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Islamic Law

Q NO 081

(i) Ijtihad
Cal Importance of
Education in Sirah

(ii) Ijtihad
Literal meaning:
It is the agreement
among people

Contextual meaning
Agreement of people
to resolve any emerging
or existing confusion

Definition:
Consensus of Ulema
to resolve any worldly
affair which has no
explicit mention in
Quran and Sunnah
Elements of Ijtihad

(iii) Consensus of Ulema
It is consensus
among Ulema

Cal- On worldly matter
Ulema contemplate
and sort out the
solution not given
in Quran

IJTIHAD IV THE
LIFE OF HOLY PROPHET

(iii) Ghazwa Ikhbar
The Prophet approves
the Ijtihad of his
companions in this
Ghazwa

(2) They were ordered to reach enemies catadel before Namaz-e-Asar. Prophet asked them to offer Namaz at Asar in the catadels of enemies.

(3) - Their happened a sandstorm. Unfortunately, this storm made their journey difficult to approach the catadel for offering Namaz.

(4) - Their arose a dispute in pursuing prophet order or exercising own contemplation or mind. Some companions said we will offer prayer here; otherwise, its time will run out. On the other hand, some said we will offer prayer in catadel in compliance with prophet order.

(5) - Prophet gave silent approval to their conduct of using own wit.

Ultimately, prophet
did not oppose their
act and remained
silence. This shows that
one can use his
own mind pertaining
Vital issues.

Cal- Importance of education in Sirah

Introduction:

The life of
Prophet is a perfect
pursuit for every
Muslim. No one can
deny Prophet's endeavours
for the spread of
Islam. His feats in
the domains of Jihad,
diplomacy and education
are undeniable.

2. He did not get
any formal education
but he was an
ardent supporter of
education.

Although Prophet
never got any appropriate
education, he remained
to be the stringent
supporter of education
throughout his life.

3. Prophet as a Best
Teacher

Prophet says:

MAHFoom: Verily, I have
been sent as a
best teacher to
you people

4. Dar-e-Arqam

Prophet established
the first school named
as dar-e-Arqam

5. Dar-ul-Hijrah

He converted
the home of Hazrat
Khadija into school

6. Creation of 4 schools

He created 4
schools

7. Shibi-e-Abi-Talib

School made during
the boycott of
Banu-Hashim

8. HADIS:

MAHFoom:

Seeking knowledge
is obligatory on
every Muslim male
and female

9. Jibrael Urged him

to say Tarra
3 times

Jibrael asked him

to emphasize him
on the importance
of knowledge

10: Prophet as a role
model for Educators

(A) Prophet as a
teacher

He was the best
ever teacher

CII. TEACHING METHODOLOGY
WHICH CAN BE
ADOPTED BY TODAY'S
TEACHERS

(A) Fluency in teaching
He explained complicated
thing in simple and
fluent way

(B) 1. Examples and Reference
He supported his
idea and gave
maximum examples and
reference to make
the students understand

(C) 1. Calling students by
their names

He called the
students by their
names in order
to encourage them

(D) 1. Question / Answer session
There used to

be maximum questions
answers session in
order to interact
the students
(E) Gestures for
the disabled ones
He used gestures
for the convenience
of the disabled
ones

(F) Revision of lecture
He used to revise
the lecture in order
to re-emphasize the
any missed part
of the lecture

(G) These tactics should
be pursued by
today's teacher to
OBTAIN THEIR CORE
OBJECTIVE OF EDUCATING
PEOPLE.

Therefore, there is
a dire need of
following Prophet's
footsteps in educating
contemporary Muslim
Ummah.

(Id) Conclusion

To end, the
concept of Itihad
and Prophet's way
of education is the
best tool for today's
Muslim to confront
the emerging irritants
in Muslim world.

Q.L. IV.0.05

Describe the status and rights of Women in Islam in the light of Quran and Sunnah.

(1) INTRODUCTION:

Women suffered a lot before the arrival of Islam. They were even deprived of the basic fundamental rights of life and inheritance. To day, Europe takes the credit of innovating this phenomenon of women rights. However, the West has failed to realize that Prophet gave this concept before the Universal Declaration of Rights and Treaty of Versaille.

Q1. Women Rights

Q1. Literal meaning.

Right given by birth to women

Q1. Contextual meaning

Basic fundamental rights

Q1. Definition:- The moral

rights to which one is entitled by birth

4. Background of Magna Carta
In this treaty for the first time the king was deprived of using his mighty and discretionary power

5. Treaty of Versailles
For the first time, the prisoners of war were given equal rights

6. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
This declaration introduced the fundamental rights in 1948

7. Women Rights in Islam
Islam has given numerous rights to women

8. Equality Rights
Islam has given equal status to men and women. It has proscribed all sort of discrimination against women.

9. Financial Rights

- Islam secures financial right of women
- 1) Inheritance - Islam specified her right in inheritance
 - 2) Haq - Mahar - Islam provides to preserve her dignity

10. Political Rights -

- (a) - They were consulted in the nomination of Hazrat Uman as Khalifa
- Women were consulted during the nomination of Hazrat Uman. It manifests their existence in Islamic Shurah.

11. Right of Justice

- Islam preserve the legal rights of women.

12. Marital Rights

- Prophet said in last Khutba:
- Man from: Oh people! Your wives have rights upon you and you have rights over them so treat them with compassion and kindness.

13. Right of life:

Women have equal
right to live
Prophet said
Manfoom: Do not kill
your children because
of poverty and
their gender affiliation

14. Right to adopt
legalize profession
within the prescription
of Islam

Islam allows women
to adopt legal
profession which
preserves her Islamic
identity dignity and
concealment

15. WIVES OF PROPHET
ACCOMPANIED HIM DURING
WARS

They assisted them
in vital wars

16. Conclusion

No doubt, West
claims to be the
champion of women
rights. However, West's
assertion to be
the pioneer do not
hold ground. Prophet gave
these rights to women
in his last khutba.

END

Q. NO. 041 MAIN PURPOSE
OF ISLAMIC STATE
IS TO CREATE A
JUST SOCIETY & Explain

(1) Introduction

Holy Prophet said,
the manhood of which
is, I would even not
spare my own daughter,
if she was caught
in theft. This depicts
the fairness of Islamic
State

(2) State:-

Literal meaning:

State means a
territory under working
under regulations

(3) Definition of State:-

It is a territory
having masses and
appropriate government.

(4) Features of Islamic
State

Islamic state is
based on following
features

(1) Sovereignty:-

There exists sovereignty
of Allah in an
Islamic State. This

authority is exercised
by entrusted representatives
or masses

2) ^{cal} Khalif
Khalif exists to do
the ruler of the
state

=1) Honesty He must be
honest

=1) Knowledge of Quran
and Sunnah

He must have adequate
knowledge of Islamic
teaching

=1) Accountable

=1) Hazrat Umar was
asked about his
expenses

Hazrat Umar used
to tell the people
about the minor
details of his
man as a Khalifa

=1) Entire Khalifas of
Islam were honest
and upright

- There was character
of justice and honesty
among all the four
Khalifas of Islam

=1) People held Hazrat
Uthman accountable
for extravagance and
Nepotism.

People raised grievances
on Hazrat Umar
regarding the expenditure of
public money
and appointing his
cousin Muawiyah as
governor of
Yemen.

c3) Concept of Qazi

Qazi is the justice
in Islamic state

=> Hazrat Umar paid
them higher salaries

He paid higher
salaries to Qazis
in order to safeguard
their position from
corruption.

=> Knowledge of Quran
on Sunnah, Shariat.

Qazi must have
the knowledge of
Quran and Shariat

=> Knowledge of Ijma
and Qiyas
He must have the
ability to perform
Ijma and Qiyas

c4) Rule of law

Islamic states have
the feature of
equality before law

Everyone is equal
before law irrespective
of their position
and affiliation.

Hazrat Umar ousted
Hazrat Khalid bin
Walid as military
commander for allegation
of minor violation.

Hazrat Umar even
made Hazrat Khalid -
bin Walid the
sword of the
minor violation.

(5) Just Governance

(a) No nepotism.

I am avoiding the
appointment of rulers
on the basis of
nepotism.

(i) Hazrat Abu-Bakar
said about Hazrat
Umar on his appointment
Makhfoom: O people! I
am appointing Umar
as a Caliph. He
is neither my
relative nor my near
to me. But, he is
the best among
you.

(b) - Avoid corruption.
Makhfoom of Prophet
Hadis:

The people who
taker and give bribery.
Both will be in
hell.

(61- The role of Abu-
Zir Ghaffari
He was one of the
close companions of
Holy Prophet
cal- preached accountability
and justice
He was penalized
and sent to exile
for raising objection
against the extravagant
and unjust ruler
of people

(71- Conclusion:

Tilam has always
contemplates on the
concept of justice.
All its caliphs were
appointed on the
basis of honesty
and justice.

Before the arrival of
Ibrahim, Arabs preached
360 idols

(61- Perspective of Holy
Prophet of Tauheed)

(a1- First chapter of
Islamic History

Tauheed is the first
chapter of Islam

Ch1- First Part of our
Kalimah

Prophet said it is
the first part of
our Kalimah

(c1- Tauheed is the
gate and Islam
is the cathedral

Holy Prophet said
Tauheed acts as a
gate to Islam.

(71- Tauheed stresses of
the oneness of Allah
and denies other
associates in his
attributes

(a1- Unity in action
Allah is the only
one in his actions

(b1- Attributes
No one can
match him in his
attributes

(c1- Tauhees in Zahir
There is no
companion of Allah

C81. Expansion of Universe

The expansion of universe proves the unity of Allah. Quran says -
Ma'aruf: We have created the universe in 6 days and it is expanding.

Stephen Hawking:

The Brief History of Time

In his book, he failed to explain the clandestine phenomenon behind the expansion of universe.

C91- Tauheed leads Muslim to remember Al'ahirah. It strengthens their belief on Al'ahirah.

C101. Finality of Prophethood is the belief which culminates from the remembrance of Al'ahirah.

C11- Belief on Prophet is the second part of our Kalima.

The name of Prophet is interlinked with Allah's name.

C11- The remembrance of Al'ahirah strengthens

our belief on finality of prophethood.

There came many false prophets in the reign of Hajar al-Yusuf. However, they faced humiliation and defeat.

(iii) It makes us punctual. Namaz has social benefits.

It creates unity and equality among people.

(bi) Moral benefits.

It prevents from major sins.

(ci) Economic benefits. It reduces greed among people.

(di) Prophet's hadith about Namaz.

Manfoom. The person who does not offer prayer will never enter in paradise.

(ia) Muslim promote Zakat in compliance with Al-Khiron. (ai) Mention of Zakat in Quran.

Zakat has been mentioned along with Namaz in Quran.

(bi) It promotes welfare. By circulation of

Wealth zakat brings
prosperity and economic
well-being among people
(c) It condemns class
difference and tyranny
Zakat erodes the
class difference in
society

(d) Worship propagated
by Force
Hasrat Abu-Bakar
did Jihad for
enforcement of zakat

(13) Alkhirah pondering
compels muslims to
observe fast

(a) Ramadan the month
of unity
Ramadan brings

collectiveness
(b) Realization of the pain
of impoverished ones
It makes muslims
realize about the
misery of one who
have empty stomachs

14 Conclusion

Indeed, the remembrance
of Alkhirah brings
unity among muslims.
It sticks them to
follow the fundamental
beliefs of Islam
including hajj