

Islamic Studies.

Q. no. 6:

La tufsidu fil arz:

The Phrase 'La tufsidu fil arz' means 'Do not create corruption ^{or mischief} on Earth' (Surah Al-Baqas). In the Quran, it refers to acting justly, protecting the environment, society, and resources, and avoiding actions that harm people or nature.

→ In Today's context, this teaching can be applied to many areas of life, especially environmental protection, social justice, and economic fairness. Humanity has a responsibility to maintain balance and prevent harm.

Practical Examples:

1) Environmental Protection:

→ Avoiding deforestation, pollution, overfishing, and dumping waste in rivers or oceans.

→ Planting trees, cleaning public spaces, and reducing plastic use are positive actions.

2) Social Justice:

→ Preventing corruption, injustice, and oppression in society. Treating all people fairly and helping the needy follow follows this teaching.

3) Resource Management:

→ Using water, energy, and food responsibly to avoid waste. Supporting sustainable farming and renewable energy aligns with this principle.

- 4) Peace and harmony: Islamic "Ban on blood" avoiding violence, hate, and conflict in communities and promoting coexistence and dialogue.

Conclusion:

La tuftidu fil arz teaches Muslims to preserve life, justice and nature. In today's world, following this principle helps create a sustainable environment, fair society, and ethical economy, preventing corruption in both natural and social systems.

Q. no. 4:

The Main Purpose of Islamic Political System:

The Islamic political system is designed to create a just society where all individuals have rights and responsibilities according to Islamic principles. Justice is considered the foundation of governance, and rulers are expected to ensure fairness, equality, and protection for all citizens, regardless of their social and economic status.

Key points:

1) Rule of Law:

Leaders must follow shariah and are accountable for their actions. No one, including rulers, is above the law.

2) Protection of Rights:

Citizens rights to life,

property and dignity must be safeguarded. Oppression and exploitation are strictly forbidden.

3) Welfare of society:

Government policies should focus on poverty reduction, education, healthcare, and equitable distribution of resources.

4) Consultation:

Decisions should be made collectively, involving representatives or knowledgeable people, to ensure fairness and wisdom.

5) Accountability:

Leaders are answerable to the people and ultimately to Allah for their governance.

Conclusion:

The main aim of the Islamic political system is justice for all, balancing individual rights with societal welfare, and creating a harmonious and ethical state.

Question no2:

The Doctrine of Akh̄rat (the Hereafter) is a fundamental belief in Islam. It refers to life after death, where every individual will be resurrected, judged, and rewarded or punished based on their deeds. The Quran repeatedly reminds humans that worldly life is temporary, while the Hereafter is eternal.

The Quran states:

"Every soul shall taste death."
and the humans will be held accountable for what they did in their lives. Belief in the Hereafter is one of the core articles of faith and is closely linked with belief in Allah and the Prophethood.

Importance of Akhirat in Human Life.

- 1) Provides Moral Discipline
- 2) Strengthens Faith and Purpose
- 3) Creates social Justice.
- 4) Offers emotional strength and Hope
- 5) Encourages Accountability
- 6) Balances Material and spiritual life
- 7) Promotes ethical behavior.

Question no 5:

Before Islam, women in many societies were treated as inferior, denied inheritance, ownership, education, and dignity. Islam transformed this condition by giving women a high spiritual, social, legal and economic status, based on equality, justice, and honour. The Quran and Sunnah clearly define women's rights and protect them within family and society.

1) Spiritual Status:

The Quran declares men and women equal in worship and reward.

superiority is based only on piety. (Al Quran)

2) Social Rights:

→ Women are to be treated with respect.

The Prophet (P.B.U.H) said: 'The best of you are those best to their women.'

→ They have the rights to education, participation in society, and personal dignity. Women like Aisha (RA) were great scholars.

3) Economic Rights:

Islam gave women the right to own property, earn money, and receive mahr.

The Quran grants them fixed share in inheritance.

4) Marital and Legal Rights:

A woman cannot be forced into marriage, her consent is necessary. She has the right to maintenance, good treatment, and the option of Khula (divorce).

5) Public Rights:

Women participated in public life, pledged allegiance to the Prophet (SAW), and contributed as scholars, teachers, and business women.

Conclusion:

Islam uplifted women by

giving them clear rights and respect through the Quran and Sunnah. These teachings establish justice, protection, and dignity for women in Islamic society.

1) Economic Rights:

2) Moral and Legal Rights:

3) Public Rights:

Conclusion: