

Instructions

1. Give numbering to headings

day/date

2. Do not write lengthy paragraphs. Write medium sized paragraphs with headings

3. Do not use table for comparison and contrast questions.

4. Draw figures/diagram/flowchart where needed.

5. Start new question from fresh page.

6. Give around 15 headings for 20 marks question.

7. Every question should have introduction and conclusion paragraphs.

8. Add Quran/Hadees references wherever possible.

9. Narrate incidents from the life of Holy Prophet (SAWW) and Khulafa-e-Rashideen.

- Basic Philosophies:-

10. Add one quotation of famous religious scholar in each question.

11. Change colour scheme for references to give them more visibility.

12. Manage time

13. Wide page borders are discouraged. Should be reasonable.

- Components of the Judicial System:-

14. Avoid writing wrong references.

15. Give more weightage to expressly asked part/s of the question.

16. Avoid writing wrong Quran/Hadith references. It puts extremely negative impression.

Mark Enam For Class - 2025
October - 2024 (Mode - 5)
Batch # 059 (online)
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Islamic Studies

Q3: Discuss in detail the Judicial System of Islam. Explain its basic philosophies and how it ensures justice?

The Judicial System of Islam, also known as Sharia or Islamic law, is based on the Quran and the Hadith (the sayings and actions of Prophet Muhammad).

Its primary objective is to ensure social justice, fairness, and equality among all individuals.

- Basic Philosophies:-

1- Tawhid (Unity): Allah is the Sole legislator, and His laws are Supreme.

2- Adl (Justice): Justice is the foundation of Islamic law.

3- Rahma (Compassion): Islamic law aims to protect human dignity and well-being.

4- Masha (Public Interest): laws are designed to promote public benefit.

- Components of the Judicial System:-

1- Quran: Primary source of Islamic law.

2- Hadith: Secondary source, interpreting Quranic Principles.

3- Ijma (Consensus): Agreement among Islamic Scholars.



4. Qiyas (Analogical): Applying Principle to new Situations.
5. Shariah Courts; Specialized courts for Islamic law.

- Key Feature :-

- Independence: Judiciary independent from executive and legislative branches.

- Impartiality: All individuals equal before the law.
- Equality: All individuals equal before the law.
- Public Trial: Trials open to the Public
- Right to Appeal: Parties can appeal decisions.

- Social Justice Mechanism:-

- Zakat (charity): wealth redistribution to support the needy
- Hudud (Penal Code): Punishments for crimes, aiming to deter and rehabilitate.
- Qisas (Retribution): Compensation for victims or their families.
- Diyat (Blood money): Compensation for accidental harm.

- Ensuring Social Justice:-

- Protection of individual rights and freedoms.
- Promotion of equality and fairness
- Provision of social welfare and support.
- Accountability and transparency.

- Challenges and Controversies:-

- Interpretation and implementation variations.
- Cultural and contextual influences.
- Human rights concerns
- Radical extremist interpretations.

Question # 02

Q: Explain the doctrine of Prophethood in Islam.
Describe its importance in individual and collective life.

Ans:- The doctrine of Prophethood (Nubuwwah) is a fundamental concept in Islam, emphasized the role

of Prophets as divine messengers.

- Definition -

- Prophethood refers to the institution of Prophets sent by Allah (God) to guide humanity towards righteousness, conveying divine revelations and laws.

- Key Aspects :-

- Divine Appointment: Prophets are chosen by Allah.
 - Revelation: Prophet receive divine messages through angelic inspiration.
 - Guidance: Prophets provide moral and spiritual guidance.
 - Exemplary Conduct: Prophets serve as role models.
- ### - Importance in individual life :-
- Spiritual Guidance: Prophets provides direction for spiritual growth.
 - Moral values: Prophets teach essential moral values (e.g., justice, compassion).
 - Hope and inspiration to Prophets offer: hope and motivation.