

Name Waqas Bangash
Assignment Islamic studies
ID 16323
Summer Final Term

Q² Qiyas as a source of law? explain

Ans Qiyas, Arabic qiyas, in Islamic law, analogical reasoning as applied to the deduction of juridical principles from the Quran and the sunnah (the normative practice of the community). With the Quran, the sunnah, and ijma (scholarly consensus), it constitutes the four sources of Islamic jurisprudence (usul al-fiqh).

Justification of Qiyas as a source of Islamic law :

- The majority of muslim jurists are of the view that Qiyas is a source of Islamic law. it is relied upon in deriving legal rules.
- Muslims are obliged to follow the legal ruling which is validly derived from Qiyas.
- The justification of Qiyas as a source of Islamic law is established by the Quran and sunnah.

The Quran :

" O ye who believe! obey Allah and obey the messenger and those charged with Authority among you .

If ye differ in anything among yourselves, refer it to Allah and His Messenger...

- The argument is that Allah has commanded after that (i.e. after obeying Allah, His messenger and those in Authority) to refer the disputed matters to him and his messenger.
- Referring the disputes to Allah and his Messenger signify referring them to the Quran and sunnah. that will be means of drawing conclusion from them by analogy.
- This is because analogy means referring the new case to the original case and applying to it its rule. In other words, referring the disputed case i.e. a case for which a

rule has been provided
in the text

The Sunnah ::

There are many cases in which the messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) in response to queries of the companions tried to give answers in a form that was supposed to train them in legal thinking and in many such cases the method is quite similar to analogy.

For Example :

- A woman came to the messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) requesting him to give her legal opinion (Fatwa). She said: messenger of Allah my father has died and performance of hajj was due to him. May I perform the Hajj on his behalf? Allah's Messenger said: Tell me if your father owed a debt and you paid it would that benefit him? She replied: yes. The messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) said: perform the hajj on his behalf, the debt due to Allah deserves most to be paid". (It is reported by al-bukhari and al-Nasa).

- "The Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) said to Umar Ibn al-Khattab when he asked him about kissing the wife by one who was fasting: Tell me if you rinse your mouth with water then eject it, what will you do? Umar said: It doesn't matter. The messenger of Allah said: it is all right". (it is reported by Abu Dawood).
-
-

Q5 What is the difference between Nabi and peshambar? Also define the qualities of prophethood?

Ans Difference between Nabi and peshambar:

- "Peshambar" is an Islamic word for "messenger" while "Nabi" is the Islamic as well as the Hebrew word for "prophet".
- There are several thousand Nabis while there are only a few peshambar.
- While both the peshambar and the Nabi are tasked with sharing the message of Allah to His people, a peshambar holds a higher position while a Nabi holds a lower position.

- A peghambar is always a Nabi while a Nabi may or may not become a peghambar.
- A peghambar receives messages through visions and communication with angels while awake while a Nabi receives messages which are conveyed to him by angels in his sleep.



Qualities of prophethood:

The Arabic word for message. it refers to "prophethood" and represents the various way Allah communicates with humanity.

Islam teaches that Allah wants to help people to live good lives, so he sends message to guide them on how to do so. Many of these messages are found in the Quran.

Muslims believe that messages from Allah are communicated through prophets.

The prophets are the connection between Allah and humanity.

There are 25 named prophet in the Quran although many believe there may have been as many as 124,000.

All the prophets are considered to be equal we make no distinction any of them (Quran 2:136) Allah chose the prophet to reveal his truth.

They are responsible for the revelation.

Messages from Allah were sent to the prophets using malaikah.

These messages are recorded in the holy books.

The prophets performed miracles, which proved they really were prophets. In the Quran, Allah warns against ignoring the messages given by the prophets.

Q³

Write down a detail
note of Islamic
political system?

Ans Political System of Islam:

Islam:

Islam is a complete code of life. It extends over the entire spectrum of life, showing us how to conduct all human activities in a sound and wholesome manner.

- It does not allow a hierarchy of priests or intermediaries between Allah and human beings, no farfetched abstraction and no complicated rites and rituals.
- And so is it politics.

Definition of politics ::

- Politics :: (From Greeks: politikos, meaning "of, for, or relating to citizens") is the practice and theory of influencing other people on a civic or individual level.
- More narrowly, it refers to achieving and exercising positions of governance - organized control over a human community, particularly a state.

Islamic Political System:

- We already know that Islam is a complete system of life and politics is very much a part of our collective life.
- Islam teaches us how to say salah, observe sawm, pay zakah and undertake Hajj. So it teaches us how to run a state, from a government.
- Islamic ruling system is not the same as the ruling system we have in the non-Islamic countries.

Islamic Political System:

- The political system of Islam is based on three matters.
- Tawhid (unity of God)
- Risalat (Prophethood)
- Khilafat (vicegerency)

Tawhid ::

- Tawhid means that only God is the creator, sustainer, and Master of the universe and all that exists in it, organic and inorganic.
- He also has the right to command or forbid and his commandment are the law.

Risalat ::

The medium through which we receive the law of God is known as "Risalat" (Prophet hood).

- We have received two things from this source.
- The book.
- And the exemplification of the book of God by the prophet.

Khilafat ::

Khilafat means "representation". Man (i.e. human beings).

- According to Islam, he is the representative of God on earth. His vicegerent.

- That is to say by virtue of the power delegated to him by God, he is required to exercise his God-given authority in this world within the limits prescribed by God.

Q4 What are the basic human rights in Islamic society?

Ans Summary of Various Human Rights in Islam

- The Right to Life.
- The Right to the Safety of Life.
- Respect for the chastity of women.
- The Right to a Basic standard of Life.
- Individual's Right to Freedom.
- The Right to Justice.
- Equality of Human Beings.
- The Right to Co-operate and Not to Co-operate.

Rights of Life and Safety of Life

- Whoever kills a human being a without (any reason like) man slaughter, or corruption on earth, it is as though he had killed all mankind (S: 32).
- Do not kill a soul which Allah

has made sacred through the due process of law (6:151)

- Saving a life it is as though he had saved the lives of all mankind. (5:32).

Respect for the Chastity of Women

Another important thing that we find in the Charter of Human Rights as granted by Islam (given in both Quran and Hadith) is that

“A woman's chastity has to be respected and protected under all circumstances, whether she belongs to our own nation or to the nation of an enemy, whether we find her in the wild forest or in a conquered city; whether she is our co-religionist or belongs to some other religion or has no religion at all”.

Right to a Basic standard of life

And in their (rich and prosperous people) wealth there is acknowledge right for the needy and destitute. (51:19)

- The above given quote from Holy Quran is a categorical and unqualified order, which was given in Makkah where there were no Muslims that time and Muslims were in contact with the population of Non-Muslims only.
- This act of Islam of helping poor and needy persons is called Zakat.

Right to a Basic standard of life Contd

- Zakat is one of the 5 Pillars (absolutely mandatory acts) which makes it mandatory for prosperous Muslims to help poor and needy people.
- The purpose of Zakat is TO PROVIDE BASIC STANDARD OF LIFE

- poor in the neighborhood and among those acquainted.
- Zakat is 2.5% of above mentioned accumulation. For example, if some one has possession of Rs 10 lacks, he has to pay Rs 25,000/- as Zakat.
- A person may also give as much as he or she pleases as voluntary alms or charity.

Individual's Right to Freedom

- Islam has clearly and categorically forbidden the primitive practice of capturing a free man, to make him a slave or to sell him into slavery.
- On this the clear and unequivocal words of the Prophet Muhammad are that he hated those who enslaved a free man, sells him and eats this money.
- slavery continued in USA till 19th Century and in a way came to an end only after South Africa finally shed anti-apartheid policy 1980's.

The Right to Justice:

The Holy Quran has laid down:

- Do not let your hatred of a people incite you to aggression".
- Do not let ill-will towards any folk incite you so that you swerve from dealing justly. Be just, that is nearest to heedfulness". (5:8)

Equality of Human Beings

This has been exemplified by the Prophet in one of his sayings.

"Not Arab has any superiority over a non-Arab, nor does a non-Arab have any superiority over an Arab. Nor does a white man have any superiority over a black man, or the black man any superiority over the white man."

Right to Co-operate And Not to Co-operate

"Co-operate with one another for virtue and

heedfulness and do not co-operate with one another for the purpose of vice and aggression" (5:2)

This means that the man who undertakes a noble and righteous work, irrespective of the fact whether he is living at the North Pole or the South Pole, has the right to expect support and active co-operation from the Muslims.

Rights of Citizens in an Islamic state

- The security of life and property.
- The protection of Hon or
- The sancity and Security of Private life
- The security of personal freedom.
- The Right to protect Against Tyranny.
- Freedom of Expressions
- Freedom of Association
- Freedom of conscience and conviction.

Qⁱ Revelation (Wahi) as a source of knowledge write down meaning and kinds of wahi?

Ans Meaning of Wahi is the Arabic word for revelation. In Islamic belief, revelation ~~is~~ are ~~the~~ God's word delivered by his chosen individuals - known as messenger prophets - to mankind.

Wahi (Revelation) :

To send some thing by Allah on the heart of prophet or to send some signs towards prophet, some time very fast some time very slow.

General human cannot understand the actual ~~reality~~ reality of wahi and also it is not possible for them to

understand the wahy.

Shapes of Revelation Wahi:

- During the sleeping position some order given to the prophet in the shape of dream as Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S).
- Direct on the heart without sleeping position as for Holy prophet (S.A.W.W)
- Hazrat jibraeel (A.S) in the shape of human being.
- Hazrat jibraeel (A.S) in his own shape.
- Behind the curtain as Hazrat Moosa (A.S)
- Without curtain as Holy prophet (S.A.W.W) during Mairaj.

Situation and Influence of Wahi:-

- The voice of a ringing bell.
- During very cold weather the signs of sweat were present on the forehead of Holy prophet (SAW)
- During very hot weather the condition of prophet (SAW) was shivering.

Need of Wahi:-

- To understand the personality of Almighty Allah.
- To explain the divine books, wahy is necessary.
- prophets are the first practical followers of wahy.
- To save the humanity from the philosophers, materialist and naturalist theories, arguments and ideas wahy is required.

Types of wahi ::

▷ Wahi matlu ::

it means that the words and sentences from Allah Almighty and can be recited during the prayer. it is essential that such revealed words should be recited in the same accent, diction and pronunciation.

Wahi ghair matlu ::

it means that the words and sentences from the side of Holy prophet (SAW) and cannot be recited during the prayer. The words of such revelation are not the words of the Allah Almighty but Holy prophet (SAW.w). explained this wahi with his own words.