowledge/Degree of Shariah
- Having experience of practicing Shariah.
- Muslim

(c) The Mujtahid should rely on the following while doing ijtihad:

- Primary Source of Shariah (Quran)
- Secondary Source of Shariah (Sunnah)

• If he does not find anything in Quran and Sunnah then he should use his utmost of wisdom in the framework of shariah to perform Ijtehad.

### 3). The importance of Ijtehad in contemporary times:

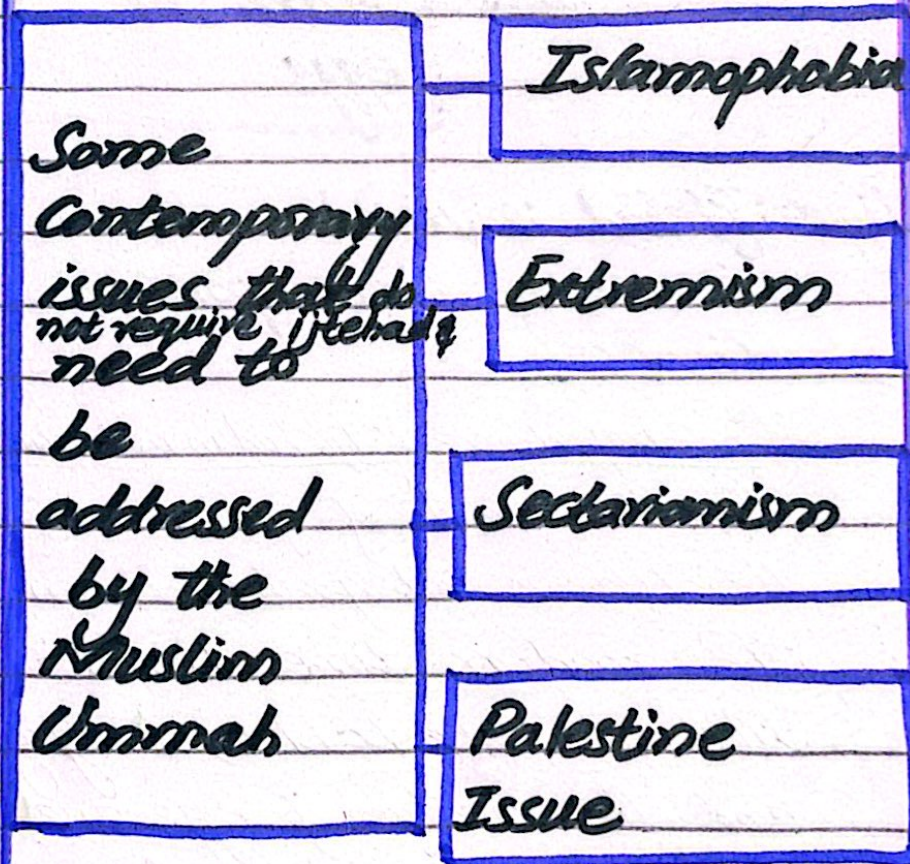


Figure: Contemporary issues that require the Ijtehad of the Muslims that do not require Ijtehad

Contemporary  
legal issues  
that  
require  
Ijtihad  
by  
the Muslim  
Ummah

Test tube  
babies  
issue

The practice  
of surrogacy

The practice  
of donating  
sperms or  
eggs

Figure: Ijtihad required on the  
issues of contemporary  
times

→ The importance of Ijtihad in modern times:

There is dearth of opinion on  
the Islamic interpretation on  
the modern time issues  
like test tube babies, surrogacy,  
and the donation of eggs and  
sperms. Therefore, Ijtihad is  
required on these important  
issues.

(4)

#### 4) Critical Analysis:

Ijtihad should be performed in contemporary times on some legal issues relating to the birth of children through test tube, surrogacy and <sup>through</sup> donation of eggs and sperms.

#### 5) Conclusion:

In the golden period of Islam, Ijtihad was performed. In contemporary times, the Muslims have ceased in performing Ijtihad. Although, there are many contemporary issues which require the opinion of the Mujtahids through ijtihad. Therefore, there is a need for performing ijtihad on different legal issues, in contemporary times.

Q. No. 7.

1) Introduction: The renaissance of the Muslim Ummah by understanding the principles and rules of state affairs and good society in the light of Islamic teachings

The Muslim Ummah has been facing multifarious issues in its society. The Prophetic administration and the Caliphate are the true examples of good and just society. Despite these examples the Muslim Ummah has ceased in maintaining good and just society. Therefore, some comprehensive steps are required for the renaissance of the Muslim Ummah.

"Be fair in your

dealings for justice  
is next to piety."

———— Sahih Bukhari

2) The principles and rules  
of state affairs and  
good society in Islam:

Some of  
the principles  
and rules  
of state  
affairs and  
good society  
in Islam

Amanah

Accountability

Amr - Bil Maruf  
wa nahi - anil  
Munkir

Supremacy  
of Islam  
and Islamic  
law

Justice and  
piety

### 3) The challenges in the renaissance of Muslim Ummah:

Some External Challenges

Terrorism

Propaganda of the West

Islamophobia

Some Internal Challenges

Lack of innovation in technology

Injust Muslim society

Bloodshed and conflict of interest

Over-dependency on the west



5

#### 4) How can Islamic teachings ensure the renaissance of the Muslim Ummah?

How can Islamic teachings ensure the renaissance of the Muslim Ummah?

Muslim Ummah should avoid blood shed

"All Muslims are brothers"  
— Sahih Bukhari

Muslim Ummah should maintain a just society

Be just in your dealing for justice is next to Piety. — Sahih Bukhari

Muslim should invest in Education:

"Acquisition of knowledge is mandatory for men and women."

— (Sahih Muslim)

Muslims should follow the teachings of Islam

## 5). Critical Analysis:

The Muslims should combat the contemporary issues faced by the Muslim Ummah and follow the true teachings of Islam to maintain a good and just society.

## 6). Conclusion:

The Muslims should follow the rules and principles of Islam for maintaining a good and just society. They should combat the contemporary issues of Islamophobia, terrorism and sectarianism etc. It is necessary for the renaissance of the Muslim Ummah to follow the Islamic teachings of Quran and Sunnah.

**"This day, I have perfected your deen for you"**

and completed my  
favour upon you and  
have chosen for you  
Islam, as your deen."

———— Al-Quran

Q. NO. 6.

Introduction: The status  
and role of minorities  
in Islam

Islam is a complete system of life. It has provided rights for every individual.

Islam protects the rights of minorities in an Islamic society. It believes in the harmony of people belonging to different religions. There are multiple examples of

collaborations of the Muslims with the Jews and non-Muslims, from the life of the Prophet (S.A.W). Therefore, Islam gives a status of dignity to minorities by providing them with their just rights.

"Whoever killed a man, it is as if he killed all the humanity and whoever saved a single soul, it is as if he saved all the humanity."  
— (Al-Quran)

2). The status and role of minorities in Islam:

(i) The right to practice religion:

Islam gives minorities

6

the right to practice their own religion.

### (ii). Treatment of minority with kindness:

Islam urges to treat the minority with kindness. It urges on their right to freedom.

### (iii). Entering into pact with the minority:

Islam allows to enter into pact with the minority for the maintenance of peace and harmony. For example, the charter of Madina is an example in which the Prophet (S.A.W) came into contract with the Jews of Madina for the maintenance of peace.

3). How Islam ensures the right of minority in various spheres of life?

### The Example of the Charter of Madina

The charter of Madina had the following points:

- (i) The Jews and Muslims are free to practice their religion.
- (ii) The Jews and Muslims would not interfere into the each other's religious matters.
- (iii) Any bloodshed in Madina is prohibited.
- (iv) The conflicts will be resolved in peaceful manner.
- (v) Both the Muslim and Jews

will lend a hand to each other in case of any attack from outside.

vi). The Muslims and Jews will jointly protect the city of Madina.

vii). In case of any conflict, the Prophet (S.A.W) will arbitrate the matter justly.

#### 4). Critical Analysis:

The example of the charter of Madina shows that the minority are given equal rights. Their rights are ensured in Islam by providing them the freedom to practice their religion and by providing them equal privileges as the Muslims of that society.

واقیمو الصلاة

واقیمو الصلاة والزکوٰۃ

~~tan collectors  
Fulnan  
Mesakom  
Milem  
Esadillan  
ix~~

## 6). Conclusion:

Islam ensures the rights of minorities. There are multiple examples from the life of the Prophet (S.A.W) which show that the non-Muslims or minority were treated <sup>with</sup> ~~by~~ dignity by him. Islam ensures the equal rights of Muslims and minorities in social, economic and political spheres. Thus, it is obligatory for the Muslims to treat minorities with respect, dignity and kindness.

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