

Day: _____

QUESTION: 01

Date: _____

Doctrine of Akhrat in Islam:

Belief in Akhrat is 'one of the six fundamental pillars of Islamic faith. It is a belief that every individual will be resurrected after death and held accountable for their deeds. Those whose good deeds will way more than sin will go and to Jannah (paradise) and those with sins more than good deeds will go to Jahannam (hell)

Holy Prophet^ﷺ, was ^{when} asked by Hazrat Jibraeel^ﷺ (in the form of man), What is faith is? He^ﷺ replied

“Faith means that you have faith in God, His angels, His books, His messengers and the last day. and you have faith in measuring out, both its good and its evil.”

(Prophet Muhammad (PBUH))

Belief in life hereafter is not just a metaphysical belief it is the foundation of progress in social, individual and moral life. Quran and Seerah through human accountability, divine justice and other analogical representations mention life hereafter.

1) Life HereAfter : Core Article of faith:

Quran represents belief in hereafter as inseparable from faith in Allah and His messenger.

Quran say: *And those who believe in what has been revealed upon you, and those who have believed before, and of the hereafter they are certain.* (vi)

"And those who believe in what has been revealed upon you, and those who have believed before, and of the hereafter they are certain."

(Quran 2:4)

ii) Certainty in Resurrection after Death:

Quran describe that humankind will be resurrected again, the way mankind was made first time. Quran says:

"Just as we began the first creation We will repeat it." (Quran 21:40)

iii) Hereafter as a place of Eternal Reward and Punishment:

Quran emphasizes Akhirah as a place where everyone will get their due share of what good and bad they did in this world. Quran say:

Indeed those who believe and do righteous deeds - for them are gardens beneath which rivers flow, and that is the great attainment

(Quran 85:11)

And no one's deeds will be lost but compensated in hereafter.

"Whoever does righteous deeds, while he is a believer, their efforts will not be rejected and we record it for them."

(Quran 21:94)

iv) Day of Judgement as Day of Absolute Justice:

Day of Judgement will be the day each and every individual's deeds will be recompensed with perfect fairness.

"We shall set up the scale of justice for the day of resurrection, so no soul will be wronged in anything."
(Quran 21:47)

v) Hereafter explained through Analogical representations:

Natural Analogies are used in Quran to represent life hereafter. Revival of barren land with rain represent a clear example of life after death.

"And you see the earth lifeless, but when we send down water upon it, it stirs and swells and grows every kind of beautiful plant". (22:5)

vi) Repeated Mentioning to strengthen Conviction.

Quran repeatedly mentions and reminds about Jannah and Jahannam to make the hereafter a living reality in hearts.

"Race towards your Lord's Forgiveness from your Lord and the Garden as wide as heavens and the earth" (57:21)

Quran also say :

"Fear the Fear whose fuel is men and stones, prepared for the disbelievers."

(Quran 2:24)

vii) Prayers of Protection from Punishment to consolidate belief:

~~Prophets~~ Prayers of Prophet for Protection from Punishment and good are mentioned in Quran. ~~Harakat~~ ~~And~~ Quran say:

ربنا آتنا في الدنيا حسنة وفي الآخرة حسنة وقنا عذاب النار

"O Lord! ^{give} protect us ^{good} from in this world

and good in the life hereafter and protect

us from the punishment of hell."

A prayer for good life in hereafter. (2:201)

Impacts on Individual Life:

i) Strengthen faith, God Consciousness and Obedience:

Certainty of Accountability and the fear for of questioning on every deed make man pious and instills (Taqua) Piety in him.

"Indeed who fear ^{Lord} God unseen will have

forgiveness and a great reward." (67:12)

(Impact on Collective Life)

ii) Shapes Morals and Prevents Sinful Behaviour:

The thought of facing Allah and standing in front of him restrains dishonesty, arrogance and immorality.

"So whoever hopes for the meeting with his

Lord, Let him do righteous work and not

associate anyone in the worship of his Lord."

(18:110)

iv) Provides Peace Patience, Hope, Inner Peace:

Trials of this world are seen as temporary compared to hereafter. This thought inculcates in ~~into~~ man, patience and hope for a better ending in hereafter, even in days of hardship

"Only those who are patient will receive their reward with account"

(39:10)

iv) Creates sense of Accountability & Discipline:

Belief of Akhirah creates sense of accountability for every action and deed leading to curbing reckless desires and instilling responsibility.

"Whoever does an atom's weight of good will see it, and whoever does an atom's weight of evil will see it."

(16:90)

Impacts on Collective (Societal Life):

1) Promotes justice, fairness, equality in Society:

When people believe in ultimate justice, oppression, exploitation and corruption decline.

"Indeed, Allah commands justice, good conduct and giving to relatives, and forbids immorality, bad conduct and oppression (21:52)

ii) Establishes Peaceful and Law-Abiding Society:

Fear of accountability deters crimes, bribery, exploitation and leads to harmony. Quran says:

"Do not consume one another's wealth unjustly ~~an~~ or use it to bribe authorities."

(2:188)

iii) Encourages Social Welfare and Responsibility:

Belief in hereafter inspires charity, generosity and compassion towards needy.

"And they give food, in spite of the love for it, to the needy, the orphan, and the captive, [saying] we feed you for the sake of Allah"

(76:8-9)

iv) Strengthens Unity & Brotherhood in Ummah,

shared Belief in resurrection brings Ummah closer without the discrimination of colors, race or creed. Keeping in mind only that, their destination is same.

"Indeed the Ummah of yours is one Ummah, I am your Lord, so worship Me." (21:92)

Conclusion:

Belief in hereafter is the faith in the last day, the Day of Resurrection of all beings and their accountability in front of Allah for their deeds and ^{that} everyone will be given reward and punishment according to their deeds. This belief not only impacts individuals positively but also contributes to the development of society.

QUESTION: 05.STATUS OF WOMEN IN ISLAMIC SOCIETY:

Islam fundamentally transformed the conditions of women by granting them social, political, economic, marital and legal rights. The time before Islam was such that women were considered inferior beings.

Islam raised women from marginalization to dignity, honor and equality before Allah.

1) Spiritual Status of Women:

Islam affirms that men and women are equal before Allah. They have equal spiritual worth and front of accountability before Allah.

{ان اكرم عند الله اتقاكم}

"Indeed the most noble among you in the sight of Allah is the most righteous of you."

(49:13)

To emphasize equality and responsibility, Quran says;

Whoever does righteous deeds, whether male or female, while being a believer - We will grant them a good life."

(16:97)

Prophet ﷺ reinforced this spiritual equality by saying =

"Women are the twin halves of men" (Abu Dawud)

② Societal Status and Rights:

2.1. Right to Life and Honor:

Before Islam daughters were considered a shame and were buried alive. Islam abolished infanticide of girls and devalued practices that dishonored and harmed women.

﴿وَإِذَا الْمَوْءُودَةُ سُئِلَتْ بِأَيِّ ذَنْبٍ قُتِلَتْ﴾

And when the girl buried alive will be asked, for what sin was she killed. (81:8-9)

To prohibit children out of shame & fear, Quran says:

“Do not kill your children for fear of poverty” (17:31).

2.2. Right to Education.

Islam made education compulsory for both genders.

“Seeking knowledge is compulsory for every Muslim” (Ibn Majah)

Wife of Holy Prophet^ﷺ, Hazrat Ayesha^{رضي الله عنها}, is a legendary example, she learned and narrated more than 2000 hadiths.

2.3. Family, Dignity, Respect, Social Participation

Islam gives women as peace, harmony and comfort. To portray marriage as a bond of comfort and mercy. Quran states.

“Among His signs is that He created spouses for you so that you may find peace in them and He placed between you affection and mercy”. (30:21)

The Prophet^ﷺ taught about exemplary treatment with spouse.

“The best of you are the one who is best to his wife.”

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﴿ Men are the protectors of the women ﴾

(Al-Nisa)

③ Economic Rights of Women in Islam:

3.1 Right to Property and Inheritance:

To affirm financial autonomy, Allah states:

﴿ For men is the share of what they earn,
and for women is the share of what they
earn ﴾ (4:32).

To explicitly grant inheritance rights Islam says:

For men there is a share in what their
parents and close relative left and for women
there is a share in what their parents
and close relatives left.

3.2 Right to Mahr (Dowry):

mahr (Dowry) women get after nikkah solely
belongs to her.

﴿ Give the women their dowry graciously. ﴾
(Al-Nisa 4:4)

Women isn't required to spend it on her household.