

Practical Philosophy (Ethical refinement, Household Management, and Civic Policy) in the Quran: An Analytical Study of Surah Al-Ma'idah and Surah At-Tawbah

1. Gulalay gul. email: gulalay3@gmail.com

Phd scholar department of Islamic studies university of Peshawar

2. dr Muhammad Nawaz

Lecture deptmnt of Islamic studies university of Peshawar

Abstract:

Under the doctrinal principles of the Islamic religion, the Qur'an is recognized as a complete guidebook for the guidance of every Muslim, with various aspects of ethics, household management, and civic policy being considered in the subjects of Madinah Sunnah. Surah al-Ma'idah covers all aspects of human life, such as moral life, household management, and social justice. This surah analyzes a normative social and social order that shows the importance of Islamic social order. On the other hand, Surat al-Tawba emphasizes the political and defensive aspects of the ummah, which attempts to define the characteristics and support of the Islamic state. This surah provides a firm political doctrine that underpins the foundation of an Islamic republic, where the ummah is given opportunities to explore and implement its own social, moral, and political goals.

This analysis provides important information for understanding and studying the religious social systems related to the Qur'anic subjects, which provides a framework for harmony and balance in various areas of human life.

Introduction:

The Holy Quran is a great guide for Muslims, making every aspect of their lives a flag bearer of humanity and morality. Surah al-Ma'idah and Surah al-Tawbah are two important surahs of the Qur'an that shed light on morality, household management, and civic policy. Examining the exchange of moral principles, domestic life arrangements, and urban strategies in their commentary provides fruitful material for scholarly and intellectual analysis.

Significance:

This research study brings out various essences of practical philosophy through the interpretation of Quranic verses. The subjects of Surah Al-Ma'idah and Surah At-Tawbah deal with all aspects of human life, such

as morality, domestic arrangements, and civic policy. The normative principles and principles described in them describe the standard practices of Islamic life, which provide the basis for a humane and just society. In this study, through the interpretation of these verses, we will help to understand the standard ideas and practical applications of Islamic philosophy, which guide human beings in different areas of life.

Research Methodology

The research methodology employed encompasses an analytical, detailed, comparative, and evaluative approach to dissect Quranic teachings within the practical framework of contemporary societal norms. Scholars have meticulously analyzed Quranic verses to extract insights applicable to various aspects of life, such as ethics, domestic management, and civic policies. By juxtaposing and scrutinizing different surahs, they've unveiled interconnections and parallels, shedding light on how Quranic principles resonate with modern social realities. Through meticulous comparison and analysis, this methodology has fortified the research, providing profound illumination on the practical implications of Quranic teachings and offering nuanced understandings of their relevance in today's world

ethical refinement in the Qur'an: A Analytical Study of Surah al-Ma'idah and Surah Towbah

This paper analyzes the practical philosophy of ethics in the light of two important surahs of the Qur'an, Surah Al-Ma'idah and Surah Towbah. This analysis will include ten examples from each sura that highlight moral teachings. The purpose of this analysis is to highlight the importance of these teachings and to understand their practical application.

Examples of ethical refinement in Surat al-Ma'idah

The following are ten examples of the best and excellent field of morals in the first chapter of Surah al-Ma'idah, in which Muslims are encouraged to improve their morals and the various aspects of morals are clarified:

Trustworthiness

"O you who believe! Fulfill the promise. "¹

This verse urges Muslims to keep their promises and agreements.¹

Brotherhood

"And help one another in righteousness and piety, and do not help in sin and transgression." "²

This verse exhorts Muslims to help each other in goodness.

Sacred sustenance

"You are forbidden the dead, the blood, the flesh of the pig, and whatever is slaughtered in the name of non-Allah." "³

This verse is about the distinction between halal and haraam.⁴

Justice and fairness

"O you who believe! For The sake of Allah, stand firm in the truth and bear witness with justice. "⁵

This verse emphasizes the importance of justice and encourages Muslims to always deal with justice.⁶

Denied equality

"Those who believe and do righteous deeds, Allah has promised them forgiveness and a great reward. "⁷

This verse teaches equality and equality, and that rewards are given on the basis of deeds.⁸

Respect covenant

"Allah made a covenant with the Children of Israel. "⁹

This verse explains the importance of commitment.¹⁰

Forgiveness and Forgiveness

"Forgive them and forgive them. "¹¹

This verse teaches forgiveness and forgiveness.

sacred life

"Whoever kills a human being without punishment, it is as if he has killed all human beings." "¹²

This verse describes the sanctity of life and the importance of human life.¹³

Honesty

"Allah will forgive your carelessness in your oaths. "¹⁴

This verse teaches honesty and truthfulness.

Rights of the people

"O you who believe! Worry about yourself. "¹⁵

This verse reminds every person of his responsibilities and rights.¹⁶

Examples of Etical refinement from Surat al-Tawbah

Examples of ethical refinement (Tazhib al-Akhlaq) in Surah At-Tawbah emphasize the importance of adhering to high moral standards, which are the foundation of a strong and dignified society. These moral principles are crucial not only for the personal development of individuals but also for the collective well-being and the formation of an organized and just society.

Respect covenant

"But the polytheists with whom you made an agreement. "¹⁷

This verse emphasizes the importance of keeping the covenant.

Loyalty (verse 7)

"How can the polytheists have a covenant with Allah and His Messenger?"¹⁸

This verse emphasizes the importance of loyalty and commitment.¹⁹

Ikhlas (verse 18)

"The mosques of Allah are inhabited by those who believe in Allah and the Last Day." ²⁰

This verse exhorts sincerity and good faith.²¹

Jihad per Sabeel Allah

"Those who believed and emigrated and fought in the cause of Allah." ²²

This verse describes the virtues of jihad and its objectives.²³

Unity and Consensus

"And fight the polytheists in every situation." ²⁴

This verse calls for unity and solidarity of Muslims.²⁵

Obedience to God

"Believing men and believing women are each other's helpers." ²⁶

It explains the importance of obedience to the Ayatollah and mutual assistance to believers.²⁷

athaar

"Those who spend in the way of good." ²⁸

This verse exhorts sacrifice and sacrifice.

Repentance and Forgiveness (verse 104)

"Do they not know that Allah accepts the repentance of His servants?"²⁹

This verse explains the importance of repentance and forgiveness of Allah.³⁰

Righteousness

"Allah has bought from the believers their lives and property in exchange for Paradise." ³¹

This verse teaches truthfulness and honesty.³²

These examples are taken from various verses of Surah Tauba, which shed light on moral values and social issues. These verses guide Muslims in moral principles and practical issues so that they can lay the foundation for a better society.

Testimony of truth

"O you who believe! Fear Allah and be with the truthful." ³³

This verse testifies to the truth and exhorts the truth.

Household Management in the Qur'an : A Analytical Study of Surah Al-Ma'ida and Surah Tauba

The Qur'an provides guiding principles for every aspect of Muslim life. Household management, or strategic destination, occupies an important

place in Islamic teachings because it is a fundamental part of individuals, families, and social organization. Sura al-Ma'ida and Surah Tauba contain a number of rulings and instructions on household management that provide the best guidance for Muslims.

Household Management in Surah Al-Ma'ida

Family Rights: "O people! Fear your Lord, who created you from one self."³⁴ This verse emphasizes the importance of family relations and the rights of the family.³⁵

Happy Moral: "And help one another in righteousness and piety."³⁶ The emphasis on good morals and goodness are the best principles in domestic affairs.

Good morals and respect: "And help one another in virtue and piety."³⁷ . Good morals and respect for each other are the foundation of domestic relations.

"And fear Allah; verily Allah is swift in reckoning."³⁸ Establishing justice is essential in domestic matters.³⁹

Children's training: "O you who believe! Protect yourself and your family from the fire."⁴⁰ Islamic training of children is an important responsibility of parents.⁴¹

Rights of orphans: "And be kind to orphans."⁴² The care of orphans and protection of rights is an important part of the domestic system.⁴³

Payment of Zakat: "And establish prayer and pay zakaah."⁴⁴ Payment of zakat ensures balance and social justice in the financial system of the household.

Help the poor: "And Allah has the right in your wealth and life." Helping⁴⁵ and giving charity to the poor is an integral part of the Islamic domestic system.

Permission to eat and drink: "O you who believe! Eat of the holy things we have given you."⁴⁶ This verse emphasizes the importance of lawful sustenance and the virtue of holy things.⁴⁷

Lawfulness of sustenance: "And eat what Allah has made lawful."⁴⁸ Provision of halal sustenance is an important aspect of household management.

Household Management in Sura Al-Tauba (Taqbir Manzil)

Raising orphans: "And take care of the rights of orphans."⁴⁹ (Repentance: 8). Raising and caring for orphans is an important component of household management.⁴⁹

Women's Rights: "And treat women well."⁵⁰ Upholding women's rights and good behavior is important in domestic relations.⁵¹

Love and compassion: "And live with love and compassion."⁵² Love and compassion make the home environment pleasant.

Wife's Rights: "And take care of your wives' rights."⁵³ Upholding the rights of the wife is a guarantee of domestic happiness.

Sustenance halal: "And eat what Allah has made lawful."⁵⁴ The emphasis on halal sustenance is the basis of household finances.

Protecting the family: "And protect your family,"⁵⁵ the safety and security of the family is an integral part of household management.⁵⁶

Financial Support: "And help financially."⁵⁷ Financial assistance and assistance to the needy is part of the Islamic domestic system.⁵⁸

Children's Training: "And train your children."⁵⁹ The religious and moral training of children is an important responsibility of parents.

Help others: "And help others."⁶⁰ Each other's help and cooperation strengthen the domestic system.⁶¹

Justice in domestic arrangements: "And do justice in domestic affairs."⁶² The establishment of justice is essential in domestic arrangements.

Both Surah Al-Ma'idah and Surah At-Tawbah provide extensive guidance on the subject of household management. Both surahs emphasize the rights of the family, the upbringing of orphans, and the legality of financial affairs. However, Surah Al-Ma'idah places more emphasis on justice and good deeds, while Surah At-Tawbah focuses more on the themes of love, compassion, and protecting the family. Both surahs provide complete guidance in the organization of domestic relations and financial affairs, which is reflective of Islamic teachings.

The importance of household management in the Holy Quran cannot be neglected. Surah al-Ma'idah and Surah al-Tawbah contain detailed instructions on various aspects of household management that provide excellent guidance for Muslims. By following these guidelines, we can make our homes organized and stable according to Islamic principles.

Civil and Country Policy in the Qur'an: A Analytical Study of Surah Al-Ma'idah and Surah Al-Tawbah

The Qur'an, as a comprehensive guide for humanity, sheds light on various aspects of social and national policies. Surah Al-Ma'idah and Surah At-Tawbah offer insights into civic and national policies, guiding believers on the principles necessary to effectively govern societies and nations. This Analytical Study explores these surahs, highlighting their relevance to contemporary governance and policy-making.

Surah Al-Maidah: Civil and Country Policies

Surah Al-Ma'idah emphasizes the principles of justice, equality, and the welfare of the community. It provides guidance on civic policies that promote social harmony, ethical conduct, and inclusive governance. Here

are ten examples from Surah Al-Ma'idah that illustrate these civic policies:

Justice for All: "O you who have believed, be persistently standing firm for Allah, witnesses in justice, and do not let the hatred of a people prevent you from being just. Be just; that is nearer to righteousness. And fear Allah; indeed, Allah is Acquainted with what you do."⁶³

This verse instructs Muslims to stand firmly for justice and give impartial testimony. Even if it goes against oneself or one's relatives, justice must be upheld as it is closer to piety. Fear Allah, for He is fully aware of everything you do.⁶⁴

Equality and Brotherhood: "O mankind, indeed We have created you from male and female and made you peoples and tribes that you may know one another. Indeed, the most noble of you in the sight of Allah is the most righteous of you. Indeed, Allah is Knowing and Acquainted."⁶⁵

In this verse, Allah explains that He created humanity from a single pair and made them into nations and tribes so that they may know each other. The most honored in the sight of Allah is the most righteous. This underscores that virtue is measured by piety and righteousness, not by race or ethnicity.⁶⁶

Mutual Assistance: "Help one another in acts of righteousness and piety. And do not assist each other in acts of sinfulness and transgression. And fear Allah; indeed, Allah is severe in penalty."⁶⁷

Muslims are encouraged in this verse to cooperate in righteousness and piety but not in sin and aggression. Helping each other in good deeds and avoiding collaboration in evil ensures a harmonious and morally upright society. Fear Allah, as His punishment is severe.⁶⁸

Protection of Life: "Because of that, We decreed upon the Children of Israel that whoever kills a soul unless for a soul or for corruption [done] in the land – it is as if he had slain mankind entirely. And whoever saves one – it is as if he had saved mankind entirely..."⁶⁹

This verse conveys that saving one life is as if saving all of humanity, and killing one innocent person is akin to killing all of humanity. It highlights the immense value of human life. The principle calls for the protection and preservation of life at all costs.⁷⁰

Prohibition of Intoxicants and Gambling: "O you who have believed, indeed, intoxicants, gambling, [sacrificing on] stone alters [to other than Allah], and divining arrows are but defilement from the work of Satan, so avoid it that you may be successful."⁷¹

Alcohol, gambling, idolatry, and divination are described as abominations of Satan's handiwork. Avoiding these vices is crucial for success. These practices are condemned because they harm individuals and disrupt social harmony.⁷²

Honesty and Integrity: "And do not consume one another's wealth unjustly or send it [in bribery] to the rulers in order that [they might aid] you [to] consume a portion of the wealth of the people in sin, while you know [it is unlawful]"⁷³

Muslims are advised not to consume each other's wealth unjustly or use bribery to consume a portion of others' wealth sinfully. Integrity in financial transactions is essential. Avoiding corruption and dishonesty ensures justice and equity in society.

Fulfilling Promises and Contracts: "O you who have believed, fulfill [all] contracts. Lawful for you are the animals of grazing livestock except for that which is recited to you [in this Qur'an]..."⁷⁴

Believers are reminded to fulfill their contracts and obligations. Allah has permitted certain lawful animals to eat, except those specified as forbidden in the Quran. Keeping promises is fundamental to social order and trust.⁷⁵

Fair Treatment in Trade: "O you who have believed, do not consume one another's wealth unjustly or send it [in bribery] to the rulers in order that [they might aid] you [to] consume a portion of the wealth of the people in sin, while you know [it is unlawful]." ⁷⁶

This verse emphasizes not to consume each other's wealth unjustly or bribe authorities to consume a portion of others' wealth sinfully. It stresses the importance of fairness in commerce and business. Such practices undermine economic justice and social trust.

Prevention of Corruption: "O you who have believed, do not take as intimates those other than yourselves, for they will not spare you [any] ruin. They wish you would have hardship. Hatred has already appeared from their mouths, and what their breasts conceal is greater. We have certainly made clear to you the signs, if you will use reason." ⁷⁷

Muslims are cautioned against taking close friends from among non-believers who harbor enmity towards them. Such alliances can lead to harm and corruption. It's a warning to be cautious about whom to trust and associate with closely.⁷⁸

Responsibility in Leadership: "And [mention, O Muhammad], when Allah will say, 'O Jesus, Son of Mary, did you say to the people, 'Take me

and my mother as deities besides Allah?' He will say, 'Exalted are You! It was not for me to say that to which I have no right. If I had said it, You would have known it. You know what is within myself, and I do not know what is within Yourself. Indeed, it is You who is Knower of the unseen.'" ⁷⁹

This verse depicts the Day of Judgment when Jesus will be questioned about his followers. He will declare his innocence and affirm that he never commanded the worship of himself or his mother alongside Allah. It highlights the accountability of leaders for their followers and the importance of true monotheism.⁸⁰

These examples from Surah Al-Ma'idah highlight the Quranic principles that should guide civic policies, ensuring they foster justice, equality, and the well-being of all members of society.⁸¹

Surah Towa: Civil and Country Policies

Surah At-Tawbah: National Policies (Siyasat Madaniyah)

Surah At-Tawbah outlines principles of national sovereignty, defense, and governance in the context of establishing an Islamic state. Here are ten examples from Surah At-Tawbah that elucidate national policies, each with a brief three-sentence explanation and interpretation:

Repentance and Forgiveness:

Allah reminds the believers that He accepts repentance and takes charity, and that He is the Most Forgiving, the Most Merciful. This emphasizes the importance of seeking forgiveness and maintaining moral integrity. It encourages leaders and citizens to uphold ethical standards and seek redemption for their wrongdoings.⁸²

Accountability and Responsibility:

Believers are instructed to act righteously, as Allah, His Messenger, and the believers will witness their deeds. This verse stresses accountability for actions and encourages transparency and integrity in governance. It highlights the importance of responsible leadership and public trust.⁸³

Establishment of Justice:

Muslims are commanded to fight those who do not believe in Allah or the Last Day, who do not consider unlawful what Allah and His Messenger have made unlawful, and who do not adopt the religion of truth from those who were given the Scripture. This is until they give the jizyah willingly while they are humbled. The verse underlines the importance of establishing justice and upholding Islamic law within the state.⁸⁴

Social Welfare and Charity:

Zakat (charity) is for the poor, the needy, those employed to collect it, to attract the hearts of those who have been inclined towards Islam, to free captives, for those in debt, in the cause of Allah, and for the stranded traveler. This verse outlines the categories of people eligible for zakat, emphasizing social welfare and economic justice. It encourages the state to ensure the well-being of all its citizens.⁸⁵

Unity and Brotherhood:

The believing men and women are allies of one another; they enjoin what is right and forbid what is wrong, establish prayer, give zakat, and obey Allah and His Messenger. This verse emphasizes the principles of unity, mutual support, and collective responsibility. It fosters a sense of community and shared purpose among the citizens.⁸⁶

Defense and Preparedness:

Believers are instructed to march forth, whether light or heavy, and strive with their wealth and lives in the cause of Allah. This verse highlights the importance of being prepared for defense and contributing to the security of the state. It encourages active participation in safeguarding the nation.⁸⁷

Hypocrisy and Integrity:

Allah warns against hypocrisy and emphasizes the importance of sincerity and truthfulness in faith and actions. This verse serves as a reminder to avoid deceit and uphold integrity in all dealings. It underscores the need for honesty and transparency in governance.⁸⁸

Protection of Treaties:

Except for those polytheists with whom you have a treaty and who have not subsequently failed you in anything or supported anyone against you, fulfill the treaty with them until the end of its term. This verse highlights the importance of honoring treaties and maintaining diplomatic relations. It underscores the principles of trustworthiness and respect for agreements in international affairs.⁸⁹

Exposing Corruption:

The hypocrites fear that a surah will be revealed about them, informing them of what is in their hearts. Say, "Mock as you wish; indeed, Allah will expose that which you fear." This verse addresses the issue of hypocrisy and the importance of exposing and addressing corruption. It calls for vigilance and accountability in leadership.⁹⁰

Command for Jihad:

Allah has purchased from the believers their lives and their properties [in exchange] for that they will have Paradise. They fight in the cause of

Allah, so they kill and are killed. This verse emphasizes the duty of jihad for the protection and establishment of an Islamic state. It highlights the commitment and sacrifice required for the defense and advancement of the nation.⁹¹

These explanations from Surah At-Tawbah provide a comprehensive view of the principles of national policy in the context of an Islamic state, emphasizing justice, accountability, social welfare, unity, and defense.

Finally, Surah al-Ma'idah and Surah al-Tawbah offer profound insights into civic and national policies, providing timeless principles for governance, justice, and social welfare. His teachings are still relevant today, guiding policymakers and communities toward ethical governance, social justice, and harmonious coexistence.

This framework can serve as a comprehensive basis for understanding how Qur'anic principles can be applied to contemporary civic and national policies, ensuring governance that is just, equitable and inclusive for all citizens. Maintain the welfare of.⁹²

Conclusion

In the discussion's findings, "Practical Philosophy in the Quran: A Analytical Study of Surah Al-Ma'idah and Surah At-Tawbah" demonstrates that Islamic theories and teachings provide clear guidance on practical principles and destinies essential for harmony and balance in various aspects of human society. Surah Al-Ma'idah elucidates ethics, household management, and social justice aspects, while Surah At-Tawbah offers opportunities to strengthen the defensive and political dimensions of the Islamic state. Both surahs bolster foundational principles of the Islamic Republic, providing a comparative framework that fosters harmony and equilibrium across different facets of human life.

Reference

1. Surah Al-Ma'ida 1:5
2. Side Abul Alaa Maududi, Tafim-ul-Kuran – English and Islamic Publications (PVT.) Lahore, Vol.1 P:411
3. Surah Al-Ma'ida 2:5
4. Surah Al-Ma'ida 3:5
5. Saeed Ahmad Palanpuri, Tafseer Hidayat-ul-Quran, Maktaba Hijaz Deoband, Delhi, 2017, Vol:2, p; 382
6. Surah Al-Ma'ida 8:5
7. Sayyid Ahmad Palanpuri, Tafsir Hidayat ul Qur'an, Vol:2p; 384

8. Surah Al-Ma'ida 9:5
9. Allama Ghulam Rasool Saeedi, Tabian al-Quran, Farid Book Stall, Lahore, 1999, Vol. 3, p. 48
10. Surah Al-Ma'ida 12:5
11. Syed Abul Aala Maududi, Tafheem ul Quran – English, Vol:1 P:411
12. Surah Al-Ma'ida 13:5
13. Surah Al-Ma'ida 32:5
14. Sayyid Ahmad Palanpuri, Tafsir Hidayat ul Qur'an, Vol:2p; 401
15. Surah Al-Ma'ida 89:5
16. Surah Al-Ma'ida 105:5
17. Syed Abul Aala Maududi, Tafheem ul Quran – English, Vol:1 P:411
18. Sura Al-Tobă 4:9
19. Sura Al-Tobă 7:9
20. Syed Abul Aala Maududi, Tafheem ul Quran – English, Vol:1 P:411
21. Sura Al-Tobă 18:9
22. Sayyid Ahmad Palanpuri, Tafsir Hidayat ul Qur'an, Vol:2p; 404
23. Sura Al-Tobă 20:9
24. Allama Ghulam Rasool Saeedi , Tibyan Ul Quran, , Vol: 3, P: 48
25. Sura Al-Tobă 36:9
26. Syed Abul Aala Maududi, Tafheem ul Quran – English, Vol:2 P:411
27. Sura Al-Tube 71:9
28. Sayyid Ahmad Palanpuri, Tafsir Hidayat ul Qur'an, Vol:2p; 382
29. Sura Al-Tobih 92:9
30. Sura Al-Tobă 104:9
31. Sayyid Ahmad Palanpuri, Tafsir Hidayat ul Qur'an, Vol:3p; 123
32. Sura Al-Toub 111:9
33. Allama Ghulam Rasool Saeedi , Tibyan Ul Quran, , Vol: 3, P: 48
34. Sura Al-Tubă119:9
35. Surah Al-Ma'ida 1:5
36. Sayyid Ahmad Palanpuri, Tafsir Hidayat ul Qur'an, Vol:2p; 382
37. Surah Al-Ma'ida 2:5
38. Surah Al-Ma'ida 2:5
39. Surah Al-Ma'ida 4:5
40. Sayyid Ahmad Palanpuri, Tafsir Hidayat ul Qur'an, Vol:2p; 386
41. Surah Al-Ma'ida 6:5
42. Syed Abul Aala Maududi, Tafheem ul Quran – English, Vol:1 P:456
43. Surah Al-Ma'ida 8:5
44. Allama Ghulam Rasool Saeedi , Tibyan Ul Quran, , Vol: 3, P: 71
45. Surah Al-Ma'ida 55:5
46. Surah Al-Ma'ida 55:5
47. Surah Al-Ma'ida 88:5
48. Sayyid Ahmad Palanpuri, Tafsir Hidayat ul Qur'an, Vol:2p; 405
49. Surah Al-Ma'ida 88:5
50. Surat Al-Tobă 8:9
51. Allama Ghulam Rasool Saeedi , Tibyan Ul Quran, , Vol: 3, P: 125
52. Sura Al-Tobă 19:9

53. Sayyid Ahmad Palanpuri, Tafsir Hidayat ul Qur'an, Vol:3p; 134
54. Sura Al-Tobă 20:9
55. Sura Al-Tobă 23:9
56. Sura Al-Tobă 34:9
57. Sura Al-Toub 41:9
58. Allama Ghulam Rasool Saeedi , Tibyan Ul Quran, , Vol: 4, P: 124
59. Surah Al-Tababah 34:9
60. Sayyid Ahmad Palanpuri, Tafsir Hidayat ul Qur'an, Vol:3p; 162
61. Sura Al-Tobă 55:9
62. Sura Al-Tobă 68:9
63. Sayyid Ahmad Palanpuri, Tafsir Hidayat ul Qur'an, Vol:2p; 165
64. Sura Al-Tubă108:9
65. Surat al-Ma'idah(5:8)
66. Allama Ghulam Rasool Saeedi , Tibyan Ul Quran, , Vol: 3, P: 89
67. Surat al-Ma'idah(5:13)
68. Saeed Ahmad palanpuri , Tafseer Hidayat ul quran, Vol:2, P; 409
69. Surat al-Ma'idah(5:2)
70. Allama Ghulam Rasool Saeedi , Tibyan Ul Quran, , Vol: 3, P: 170
71. Surat al-Ma'idah(5:32)
72. Allama Ghulam Rasool Saeedi , Tibyan Ul Quran, , Vol: 3, P: 198
73. Surat al-Ma'idah(5:90)
74. Saeed Ahmad palanpuri , Tafseer Hidayat ul quran, Vol:2, P; 427
75. Surat al-Ma'idah(5:42)
76. Surat al-Ma'idah(5:1)
77. Syed Abul Aala Maududi, Tafheem ul Quran – English, Vol:1 P:436
78. Surat al-Ma'idah(5:29)
79. Surat al-Ma'idah(5:23)
80. Saeed Ahmad palanpuri , Tafseer Hidayat ul quran, Vol:2, P; 435
81. Surat al-Ma'idah(5:116)
82. Syed Abul Aala Maududi, Tafheem ul Quran – English, Vol:1 P:450
83. Saeed Ahmad palanpuri , Tafseer Hidayat ul quran, Vol:2, P; 439
84. Surah Al-Tawbah (9:104)
85. Surah Al-Tawbah (9:105)
86. Surah Al-Tawbah (9:29)
87. Surah Al-Tawbah (9:60)
88. Saeed Ahmad palanpuri , Tafseer Hidayat ul quran, Vol:3, P; 132
89. Surah Al-Tawbah (9:41)
90. Surah Al-Tawbah (9:77)
91. Surah Al-Tawbah (9:4)
92. Saeed Ahmad palanpuri , Tafseer Hidayat ul quran, Vol:3, P; 143
93. Surah Al-Tawbah (9:111)
94. Saeed Ahmad palanpuri , Tafseer Hidayat ul quran, Vol:3, P; 149