

85. Examine the conditions that must hold before hudud punishments and administered,

Hudud are the following punishments

Stoning for an adulterer, flogging for a fornicator, flogging for a slanderer, chopping of a hand thief, flogging of an drunkard, executing of a killer, executing an apostate.

The Hudud are increased in number by the law of retaliation.

For stoning to death the following are required.

Four witnesses or confession

Consistency in the testimonies.

Being married

Being caught in the act.

The same condition except "being married" is required for flogging a fornicator.

In addition a fornicator must be a virgin who has never been married before.

For accusing innocent women of unchastity witnesses are required failure to produce v attracts 80 lashes to the victim, (false accuser) Quran 24:4-5.

Punishment for the thief can only be effected if:

The value of what is stolen is worth while.

It should be a hidden act

The theft should have been committed in secrecy.

What is stolen must not be edible.

It should be appropriately well kept

The property in question.

The thief should not be drunk or insane.

Maturity as a condition cuts across the board so is being a Muslim and a free man and v , not a slave.

A slave takes half the penalty of a free man. This applies on a fornicator or Zina.

If somebody kills and is pardoned by the relatives of a killer then he pays a diyat equivalent 100 camels.

If somebody changes his or her religion he or she should be executed unless he repents.

If a thief is forgiven by those affected and is not officially reported and does not take place.

If habitual drunkard should be killed.

If in the process of executing the punishment of stoning an adulterer the culprit runs away he should not be pursued.

132 a) Discuss the Islamic teaching on the concept of sin. b) How does it differ from that of Christianity?

A sin is anything that goes against the law of God or the teaching of Islamic law.

Islamic teaching on the concept of sin has got the following aspects.

That a sin is not inherited but acquired 30:30.

That if one commits a sin and repents in real sense of repenting he can be forgiven 2:37-38,

No sin or crime can be hidden from God 4:108.

Islam doesn't put the origin of sin to Hawa only but also Adam or on both 2:35-36.

According to Islam Imaan falls or increases hence leading to sin but man can always repent.

According to Islam, it's not a sin that man is imperfect.

According to Islam the sin has the following components i.e.;

- if it differs from the law of God
- if it is done deliberately
- if it violates the rights of man and those of God

According to Islam the sin is shameful to the body and the soul that is why people always hide while doing it.

If a sin is committed and repeatedly done it becomes a crime and therefore punishable.

A sin is normally avoidable.

How it differs from Christianity

In Islam a child is born free with a sin in Christianity a child is born with an inherited sin ref 30:30.

Islam put the origin of sin on both 2:35-36 while Christianity put the origin of sin on Eva alone exodus 20.

In Islam if one commits a sin and repents she is forgiven 2:37 not the case with Christianity.

In Christianity Jesus die i for people's sins which is not the case in Islam.

Islam considers the pain a woman endures in giving birth and the hardship of man a living as struggles in the way of God yet Christianity view it as penalty for the sin Adam and Hawa.

Punishments offered in Islam are of kinds Hudud and Tanzir where as Christianity it is one kind.

In Islam sinning is normal because man is not 100% perfect yet in Christianity man has an inherited.

In Islam some people will be punished for something and then later forgiven where as in Christianity they will be punished but until when is not defined.

Islam classifies sin into categories i.e. major and minor sin and not the case with Christianity.

Islam prescribes some punishments here on earth e.g. zina, alcohol, murder etc by man, yet punishments in Christianity will be by God in the hereafter.

In Islam man's sin is determined by his parents an environment well as in Christianity it was prescribed by God.

There are many causes of sin i.e. environment etc Satan only corrupts a man already corrupted yet Christianity put Satan as the only cause of sin.

A sin committed under the following Are not punishable in Islam but in Christianity ignorance is no defense i.e.

Unconsciousness

Ignorance

Under age

Madness

97. a) Discuss the major causes of crimes in the society

b) Give Islamic solutions to such crimes in the society

Major causes of crimes in society:

-Failures of man to pay heed to God's commands and eventually falls a victim of Satan who seduces him to committing crimes.

- The structure of leadership of the society.

- A weak religious base: criminals don't think of accountability before God.
- An aggressive economic environment.
- Corruption of the leaders in the society.
- Habit of a criminal.
- A weak judicial system
- Unemployment.
- Political instability.
- Idleness
- Ignorance of the demands of law.
- Alcoholism and drug abuse.
- Mental illness
- Rural-urban migration
- Indecent dressing
- Peer influence (teenagers)
- An unjust political leadership
- Satan
- Lack of appropriate recreation facilities
- Weak religious base.

Solutions to the crimes in society.

- People should be educated about the law, so as to reduce on the ignorance.
- Appropriate punishments should be given to criminals' e.g 100 strokes in case of Zina as per Quran 24:2, cutting off a hand in case of theft as in Quran 5:38.
- States and parents should do their best to mould the young ones into good citizens who respect the law.
- Government should put a ban on pornographic magazines and even censor them like Video tapes, magazines.
- States should improve on the economy and remuneration of civil servants and general public.
- Rural urban migration should be discouraged to avoid the congestion in slums and all its associated evils.
- According to Islam, the severe punishments prescribed both in the Quran and hadith should be administered without any change and those talked of in the Quran and hadith should properly be administered by the judges depending on the evidence given. It should be noted that these six offences are generally recognized under Hudud and they are:

- a) Drinking of alcohol - 40 to 80 strokes
- b) Theft- cut of the hand.
- c) Armed robbery- crucified
- d) Illicit sexual relations (Zina) - 100 strokes or stoning to death.
- e) Slandering or false accusation of adultery - 80 strokes
- f) Apostasy - murder.
- g) Murder, manslaughter or bodily harm- the punishment is retaliation.

102. (a) When should one not be held for the crime committed by him/her according to Islamic criminal law?

(b)With reference to theft .Discuss the condition that must be in place before execution of ahadd or Ta'zir punishment.

(a) *One is not held liable under the following conditions.*

- A child is not held responsible because he is exempt by the legal responsibility until puberty.
- Under the state of insanity one is held liable.
- When one is asleep because sleep is considered to be a lesser death.
- When the crime is committed under force or duress.

(b) Absolute certainty of the guilty of the accused e.g. the stolen property must be founded in the possession of the thief and proved beyond doubt that he is responsible.

- Oral testimony of two adult Muslims of the highest degree of moral and religious probity.
- Self confession: for example in the absence of witnesses self confession is alternating methods of proof.
- The judge must be well versed with the Islamic principles and must act according to the Quran and hadith.

In view of the above the punishment for theft is carried out under the following circumstances. There must be proof that;

- The property taken away secretly.
- The stolen property reaches the minimum value for the punishment to be carried out.
- The stolen property should be in possession of the accused.
- The judge should be well versed how the punishment is executed. I.e. how the hand.
- The property must have been taken away from the possession of its real owner.

122. Analyze the causes of homosexuality and lesbianism dealt in Uganda today.

According to Islam marriage can only be recognised when it's between a man and a woman thus making the man a husband and the woman a wife. However there is an increase of homo sexuality intercourse between men and women respectively.

Several factors have been advanced to explain the causes of this ugly practice and below are the most significant

- Adoption of western cultures in the guise of civilization.
- Lack of strong laws and penalties to the culprits.
- The growing levels of immorality.

Poverty among the people and the need to acquire quick money.

- Child neglect by the parents.
- The role of the media in exposing people especially the youth to dirty films, literature, pornography etc.
- Desire to control birth
- Use of drugs
- Lack of strict and proper laws regulating marriage and divorce.
- The role and involvement of religion leaders in dirty practice especially Pastors/Sheikhs
- The myth among some people that homosexuality/ lesbianism may control the spread of HIV/AIDS
- Impotency -failure to function.

b) Examine measures put forward by Islam to protect society from this social menace.

- Islam has put in place strict punishment to people who get involved in the practice i.e death.
- Islam encourages people to marry as soon as they attain the age of puberty.
- Islam restricts free mixing and isolation of people which may lead to the practice.
- Islam prohibits anything which may seduce one to practicing homosexuality e.g. intoxicant drugs.
- Separate beds for children
- Fasting for unmarried reduces desire for sex.
- The particular dress code for each sex
- Preachings
- Islam allows polygamy.
- Encourages proper child upbringing
- Islam discourages pornography.

(a) Analyze the causes of Homosexuality and Lesbianism in today.

According to Islam, marriage can only be recognized when its between a man and a woman thus making the man husband and the woman wife.

However, there is an increase in homosexuality i.e. Sexual intercourse between men and women respectively (same sex affair).

Several factors have been advanced to explain the causes of this ugly practice as seen below: -

Adoption of western culture under the guise of civilization.

4c Growing levels of immorality (moral degeneration)

Peer influence. Widespread poverty.

Get-rich-quick attitude.

Child neglect by parents.

Pornography i.e. media, films, T.V soaps, magazines.

Desire to control birth.

Drug abuse.

Lack of strict and proper laws regulating divorce and marriage. Role and involvement of religious leaders in the dirty practice. Importation of practice in name of donations from abroad.

Myth 'among some people that the practice may control spread of HIV/AIDS.

Lack of strong laws and penalties to the culprits.

Impotence - sexual dysfunctions.

Dependence burden.

Congestion in homes.

(b) Examine the measures put forward by Islam to protect society from this social menace.

Islam has put in place strict punishment to people who get involved in the practice i.e. death.

Islam encourages people to marry as soon as they attain puberty.

Islam restricts free mixing of sexes and isolation which may lead to the practice.

Islam prohibits anything that may seduce one to practicing homosexuality e.g. intoxicants, drugs.

Preaching at all levels.

Islam allows polygamy.

Encourages proper upbringing of children.

Encourages lawful earning of wealth.

Encourages separate beds and bedrooms for children.

Encourages fasting for the unmarried to reduce libido.

Islam emphasizes a particular dress code for each sex.

Islam discourages pornography and obscenity.

Islam allows divorce in case one of the partners subscribes to the ugly practice:

93. **Zina is held responsible by Muslim scholars as the main channel through which**

AIDS is spread from one individual to another. In light of the above statement discuss the Islamic teaching on zina and give the measures that can be employed to control it.

Fornication: is sexual intercourse between the unmarried people.

Adultery: is sexual intercourse that involves the married people with unmarried.

Both terms are termed as Zina in Islam.

- It is forbidden in Islam and regarded as an evil deed in 25:88
- Islam forbids acts which may lead to it i.e. free mixing of sexes, immoral dressing looking at the opposite sex as in 24:31 .etc...
- It is considered as an act of indecency and lead to other evils in 17:32
- Islam consider those who commit illegal sex as transgressors in 23:5-7
- People who avoid Zina are listed as chaste people
- Hadith "there is no sin more generous in the sight of Allah next to shirk than a man dropping his semen in a womb which is not lawful for him" (Bukhari)
- Islam prescribed the punishment for Zina in 24:2 of 100 strokes.
- However, there is controversy of the punishment of stoning to death an adultery or adulterers.

Measures put forward to protect society from Zina.

- Quran prohibits free mixing of sexes in 24:32 during festivals.
- Islam emphasizes that when people reaches the age of maturity, they should marry as away of preventing lust look
- Islam has prohibited some of the things which may lead to Zina i.e. taking of intoxicants, going to discos etc...
- Quran allows divorce if there is persistent misunderstandings in the home.
- At the age of 10 boys and girls should separate the bed rooms if possible.
- Islam allowed polygamy in 4:3 for men with strong sexual urges and other reasons
- Quran orders women to lower their gaze in 24:31

- Quran orders women to cover their body and display their beauty **except to their husbands 24:31:-**
- Islam a prescribed duties and rights to both men and women in the family.
- Islam has put very strict punishments for both fornicators and adulterers or 100 strokes and stoning to death respectively
- Islam emphasizes that men don't enter other men's houses unless given permission.
- Islam argues women to always appear cheerful and pleasant to their husbands.
- Quran advocates for dowry to be given to the wife as a way of appreciation and a token of love not money to buy as property.
- Quran allows maids to marry if they reach of age 24:33
- Islam put down rules and regulations for marriage and makes it simple and possible.
- Islam urges Muslim men and women to be careful while choosing spouses.

95. Taking zina as your example. Explain why it may be difficult to administer Hudud punishments in countries like Uganda.

Approach:

- Definition of Hudud punishments
- Definition of Zina
- Classification of Zina and the different punishments for each of them
- Reasons why Hudud punishments for zina are difficult to be administered in Uganda.

Hudud punishments: are fixed punishments given to anyone who goes against the Islamic Sharia law.

Zina: refers to the having of illegal sexual relations.

Adultery is types of Zina where by married couples have illegal sexual relations with other people out of their wed lock. The Hudud punishment for this is flogging 100 strokes and stoning to death.

Fornication is a type of Zina which comes about when unmarried persons have illegal sexual relations. The Hudud punishment for this is flogging 100 strokes.

Reasons are as follows;

- In Uganda Muslims being the minority renders it difficulty for justification of Zina due to lack of public support hence making it difficult to administer the Hudud punishments for Zina.
- Uganda is officially a secular state therefore contends that religion should be separated from politics and hence this has hindered administering of Hudud punishments for Zina.
- Uganda is also governed by a secular constitution which was established by the colonialists who have continued to assert their presence through neo-colonialism therefore hindering the administering of Hudud punishments for Zina,

- Presence of a very limited freedom of worship in Uganda although the constitution provides for it; hence this has limited the application of Hudud punishments for Zina.
- Colonial influence in Uganda has submerged all aspects i.e. political, social, economic and so Hudud punishments for Zina can not be properly implemented.
- Uganda is also occupied by a big number of Christians who are opposed to the Islamic doctrines hence this has limited the administering of Hudud punishments for Zina.
- Negative attitudes towards Islam in Uganda through the international community which are not in favour of Sharia because it interferes with their methods of work thus limiting administering of Hudud punishments for Zina.
- The rate of illiteracy in Uganda is still high among Muslim and this has hindered the Sharia application as many people aren't able to read the laws in order to abide by them hence this has limited the administering of Hudud punishments of Zina.
- Lack of qualified people in Uganda who can practice and administer the application of Hudud punishments for Zina.
- Disunity among Muslims in Uganda due to various reasons e.g. political, theological and thus they can not plan for the strategies of application of Hudud punishments of Zina.

103. (a) Outline the various types of shirk.

(b) According to Quran (4:48) Allah ready to forgive anything else other than a partners **with him. Give detailed analyses of the statement, a) Types of Shirk**

- There are three types;
- shirk al-akbar (major shirk)
- shirk al Ashgal (minor shirk)
- shirk al-khafiyy (hidden shirk)
- shirk al akbar mainly includes;
- Direct worshiping of other things other than Allah.
- Direct partnership to Allah.
- Giving his special attributes to others.

It is divided into categories as follows.

- Partnership in worship (shirk Dua) ie pray ing to other deities other than him.
This includes;
- Idolatry
- Nature worship e.g. worshiping a tree
- Trinity; existence of three persons in the one.
- Mariolatry; that marry was a product God inform of incarnation (5:119)
- The doctrine of censorship (16:57), (17:40)

Shirk Niyya; this comes when one for Allah and is taken up by the need for. E.g belief in omens, taboos, and magic. Quran (24:43), (11:15-16)

- Shirk *twa'a*: venerating others may be due to heroism or greatness, against the orders of God e.g calling Jesus the son of God. Quran (9:31)
- Shirk *mahabba*: showing love which is due to Allah alone to other than God. E.g polytheists love idols to the same level at which one would love Allah.
- *Shirk Al- aswghat*; mainly committed by people who want to show off. The prophet said: "he who prays to make a sho commits shirk" "

Also Quran (18:110)

- *Shirk khafiyyi*; this is when one is in worship dissatisfied with the inevitable condition that been ordained for by Allah; this type is
 - Almost committed by every one.
- Most often in words
- Not easily recognizable.
- (iii) Requires why shirk is considered a grave sin,
 - It undermines Allah sovereignty by attaching his attributes to any of his creations.
 - According to Luqman, shirk is the highest. The wrong doings.
 - Allah vows not to forgive any one who commits it intentionally.
 - Makes man lose confidence in God but trust things e.g. during danger.
 - It creates enmity in society because people suspicious of one another.
 - With shirk man distances himself from Allah yet man is always supposed to be closer to Allah.
 - With shirk an individual becomes not doing, he doesn't comprehend the existence of the day of Judgment, hence being near to sinning all the time.
 - It makes man become a coward as he believes in simple objects for protection wearing amulets.

106. In theory, the majority of Muslims condemn RIBA but in practice very few Muslims keep away from it. Discuss the conditions in the Muslim world that has brought about this contradiction.

Riba is defined as excess or additions charged over and above the principle amount of cash rent. It can also be charged on commodities majority of the Muslims condemn it because its condemned in both Quran and hadith, many Muslims do not keep away from it. The cause of Riba includes;

- Lack of Islamic financial institution that can give interest free loans.
- Poverty which continues to torture people forces Muslims to take Riba.
- Need to get access to money for survival by some Muslim leads to interest/ Riba
- Lack of faith among many Muslims they practice it with no fear.
- Deliberate government policy to charge people to earn an income.
- Ignorance of principles of Riba by many Muslims

- Influence of the western world with an aim to exploit Muslims.
- Desire for worldly pleasure by many Muslims force them to ask for money with interests.
- Desire for the rich to exploit the poor by charging them extra.
- Need to establish social and economic class by some Muslims.
- Excess bargaining leads to Riba.
- Lack of experts to give interest free loans
- Existence of inflation and desire to consider the value for money.
- Muslims involvement in the global money business through the World Bank.

111. Describe the Islamic teaching on the concept of the drafting a will (al-Waswiyyat)

Definition:

A will is a statement expressing the wishes of a person in regard to sharing her/ his property/ wealth after death. It serves as a guide for Islamic inheritance.

- Quran verses about it are Q (2:180)
- Hadith "its not proper for a Muslim who has property to bequeath that he should pass two nights without his will kept written near him".
- should be written early enough not to wait for sickness.
- Often amended time to time.
- No rightful heir should help/ write its drafting e.g children and wives.
 - One must state how much property he owns and where.
- Specify his children, wives, parents etc (rightful heirs)
- Not written under duress or influence.
- Not written in favor of one heir e.g. elder son or dearest wife.
- All the bequests should not exceed 1/3 of one's property.
- In case of no heirs, property can be allocated to the poor or orphans (Baku I maal).
- Debtors and creditors should be clearly shown.
- Should not exclude any rightful heir (hadith) 'Whoever cuts off the heritage of his heir, Allah will cut his heritage of paradise on the day of resurrection¹.
- Must not include unlawful heirs' example concubines, children born out of adultery.
- Should be kept within trustworthy and sincere Muslims (in copies).
- Must not be exposed (kept secrete).
- It should indicate the burial arrangements eg those to participate in exact burial.
- In a clear/ well known language

133. Domestic violence, Rape, defilement and child sacrifices are some of the immoral acts that have resulted into murder in the Ugandan society today. In light of the above statement;

a) Discuss the teaching of Islam on murder.

b) Using Quran and hadith reference give measure that can be employed to control such acts.

- Murder is the unlawful and malicious killing of one human being by another.

Islamic teaching on murder is as follows;

- murder of someone is as if one has killed the whole human race ref 5:35-38, 4:93

- prophet SAW said;

'Beware let it not happen after me that you begin to take each other lives and be in the category of unbelievers'.

- One ceases to be a believer if he/she commits intentional murder.

Hadith; 'a believer remains in the scope of his religion as long as he doesn't kill anyone unlawfully'.

- God doesn't forgive the sin of murder if committed intentionally.

Hadith; "Allah may forgive every sin except in the case of one who dies a mushrik or one who kills a believer intentionally"

- People are not supposed to insult or fight each other because it may result into murder.

- Those threats of murder shouldn't be carried out against another.

Hadith; "it's not permissible for a Muslim to frighten his brother"

- The life of non Muslim is like that of a Muslim is equally sacred.

Hadith: 'Anyone who kills a person from among the people with whom there is a treaty will not smell the fragrance of the garden although its fragrance reaches a walking distance of 30 yards.'

- In order to save life the crime of murder is extended to those present on the scene of murder but didn't try to save life.

Hadith; "None of you should remain in a place where a man is being killed unjustly, for the curse of Allah descends on anyone who was present and didn't defend him"

- Islam permits preventing pregnancy for valid reasons i.e. if it may result into abortion or death of the mother 17:31 and 81:8-9.

- Committing suicide is haram in Islam 4:29.

'Don't kill yourselves indeed Allah is merciful to you'.

Measures.

- Muslims should take a firm ground towards their religion in view of the numerous challenges.

- Punishment for murder is death by way of retaliation Quran 2:178-179

- There must be massive sensitization or education of the masses in the evils of murder or child sacrifice.

- People should adopt the principles of justice, kindness and faithfulness.

- Muslims should enter Islam whole heartedly today.
- Muslims should go back to the orthodox teaching of Quran and hadith.
- Quran prohibits murder in 17:31.
- Islam encourages family planning to avoid abortion.
- Islam has put forward rules and regulations regarding marriage.
- It also advocates for proper choice of marriage partners.
- Islam encourages hard work and lawful earning of wealth not through child sacrifice.

139. Discuss the ways how Islam has liberated orphans and their property from social injustices

- Islam lays down in strong terms rules and regulations regarding the maintenance of orphans and keeping safe their wealth.
- In Islam, grabbing of the property of the orphans is a sin. It requires keeping it safe until they grow old.
- Quran lays regulations regarding the guardianship of the orphan in the following verses.
- 2:220, orphans should be brought up in the most conducive manner.
- Should be kept with upright physical moral and spiritual welfare.
- They should be treated as your own children or brothers.
- 4:9,93:9,4:36,94:127
- U was Line of the bases of the above strong injunctions that the prophet said that of your homes, the one Allah loves best one in which an orphan has a honoured place.
- He who brings up an orphan well, whether related to him or not will be as close to me in paradise as my first finger in close to the second.
- The best Muslim's home is that where is an orphan who is well treated and the worst is that where the orphan who is mistreated.
- He who meets an orphan and takes him along to eat and drink with him will be admitted to paradise by Allah unless he should have been guilty of an unpardonable offence (sin).

149 (a) Examine the teachings of Islam about abuse of the property of the orphan, (b) Why is the abuse of the property of the orphan regarded as a sin in islam

Candidates should bring out Islamic teachings about the management of the property of the orphan. In part B one should show the evil involved therein that makes it sinful.

Islam teaches that whoever is in charge of the orphans' properly should do the best to improve it or at least remain as it was but not to reduce it Quran 6:152 and 4:10.

- The guardian should use the property for the good of the orphans not for his/her own good Quran

2:220

- The property be kept until the orphan attains the age i.e. sound mind judgment and should not substitute with worthless things Quran 4:6
- Efforts should be made to avoid mixing the orphans' property with the manager of the estate, this may lead to misuse which is a partner a sin Quran 4:2
- If the manager of the estate is poor let him take what is just and reasonable but if he is well off, should not claim remuneration.
- Allah referred those eating the orphans' property as those eating fire and they will go to hell.
- During Isra wal miraj the prophet saw a group of people who abused the property of the orphan under severe punishments.
- Islam discourages men who marry orphans in order to eat their property, Quran 4:3
- During distribution Islamic principles should be observed so that only the rightful heirs benefit.
- Islam recommends good treatment of orphans, which involves respecting their property.
- Taking proper care of the orphans and their property is not a favor but an obligation Quran 17:34

(b) Abuse of orphan's property is a sin because of the following.

- One's property like blood is sacred/ holy so whoever takes it wrongly encroaches on one's rights.
- It can create greed among the Muslim leaders and destroy their dignity.
- It can bring about bad relationship between the children whose property has been abused and the estates managed by the guardian.
- The virtue of feeling sympathetic and empathy will be contradicted by abuse of the orphans' property.
- It is a kind of oppression of the weak which is highly condemned in Islam.

160. Quran 20:69 "And the magician will never be successful, no matter what amount (of skill) he may attain" with reference to the above verse discuss the different forms of magic.

Magic is an act of kufr and one of the grave sins, which may take a person to hell fire

It may also mean the system of trying to control events by calling spirits, sacred forces or forces

beyond human understanding

Other references on the same are 2:102 and 36:13 and the different forms of magic are

- Witchcraft: the use of charms or anything like herbs expected to have super nature powers
- Superstitions: The believe in super nature powers
- Divination: Trying to tell the future of unknown by certain methods i.e. Arabs used to prove their royalty of their children by use of gains
- Use of amulets or talesment: Any thing applied or put on the body to protect against any harms, to be wise, achieve certain aims etc.
- Quean: Is a belief that some objects like animals, birds etc have good or bad luck.
- Charms: This can be in form of herbs or anything, which is expected to have super nature powers.

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Why magic is forbidden

- It brings about pretence to control everything in the world
- Makes one fail to control his thinking capacity and the brain
- One losses respect especially when one is caught red handed or discovered
- It diverts people from reason of certain creation in worshipping other things.
- It brings about tension and suspicion among people in the society
- It brings about hatred especially when one person wishes for another only bad situations
- It discourages some people as they are told that their future is not bright

91. Why is Ribah regarded as a sinful act?

Discuss the methods which can be adapted to eradicate it.

- Define Ribah
- Give reasons why it is regarded as a sinful act
- Discuss the methods that can be adapted to eradicate it.
- Ribah refer to the excess, which is demanded in a particular way.
- According to IJajara Askalani, amuslim scholar. It refers lo the excess whether it is in the commodity itself or in monetary terms.
- In economics; it refers to the input which lenders receive from the borrower over and above the principle amount as a reward for waiting or pertaining with liquid part of his capital for a specific period of time.

Reasons why *Riba* is regarded as a sinful act.

- *Taking of Ribah (interest) leads to appropriation of one's property which without giving him/her anything in exchange because one who lends gets extra for nothing.*
- *The dependency of interest (Ribah) prevents people from working in order to earn extra money through interest.*
- *Taking of Ribah discourages people from doing good to others as is required by Islam. If interest is prohibited people will lend to each other with good will.*
- *Ribah leads to economic evils which can be perceived from its effect of consumption or production and public debt repayment.*
- *Ribah spreads hatred among people i.e. when the poor man realizes that the lender has been exploiting him through Ribah,*
- *Ribah causes political evils in form of distortion of international and national peace.*
- *The spirit of money and charity vanishes from society as the rich intends to become richer through exploiting the poor.*
- *Morally, Ribah breeds and encourages inequality among people which is harmful to society.*
- *It diverts people from reason of certain creation i.e. worship of other things i.e. money.*
- *It makes the lender to become very wealthy and the borrower becomes poorer as a result of paying interest on money borrowed.*
- *It encourages speculations which amount to gambling which is prohibited in Islam.*

NB: Ribah keeps a country in a vicious state of poverty this is as a result of public debt and above all the prophet cursed those who take Ribah and Islam doesn't allow through lending as per Quran 2:278-9.

Measures or methods which can be adapted to eradicate Ribah.

- *Through Mudarabah*
- *Through shirkah*
- *Through cooperation*
- *By setting up interest free banks which follow the Islamic principles i.e. no Ribah.*
- *Through massive sensitization or education of the masses on the evils of Ribah.*
- *By encouraging Muslims to work very hard to avoid over dependency*

The prophet said

"the best work is honest trade and some one working by his own hand"

- *through payment of Zakat by those it is due to so as to provide enough funds to those who can borrow from the Islamic treasury.*
- *People should adapt the principle of justice and faithness*
- *Let Islam be a philosophy of life for all Muslims and not just part of life.*
- *Muslim should go back to the orthodox teaching of Quran and Hadith*
- *Muslims should make available relevant Islamic literature so as to educate the masses.*
- *Muslims should endeavor to Islamize the political system*

Muslims should give up capitalist or communist economies and adopt an Islamic economy.

- 92. The Islamic concept of sin greatly differ from that of Christianity "Discuss"

- Define a sin

- Show the differences

- Give the similarities

- Conclude.

Differences;

- In Islam the sin is not inherited as in 2:38 as it is in Christianity.
- In Islam both Eva and Adam sinned not ever alone as in Christianity.
- A child is born free without a sin in Islam-it is the environment and parents who make him or her believer or a sinner. Unlike in Christianity where a child is born with an inherited sin.
- In Islam a sins are classified into major and minor sins as in 52:31 and there is no categorization in Christianity.
- In Islam a sinner will be punished on the earth and in the hereafter except those who repent or punished on earth i.e. in case of Zina, this is not the case in Christianity.
- In Christianity women suffer labour pains as a prescribed punishment, so do men sweat to earn a living and the snake crawl and eat dust. While in Islam they repented and they were forgiven, all that they do or suffer is God's Qadarah to them.
- Islam prophets never sinned unlike in Christianity
- In Islam there are specified punishments for sinner under Hudud which is not the case in Christianity.
- In Islam sinners will be burnt*partially and others for a long time which is not the case in Christianity.
- In Islam there are cases where a Muslim commits a sin and is not punished or liable for punishment i.e.
- Under duress
- Under age
- When unconscious or mad
- When in deep sleep.
- In Christianity ignorance is no defense unlike in Islam
- In Islam there are two angels that record the good and bad deed of man (Atiid and Ratiib) unlike in Christianity.
- Unlike in Christianity in Islam punishments for sinners begin in the grave

Similarities;

- In both forgiveness can be done with sincere repentance.
- In both the influence of Satan is a major cause of sin.

- In both man and woman are equally sinners and punished accordingly.
- In both any thing contrary to God's teaching is a sin.

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