Q1: Quran is primary and fundamental source of Islamic law. Discuss its importance.

1) Introduction
   - Quran is Primary source of Law and it is in very Words of ALMIGHTY ALLAH. The holy Quran is basically direct revelations on Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) by ALMIGHT ALLAH. For jurists is restricted for his first search for any hukam to be in Qura. Jurist can’t move in search of any hukam to other source unless their search for a hukam complete from Quran.

2) Meaning
   - The word Quran derived from Arabic word Qura’a which means “TO READ”

3) Definition
   - Jurists unanimously unable to define the definition but:

4) Definition by Al Bazdawi
   - Quran is revealed on Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) and it has been transmitted to us by Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H). Quran is an authentic revelation without doubt.

5) Revelation of the Holy Quran
   - Quran revealed on Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H). First revelation was on Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) in age of 40. Surah Al Alaq was revealed firstly upon Holy Prophet P.B.U.H

   Following is the verse of Holy Quran:
   "READ IN THE NAME OF THY LORD, WHO CREATE THE MAN FROM A CLOT"

6) Attributes of the Holy Quran
   - There are 55 attributive names of Holy Quran, some out of them are as under
     - Al Kitab
     - Al-Furqan
     - Al-Noor

7) Quran as a source of Law
   - Quran is complete code of creed (mazhab) because Islamic laws based on Holy Quran and Quran Guides the man in all aspects of life and it is a major source of law

8) Ahkams in the Holy Quran
   Following are the Ahkaams in the holy Quran.
1. **Hukam Taklifi**
   - The main object of Hukam e Taklifi is to Create obligation for commission and omission of certain acts.

2. **Hukam Wadi**
   - The main object of Hukam e Wadi is to Provision of criterion (Asool) whether an act performed is valid or not.

9) **Division of Quran**
   The Holy Quran has been divided into the following way.

   - The Quran consists of 30 divisions which are called Paras
   - It has 114 divisions which are called Surrahs
   - The Holy Quran has 6666 verses
   - 86 surah which are called Makki Surahs and rest of 28 are called Madni Surahs

10) **Division of Verses**
    Verses of the Holy Quran are divided into three portions.

    1. **First portion**
       - The first portion of the verses of the Holy Quran deals with Religious duties such as Belief in one ALLAH, Holy prophet (P.B.U.H) is the last prophet

    2. **Second portion**
       - Second portion of the verses of the Holy Quran deals with Quranic ethics like behavior with neighbors, dealing with parents etc.

    3. **Third portion**
       - Third portion of the Holy Quran deals with individual relationships with one another (Purchase, Sale, Lease, Evidence)
       - It develops relationship among people, furthermore, deals with other Social duties.

11) **Category of verses revealed**
    Category of the verses revealed are being discussed as under and the point of concern are those issues which are arouse in the life of Holy Prophet P.B.U.H. All verses containing rules of law for service of humanity

    1. **Abrogating Verses**
       - Verses which abrogate objectionable customs like Gambling, etc
2. Penal verses

- Verses which providing principles for Punishment
- And Securing the society

3. Legal verses

- Verses which providing constitutional and administrative matter
- Such kind of verses exist in Madni Surahs

4. Verses affecting social reforms

- Verses which raise living standard as status of women in society
- As property Inheritance on equality basis

5. Verses providing Rights

- Protection of minors like their rights such right of life, right of freedom etc
- Protection of Disables who are unable to perform their duties in the society, islam protects them

12) Nature of Laws lays down

- Fundamental principles laid down in the Holy Quran are not in details If details required, Jurist should be recourse Sunnah because sunnah is the interpretation of holy Quran. All rules and principles laid down in the Holy Quran requires explanation and interpretation which only can be made by Sunnah

13) Mode of interpretation of Quran

- Sunnah is the Primary mode of interpretation of Quran because some of general rules laid down in the holy Quran needs explanation as well as there are a lot of rules which can’t be understand without the help of Sunnah

14) Position in Pakistan

- Pakistan is an Islamic state and all Existing laws modifies in the light of Holy Quran and Sunnah

Article 227/1973,

"ALL EXISTING LAWS SHALL BE BROUGHT IN CONFIRMITY WITH THE INJUNCTIONS OF ISLAM AS LAID DOWN IN THE HOLY QURAN AND SUNNAH"
15) Constitutional status of Quran

- In west, constitutional law is supreme law but in Pakistan as it is an Islamic state there is in Islamic jurisprudence Quran is constitutional law. Quran provides all norms (Namonay, Misalen) for livelihood.

16) Conclusion

- Quran is very words of ALMIGHTY ALLAH and primary source of Islamic law. As well as validation of other sources is by Quran. One of the biggest feature of Holy Quran is that it doesn’t has details in it for multiple general rule laid down in it and in this regard jurist has to recourse the sunnah for explanation of these rules. Quran is not a book of law but book of guidance for humanity.