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**SUBJECT:** Islamic Studies

**SECTION:** 2C-BS(CS)

**SUBMITTED TO:** Sir. Fida-ur-Rehman

**ASSIGNMENT NO. 02:**

**TOPIC:**

***"Outline the Islamic system of state, focusing on its political, legislative, and judicial systems. Describe how each component operates within the framework of Islamic principles and discuss their roles in governance according to Islamic teachings."***

* THE ISLAMIC SYSTEM OF STATE:

The political, legislative, and judicial aspects of the Islamic state system are all strongly based on Islamic principles. Let's explore each of these elements in more detail:

* **Political System:**
* **Total Way of Life:**

Islam is a complete way of life, not just a religion. It offers direction in many areas, including politics. Muslims hold that religion has to influence every element of life, from private behavior to social policy.

* **In accordance with God's Will:**

For Muslims, doing God's will in both public and private life is the main act of religion. Their dedication to heavenly ideals is their attempt to establish a just society.

* **Sharia law in Islam:**

Islam has always required Muslims to live by Islamic law. Sharia is seen by Muslims as an expansion of God's unshakable dominion. Since it covers all aspects of human existence, God is the supreme Lawgiver and Ruler.

* **The legislative system:**
* **Division of Authorities:**

Islam stresses that the three branches of government—legislative, executive, and judicial must respect each other's limits. Justice is compromised by overlaps or excessive action.

* **The Absolute Sovereignty of God:**

In Islam, God is the only Lord of heaven and earth. He is ruler over every aspect of human existence. It is thought that Sharia, or Islamic law, is an expression of God's will.

* **Separation of Powers:**

Islam emphasizes that each branch of government must respect the boundaries of the others, even as it acknowledges the existence of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches. Unlawful interference or overlap compromises the honesty of justice.

* **Judicial System:**
* **Divine Law (Sunnah and the Quran):**

The goal of the Islamic legal system is to resolve conflicts in accordance with the directives of the Divine Law. God's messengers were all judges. Their decisions were based on Quranic principles and the teachings of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him)

* **Implementing Sharia:**

Sharia is applied by Islamic courts to settle legal disputes. Upholding moral norms and ensuring justice are the objectives.

* **Role of Judges:**

Islamic law is understood and carried out primarily by judges. Their choices are influenced by spiritual principles and traditions.

* **REFERENCES:**

**Political system:**

* The Quran and the Sunnah—the teachings and practices of the Prophet Muhammad serve as the foundation for Sharia law. Several Islamic legal books works expand on it in more detail.
* The origin of this idea may be found in the Quran, namely in passages like 3:19 and 5:3, which highlight how Islam is a comprehensive way of life.

**The legislative system**

* This fundamental tenet of Islamic theology is shown by a number of Quranic passages that confirm God's sovereignty over the entire creation, including Quran 18:26 and Quran 23:116.
* Islamic legal theory address the state's role in making laws and resolving conflicts, with academics understanding the responsibilities of the government in light of prophetic traditions and Quranic principles.

**Judicial System:**

* The two main texts that inform Islamic law are the Quran and the Sunnah. The authority of the Quran and the Prophet Muhammad's function as a judge are emphasized in verses like Quran 4:65 and Quran 33:21.
* Islamic courts follow Sharia to maintain moral standards and guarantee justice. Islamic law textbooks and jurisprudential works provide an account of the concepts and processes for applying Sharia.
* **COMPONENTS OPERATE WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF ISLAMIC PRINCIPLES:**

Islamic administration is essential in forming organizations and communities since it is based on the core principles of Islam. Now let's explore the main elements of Islamic governance and their importance:

* **Rule of Law in the Islamic Law:**

**Concept:** Shariah regulates legal, social, and economic matters. It is based on the Quran and Sunnah. It guarantees equality, justice, and the defense of rights.

**Role in Governance:** Islamic governance is guided by shariah principles, which uphold justice, equity, and social well-being through conformity to divine rules.

* **Justice (Adl) in governing:**

**Concept**: Fairness, which is central to Islam, is treating everyone equally.

**Role in Governance:** Just governance promotes social peace and trust by guaranteeing fair resource distribution, legal processes, and protection for disadvantaged populations.

* **Governance's Social Welfare (Ihsan):**

**Concept**: Ihsan promotes kindness and consideration for those who are less fortunate than others.

**Role in Governance:** Islamic administration places a strong emphasis on social welfare programs, reducing poverty, and providing help to those in need in order to create an inclusive and caring community.

* **Separation of Powers (Tafriq) in Governance:**

**Concept:** Islam supports a fair division of authority among the branches of government.

**Role in Governance**: The division of powers keeps the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government from becoming despotic, increases accountability, and maintains checks and balances.

* **Accountability in Governance (Hisbah):**

**Concept:** Hisbah requires leaders to act morally and with responsibility.

**Role in the Governance:** Since Islamic leaders are accountable to both Allah and the general population, maintaining public confidence and efficient government requires honesty, transparency, and responsiveness.

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