

Essay on Justice

10 Lines, 100, 200, 300 & 500 Words

For Class 1 to 12, Matric, FSc & Board Exams

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10 Lines on Justice

For Class 1 to 3

Justice means giving everyone their rights and treating all people fairly without discrimination.

Islam places great emphasis on justice and commands Muslims to be just in all matters.

The Quran states that Allah loves those who are just and fair in their dealings.

Justice requires treating rich and poor, powerful and weak equally under the law.

A just society protects the rights of minorities and ensures everyone can live with dignity.

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) established a society based on justice where no one was above the law.

Parents should be just among their children, not favoring one over another.

Business dealings must be just with honest weights, measures and fair prices.

Courts and judges must deliver justice without accepting bribes or showing favoritism.

When justice prevails in society, people feel secure and communities prosper in peace.

Essay on Justice in 100 Words

For Class 3 to 5

Justice is the foundation of a peaceful and prosperous society. It means giving everyone their due rights and treating all people equally regardless of their status, wealth or background. Islam emphasizes justice strongly, commanding believers to be fair in all dealings. The Quran tells us that Allah loves those who are just. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) created a society where rich and poor received equal treatment under the law. Justice applies in homes where parents must treat children equally, in markets where traders must be honest, and in courts where judges must rule fairly. Without justice, the weak suffer and society falls into chaos and conflict.

Essay on Justice in 200 Words

For Class 5 to 8

Justice stands as a fundamental principle in Islam and the cornerstone of any civilized society. It means ensuring that every person receives their rights and fair treatment without discrimination based on wealth, power, family background or any other factor. Islam commands Muslims to uphold justice even if it goes against their own interests or those of close relatives. The Quran repeatedly emphasizes that Allah loves those who are just and warns against oppression and unfairness. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) established a society in Medina where justice prevailed for all. He famously said that previous nations were destroyed because they punished the weak but let the powerful escape justice. In his own society, he enforced the law equally on everyone. Once when a woman from a noble family committed theft, some people tried to intercede for her. The Prophet declared that even if his own daughter Fatima committed such a crime, he would apply the same punishment. This commitment to equal justice regardless of status transformed Arabian society. Justice must operate at all levels. Parents should treat their children fairly, not favoring one over another. Business people must use honest weights and measures and charge fair prices. Employers must pay workers properly. Courts must decide cases based on evidence and law, not on bribes or favoritism. When justice flourishes, people trust institutions and each other, creating peace and prosperity. When justice fails, society descends into conflict and corruption.

Essay on Justice in 300 Words

For Class 8 to 10

Justice represents one of the highest values in Islam and the essential foundation for any peaceful society. The concept of justice goes beyond simply following rules; it means actively ensuring that every person receives their rights, fair treatment and equal opportunities regardless of their social status, wealth or connections. Islam commands believers to uphold justice in all circumstances, even when it might be difficult or go against personal interests. The Quran contains numerous verses emphasizing justice. Allah says "O you who believe, be persistently standing firm in justice as witnesses for Allah, even if it be against yourselves or parents and relatives." This powerful command shows that justice must be maintained even when it affects those closest to us. Another verse states "Indeed, Allah commands you to render trusts to whom they are due and when you judge between people to judge with justice." These teachings make clear that justice is not optional but a religious obligation for Muslims. The life of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) provides the perfect example of justice in action. When he established the Islamic state in Medina, he created a society where law applied equally to everyone. He made contracts with Jewish tribes guaranteeing their rights and security. He appointed judges and ordered them to treat all parties equally regardless of their religion or status. The Prophet said "Beware of injustice, for injustice will be darkness on the Day of Judgment." This warning emphasizes how seriously Islam views unfair treatment. One famous incident illustrates the Prophet's commitment to justice. A woman named Fatima bint al Aswad from the powerful Makhzum tribe was caught stealing. Her relatives tried to use their influence to save her from punishment. They sent Usama bin Zaid, beloved to the Prophet, to intercede. The Prophet became angry and gave a historic speech explaining that previous nations were destroyed because they punished common people for crimes but let nobles escape justice. He declared that even if his own daughter Fatima committed theft, he would apply the punishment. This unwavering stance on equal justice transformed Arabian society. Justice must function at every level of society. Within families, parents should treat all children fairly, not showing favoritism based on gender or birth order. Unequal treatment creates resentment and family conflicts. In business, justice requires honest dealings with accurate weights and measures, fair prices and timely payment of debts. The Quran condemns those who cheat in business transactions. In governance, rulers must protect the rights of all citizens including minorities. Courts must deliver verdicts based on evidence and law rather than bribes, connections or prejudice. When judges can be bought or intimidated, the whole justice system collapses and people lose faith in institutions. The benefits of justice are immense. When people know they will receive fair treatment, they trust each other and cooperate productively. Businesses flourish when contracts are enforced fairly. Communities remain peaceful when disputes are resolved justly. Citizens feel secure when laws protect everyone equally. Conversely, when injustice prevails, society suffers. The powerful exploit the weak. Corruption spreads as people try to bend rules through connections. Resentment builds among those denied their rights, potentially leading to conflict and violence. History shows that empires fall when rulers become unjust and oppressive. Every Muslim has a responsibility to promote justice. We should treat others fairly in our daily interactions. We should speak up against injustice when we witness it. We should support systems and leaders that uphold justice. By making justice a personal commitment and societal priority, we follow Allah's commands and create communities where everyone can live with dignity and peace.

Essay on Justice in 500 Words

For Class 9 to 12 & FSc

The Meaning and Importance of Justice

Justice ranks among the highest values in Islam and forms the essential foundation of civilized society. At its core, justice means giving each person their due rights and treating all people fairly without discrimination or favoritism. It requires that we deal honestly in our relationships, that rulers protect their citizens equally, that courts decide cases based on evidence rather than bribery, and that the strong do not exploit the weak. Islam places such emphasis on justice that the Quran makes it a fundamental religious obligation rather than merely a good quality to have. The importance of justice cannot be overstated. A society without justice descends into chaos where might makes right and the powerful oppress those who cannot defend themselves. When people know that laws will not protect them or that courts favor the wealthy and connected, they lose trust in institutions. Crime and corruption spread because wrongdoers face no consequences while honest people see no benefit in following rules. Resentment builds among those denied their rights, creating divisions that can tear communities apart. History demonstrates repeatedly that empires and nations collapse when justice fails and tyranny takes its place. Conversely, when justice prevails, people can trust each other, business flourishes, disputes get resolved peacefully and communities prosper.

Justice in the Quran and Hadith

The Quran contains numerous powerful verses commanding justice and condemning oppression. Allah says "O you who believe, be persistently standing firm in justice as witnesses for Allah, even if it be against yourselves or parents and relatives. Whether one is rich or poor, Allah is more worthy of both. So follow not personal inclination, lest you not be just." This verse makes several crucial points. First, justice is not optional but an obligation for believers. Second, we must uphold justice even when it goes against our own interests or those of our family members. Third, we cannot let personal feelings or relationships influence us to act unjustly. Another verse states "Indeed, Allah commands you to render trusts to whom they are due and when you judge between people to judge with justice. Excellent is that which Allah instructs you." These teachings establish justice as a direct command from Allah, not merely human preference. The hadiths of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) reinforce this message repeatedly. He said "Beware of injustice, for injustice will be darkness on the Day of Judgment." This warning connects earthly injustice to accountability in the afterlife. Another hadith states "Help your brother whether he is the oppressor or the oppressed." When companions asked how to help an oppressor, the Prophet explained "By preventing him from oppression, for that is helping him." This shows that true justice sometimes means stopping wrongdoing even by those close to us. The Prophet also said "The supplication of the oppressed is answered even if he is a sinner, for his sin is upon him but the injustice is against his oppressor." This hadith demonstrates Allah's hatred of oppression and His support for victims of injustice.

The Prophet's Example of Equal Justice

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) did not merely preach justice; he established a society where justice operated for everyone regardless of status. When he arrived in Medina, he created the Constitution of Medina that

guaranteed rights and security to all residents including Jewish tribes. He appointed judges and instructed them to treat all parties equally before the law. He refused gifts while judging cases to avoid any hint of bias. The Prophet's commitment to equal justice fundamentally transformed Arabian society where tribal loyalty and might had previously determined outcomes. One incident perfectly illustrates this commitment. A woman named Fatima bint al Aswad from the powerful and noble Makhzum tribe was caught stealing. In pre Islamic times, such a person would have escaped punishment due to family influence. The Makhzum tribe became worried and sent Usama bin Zaid, who was very dear to the Prophet, to intercede on her behalf. When Usama approached him about this matter, the Prophet's face changed color in anger. He said "Do you intercede regarding one of the punishments prescribed by Allah?" Then he gathered the people and gave a powerful speech. He said "O people, those who came before you were destroyed because when a noble among them stole, they would let him go, but when a weak person stole, they would execute the punishment on him. By Allah, if Fatima the daughter of Muhammad stole, I would cut off her hand." This declaration of equal justice regardless of status sent shockwaves through society. It established the principle that in Islamic law, no one stands above accountability, not even the Prophet's own family.

Justice in Different Spheres of Life

Justice must operate at every level of society, from individual families to national governments. Within households, parents have a religious obligation to treat children fairly. The Prophet saw a man give a gift to one son but not others and told him "Fear Allah and be just among your children." Favoritism based on gender or birth order creates resentment and damages family relationships. Parents should give equal love, attention and resources to all children. In business and economic dealings, justice requires absolute honesty. Traders must use accurate weights and measures, not cheating customers by giving less than paid for. The Quran strongly condemns those who "when they take a measure from people, take in full, but when they give by measure or weight to them, give less than due." Prices should be fair, not exploiting people's desperate needs. Debts must be repaid on time. Employers must pay workers their wages promptly and fully. The Prophet said "Give the worker his wages before his sweat dries." In governance and legal systems, justice demands that laws protect everyone equally and courts decide cases impartially. Judges must base verdicts on evidence and Islamic law, never accepting bribes or showing favoritism to the powerful. Rulers must safeguard the rights of all citizens including minorities. When Umar bin Al Khattab was Caliph, a Christian came to him complaining that a Muslim had taken his land. Umar investigated and restored the land to the Christian, demonstrating that justice applies regardless of religion. Government officials must not abuse their positions for personal gain or to favor relatives and friends.

Conclusion: Our Duty to Uphold Justice

Justice is not just the responsibility of judges and rulers; every Muslim must uphold it in daily life. We should treat people fairly in our interactions, speak truthfully even when lies might benefit us, fulfill our commitments and stand against oppression when we witness it. The Prophet said "Whoever among you sees an evil action, let him change it with his hand; if he cannot, then with his tongue; if he cannot, then with his heart, and that is the weakest of faith." This hadith calls us to actively oppose injustice according to our ability. By making justice a personal priority and supporting just systems in society, we obey Allah's commands and contribute to creating communities where everyone can live with dignity, security and peace.

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